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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 4.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 472.

The Holland City News,

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

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

JOE PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

An error in the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two **XX** sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Feb. 14, 1881.

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.			From Grand Rapids to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5 40	3 30	10 25	Holland	8 15	1 50
6 07	3 58	10 50	Pigeon	3 46	1 15
6 20	10 55	Bushkill	3 43		
6 30	11 00	Johnsville	3 38	1 00	9 10
6 45	4 30	11 20	Grand Haven	3 20	12 40
7 00	4 35	11 25	Ferrysburg	3 15	12 35
7 30	5 05	11 55	Muskegon	2 40	12 00
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.			From Muskegon to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
11 30		Holland	7 25		
12 55		Robinson	6 10		
1 40		Nunica	5 35		
2 40		Fruitport	4 50		
8 40		Muskegon	3 40		
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.			From Muskegon to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
9 10	4 15	Holland	10 25	4 15	
10 05	4 45	Fillmore	10 05	3 40	
10 25	4 45	Hamilton	9 58	3 35	
11 05	4 58	Dunning	9 38	2 40	
11 55	5 20	Allegan	9 15	2 00	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.			From Allegan to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
9 10	4 15	Holland	10 25	4 15	
10 05	4 45	Fillmore	10 05	3 40	
10 25	4 45	Hamilton	9 58	3 35	
11 05	4 58	Dunning	9 38	2 40	
11 55	5 20	Allegan	9 15	2 00	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Saturday; all other trains daily
except Sunday.

‡ Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
All Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank
Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. Barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

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

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

Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser,
who respectfully announce to the citizens
that she has opened Dressing and Hair Dress-
ing rooms, in the building, one door west of Grif-
fin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven.
Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other
fancy work. 31-ly

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The largest and best appointed
hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for
permanent boarders and transient guests. Every-
thing first class. Cor. of Eighth and Market sts.,
Holland, Mich. 8-ly

PHOENIX HOTEL. Jas. Ryder, proprietor.
Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R. R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth st., Holland,
Michigan. 8-ly

PELAGRI, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House.
Good accommodations for steady boarders,
and every facility for transient guests. The En-
glish, German and Holland languages are spoken.
Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven,
Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish sts., convenient to both depots. Terms
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVEKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 33-ly

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of
Plumber's Mill; (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

Notary Publics.

VAN SCHULLEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

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

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

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

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office
at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographer.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.
HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
Thos. McMASTER, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, March
9, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	1 20
Beans, bushel	19
Butter, lb	4 40
Clover seed, bushel	18
Eggs, dozen	12
Honey, bushel	10 00
Hay, ton	45
Onions, bushel	3 00
Potatoes, bushel	45
Timothy Seed, bushel	3 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	4 50
" " green	3 50
" " beach, dry	4 00
" " green	3 00
Railroad ties	13
Shingles, A 1 m	13

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	90	92
Corn, shelled bushel	45	45
Oats, bushel	35	35
Buckwheat, bushel	75	80
Barley, 100 lb	1 20	1 30
Feed, 100 lb	1 20	1 30
Flour, 100 lb	1 00	1 00
Meal, 100 lb	50	50
Rye, bushel	8 1	8 1
Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 05	1 05
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 60	1 60

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	5	5 1/2
Pork, " "	7	7 1/2
Lard, " "	8	8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb	8	9
Chickens, dressed per lb	6	8

Additional Local.

Electric Oil Amongst the Base Ballists.

Joseph Durrinberger, Broadway, says
he had the misfortune to severely sprain
his ankle, confining him to his room, and
causing extreme suffering. His brother
"Jesse of the E. Side B. B. grounds," who
always uses it in such cases, induced him
to try it, and he says that the application
of the Electric Oil half a dozen times
enabled him to walk round, and before he
had used one-half of the bottle he was
quite recovered.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active
practice, having had placed in his hands
by an East India Missionary the formula
of a simple vegetable remedy for the
speedy and permanent cure of Consump-
tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and
all Throat and Lung affections, also a po-
sitive and radical cure for general Debility
and all nervous complaints, after having
thoroughly tested its wonderful curative
powers in thousands of cases, feels it his
duty to make it known to his suffering
fellows. The recipe will be sent free of
charge, to all who desire it, with full di-
rections for preparing and successfully
using. Address, with stamp, naming this
paper. Dr. M. E. Cass, 1257 Washington
St., Boston, Mass. 4-26w

In Hot Water.

Orpha M. Hodge, of Battle Creek, Mich.,
writes, May 16, 1878: "I upset a teakettle
of boiling hot water on my hand, inflicting
a very severe scald. I applied Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil, and take great
pleasure in announcing to you that the
effect was to allay pain and prevent blis-
tering. I was cured in three days. We
prize it very highly as a family medicine."

As fine a lot of choice candies as we
have ever seen, are now open for inspec-
tion and offered for sale at the Novelty
Store of
E. S. DANGREMOND.

A Lucky Minister.

Rev. A. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y.,
writes: Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured
me of Bronchitis in one week. Our dealers
all say they never sold a medicine that has
given such complete satisfaction, for
coughs, colds, asthma and rheumatism.

BESIDES an endless variety of notions,
I have a very complete and choice stock
of cigars. Come and try them, at the
Novelty Store of
E. S. DANGREMOND.

At the mammoth store of H. C. Akely
& Co., at Grand Haven, Mich., they have
and keep on hand, in connection with a
large stock of dry goods—a complete and
full line of the best kind of groceries.
Come and try the best 50 cent Japan Tea
in Ottawa County. 2-3w

AMONG all kinds of Clothing we make
it a point to keep a complete line of ladies'
and gents' furnishing goods, at H. C.
Akely & Co., Grand Haven, Mich. 3-3w

I HAVE now on hand a full supply of
stationery, pens, ink, books, slates, mem-
orandums, blank books, albums, in many
varieties, which I offer to sell dirt cheap,
at the Novelty Store of
E. S. DANGREMOND.

Justice for the Boers.

Under the above head the *London Times*
of Feb. 6, gives one of the finest and most
concise reviews of the whole Transvaal
question, which we have seen, and we
think our readers ought to see it.

After severely criticising its own govern-
ment, it goes on to say: "The bad ten-
dency of affairs in South Africa was con-
siderably diverted for the better by the re-
call of Sir Bartle Frere, although the step
was delayed by official routine until a
strong feeling of dissatisfaction was
aroused in this country. Unfortunately,
Lord Kimberley did not see that there
was a vital necessity to re-open the ques-
tion which has been agitating the inhabi-
tants of the Transvaal territory ever since
its annexation in 1877. Driven to despera-
tion by the snubbings of the last Govern-
ment and the inertia of the present one,
the Boers have taken a step which must at
last bring their just grievances not only
before the people of England, but before
the whole civilized world. For the past
three years the Boers have taken every
constitutional method of objecting to the
iniquitous annexation of their Republic by
the British Government; and although
these matters must be comparatively fresh
in our readers' minds, the rapid march of
events makes it advisable to briefly recall
the main circumstances. The Transvaal
Republic, like its neighbor, the Orange
Free State, sprang out of the migration of
the Dutch from the Cape Colony in 1836;
and although the founders were British
subjects so long as they remained in the
old Colony, the Transvaal had never been
occupied or claimed as British territory.
The independence of the South African
Republic was formally acknowledged by
the British Government in 1852 by what is
known as the Sand River Convention.
For a quarter of a century this treaty was
strictly observed, but the progress of the
Republic and the discovery of Leydenburg
Diamond Fields raised the cupidity of
certain colonists both in Natal and at the
Cape, and, by frivolous pretexts and
fraudulent misrepresentations of the most
barefaced kind, the British Government
was induced to acquiesce in the annexa-
tion of 1877. One of the chief pretences
made for this act of robbery was, that the
Republic was in a disorganized condition,
and unable to defend itself against such
savage neighbors as the Zulus and other
tribes. The best answer to this lying al-
legation is the fact that they had held
their own against the natives for five-and-
twenty years, and have now proved them-
selves no contemptible foe against Eu-
ropean troops supported by artillery and
Gatling guns instead of the flint muskets
and assegais of the native tribes. An-
nexed as they were by fraud, and retained
by brute force, the Boers did not immedi-
ately have recourse to armed resistance,
because they foolishly trusted in the sup-
posed justice of the English nation to
right the wrong as soon as it was brought
to official notice. Like wise men, they
protested against the illegality of Sir
Theophilus Shepstone's action, and sent
two deputations to this country to lay the
facts of the case before the Home Govern-
ment. Their demand, that the act of an-
nexation should be withdrawn, was re-
fused by the Tories then in office, and the
memorial presented through Sir Bartle
Frere was rejected in the same way. Misled
by the fatuous policy of this
mighty and autocratic blunderer, the
Government vouchsafed no reply what-
ever to the memorial, and shortly after
matters were still further complicated by
the conduct of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who,
whatever may be his merits as a General,
can lay little claim to statesmanship. It
may be that when Sir Garnet promulgated
his foolish ultimatum, to the effect that,
"as long as the sun shines, the Transvaal
shall remain British territory," he was
only carrying out the sham Imperialism
of Benjamin Disraeli; but, if so, he should
have declined to be the mouthpiece of
such mountebank sentiments unless he
shared them. This declaration showed
the Boers how hopeless and useless any
further peaceful appeals to English jus-
tice were, and they convened meetings
for re-instituting their Volksraad, or
Parliament. For this the President and
Secretary were charged with high treason,
but the authorities finding how absurd
that course was, the prosecution was
dropped. All this time every effort was
being made in England to burk the real
state of affairs; and although not a single
tax could be levied, except by force or
under protest, we were told that the Boers
were becoming reconciled to the loss of
their freedom. A final meeting was held,

at which the Boers determined not to sub-
mit to foreign rule; but the ultimate out-
break of hostilities would seem to have
been forced upon them by the action of
Sir Owen Lanyon, who is the Administra-
tor of the district. When it is fully under-
stood in England what a gross outrage on
the liberty of the Transvaal Republicans
has been perpetrated in her name, and by
the sanction of her responsible officials, it
will be difficult to find any valid argument
why the present Government should perpe-
tuate the evil of the preceding Ministry.
By all laws, moral and international, the
Boers are justified in endeavoring to main-
tain their independence; and to employ
British troops to exterminate such a patri-
otic people is a foul blot on the fair
name of England. We maintain that
there is no necessity to wait until we have
broken the resistance of the Boers before
negotiations are entered into for the dis-
cussion of their grievances. For common
humanity's sake, let a truce be arranged,
during which some terms may be arrived
at that will satisfy both parties. We are
powerful enough as a nation to avoid any
misinterpretation being put upon our
motives in thus acting; and even if we
were not, we should be just. This country
shudders with horror at the prospect of
the horrible carnage which must ensue
before the Burghers are finally beaten,
and every drop of English blood shed in
this unholy war will be on the heads of

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE New York Assembly has adopted a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute quo warranto proceedings to prevent the watering of stock by the telegraph companies. One man was fatally injured and seven others badly burned by an explosion in Detwiler's fireworks factory, near Jersey City. By a collision on the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western road, near President, Pa., five persons were seriously injured.

Up to the 25th ult. the Sub-Treasurer at New York had received on deposit from national banks, to retire circulation, nearly \$13,000,000. This action on the part of the national banks caused a serious stringency in the money market, the rate rising to 1 per cent. per day and 6 per cent. per annum. Secretary Sherman produced an electric effect upon the stock market by announcing that he was prepared to redeem the bonds lately called, paying interest to the date of presentation. He also announced that the treasury would also purchase bonds with the millions of greenbacks deposited by banks to withdraw their circulation. Four lottery-dealers in New York have been fined and sent to the penitentiary. A mail train on the New Jersey Midland railroad was wrecked by a broken rail near Odensburg, N. J. The combined mail and smoking car and passenger coach went down an embankment, and instantly took fire. The mail was burned, but the passengers all escaped alive, though most of them were injured. In the Whitaker court martial, before a large party of wives and daughters of officers, Lieut. George B. Burnett laid down upon an iron bedstead, and with hands tied himself precisely as he found the colored cadet, afterward releasing himself easily.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that Feb. 25, 1881, will be a memorable day in the history of Wall street. The hull that followed Sherman's announcement to purchase bonds was followed by a fall that bordered on a panic. All through the afternoon stocks fell. The excitement was intense. On Wall, Broad and New streets small groups of excited men gathered discussing the situation. On almost every face there was anxious expression, and many a hand that took tape trembled with excitement. The conflict between the banks and the Government seemed to favor the former, for accordingly as the banks received their checks for bonds that they sold to the Government, just so soon were they deposited with the Sub-Treasurer to retire circulation. Meantime the market continued to fall, and the minutes to the closing of the day were anxiously counted. Money was 1 per cent. bonus over night. The banks refused all loans, and were calling in their loans as rapidly as human industry could. In addition to the call for \$25,000,000 of bonds made the previous day, Secretary Sherman authorized the Sub-Treasurer at New York to disburse \$10,000,000 for 5 and 6 per cents, at par and accrued interest. This caused a temporary buoyancy, and prices recovered 1 to 1/2 per cent., but during the afternoon there were reactions and rallies until the last hour, when the trading was enormous, and the downward movement so rapid as to amount almost to a panic. The decline for the day ranged from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Money was stringent, the rate for call loans being 6 per cent., 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. per diem added; even at this figure solid mercantile houses were unable to obtain the amounts they required. Exchange fell so low that foreign transactions were virtually suspended. The losses were enormous, and that no failures occurred is strong evidence of the soundness of business and the solvency of dealers.

E. C. HAYDEN was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for murdering his wife. He requested permission to examine the gallows, and instructed the hangman how to pinion his arms. In the calmest manner possible he declared himself innocent. Lottery and policy dealers in New York have actually been forced to suspend business. Robert Dunn was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for selling lottery tickets.

THE threatened panic in New York has been averted. The purchase of bonds, by order of Secretary Sherman, threw \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 on the street and loosened the money market, and the arrival of several millions more from outside cities almost completely restored confidence.

CHARLES MERRILL, of China Village, near Augusta, Me., killed his mother and concealed her body in a haymow until it was frozen, when he cut it into pieces. Part he burned and the rest he buried in the snow. On being arrested he confessed his crime, coolly relating the circumstances. Fire destroyed the car-shops at Laconia, N. H. The loss is \$60,000, and 250 men are thrown out of employment.

Two tramps were burned to death on the cinder dump of the rolling mill at Paterson, N. J., where they had gone to sleep.

THE WEST.

MRS. SLOAN and six of her children were burned to death by an incendiary fire at East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. Sloan awakened, discovered the flames at an early hour of the morning, and, telling the members of the family to follow, picked up a 3-year-old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had cut off their retreat by this time, however, and, turning to a window, he leaped out, at the same time telling his wife and children to do the same. Before they had time to follow, they were stifled by the smoke and perished in the flames. When recovered, the bodies were charred beyond recognition, and it was only by the size of the remains that the grown persons were distinguished from the children. All that is left of a family of ten are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap. Following is a list of those who perished: Mrs. William Sloan, aged 31 years; Luel Sloan, aged 13; Clyde Sloan, aged 12; Lizzie Sloan, aged 11; Alex. Sloan, 9; Paul Sloan, aged 5; another aged 18 months, and Wilbur Skeels, a brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman. Four men entered a saloon near Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and called for drink. The proprietor said he sold no whisky, but if the men wanted to gamble they could, and he supplied with whisky. The four men then sat down with the proprietors. After playing some time, a row began, resulting in the death of all the card players, each being shot several times. A rain on the Santa Fe road was derailed near Larkin, Kan., and badly wrecked. A boy was killed, and one passenger had his skull fractured. Seven of the injured were cared for at the scene of the accident. The enameling works of Baker & McMillan, at Akron, Ohio, have been burned.

JOHN C. MOORE, a real-estate broker of Indianapolis, killed himself in his office with a revolver. His brother destroyed himself at Lafayette, four years ago, by means of a guillotine so constructed that a burning candle severed a string and let fall the ax. There is much suffering in Dakota for lack of

fuel. Corn is freely used in the stoves; a telegraph-pole was stolen at Sioux Falls, and railway ties abstracted at Parker.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL's greatest work, "My Partner," is the feature during the present week at Haverly's Chicago Theater. The cast is almost the same as that engaged in the last presentation of the play there. Louis Aldrich appears as Joe Saunders, and the remainder of the cast is first-rate, including several names well known to Western amusement lovers.

VIGILANTES at Albuquerque, New Mexico, took from jail and hanged to a tree Faustine Guittero, implicated in the murder of Col. Potter. This is the fourth lynching for participation in this crime. P. W. Strader, who formerly represented the First Ohio district in Congress, died at Ashland. He was for many years ticket agent of the Little Miami railroad. The eighteenth annual report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company shows that the company has 1,061 miles of road in operation, and that the common stock has been increased 11,160 shares in the last year. The gross earnings from all sources amount to \$7,887,225, an increase over the previous year of \$1,931,548. The net earnings were \$3,625,402, an increase over the previous year of \$919,245.

THE St. Paul Pioneer-Press had an interview with a prominent furrier from Michigan, at Miles City, who says that the buffalo are becoming extinct at a rapid rate, and gives it as his opinion that of the 80,000 killed near Miles City this season only 20,000 were slaughtered for their hides. A new company, under the Presidency of James F. Joy, has purchased the Detroit Post and Tribune, paying therefor \$150,000. Jordan Thomas, a mulatto barber, has eloped from Lancaster, Ohio, with Lucretia Watts, said to be a very handsome white girl. Eleven spans of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Kinsley, Kan., were cut away by floating ice. On the ground that a Chinaman is not a white man, Judge Moran, of the Criminal Court of Chicago, has refused naturalization papers to a native of the Celestial empire.

At St. Paul, on the evening of the 1st inst., while both houses of the Minnesota Legislature were in session, fire was discovered in the dome of the Capitol, and in two hours nothing remained of the building but the walls and smoking ruins. The alarm was given in the Assembly and Senate none too soon. When the doors of the former were thrown open, and the cry "Fire!" raised, it was followed by a blinding cloud of smoke, and many members rushed for the windows, while the occupants of the gallery stampeded out through the halls. Owing to the fire burning downward, the contents of the executive offices on the lower floor, which were not in the vaults, were saved. The records of the Supreme Court are all saved, although the valuable and extensive law library is lost. The library and relics of the State Historical Society were also destroyed. A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was derailed near Macon, Mo., and about a dozen passengers received slight injuries. A wrecking train en route to the scene of the accident, with thirty-six persons on board, was thrown through a bridge into a creek, a distance of twenty feet. Dr. Wood, one of the physicians on the train, was killed instantly, and George Sewick, Frank Luck, Walter Jury and Walter Hallett died soon after of the injuries received. John Connor will hardly survive, and the thirty other persons who were on board the train were more or less injured.

THE SOUTH.

THE spreading of rails threw a train from the track near Longview, Tex., causing serious injuries to twenty persons.

JOHN VONDERHEIDE was hanged at Shelbyville, Ky., recently, for the murder of Rebecca Johnson, a colored girl, near Brownsboro, Oldham county, Ky., on the 21st of July of last year.

THOMAS SKELTON, the jailer at Hartwell, Ga., was murdered by the only prisoner in his charge, Henry Hill, a negro. In the trial of Col. Cash, the South Carolina duelist, for the murder of William Shannon, the jury failed to agree.

The tug Minnie Hunt exploded her boiler at Baltimore, killing Charles Hunt, the engineer, and James Moore, the fireman. A fire at Franklin, Va., burned \$150,000 worth of property.

THE death is announced of ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland. He was one of the Clay electors in 1844, represented Maryland in the peace congress in 1861, and was called to the gubernatorial chair by the Union party. His residence near Baltimore was burned by the Confederate forces. He was Surveyor of the port of Baltimore under President Johnson.

WASHINGTON.

HENRY D. COOKE, one of the old firm of Jay Cooke & Co., died at Washington of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was born in Ohio, was prominently connected with the shipping interests of the Pacific coast, and is credited with having devised the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was Governor of the District of Columbia while it was under Territorial government.

THE funeral of Senator Carpenter took place at his late residence, all the prominent officials in Washington being present. The Rev. Dr. Paret read the burial service. The pall-bearers were Senators Logan, Conkling, Cameron and Cockrell, and Representatives Tucker, Lapham, Page and Hazleton. Mrs. Carpenter and her son and daughter were escorted to the carriage by Gen. Sherman, and following them was the aged mother of the dead Senator. The remains were laid temporarily in Oak Hill Cemetery.

BETWEEN Feb. 19 and March 2, the deposits of legal tenders for the purpose of retreating circulation amounted to \$18,069,970.

JUDGE FOLGER's claim for \$185,296 as commission for the sale of revenue stamps while he was Assistant Treasurer at New York, has been disallowed by the United States Supreme Court, to which he had appealed from the Court of Claims. This finally disposes of the case.

POLITICAL.

ECKLEY B. COXE, a millionaire coal-dealer, was last fall elected to the Pennsylvania Senate from Luzerne county, but refused to take an oath that he had not violated the election laws. A new election has just been held, at which he was returned by a 4,000 majority. It is now proposed to bar him out of the Senate for his expenditure of money in the fall campaign. The Republican State Convention of Michigan assembled in Lansing and nominated Isaac Marston for Justice of the Supreme Court, and James F. Joy and ex-Gov. Blair for Regents of the University.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "Representative Hurd, the leading spirit of the new free-trade organizations, says the purpose is to push forward vigorously and organize Democratic free-trade clubs all through Ohio for a State election this year. Mr. Hurd says free trade will be the Democratic issue in Ohio, supplemented by opposition to the concentrated power of national banks."

GEN. GARFIELD arrived at Washington on the morning of the 1st inst., accompanied

by his mother, his wife, his daughter Mollie and his sons Irvin and Abram, and was welcomed by Col. Bob Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies. President Hayes, after an interview with Gen. Garfield, issued a proclamation convening the Senate in special session March 4. The new President, after mature deliberation, thought it would not be wise to advocate a departure from the established precedent, and delay the session until the election of a successor to the late Senator Carpenter.

GENERAL.

PARNELL has written to the Secretary of the Land League at Clara retracting his advice to tenant farmers to plow up the land in case of evictions. He has learned that such acts are punishable by seven years' penal servitude. A massacre is reported at Lona, in the Samoan islands, where the opponents of King Malietoa killed five men, a woman and four children. The King sent a body of troops to the scene, who slew several of the murderers. Many farmers of Sligo who have hitherto refused to pay higher rents than those authorized by the Land League are now complying with the landlords' terms. One of the Azores islands has suffered thirty-six successive earthquake shocks. Several were killed and 200 houses were wrecked. A private powder magazine in Cork was forcibly entered by unknown parties and a quantity of powder stolen. Nineteen natives of India have been convicted of conspiracy to murder the European residents of Kolapore. A land dispute near Buttevant, County of Cork, terminated in the fatal shooting of a farmer.

MRS. J. J. ASTOR has sent from New York to the West, through the Children's Aid Society, 813 homeless ones, at a cost of \$11,000.

ARCHBISHOP CAZEAU, of Quebec, is dead. He greatly distinguished himself in the Irish famine of 1847 by aid to immigrants and the protection of orphans. The loss of the brigantine Isabel is reported from St. Johns, N. B. All hands are supposed to have perished.

FOREIGN.

PROVISION dealers in New York say there is a scarcity of pork at present, and its interdiction by a few foreign countries will have very little effect upon prices. They are inclined to regard the report of the prevalence of trichinosis as a humbug.

GEN. NEX, of the French army, a grandson of the famous Marshal, was found dead at Chateaufort, having killed himself with a revolver. While alighting from his carriage, in London, Mr. Gladstone fell, cutting his head severely by striking on the step of the vehicle. The Rev. Benjamin Speke, brother of the African explorer, drowned himself in Somersetshire, England. Turkey has ordered 30,000,000 cartridges from the United States.

EDMUND YATES, the journalist and novelist, is about to start a new afternoon paper in London. Henry Labouchere has purchased an interest in the Pall Mall Gazette. Parnell is suffering from nervous prostration, and has gone to Paris to recuperate. News comes by way of London that peace has been concluded between Chili and Peru.

GEN. COLLEY's forces have suffered another crushing defeat at the hands of the Boers. The engagement took place at Spitzkop, a high position near Laingsnek which the British had occupied, and the fighting was desperate. The Boers charged up hill four times, and were about to abandon their effort to dislodge the British when the latter were forced to retire because their ammunition had not been taken to the extreme summit. There were heavy losses on both sides, but only 100 British escaped. Gen. Colley is reported killed. Princess Augusta Victoria, bride-elect of the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived in Berlin Feb. 25, and the following day the religious ceremony of the marriage was performed in the chapel of the Royal Castle. A grand court reception was held afterward in Whitehall, followed by a state banquet, at which the Emperor toasted the bride and bridegroom. In the ceremonies connected with the celebration of the birthday of Victor Hugo, at Paris, a procession estimated to number 300,000 marched past the residence of the author and were saluted from the window.

At the request of a large number of Irish landlords, who are about to evict defaulting tenants, the Orange Emergency Committee will endeavor to supply Protestant tenants from Ulster and elsewhere. Evictions of a most distressing character are in progress all over the Green Isle. In one case the furniture of the parish priest of Kilkoman was thrown into the street; in another instance a woman struck the bailiffs and cursed the landlord, while the aged and sick were laid on the roadside. Fifty armed men visited several houses in Kerry, Ireland, and compelled the farmers to swear that they would pay only Griffith's valuation for their land. They also stole forty guns and some money. Two members of the Land League have been arrested in connection with this raid. Later advices from South Africa are to the effect that a lack of ammunition was not the cause of the British defeat. Gen. Colley overestimated the strength of his position, and left a vital point poorly defended. The Boers, with consummate military tact, discovered his mistake and took advantage of it. It is reported that preparations have been made by the British Government to evacuate Candahar at the end of March. Tokio, Japan, has been visited by another terrible conflagration. Eleven thousand houses were burned and 30,000 people rendered homeless.

THE Arms bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by the Home Secretary on the 1st inst. It prohibits the possession of arms without license, authorizes the search of houses from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The act is to remain in force five years. It was declared urgent by a vote of 395 to 37, and passed. Children, the British Secretary of War, stated in the House of Commons that in Gen. Colley's battle with the Boers he had 83 killed, 122 wounded, and 50 taken prisoners.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The bill for the relief of the Poncas, prepared by the minority of the special committee on the subject, was reported to the Senate, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, and tabled temporarily. A bill to extend two years the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and soldiers of the United States was passed. The Fortifications bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed. The bill for a new building for the Congressional Library was also passed. While the measure was under consideration Vice President-elect Arthur entered the chamber, and was introduced to many of the Senators. Mr. Blaine, who had been ill, made his appearance shortly afterward, and was congratulated on his recovery. Senators Wallace, Beck and Booth were constituted a Senate conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and Senators Withers, Harris and Windom a conference committee on the District Appropriation bill. The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but the committee rose without taking any action. Mr. Cox called up the Appropriation bill, and Mr. Conger moved the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The Republicans, with one or two exceptions, refrained from voting on this ques-

tion, and the point of no quorum was raised. Mr. Frye stated that the Republicans were not ready to act on the Appropriation bill, and requested Mr. Cox to allow other business to intervene. Mr. Cox consented, and gave notice that he would call it up to-day. The Sundry Civil bill was then taken up and several unimportant amendments were agreed to. An item appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of the private papers of the Gen. Gena. Bragg and Polk, relating to the war, was the subject of a somewhat spirited debate. The paragraph was amended so as to authorize the purchase of the private papers of about a dozen other Generals, and finally was stricken from the bill. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of District business. The Republicans of the House held a caucus and almost unanimously adopted a resolution by which they agreed to vote for no appropriation bill which fixes the number of Representatives at less than 319.

The death of Senator Carpenter was announced to the Senate on meeting Feb. 24, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory. In the House, the Fortifications Appropriation bill was reported back with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The report was agreed to. The House of Representatives devoted the entire day and night to filibustering. Mr. Cox demanded the previous question on the Appropriation bill, closing the debate. It was the intention to resort to Conger's tactics to defeat the motion, but four Republicans voted with the Democrats, and the Speaker also cast his vote, making just a quorum. The Republicans then resorted to dilatory motions, and finally on one vote the House was found to be without a quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in quest of absentees. In the course of seven hours he secured one member, but meanwhile several others had escaped and gone to the President's reception. The private papers brought back or returned of their own accord, and their offense was condoned. There was a great deal of confusion during the session, and even while a Wisconsin member was referring to the death of Senator Carpenter, the interruptions were so frequent and noisy that he could scarcely make himself heard, and he was obliged to defer the resolutions of respect which he had intended to offer. The time was occupied in submitting and defeating various propositions.

In the United States Senate, on Friday, Feb. 25, bills were passed constituting Atlanta, Chattanooga and Indianapolis ports of delivery. The bills for assay offices at Deadwood and Arizona were reported favorably. Mr. Beck presented as a substitute a measure authorizing the issue of \$20 notes of the United States in exchange for gold coin, the latter to be used for no purpose but the redemption of the notes. Bills for the erection of Government buildings at Clarksburg, W. Va., and Minneapolis, were passed. The Agricultural bill, as amended by the Senate committee, was taken up and passed. There was some discussion of Voorhees' bill to protect innocent purchasers of fraudulent stock, but no action was taken. The Committee on Commerce added \$85,000 to the amount appropriated by the River and Harbor bill as passed the House. Of the increase Wisconsin gets \$100,000, Michigan \$31,000, Minnesota \$25,000, Indiana \$40,000; \$25,000 goes to improve the harbor of Vicksburg, and \$35,000 to improve the Missouri river from Kansas City to its mouth. The bill as amended was reported to the Senate. The greater part of the morning the Senate was consumed in debate concerning the Alabama Attorneyship. It was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, but was finally confirmed by a small majority. The House of Representatives remained in session all Thursday night without coming to an understanding on the Appropriation bill. Several propositions were made by one side or the other, but all were rejected. Finally, after daylight, a compromise committee was appointed, and a recess taken until 10:30 o'clock. After recess, resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Carpenter were adopted, and the House adjourned. The session of Friday began at 11 o'clock. Two or three unimportant measures were passed, and the House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Goode moved to insert an item of \$200,000 to establish coal stations on the Isthmus of Panama, and the debate on this subject occupied the remainder of the session.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Feb. 26, Mr. Burnside made a strong speech in support of the Monroe doctrine resolution recently reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. No action was taken. The River and Harbor bill was considered in committee of the whole, and the amendments proposed by the Committee on Commerce being agreed to. Among these was one raising the appropriation for South Chicago to \$50,000, at the request of Mr. Logan. The bill was reported to the Senate, and, after a long debate, passed by a vote of 32 to 12. Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Logan, Pendleton and Cockrell were constituted a committee in relation to the obsequies of the late Senator Carpenter. Bills for the relief of settlers upon absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, etc., and to authorize a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above the standard, were passed. The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill, debate on the pending amendment to appropriate \$200,000 for coal stations on the Isthmus being limited to twenty minutes. The amendment was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Springer, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of Ingalls' portrait of the late Thomas A. Edison. The remainder of the session was occupied in consideration of the bill, which was finally reported to the House, the previous question seconded, and the main question ordered. No vote was taken. The services in honor of the late Fernando Wood were postponed until 8 o'clock Monday evening. A recess was then taken until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The Monroe doctrine resolution was referred to in the Senate on Wednesday, Feb. 28. Mr. Eaton announced that he would press the resolution to a vote. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell worthless vessels and place the proceeds to the credit of a naval construction fund was re-committed. A bill giving any medical, pay, or engineer officer who has served, or may serve a term as chief of a bureau of the navy, and whose name has been on the navy register thirty years, the relative rank and pay of a Commodore on the retired list, was passed. After some further business, Mr. Windom obtained the floor and, anticipating his intention by twenty-four hours, addressed the Senate in support of the Monroe doctrine resolution. A bill was passed appropriating \$70,739 as payment of the claim of Capt. Samuel Reid, of the private Gen. Armstrong, which was bought by the British fleet in a neutral harbor during the war of 1812. President Hayes sent a message to Congress accompanied by a report from Collector Merritt, of New York, in reply to Senator Conkling's resolution as to the enforcement of the civil-service rules in the New York Custom House and postoffice. Collector Merritt's report sets forth that all permanent appointments have been conferred in accordance with the civil-service rules, adopted by him when he took charge of the office; that promotions have been made on the ground of length of service and efficiency alone and that the efficiency of the office has been increased. The Senate adopted the conference report on the Legislative, Postoffice and Indian Appropriation bills, and passed a bill for the survey of public lands in Lucas and Ottawa counties, Ohio. The House of Representatives met in continuation of Saturday's session, and proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. That striking out the provision for the purchase of the private papers of Gen. Bragg and Polk, and that appropriating \$200,000 for coal stations on the Isthmus of Panama, were agreed to. The House then went through the motions of adjourning and reassembling for Monday's session, and proceeded with the consideration of the bill. The amendment requiring representatives of the monetary conference to insist upon the recognition of silver was rejected. The bill finally passed. Mr. Reagan moved non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill and the appointment of a conference committee. This was agreed to. An attempt was made to call up the Funding bill, but it failed. Mr. White proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of claims for property injured or destroyed in the late war. Enquiries upon Fernando Wood were delivered at the evening session. There are 1,654 bills and resolutions pending in Congress.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, March 1, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration of bills for railways or ship canals across the Isthmus. Bills were passed: To establish a life-saving station at Louisville; to dispose of Osage Indian lands in Kansas, and to open a portion of the Fort Ridgely reservation in Minnesota to homestead and timber-culture entry

The Japanese Indemnity bill, directing the payment of \$4,163,234 to Japan, came up and was discussed, but no action was taken. There was a bare quorum present at the evening session. The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to, and several House bills were taken up and passed. In the House, the General Deficiency bill, the last of the appropriations, was reported. The Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation were concurred in, one of which gives \$10,000 for the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were agreed to, making the appropriation \$11,141,800. Mr. Aiken's title to the seat from the Third Louisiana district was confirmed. A struggle then ensued over the Funding and Appropriation bills. The House refused to consider the latter, but the Funding bill was finally taken up. Mr. Conger raised the point of order that the Senate amendments must be considered in committee of the whole, but the chair overruled it. Without acting upon the measure, the House took a recess. On reassembling the consideration of the bill was resumed, and Mr. Conger raised more points of order, which were regularly overruled. Mr. Tucker demanded the previous question upon all but four of the Senate amendments, and it was carried by a vote of 100 to 60. The amendments were concurred in. Attempts were made to modify the remaining amendments, but they failed, and, after a struggle which lasted until 12:45 a. m., the House took a recess, leaving three of the Senate amendments to be disposed of.

The Agitation in Ireland.

A recent cable dispatch from London says: "Private letters show considerable improvement in Ireland. 'Boycotting' fails, the reign of terror is reduced to narrower limits, tenants are beginning to pay rents long withheld, while the hold of the League on the people is already loosened."—A Dublin dispatch states that "Lord Annerly's threat to evict all tenants on his Longford estates, and take into his own hands about one-third the entire county, has directed attention to the black shadow of eviction which is looming over a vast number of farmers in Ireland. The tenants may at present be divided into three classes: First, those who are willing to pay, but are afraid to; second, those who can pay, but will not; third, those neither able nor willing to pay. The first class are very numerous. They already show signs, as Dillon says, of giving way. The second class, it is presumed, will follow the example of the first, but in respect to the third class it is feared great difficulty will arise with those who cannot pay. Under the Coercion bill it will be impossible to resist eviction. The tactics which have worked so successfully heretofore will be utterly useless now, because every person resisting a process-server or bailiff will be liable to arrest on the spot and imprisonment for eighteen months without trial."—A late Paris cablegram says, Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly had a long interview with the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris at the Episcopal Palace. They were received with great courtesy. The Archbishop appeared to take a lively interest in the state of Ireland. He earnestly counseled moderation, and deprecated any departure from legal agitation. Mr. Parnell seemed satisfied with the result of the interview.—Mr. Parnell has addressed the following letter to Victor Hugo:

PARIS, Feb. 24. ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: The nobility of heart, the deep sympathy with human suffering, and the exertions in favor of oppressed nationalities which have distinguished you throughout life encourage me to invoke your powerful advocacy in behalf of the suffering Irish people. The question is not a sectarian question in its present aspect. It is a purely social question. It is the cause of 6,000,000 of wretchedness, struggling for justice and for the right to live by their labor in their own land, against a small and privileged class, foreign in their origin, foreign in their aspirations, and supported in their injustices and tyranny by the force of a foreign nation. What have been the results of the domination of this class? They are written in the history of recurring famines, decimating generations after generations, in the human words that paint the miseries and sufferings which have been witnessed even by the youngest among us. Millions have been driven from their homes in despair. Hundreds of thousands have perished miserably of hunger in a land teeming with food. Half of our population exist constantly on the verge of famine, while 10,000 landlords, many of whom have never seen Ireland, riot in idleness and luxury. To you, honored sir, who have known how to awaken the sympathy of mankind for "Les Miserables," we feel that we shall not appeal in vain when we ask that your voice shall be raised in behalf of a brave but unfortunate nation. Accept, illustrious sir, the assurances of my high esteem. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

A BIRD described as being brown-backed and speckled-breasted made a descent upon some tame pigeons at Wiltwyck the other day in open daylight, and when the intruder was driven away an incision was found in the back of one of the pigeons from which the blood flowed freely.—Kingston Freeman.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEANS.....	\$9 00	@ 11 00
HOGS.....	5 75	@ 6 25
COTTON.....	11 1/2	@ 12
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 60	@ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 14	@ 1 17
CORN—No. 2 Winter.....	55	@ 57
CORN—No. 2 Spring.....	55	@ 57
OATS—Mixed Western.....	43	@ 45
PORK—Mess.....	15 25	@ 16 12 1/2
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
CHICAGO.		
BEANS—Choice Graded Beans.....	5 00	@ 6 65
Cows and Heifers.....	4 25	@ 5 35
Medium to Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 75
HOGS.....	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 White Winter Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	87	@ 98
CORN—No. 2.....	37	@ 39
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	1 01	@ 1 02
BARLEY—No. 2.....	31	@ 32
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	24	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh.....	14 60	@ 14 65
PORK—Mess.....	10	@ 10 1/2
LARD.....	10	@ 10 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 1.....	89	@ 90
BARLEY—No. 2.....	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess.....	14 60	@ 14 70
LARD.....	10	@ 10 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—Mixed.....	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
RYE.....	91	@ 92
PORK—Mess.....	14 75	@ 15 00
LARD.....	9 1/2	@ 10
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN.....	36	@ 37
OATS.....	30	@ 31
RYE.....	1 00	@ 1 01
PORK—Mess.....	15 00	@ 15 25
LARD.....	9 1/2	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 2 Red.....	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Choice.....	4 90	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 1.....	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed.....	37	@ 38
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@ 1 01
PORK—Mess.....	14 60	@ 15 00
SEED—Clover.....	4 70	@ 5 10
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 12	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2.....	40	@ 42
OATS.....	35	@ 37
PORK—Mess.....	15 00	@ 15 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	25	@ 5 65
..... Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 00
..... Common.....	3 75	@ 4 80
HOGS.....	5 60	@ 6 60
SHEEP.....	3 50	@ 5 25

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Introduction of Bills Ended—The Number Introduced—No Figures Yet—The University—Ship Canal Transferred—Kerosene Oil Again—Another Asylum for Insane—Common Schools and Their Management—Defeated Again—Sundries.

LANSING, Feb. 26, 1881.

The introduction of bills is over for the session, ending as it did just before midnight of the 23d. In the House the number of bills introduced is 686, and of joint resolutions 45, against 726 bills and 47 joint resolutions two years ago. In the Senate there are 330 bills and 34 joint resolutions, against 343 bills and 27 joint resolutions at the last session. This makes a grand total of 1,095 bills and joint resolutions over which the Legislature must deliberate, and upon which they must decide either for or against. Thus, while they know how much work they have before them, the ablest constitutional lawyer does not even attempt to predict as to how long it will take to do it.

CAN'T GET 'EM.

In attempting to obtain figures giving all the appropriations asked for and expected, as promised last week, I find that they are for so many different objects and of such magnitude that they cannot be obtained in time for this communication, but will be forthcoming for the next.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY is one of the institutions of which every citizen speaks with pride at home or abroad, and while it has not come up to its present proud position at the head of educational institutions, with its 1,530 students, without a large outlay of money and brains, it still asks, and justly, too, for more of the people's money. The Board of Regents ask for \$175,000 for the years 1881 and 1882, one-half in each year, to be used as follows: For a law-library building (which should not be done without longer), \$100,000; for college of dental surgery, \$12,000; for digging a sewer, \$7,500; for eye and ear ward and equipment, \$3,500; for university hospital expenses, \$7,500; for mechanical laboratory, \$2,500; for homeopathic hospital, \$4,000; for purchase of books for library, \$10,000; for enlargement of chemical laboratory, \$15,000; for homeopathic college expenses, \$4,000; for gymnasium building, \$10,000. It is understood that the last item is to be reported against by the committee at the outset. In asking for the appropriation for the mechanical laboratory the Regents sensibly say:

"An addition that has long been needed at the University, and one of the most practical wants as related to the industries and safety of the public, is a mechanical laboratory for studying and testing the qualities and strength of materials. The terrible disaster at Ash-tabula a few years since, the fall of the great Court House dome at Freeport, Ill., soon after, the more recent tragedies in the fall of the Madison Square Garden, in New York, and of the 'grand stand' at Adrian in our State, show how practical a part this is of the education of every mechanic, architect and engineer. We all ride over railroad bridges, sit in public halls, opera houses and churches. We want to ride and sit in safety. To this end we want the mechanics, architects and engineers who go out from Michigan University to go with a practical knowledge derived from actual tests of the properties and strength of the materials they are called on to handle. We ask the small sum of \$2,500 to start and equip this laboratory."

Both houses have passed a bill to transfer the

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

to the Government, upon the express understanding that the United States shall keep it in good repair and make it forever free of tolls to all vessels in the States. With the understanding that Congress had passed a bill making a continuous appropriation for the purpose, the bill was unanimously passed, and will be the means of giving shippers from the upper lakes cheaper rates than ever before, while the tolls heretofore collected have only kept the canal in repair and paid the current running expenses of the same.

KEROSENE OIL.

its purity, value and cost, is likely to again agitate the minds of the Legislators, as many appear to think the test is drawn too fine, thus making the oil used in this State more expensive than that of neighboring States. Others feel, that while it is so, it is preferable to the kind used five years ago, when every newspaper chronicled one or more horrible accidents from the use of the dangerous article.

ANOTHER INSANE ASYLUM.

There are at present several hundred more insane persons in our State than can possibly be admitted to the asylums provided for their care, although those at Kalamazoo and Pontiac are both crowded far beyond their reasonable capacity. To meet this felt want, Senator Tooker has introduced a bill for the establishment of another and similar institution to those now in use. It does not specify as to the location, but provides for a commission to decide that point. More roop is certainly needed, but knowing ones say it can best be obtained by enlarging the asylum at Pontiac, and this may be the outcome of the matter.

TOWNSHIP VS. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY. This vexed and much-talked-of subject is likely to be all gone over again this session, one or two bills upon the subject having been introduced. Those who have looked most into all the facts of the present system are satisfied that it is not a good one or the best that can be devised, yet just what is best seems hard to tell. Some changes will doubtless be made in the system. In this connection the subject of a uniformity of school text-books is (as it should) attracting attention. Such a system should be adopted, and came very near it two years ago.

ANOTHER WATERLOO.

It seems that a prohibitory constitutional amendment, precisely like the one the Senate had under consideration last week, had also been introduced in the House, and, without waiting to see what would be its fate in the Senate, they began its consideration early in the week, and finally reached a vote upon it just before the adjournment on Friday. The same tactics of attempting to kill it by loading it down with amendments were attempted, as they were in the Senate last week, and, after they were all voted down by just about a two-thirds vote, the vote on its final passage was taken, with the following result:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alvord, Austin, Ball, Ballentine, Baldwin, Belden, Bennett, Bidelman, Bishop, Campbell, Carus, Carner, Carpenter, Cobb, Cooper, Copley, Cutcheon, Davenport, Dewey, Diller, Dundas, Easton, Eaton, Gibbs, Frazer, Frye, Gale, Garfield, Gibbs, Goodman, Granger, Harford, Hawkins, Hitchcox, Howard, Kendrick, Kinne, La Du, Markham, Martin, Millard, McIntyre, W. Nelson, Nichols, Oliver, Palmerie, Parsons, A. S. Partridge, Perham, Pomeroy, Robertson, Root, Rose, Van Loo, Waring, J. E. White, J. H. White, Wing, Wilkins, Willett, Woodruff, Wyckoff, Yarrington—64.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Blood, Bloom, Borgman, Bolger, Corbin, Earl, Eisenmann, Estabrook, Ewars, Gorman, Grant, Hackett, H. J. Hopkins, Hubbard, King, Klei, Knapp, Little, Mercer, Mulvey, E. D. Nelson, North, Parker,

Prindle, Remick, Seymour, Stephenson, Turnbull, Ward, Wolcott, Young—32.

Absent.—Messrs. Cottrell, G. H. Hopkins and Moffatt.

Not Voting.—Mr. Eakins. Previous to the announcement of the result Mr. J. E. White changed his vote so as to be able to move a reconsideration. The vote was then reconsidered and the joint resolution re-committed to the Committee on the Liquor Traffic.

SUNDRIES.

Speaker Moffatt still continues on the sick list, and rumor now has it that it is hardly probable that he will again be in Lansing during the session. Some one suggesting that, if this is true or likely to prove so, it would be the fair thing for him to tender his resignation, thus enabling the House to elect another Speaker, rather than to oblige a *pro tem.* Speaker to do the work and give another the glory.

The next Superintendent of the Reform School, Hon. C. A. Gower (who, by the way, has not yet resigned as Superintendent of Public Instruction, celebrated his advent into the position by discharging twelve boys and receiving one the first week. He is likely to prove the right man in the right place, as he is an educated, Christian gentleman, who has had large experience in dealing with the young.

Michigan's "big village"—Kalamazoo—the largest of any in the United States, has finally decided to become incorporated as a city (or some of its citizens have, at least), and a bill has been introduced for its incorporation as such. The proposition meets with great disfavor, however, with large numbers of the prominent citizens, and it isn't at all certain that the bill can pass.

The bill to settle the long-standing trouble about those Port Huron and Lake Michigan railroad lands in Muskegon county has a wonderfully familiar sound, and its face is like that of a familiar friend. It has been here before. Representative Austin's bill to compel mutual-benefit life insurance companies to make reports to the Commissioners of Insurance, as other life and fire insurance companies do, is a good one and should pass. Mr. Austin is President of the Union Mutual Association, a company of the kind located at Battle Creek, and a good one too, and "knows how it is himself."

With the Republican State Convention on hand for Wednesday, at which a large share of the members of both houses were delegates, and the Governor's reception by the Detroit Light Guards on Thursday evening, the Legislature has found little time the past week for any legislation, save the preparation and introduction of their bills; but work will be the order for next week.

OBSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—A resolution for the appointment of a committee of two for each Congressional district upon apportionment was adopted. Bills were introduced: To punish adulteration of food; to designate legal holidays; amending the laws relative to co-operative associations; for a grant of swamp lands for a road in Presque Isle county; amending the charter of St. Louis; for a grant of State swamp lands for a road in Mason county; for the furnishing of abstracts of title; amending the laws relative to proceedings against garnishees; revising the charter of Charlotte; authorizing the Park Burying Ground Association to convey its lands; relating to the fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court; relative to the salaries of State officers; authorizing Probate Courts to license executors to sell land; amending the charter of Paw Paw; relative to life-insurance companies; authorizing suits to be brought against insurance companies in the Circuit Courts; for a grant of swamp lands for Huron county; a joint resolution for the relief of J. D. Thompson; amending the laws relative to draining; to prevent the obstruction of navigable streams. The following were read a third time and passed: Relative to the forms of deeds and mortgages; amending section 3 article 6 of the constitution relative to the Supreme Court.

HOUSE.—The bill for providing subjects for dissection at the various medical colleges passed. A bill was also noticed making it unlawful to deal in grain options. Bills were introduced: To amend the laws relative to the sale of land in Alpena county; for a grant of State lands for a road in Presque Isle county; relating to Justice Courts; for a grant of State lands to drain a swamp in Ingham county; incorporating Traverse City; relative to actions in relation to proceedings in Justice Courts; relative to proceedings in Circuit Courts; relative to proceedings in chancery; to establish a school for weak-minded children; two bills amending the charter of Marshall; for the sale of lands by guardians; relative to the homestead exemption; relative to estate in dower; relative to inventory of effects of deceased persons; organizing the county of Charles; to confer certain lands and rights on the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company; relative to taxation; requiring the Judges of the Supreme Court to file a syllabus of opinions; relating to taxation; organizing the town of Oliver; authorizing the town of Lincoln to borrow money; relative to summoning a jury; relative to insane asylums; to authorize school districts to borrow money on bonds to discharge other bonded indebtedness; to confer police powers on township boards in unincorporated villages; for the publication of 15,000 copies of "Michigan in the War"; for a grant of State lands to drain a swamp in Isosco county; relative to section corners; several bills relating to prohibition, etc.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—A message was received from the Governor recommending suitable action to have the State properly represented at the Yorktown centennial in August next. The Senate did not concur in the House resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee on Apportionment. Bills were introduced: Amending the liquor-tax law; for the participation of Michigan in the Yorktown centennial; amending the act to prevent the sale of unsound meat in Detroit; to prohibit and punish grave-robbing; in relation to libel suits; relative to drainage; for a new Asylum for the Insane; authorizing the Auditor General to credit the several counties with unpaid balances of taxes on lands sold; for refunding money received as taxes on the State bid for the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad lands; for the relief of bona-fide purchasers of State land; reorganizing the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; relative to fees of jurors; relative to the liquor tax; amending the charter of Flint; for a patent for lands to Alice Campbell, of Genesee county; for a settlement of the claim of J. Howard; for an appropriation for the exhibition of the pomological products of Michigan at the Boston fair in 1881. The Governor made the following nominations to office, which the Senate confirmed in executive session: Member of the Board of Control of the State Reform School, Eli H. Davis, Lansing; member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, John J. Wheeler, East Saginaw; Warden of the State prison, Wm. Humphrey, Jackson; member of the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction at Ionia, Thomas F. Moore, Adrian;

Board of Control of Railroads, D. Bethune Duffield, Detroit, John K. Boles, Hudson, Birone M. Cutcheon, Manistee, P. Dean Warner, Farmington, Benj. F. Chenoweth, Ontonagon, John H. Jones, Quincy; Trustees of Michigan Insane Asylum, Robert Burns, Kalamazoo, Edwin C. Nichols, Battle Creek, Charles L. Mitchell, Hillsdale.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced as follows: Relative to fees of Justices and constables; relative to the military fund; amending the act for the floating of logs and timber; incorporating Marine City; asking Congress for a grant to aid the construction of the Ontonagon and Montreal River railroad; revising the charter of Detroit; relative to mill tax; amending the act for recording town plats; amending the act to prevent the spread of the yellows; relative to replevin; relative to the support of the poor; for the incorporation of the "Church of God;" for the taxing of mortgages; amending the laws relative to reincorporating express companies; for the taxation of bank shares; relative to Justices' summons; relative to the State Board of Health; relative to the military; authorizing the formation of corporations for the prevention of vice and immorality; authorizing Boards of Supervisors to grant the use of the public records for the making of abstracts of land titles; relative to life insurance; relative to taxation of the liquor traffic; to provide for weighing live and dressed stock; for a Board of Auditors in counties; incorporating lodges of the American Union; relative to proceedings by attachment; appropriating money for the expenses of the State Government of 1881 and 1882; for the apprehension of horse-thieves; for an appropriation to enable the State to participate in the celebration of Yorktown; to prevent fraud in the sale of goods; relative to defective bridges; relative to minor children; authorizing New Haven to construct certain sewers; to amend the law relative to Railroad Commissioners; relative to offenses against chastity and decency; for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies; to incorporate the Michigan Christian Association; for a grant of State lands to dredge Ontonagon harbor; authorizing the Supervisors of Ontonagon to borrow money to build bridges.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—A large amount of business was done in committee of the whole. A petition was presented asking for the suspension of the department of law and medicine in the University. A joint resolution transferring certain articles from the State Library to the Quartermaster General's office, was passed and given immediate effect. Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—The House spent most of the day in discussing the prohibition bill resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic. The matter came to a vote on its final passage and failed—yeas 63, nays 38, not two-thirds. It was subsequently reconsidered and referred back to the special committee on the liquor traffic. The bill to incorporate Fort Gratiot passed. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

The Governor issued his proclamation calling a special election for the election of a Congressman in the Seventh district, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Omar D. Conger to the Senate, to be held April 4.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Petitions were received for the passage of the bill amending the Detroit Police act; one for a chair of eclectic medicine in Michigan University, and two for the establishment of a county sewer-tendency for schools. No bills were acted on.

HOUSE.—A petition was received from Saginaw for a change in the Dog law. The following House bills passed on third reading: Amending section 3,353 relative to incorporated villages for enforcing collections of Highway Commissioners' orders; amending section 996 relative to State taxes; organizing the town of Allis, Presque Isle county; compelling the attendance of witnesses in the adjustment of insurance losses.

A Growing Country.

The London *Times*, in the course of a long article reviewing the wonderful progress of the United States, as shown by the last census returns, says:

"A nation has never exhibited a more magnificent picture of material progress for ten years. Since 1870 more than 11,500,000 have been added to the population, at a rate of 30 per cent. increase. Except China and Great Britain and Russia, no Government can count more subjects. In the number of citizens moved by similar impulses, and recognizing common ends, the British empire itself yields to the great republic. Fifty millions of human beings in a land like America more than match the 86,000,000 of European and Asiatic Russia. The 425,000,000 of China are not to be compared with them as a force among mankind. The growth of a population may generally be understood to imply the growth of wealth and resources. As each census in a European state indicates a numerical advance, it may for the most part be inferred that fresh means of support have been made available. When, however, every successive census in the United States reveals an expansion by bounds and leaps, faith in the instinct of human nature not to multiply beyond the power of existence is scarcely needed to reassure anxiety. The granary which is to feed the new millions which have come, the millions which are to follow, piles its stores for the whole world to certify them. Each added American citizen has not to search for livelihood nature hides somewhere or other for all its children. He is born or imported with his inheritance labeled and allotted. He has but to go west, or north, or south; there it is awaiting his advent. European populations, even the home population of Great Britain, it must be acknowledged, have rather in their decennial polls a look of boys growing out of their clothes. An elbow or an ankle is sure to be seen betraying a want of proportion between past resources and present demands. On the other side of the Atlantic there is a magazine of clothes warranted to fit all ages and sizes. Good soil is crying out everywhere for its owners to come and possess it."

GAMBLING has been and still is very greatly on the increase in London. Two new *hazard* clubs have been formed, where individual losses have been counted by thousands—in one case by fifteen thousand—and the prohibited game has found its way into clubs where by the rules it is prohibited. Difficulties about the settlement of accounts have already resulted from this, and if it continues, lots of scandals similar to the Paget one may be expected.

CANAL SCHEMES.

The Various Projects for Uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Since the earliest days of ocean navigation the great problem of commerce has been, how to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific and Indian oceans by the shortest route, and in the least time. It was in order to get to India without passing through the Mediterranean sea that Columbus set out on his voyage that resulted in the discovery of this continent.

The motive behind all the early voyages to the Arctic regions was to find a northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific, and thus to avoid the tempestuous passage around Cape Horn. The great enterprise of the Suez canal was carried through for the benefit of commerce, to save the time, expense and danger of doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

The idea of a passage through the united continents of America was conceived for a similar purpose. The advantages of such a canal anywhere between the Mexican line and the point where the connecting Isthmus broadens into the Continent of South America, are evident to anybody who glances at a map of the world. The saving of distance to be traversed by a vessel sailing from Europe, or from any one of our Eastern ports, bound for any port on the Pacific ocean, is measured by thousands of miles.

The Government of the United States has not been backward in considering this matter and in making the necessary explorations. Numerous expeditions have been sent out, and various routes have been at one time or another pronounced feasible. We will mention some of them, and our readers can see where they are by the aid of a map.

Beginning with the northernmost, two routes have been surveyed across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, southward from the Gulf of Campeachy, through two passes in the mountains. As there has never been any question that these were too long and expensive to be constructed, they need not be described.

Next, a route from the Bay of Honduras, southwest through Guatemala. This has likewise been abandoned as impracticable, although at one time it was a favorite scheme.

Then comes the Nicaragua route, which is one of the two most prominently discussed, and likely to be constructed. It leaves the Caribbean sea at the mouth of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, passes up that river to Lake Nicaragua, traverses the lake, and passes thence by an artificial canal to Salinas bay.

The next one worth noticing is the canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Lesseps Company is proposing to construct, very nearly by the site of the Panama railroad. This is the shortest of all, and its projectors believe it to be the best of all.

There is one more, which would have been the second choice of M. De Lesseps. It is through the Isthmus of Darien. It passes up the magnificent River Atrato, and also up its branch, the Napipi, to the head of navigation, and thence by a short canal, with a tunnel six miles long, and a few locks, it enters the Pacific at Cupica bay.

There are various opinions about these several projects, all of which, except the Nicaragua and the Panama lines, are now abandoned. The promoters of the Panama canal object to the Nicaragua scheme that the line is too long, and to the locks that will be necessary on both sides of the lake. They also point to the fact that there is no good harbor at either end of the line, making the construction of an artificial harbor necessary.

On the other hand, the advocates of the Nicaragua route object that the Panama line will be vastly more costly, and that it runs through a deadly climate, rendering it certain that the work can only be done at an enormous sacrifice of life, and that the passage through it will be a constant peril to the crews and passengers of vessels taking that route.

They say, also, that while the Nicaragua line is longer, the time to be occupied in making the passage will be more than offset by the greater saving of distance made by vessels choosing it.

That is, while a steamship from Liverpool or New York can reach either Aspinwall or Greytown in about the same time, it will be 1,000 miles or more nearer to California if it enters the Pacific ocean at Salinas bay than if it emerges at Panama.

A Yankee in England.

At Liverpool, when I landed, I wanted to get on to Cardiff, so I asked my way of a gentleman in the street, and he says, "by Birkenhead;" but another comes up and he says, "That track is blocked with snow," and he gives me another direction, and in a civil, nice way. I shall have funny things to tell them home. I see a notice about tickets, and I asked for one to Cardiff, and he says, "It's a pound and two." I gave him two, and he hands me the change. When I got into the depot I says, "Where's the train?" "Here," says a sort of policeman, pointing to a row of things like second-hand coffins. "The cars, I mean," I answers, and he says, "Them's them." I says, "Which for Cardiff?" And he says, "This; are you booked?" And I says, "No." "Then you can't go in unless you're booked," he says; and I began to think that I had neglected something in the way of papers, and would have to go to the American Consul about it. "That's very awkward," I says. "It would be very awkward for you if you got in and went on without being booked," he answered in a way that made me feel timid; and I began to think of the high-handed style Britishers have of dealing with foreigners, and so I thought I would make a clean breast of the affair, and tell him that I did not know what he meant; and he says, "Come this way and I'll show you," which, he being a big fellow and me a little one, and a stranger,

rather increased my trepidation, and the weather so bad and all; but he only took me to the place where I had bought my ticket, and he says, "There, that's the booking-office," and I says, "What shall I do?" "Why, take your ticket," he says; and I answered that I had bought a ticket. "Why didn't you say so before?" and he says, "I did ask you if you were booked and you said 'No,'" and then I laughed, and told him I was an American and didn't understand, and then he laughed, and we had a drink.—*Cor. New York Times.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

SOME one in Connecticut has discovered a true and only remedy for chills and fever. Scatter cayenne pepper in your shoes.

TURN up the big toe as hard as you can for a cramp in the leg, and rub the skin where the cramp is briskly. This toe remedy is the best possible for a cramp.

For palpitation of the heart, eat lightly of light food, avoid excitement, and take gentle open-air exercise daily. Also use the following medicine: sal volatile, chloric ether, and tincture of gentian, of each two drachms; water, four ounces; mix, and take a table-spoonful forenoon and afternoon.

The following ointment is said to be excellent for an inflamed bunion: Iodine, twelve grains; sparsaoceti ointment, half an ounce. A portion about the size of a horse bean to be rubbed on the affected part twice or thrice a day. If the bunion is not inflamed, the best remedy is to place on it first a piece of diachylon plaster, oxide of lead and oil, and upon it a piece of thick leather, this having a hole the size of a bunion cut in it.

MALARIA AND LEMONADE.—Writes Mr. Labouchere: "I arrived at Milan from the Lake of Como. I felt the symptoms of malaria, and, instead of sending for a doctor, shut myself up in my bedroom for two days and two nights, during which time my only nourishment was lemonade. This regime entirely cured me. Were those who catch any malarial fever to pursue the same course they would find it worth all the prescriptions that doctors ever wrote."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* says: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly."

EXERCISE.—Exercise is a necessity; it prolongs life and greatly improves living; it better fits us for our duties; without it, we do not more than half live. He only who exercises sufficiently can know the joy of good health, good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep. It causes the blood to circulate quickly, freely and equally, and will drive away the blues. It increases respiration, thus bringing a larger quantity of elixir of life, oxygen, to purify and vitalize the blood. It rounds and hardens the muscles and educates them into ever-ready, faithful and efficient servants of the will. It limbers the joints and strengthens every part of the body. It invigorates the mind and renders it active and efficient in all its operations.

The Lunar Weather Theory.

The general principles of the lunar theory as to the weather are thus stated by Claudius Ptolemy, as quoted by Mr. A. J. Pearce in his "Weather Guide Book," according to Astro-Meteorology:

"The moon's course is to be carefully observed at the third day before or after her conjunction with the sun (new moon), her opposition (full moon), and her intermediate quarters; for if she then shines thin and clear, with no other phenomena about her, she indicates serenity; but if she appears thin and red, and have her whole illuminated part visible, and in a state of vibration, she portends winds from the quarter of her latitude and declination; and if she appear dark or pale and thick, she threatens storms and showers. All halos formed around the moon should also be observed, for if there appears one only, bright and clear, and decaying by degrees, it promises serene weather; but if two or three appear, tempests are indicated; and if they seem reddish and broken they threaten tempests, with violent and boisterous winds; if dark and thick they foreshow storms and snow; if pale, or black and broken, tempests with winds and snow, both; and whenever a great number appear, storms of greater fury are portended."

Made Bald.

Terror, it seems, can take off the hair, as well as turn it. The *Gazette des Hospitiaux* gave an account not long ago of a singular case of alopecia.

A girl, aged 17, who had always enjoyed good health, had one day a narrow escape from being crushed by a floor giving way beneath her. She was very much frightened, and the same night began to complain of headache and chills. The next morning she felt restless, and had itching of the scalp.

During the few following days she steadily improved, with the exception of the itching. One day, in combing her hair, she noticed that it came out in great quantities.

Three days later she was perfectly bald. Her general health was good, but her head continued bald, and was still so when seen two years later by the reporter.

A NEW YORK piano manufacturing company has failed. They were unable to meet their outstanding notes.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SAURDAY, MARCH 5, 1881.

A LIE NAILED.

The *Allegan Journal* of last week contains the following item, under the Saugatuck Department, which is edited by a man who calls himself T. W. Leland. But we cannot hold the proprietors and managers of the *Journal* guiltless for the admittance of such stuff in their columns:

"If one wishes to be put under the ground as soon as possible after death, and without any fuss and display, Holland City is the place to die in. It is reported here that when one of their citizens died, on a recent Sunday, of diphtheria, early Monday morning the corpse was loaded upon a dray, taken to the burial-ground and there left until some one could be found having courage enough to dig the grave. If they would treat their whisky-shops in the same way such conduct might be less inexcusable."

If Mr. Leland was worthy of the place he occupies, he would not have used such a ridiculous "yarn" to fill up his columns. We pronounce your canard a falsehood, and the only question your article suggests to the intelligent people of this city, is: Whether Leland is a fool or professional falsifier. If he had used common sense (if he has any) he might have known that such stories are *always* overdrawn, at least, and often wholly false, and thus not worthy of credence, much less repetition or publication. But the scandalous article suggests that this Leland has a superfluity of gall, especially against Hollanders. If that's the case, we pity the fool, and advise him to go to the Transvaal Republic and enlist in the British army.

That the owners of the *Allegan Journal* should allow such an article to appear in their columns is nothing strange, and is in perfect keeping with their well-sustained reputation of slinging mud indiscriminately, and we think the few Republican subscribers the *Journal* has in this city will appreciate(?) their kindness, etc.

The simple, plain and unvarnished truth of this whole matter is this: Mr. G. Pley, the unfortunate victim of malignant diphtheria, was to have been buried from the Third Reformed Church, (contrary to law, by the way,) but the Board of Health ordered him to be interred in the forenoon with as little ceremony as possible, so as to guard against contagion. This was done orderly and quietly; but there was no difficulty or trouble about it at all, as the above slanderous article seeks to indicate. This was right and according to law.

We advise the slanderers of the fair fame of the City of Holland, to look over their statutes, obey them, and go and do likewise.

As to the slur the article attempts to throw at our saloons, we have only to say: That if Saugatuck or Allegan will keep their saloons in as good order as they are kept in this city, there will be no cause of complaint.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

The Census Office reports that it finds 6,677,360 persons of foreign birth in the United States. The number given by the census of 1870 was 5,567,329. We have gained about eleven hundred thousand foreigners during the last ten years.

The place of birth of the population was given for the first time in the census of 1850. Let us therefore follow the progress of foreign immigration and our increase due to it since that time.

The last thirty years, indeed, have been the great years for immigration. During the whole period from 1790 to 1850 we received from abroad only about as many people as came over in the decade between 1850 and 1860. The immigration for the sixty years was in round numbers 2,700,000 and for the ten years it was 2,600,000. Between 1860 and 1870, the period of the civil war, there was a small falling off as compared with the decade just previous, and the total reached only about 2,500,000. Since 1870, however, immigration has been even more extensive than it was between 1850 and 1860, though from 1875 to 1879, when the country was struggling with the long-continued business depression, it was at a low ebb. The total for the decade was about 3,000,000.

We have therefore received since 1790 the great aggregate of over 10,750,000 foreign immigrants, and more than eight millions of them have landed on our shores since 1850, in the last thirty years. It is accordingly easy to account for the 6,677,360 foreign born inhabitants found in the country by the census of 1880.

When we remember that these eight millions of foreigners who have come to us since 1850 are more prolific than the old native population, and that emigration is not usually undertaken except during the most active years of maturity, we must attribute to them a large part of our natural increase in population. Of our fifty millions of inhabitants they and their descendants make up a fraction which we cannot yet determine from the census, but it is unquestionably a great one—above one-fifth, probably. These immigrants of thirty years have modified our national characteristics, affected our religious thought and practice, and changed many of our social customs.

And they will go on increasing, both by births and by new and still greater accessions from abroad. Last year showed a larger aggregate immigration than we had before witnessed, and this year is likely to parallel it in that respect. If the prosperity upon which we have entered continues, we shall probably receive between 1880 and 1890 from four to five million settlers from abroad, and then at least a third of the population of the United States will be composed of the foreign born and the descendants of the immigrants who landed here during the forty years from 1850 to 1890.—*Sun*.

OFFICIAL. Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 1, 1881.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.
Aldermen present—Spruiell, Ter Vree, De Vries, Butkau, Kramer, Bertsch Landau and the Clerk.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
A petition was presented from T. E. Annis and eighteen others, residents in the southern part of the city, stating they were deluged with water, caused by defective drainage, and would request immediate action be taken to remedy the evil and to prevent like occurrence in the future.—Referred to Committee on streets and Bridges.

The following bills were presented for payment: D. R. Meengs, 4 mos. salary as City Treas. \$91.67 Geo. H. Sipp, 1 mos. sal. as City Clerk. 25.00 E. Van der Veen, 6 mos. rent Council room 23.00 R. Kanters, 4th quar. rent Fire Eng. rooms 37.50 J. Ten Eyck, Insurance on jail, etc. 13.00

—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.
REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
The Committee on Ways and Means reported recommending the renting of the present Council rooms for another year; also the renting of basement of R. Kanters' house for Fire Department purposes, for another year, both at the same rates and on the same terms as the preceding year.—Adopted and the City Attorney instructed to draw up the necessary lease.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$34.75 for the support of the poor, for the two weeks ending March 15, 1881.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

The Committee on Fire Department reported progress.—Accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk reported the oath of office of John C. Post, as Supervisor of the City of Holland, on file in the clerk's office.

The Clerk reported re-insurance of Jail, etc., amount \$13.00.—Accepted and a warrant ordered issued in favor of James Ten Eyck for the amount.

The Clerk reported having collected the following licenses and presented receipt of the Treasurer for the amounts:

C. Baker, selling gas balloons. \$1.00 S. Levison, peddling, 1 day. 1.00 N. W. C. Association, entertainment 1 night. 3.00 F. Mayhew, base ball game 1 night. 75

—Levison, peddling 1 day. 1.00 T. Restervelt, peddling fish three months. 1.25

—Accepted and ordered charged to the Treasurer.

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

J. Morgan Smith, lecture 1 night. \$1.00

—Accepted and ordered charged to the Treasurer.

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

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

Justice Isaac Fairbanks reported for the month of February, 1881.—Filed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Butkau,

Resolved That the City bell-ringer Mr. D. Sluyter be instructed to ring the bell on Chicago time, commencing on the seventh day of March 1881.—Adopted.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Card of Thanks.

Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Terwilliger wish to return their thanks to the many members and friends who surprised them, at their home, on the evening of February 28th, last, it being the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. First, for the social evening enjoyed together. Second, for the beautiful crystal ware. Third, for the numerous articles of provisions, and cash; also, to the many who have, and may still call, presenting their regrets for not being able to be present on account of the inclement weather, etc.

Notice to Merchants, Shippers, and Others.

On and after March 3rd, 1881, all freight inward, or for shipment outward, via the Grand Haven R. R. will be delivered, and received at the Chicago and West Mich. R. R. Depot. Tickets will be sold and baggage checked at the old Grand Haven R. R. Depot for the mail north at 10:25 a. m., and for the mail south at 4:15 p. m.; all other passenger trains leave from the C. & W. M. R. R. Depot, and passengers will procure tickets and baggage checks there.

H. C. MATRAU, Agent.

EXPOSITION OF 1876. Wandering through the United States section of this wonderful Exhibition, hyper-ornamented and over-displayed as the most of it is, I came upon an elegant glass case, whose modesty was more conspicuous from its neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto *Dignis Premiis*, and displaying, in neat packages, the medical preparations of the house of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I was aware of the world-wide reputation of this eminent firm, for the character and quality of their goods, and remember well their agents in London, Messrs. Newberry, in St. Paul's Church-yard. Having a leisure hour, I determined to examine the contents of this case, myself, and I was surprised to see the delicate perfection to which they had brought their household remedies. I was chagrined at the reflection that, while we have at home the most skillful and pre-eminent the best physicians in the world, these Yankee doctors distance us so far in the line of popular medicines for family use. They have the sharpness to take advantage of the high scientific discoveries among us, and make pills and potions as

palatable as they are salutary. I was told by a leading druggist in Philadelphia, that Dr. Ayer's manufactory was the largest in America, giving employment to hundreds. I must go to Lowell and see it, on my way home.—Correspondence of the London (Eng.) Telegraph.

A Dead Saint.
A living Sinner's better than a dead Saint, and if Neuralgia troubles you, you needn't grunt, but take Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

The Condition Powders of Prof. Wellenburgh, for sale at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten, have been used in my stable in the year 1874, when the epizootic was raging throughout the land, with the very best success and recommend them freely for the use of ailments in horses.
H. BOONE.
Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36 if

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

A PUBLIC SALE of goods and chattels will be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1881, at the farm of D. Van Oord, located one mile north of the village of Zeeland, consisting of: 1 team of good horses, 8 milch cows, 1 head of young cattle, pigs, hay, chickens, and all kinds of farmers' tools, and also household goods.
4-2w G. J. HAVERKATE, Auctioneer.

SOFT MAPLE —AND— WATER ELM LOGS Wanted.

ADDRESS:
Wood Package & Basket Factory,
3-4w. MUSKEGON, MICH.

The Immix Plaster! A Positive and Permanent CURE FOR CANCER!

Without the use of the knife.
One application of the IMMIX PLASTER will draw the Cancer out in a few days, with its every root and fibre, thus effecting a permanent cure, and preventing a recurrence of the dread malady. This is no humbug, but a positive and reliable cure, without sickness, debility, or evil results to the patient; and all afflicted with the loathsome disease of Cancer are sincerely urged to try this never-failing, permanent remedy. The Plaster, with full particulars for its application, will be sent to any address on receipt of Six Dollars addressed (registered letter) to:
S. C. SMITH,
Coaticook, P. Q. Canada.

The highest references given as to respectability and standing when required, including Editor of this paper. 1-ly

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 1-ly

B. T. WYNNE'S Assignee Sale

has passed into the hands of his successor
Opposite the POST-OFFICE
EIGHTH STREET.

The stock remains complete, is constantly filled up, and the goods are

SLAUGHTERED At sold at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Come and See us and we will show you what we can do for you.

Come Early or Late
HOLLAND, Feb. 5, 1881. 52-6m

THE FIRM. MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for

Caskets & Coffins,

They keep constantly in stock the finest

BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS

of different sizes and quality suitable for all classes. They have also a fine assortment of

Gents' and Ladies' Robes

AND OTHER FUNERAL NECESSITIES.

ANTISEPTIC FLUID

For preserving the dead, always on hand. 51-4m

YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal. 29-1y

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

The Best Paper!! Read This!!

TRY IT
Beautifully Illustrated.
39TH YEAR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The *Scientific American* is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid illustrations, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the *Scientific American*.

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discounts to agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS In connection with the *Scientific American*, Messrs. MUNN & CO., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the *Scientific American* of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected. Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F. & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH.,
February 19, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereon, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, at the County seat on Tuesday the 5th day of April, 1881, viz: Henry Ten Have, homestead entry, No. 6967 for the N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 9, T. 5 N., R. 15 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Myron H. Howell of Holland, P. O. and Wiegner Brouwer of Holland P. O. and Gerrit Timmer of Holland, P. O. and Jacob Luidens of Holland, P. O., all of Ottawa County, Mich.
3-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

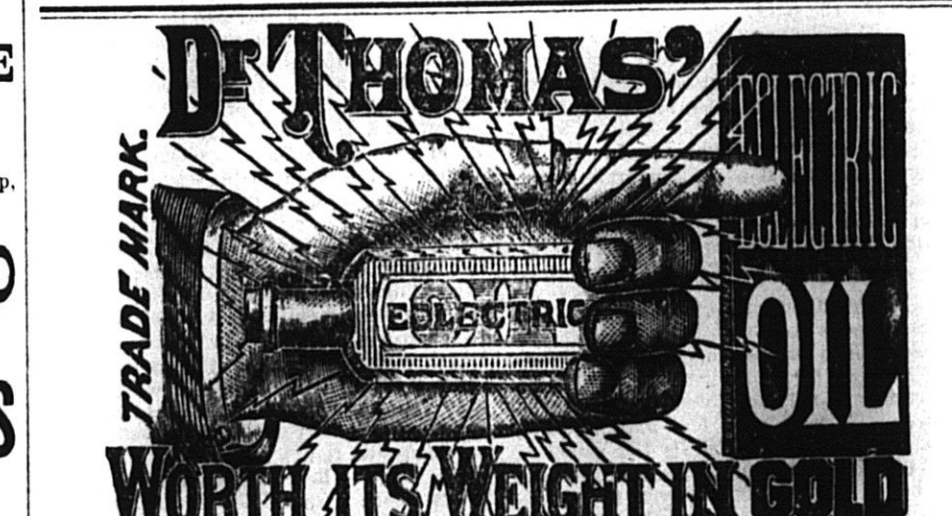
HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free.
Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MEAT MARKET —IN THE— FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat Market and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of the store on the corner of Eighth and a Fish Street.

W. BUTKAU.
J. VAN ZOOEN.
HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.



CURES
RHEUMATISM, COUGHS AND COLDS
RHEUMATISM, COUGHS AND COLDS
RHEUMATISM, COUGHS AND COLDS
Diphtheria, Croup.
Diphtheria, Croup.
Diphtheria, Croup.

Sold by all Druggists. PRICE 50 cents and \$1.00.

Go to D. R. MEENGs for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk,
FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS,
Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks,
Satins in all desirable Colors. Gape, Gloves, Hosiery.
Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery.
SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

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

Read This!!

Just Received at the Store of
P. & A. Steketee
a large assortment of
SHAWLS
AND LADIES' MISSES' CLOAKS.

Underwear for both Sexes. Flannel and Woolen Blankets, Ribbons—as fine an assortment as any in the city—cheap. Nubias, Misses and Children's Knit Hoods.

COLUMBIA AND OTHER YARNS.

Dress Goods from 10c and upward, and a full assortment of Ladies' Skirts.

Gents' White Shirts—the best 50c Shirt ever sold in Holland.

Feathers of the best grade always on hand at bottom figures.

A Full Stock of

GROCERIES

A better 50c Tea than ever; Roasted Coffee of many varieties. The best cheese. New Holland Herring, by the keg or piece. The Best Oat Meal always on hand and fresh, etc., etc.

Salt by the pound or barrel.—Harris & Smith's Safety Lamps, and many more goods, too numerous to mention.

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

AGENTS FOR BORDER OUTLAWS
WANTED By J. W. BEUL.

New, Authentic and Thrilling History of the Lives and wonderful Adventures of America's Great Outlaws.

The Younger Brothers,
Frank and Jesse James

And their band of highwaymen down to 1881. Contains more than 40 illustrations embracing Portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and 12 FINE COLORED PLATES. Interviews and letters from Cole Younger—Startling Revelations. All about the black flag, the black oath, the secret cave, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published; more thrilling than a romance, yet true in every essential. Sells like wild-fire! 10,000 ordered in advance. Nothing like it! beats everything! Over 400 pages, price \$1.50. Agents canvassing outfit, 50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars, to HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. 51-4w

ORGANS, ORGANS, If you wish a FIRST-CLASS ORGAN At VERY LOW FIGURES then give a call at the large and well supplied

FURNITURE STORE OF

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

51 4m

Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are enriched at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE BUCKETS, of which I make Buckeye File Oil. Write to me for full particulars. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Teller, St. Louis, Mo.

Notings.

It is still snow, snow, beautiful snow.

Set all your clocks to Chicago time now!

We have no further news of the forgery case this week.

Dr. McK. Best, of Ionia, has settled in Zeeland, and was called into practice immediately.

Read the article on the first page if you want to read a fine synopsis of the whole Boer question, and that from a British stand-point—the celebrated *London Times*.

Capt. Harry Smith, light-house keeper at Grand Haven harbor, was in town this week, looking after vessel property. Harry evidently feels lonesome without some kind of a vessel.

A few days ago the alarming news reached Zeeland that Mr. G. Vijn, was lying dangerously ill in some small town up in the "north woods"—about 150 miles north. Mrs. G. Vijn went to his assistance, and is now lying ill herself. Mr. Vijn is convalescing.

We call the attention of our readers to the renewed advertisement of Mr. E. J. Harrington, who has just received his first installment of spring goods. The goods and the prices speak for themselves. Go and see them and you will be convinced.

Our Common Council has passed a resolution to have the city bell rung on Chicago time on the 7th inst., and thereafter, until further notice. The regulators at Breyman's jewelry store, have also been made to conform to that time, and now we have only one kind of time, and that is our railroad time.

The freight train on the Chi. and West Mich. R. R. broke through the bridge at Richmond, eleven miles south of this city, and three cars were thrown down. The clearing of the wreck and repairing of the bridge was done in a remarkable short time and delayed our mail only four hours. The trains are all on time again. We could not ascertain whether anybody was hurt. It is believed that no lives were lost or bones broken.

A MILWAUKEE dispatch says: "The Spring Lake Iron Company, of this city, [known here as Fruitport Blast furnace] has contracted with Capt. Thomas Kirby, of Grand Haven, to carry ninety thousand tons of iron ore from Escanaba to Fruitport, Mich. The contract extends over three years and specifies that the company shall receive thirty thousand tons each year. The rate is \$1 per ton. Capt. Kirby's new boat, the Great Western, which is now building at Grand Haven, will be employed in carrying the ore.

NEVER, in the history of this Colony, had so much water accumulated in the valleys and ravines, and even all the low lands were inundated, as on Sunday evening last, and if the weather had not changed to cold and freezing, arresting the flow and thaw, the following day—Monday—would have been a very disastrous one to Ottawa County. It is admitted by all that it would have swept every bridge in the County, both great and small. The ice in Black River had just begun to break up in the country on Sunday night, when all was arrested by the frost. The Vriesland swamp was deeper under water than ever before; the smallest creeks were swollen to the size of rivers, and every indication was tending to a very damaging flood. Several cellars were filled with water, on Sunday, in this city, and some families sustained considerable damage. All the low lands in the southern part of the city were under water, and also south of the city, but which was frozen so smooth and solid by Tuesday that it was used for a skating park, and on Wednesday quite a number were skating over the contiguous farms and meadows. It was a novelty, indeed. On Thursday night the eastern wind blew up a snowstorm, which continued with unabated fury throughout the day, and it seems to be mid-winter once more.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

A SAD accident occurred Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock. Mr. Angus Little was down on the R. R. dock shooting at some wild ducks in the river, when the breech pin flew out, entering his forehead above the right eye, going clean through the brain, so that the end penetrated the skull on the back of his head. Notwithstanding this fearful wound Mr. Little kept alive, although unconscious, until about 9 o'clock that evening, when he breathed his last. Mr. Little has been a resident of Grand Haven for some time, and was well known, having been second mate of the steamer Muskegon for a couple of years, and was esteemed as a quiet and industrious citizen. He leaves a wife in delicate circumstances, who is completely prostrated by the sudden loss of a loving husband, but no children. Mr. Little was buried on Tuesday and the funeral was largely attended.

MONDAY, April 4th, Charter election.

VICTORY still perches on the banner of liberty.

GLORY, glory; the Boers have won another battle.

Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., went to Illinois last week for a supply of fresh horses.

Mr. H. Van der Weyden, the popular cigar manufacturer of Grand Rapids, was in town this week.

ON Monday last the sale of the schooner J. P. De Coudres, by J. P. De Coudres, of Ventura, Mich., to Jay De Coudres, of Chicago, for \$3,000, was made a matter of record at the custom-house, in the city of Chicago.

The first anniversary of the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society," of the Reformed Churches, of this city, was held in the First Reformed Church on Tuesday evening last, and was fairly attended. A very interesting program was got up for the occasion.

THE wife of Rev. H. E. Nies, of Paterson, N. J., daughter of Mr. G. Brusse, of Zeeland, died on Monday last, at Paterson. Her body was brought to Zeeland for interment on Thursday last. It was a terrible and sudden blow to the family and her many friends, who are deeply grieved.

Mr. Henry D. Werkman, for some months past engaged for P. & A. Steketee, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. M. Huizenga, in the place of Mr. G. Pley, deceased, to do a general business. Groceries and crockery, however, are the principal features of their business. We wish the new firm success.

Capt. Charles Storing has sold his schooner Kate E. Howard to Messrs. De Coudres & Thompson, of Evanston, Ill., for the sum of \$3,350. Capt. Storing has done well with the Kate, and is now interested in the Elva, which he will get off as soon as possible, repair her, and then he will have another good schooner.

A TERRIBLE double railroad disaster occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, in Missouri, on Tuesday last. A passenger train was thrown in the ditch six miles west of the city of Macon, Mo., and many passengers were injured, but none of them fatally. A wrecking train then went to their rescue, loaded with doctors and nurses, etc., and broke through a bridge, killing seven men and wounding fifty others more or less severely.

UNDER the heading "Good News for Hope College," Dr. Giles H. Mandeville, publishes the following in the *Christian Intelligencer* of February 24th: "Thro' Rev. Dr. West, a lady, whose name is to be unknown, has kindly and generously offered to give \$6,000 toward the payment of the debt of the institution, on condition that the whole amount be paid. The interests of the College were fully discussed at the Pastors' Meeting this morning, Feb. 21st, and are to be farther talked over on next Monday morning, under the guidance of an intelligent Committee. I do not wish to anticipate the action; but in making the above announcement I wish to ask very earnestly, that any persons who will join in the movement to pay the debt shall, as quickly as possible, send me word what amount they will be willing to contribute. Great help for guidance in future action will come from prompt compliance with this invitation. The Committee appointed by the last General Synod on this subject will probably meet soon after next Monday's Pastors' Meeting, and will be assisted in their deliberations by any information that I may be able to give them. Please, friends, tell me quickly, and place the amount as large as you can. Next week I may be able to tell you more fully what is needed and what is proposed to be done."

DR. Crosby, in a letter to Dr. Cuyler, in answer to the latter's attack upon the liberality of his Boston lecture upon temperance, says:

"You laugh at the comicality of my accusing the teetotal crusade as demoralizing. One of the saddest features of this demoralization is that good men, like yourself, overlook all the evil that this fanaticism is doing, and treat earnest appeals to God's word against it with merriment, or else with the other extreme of anger. The Publication Society to which you belong is daily issuing false scriptures, which you know to be false, and yet you are willing it should be so. 'J. N. H.' in the *Christian at Work*, after copying your article from the *Independent*, adds: 'Touch not, taste not, handle not,' is the only safe motto, and one which the *Christian at Work* most heartily endorses.' 'J. N. H.' will thus abuse a Scripture text, making it mean the opposite of the apostle's intention. In this way you good men have learned to twist and injure God's holy word, that word which, taken as it really is, destroys your army of assertions hip and thigh. A system which makes a new sin, and then changes Scripture to support the forgery, is a demoralizing system, disastrous to a true and humble Christianity."

GALL your primary meetings early.

FOUR weeks from next Monday: how will you vote?

A FIRST-CLASS top buggy for disp. sal. Inquire at this office.

PLANS are being prepared for the remodeling of the Russell house, Detroit, at no distant day.

MARRIED—On Wednesday last March 2nd, 1881, Mr. Richard Van den Berg to Mrs. Annie Rockwood, both of this city.

TOKIO, Japan, has been visited by another terrible conflagration. Eleven thousand houses were burned and thirty thousand people rendered homeless.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 3, 1881: J. H. Smith, Mrs. Dora Brown, Miss Nellie Chrigenman, Mrs. Pheba Harrison, Daniel Harnes, R. E. Johnston. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

GEN. Garfield was inaugurated yesterday with great pomp and parade. May he prove to be a good and wise President. His cabinet will consist of J. G. Blaine, Sec'y of State; W. Windon, Sec'y of the Treasury; R. T. Lincoln, Sec'y of War; L. P. Morton, Sec'y of Navy; S. J. Kirkwood, Sec'y of Interior; W. H. Hunt, Postmaster Gen'l; W. MacVeagh, Attorney-Gen'l.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BOERS.

THEY SCORE ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Commanding General of the British Killed in Action.

A shout of gladness went up from every liberty loving throat on Monday night, when the news reached us that the brave Boers had won another battle from their haughty oppressors:

THE STORY OF THE DEFEAT.

The London war office has the following telegram from Col. Bond, commanding at Mount Prospect: "Gen. Colley, with 22 officers and 627 men, infantry and naval brigade, proceeded, Saturday night, to occupy Majola mountain. The Boers attacked him at 7 Sunday morning. At 1 p. m. firing increased. At 2:20 it became evident from the camp that we had lost the hill and our men were retiring under a heavy fire. There is no doubt Gen. Colley is killed."

Gen. Wood telegraphs, corroborating the above, and says he will return to Newcastle Monday.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

Another account of the fight at Spitzkop says when the ammunition failed the slaughter was fearful. Finally, the British made a desperate but unsuccessful rush. The 60th foot fought their way back to camp. It is stated that only seven men of the 58th survive, the camp is being fortified at every point.

A cablegram received gives the finishing touch to any hope there might have been of the imperial government seeing its way clear to restore the independence of the Transvaal without further fighting. Troops are now being forwarded, both from England and India, and immediately on arrival they are to follow the advanced relief column I have just mentioned. It is estimated that at least 10,000 troops will be required to suppress the rising of the 8,000 Boers, and if the Boers who are magnificent shots, but have no artillery, stick to their plan of guerrilla warfare and keep out of the way of the English artillery, the struggle bids fair to be a long one. Meetings of sympathy with the Transvaal Boers are being held almost daily in different parts of the western province of the colony.

AN UTTER ROUT.

A correspondent with Gen. Colley's force at Spitzkop give the following account of the engagement: Spitzkop is about three thousand yards from the Boer position. Two companies were left at the base of the hill, which is very steep and difficult of ascent, on hands and knees. It was impossible to have carried up the mountain guns. Had we had those, the result might have been different. The whole force reached the summit before daylight, and about 5 o'clock began firing. The Boers had no videttes posted, and were completely surprised, but promptly returned the fire. Our men had but little cover, though somewhat better than that at Ingogo river. I estimate the number of Boers at the base of the hill at about two thousand. Up to midday their loss was certainly heavier than ours.

Gen. Colley was conspicuous for coolness and courage. He kept up constant communication with the camp by signals. Shortly after noon the Boer fire, which heretofore averaged about fifty shots per minute, increased to a terrific volley. Our men were unable to withstand it. They wavered and were rallied; wavered again, and ran in general *saute qui peut*. The Boers climbed to the summit of the hill, and followed them with a terrible fire as they went down the other side.

This correspondent was captured by the Boers, who treated him well and gave him a pass to return to the British camp. He identified the body of Gen. Colley on the field.

New Home, Domestic, Victor,

SINGER.

Or any other SEWING MACHINE wanted can be got at the best terms and prices in the

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

They also take old machines in exchange.

51-4m

The SUN for 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eye-sight. The *Sun* long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fullness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning the *Sun* prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. The *Sun's* habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The *Sun* believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The *Sun* believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Kings for monopoly, the Kings for plunder, and the Kings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows: For the Daily *Sun*, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 65 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.75 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the *Sun* is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the weekly *Sun*, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of the *Sun*, New York City.

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS.

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Having but recently formed our co-partnership, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens of Grand Haven and surrounding towns that we have a fine stock of Ready Made Goods of all descriptions, which we offer for sale cheap. However,

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1881. 4-1f

THE

Clarendon Hotel,

formerly called the Rasch House, on the

Cor. Bridge & Canal Street,

is now managed by

MR. EDWARD KILLEAN,

formerly proprietor of the Kirby House, at Grand Haven.

The Clarendon will always be found clean, and the table well supplied with the choicest viands, and served in the kindest manner for lowest possible rates.

Come and see us in our New Home.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 1, 1880. 3-3m

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies as well as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work falls to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

AND

DRY GOODS STORE

OF

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of K. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices, Laundry and Toilet, Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A. No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, WATER PROOF, FLANNELS, and a novelty in SKIRTS—(beautiful cashmere) Satin Skirts, etc., etc.

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn,

Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, —ALSO,—

Ribbons, Trimmings in Silks & Satins, Table Linens, etc.,

A full line of PROVISIONS, also GROCERIES YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Have our own team and deliver goods free of charge in the city.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 24th, 1880.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc.

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

O. BREYMAN.

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

Again in Business.

The undersigned has again opened a store of general merchandise, on the corner of

Eighth and River Streets,

where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may deem it to their advantage to deal with him.

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc., Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

CASH

Will be paid for old iron at the Holland City Foundry.

Wm. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-1f

GRANDMOTHER.

Grandmother paces with stately tread
Forward and back through the quaint old room,
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,
Into the gathering dusk and gloom;
Forward and back in her silken dress,
With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;
A look of deepest tenderness
In the faded lines of her fine old face.

Warm on her breast in his red night-gown
Lies a scarlet lily the baby lies,
While softly the tired lids droop down
Over the little sleepy eyes.
Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,
And memories come with the cradle song
Of the days when she sang it long ago,
When her life was young and her heart was strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now;
The large old house is a shadowed place;
But shining out in the sunset glow
Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's face.
He lies where of old his father lay;
Softly she sings him the same sweet strain;
Till the years intervening are swept away,
And the joy of life's morning is here again.

Grandmother's gray head is bending low
Over the dear little downy one;
The steps of her pathway are few to go—
The baby's journey is just begun.
Till the rosy dawn of his childish love
Enlightens the evening that else were dim;
And, in after years, from her home there,
The light of her blessing will rest on him.

A GHOST IN THE GARRET.

"This is the garret floor. It's a relic of the past," said Miss Pettigrew. "They do not build such garrets now. The house is more than 100 years old. It was my grandfather's grandfather who built it. By the way," continued the lady, turning on her guest in a sharp and bird-like manner peculiar to her—"by the way, this garret is haunted."

"How delightful! Do tell me about the ghost!" cried the young lady who had followed her into the great room which covered half the large house.

"The ghost, Miss Walker, is a soldier, an officer who was killed by a jealous husband in a duel, which took place here. He walks up and down, trailing his sword after him, and is said to be as pale as death; however, he hasn't been seen for ten years, though the servants are terribly afraid of him yet."

"They sleep," said Miss Pettigrew, "in that half of the garret which is partitioned off, and use the back stairs. They wouldn't come here for the world, so I make a sort of store closet of those shelves there, and feel perfectly safe about my sweetmeats."

"Here," said Miss Pettigrew, opening a little door—"here is still another pair of stairs. They lead to the orchard. It is said that that idiotic lady who caused the duel had them built that her lover might come to the garret without discovery. It may be true. It's evident that they were never built in the original house. Nobody ever uses them now; and they are actually moldering away."

With some difficulty she moved a rusty bolt, and the young lady peeped down the rickety stairs.

"I can fancy the ghost coming up," she said, with a little, soft shriek, as she drew back. "How romantic!"

Descending the large, well-carpeted stairs that ran down the middle of the house, the two ladies entered the parlor, where an elderly gentleman sat waiting. The young lady then addressed him:

"The rooms are lovely, pa, and if Miss Pettigrew will let us come, we ought to be delighted."

Miss Pettigrew gave a polite wave of the hand, which signified that she was charmed to receive such boarders.

"Elsie, dear, go out and get into the carriage," said the old gentleman. "Miss Pettigrew and I will have a word about terms."

The young lady tripped lightly away. "I have but one condition to make, madam," said the old gentleman, the instant she was gone. "That you will take no single-gentlemen boarders."

"I have one, sir," said Miss Pettigrew. "Mr. Jeffers, 75 years of age, and quite rheumatic."

"Ah! I don't mind him," responded Mr. Walker. "I mean—in fact, I have brought my daughter to this quiet place to separate her from a person who is paying his addresses to her, and I am afraid he will follow us."

"Not into this house," said Miss Pettigrew. "My other rooms are filled; two families, mother, father and children; a widow lady and her daughter; and Miss Budwick, principal of a school in—"

"The place will suit me perfectly," said Mr. Walker. "We'll come over tomorrow morning," and with a bow he trotted down the path and also took his place in the carriage.

About a fortnight from the day on which she had received her first boarder Miss Pettigrew descended to the dining-room at an early hour, as was her wont, and in a very cheerful mood.

"This is very comfortable, indeed," thought she to herself, "very comfortable. Why shouldn't I turn a penny as well as my neighbors? Certainly my house is full of genteel people, and it's really pleasanter than to live alone." And Miss Pettigrew regarded her well-spread breakfast table with just pride and pleasure.

"Very comfortable, indeed—My goodness!" The latter portion of the sentence did not belong to the former. It was an ejaculation forced from her by the sudden appearance of her two servants, pale as death, hollow-eyed, and with compressed mouths, who, having made each a courtesy, ground themselves against the wall and stood looking at nothing, in a way, as Miss Pettigrew afterward said, calculated to freeze the blood of an observer.

"My goodness!" repeated Miss Pettigrew. "Fanny Ann and Abby Jane, what's the matter? Is the house on fire?"

"No, Miss," replied Fanny Ann. "Have you seen a ghost?" proceeded Miss Pettigrew.

"Yes, Miss," replied Abby Jane. "And please, Miss, we can't sleep in that awful place no more," continued Fanny Ann. "If you can't put us somewhere else we must go. We've seen him three times."

"Three nights hand-running," said Abby Jane.

"Why didn't you tell me before?" asked Miss Pettigrew.

"We thought you wouldn't believe us," said Fanny Ann.

"Well, I believe you've seen something terrifying," said Miss Pettigrew, "and I'll see what I can do. Don't mention this to anybody. You'd frighten some of my boarders away, perhaps. I'll talk it over after breakfast, and I'll wager I'll lay the ghost."

Fanny Ann and Abby Jane departed, promising silence, and the boarders ate their breakfast as usual. Afterward, behind closed doors, she heard this narrative:

At 11 o'clock every night for the past week the girls had heard a noise in the outer garret; but, the last three having been lit by a brilliant moon, they had been able to see through a crack in the door, and espied—"as sure as she was a living woman," Abby Jane declared—a ghostly soldier in complete uniform, pacing up and down.

The first time the figure vanished rapidly. The second time it was longer in going, but on the third night they saw it enter by the disused stairway, and heard it speak. What it said was: "Darling, I would die for you! I would risk all to meet you!"

"We could look no longer, Miss," said Abby Jane. "We thought we should take spasms."

Miss Pettigrew rubbed her nose. "This is unpleasant," she said. "Certainly, the ghost was an officer, and my own Aunt Lydia declared that she saw him. That was before her daughter, Grace, eloped with—Good gracious! I have it!"

"What, Miss?" cried Abby Jane. "An idea!" said Miss Pettigrew. "Girls, you may take a mattress on the parlor floor to-night, and hold your tongues until to-morrow morning."

The police force of — was not large, but that night two of its members stood concealed behind the largest apple trees in the orchard at the east of Miss Pettigrew's house. They were No. 12 and No. 14. These figures glittered on their cap bands.

Within, on the other side of the garret door, Miss Pettigrew, in a flowered dressing-gown, stood listening intently. The moonlight flooded the old garret. Stern and strong of mind as she was, Miss Pettigrew felt a cold shudder run up her spine. It was now a quarter to 11. Soon the old clock in the hall below croaked, rolled and struck the hour. At that instant a faint creaking was heard. A door opened—not the stair door, the one into the hall—and a figure, all in white, stole in and sat down on a great box. It was very ghostly. "Ugh!" shuddered Miss Pettigrew. "I declare I feel scary." Hark! another faint creaking. The door to the mysterious stairway opened softly and a figure entered. It was dressed in a soldier's uniform. It wore a sword, but its face—its awful face, though it bore the features of a man, was of an awful ghostly white, lips and all, enlivened only by two great black eyes, that glared about them.

Miss Pettigrew shivered until the door rattled. The next instant the two ghosts ran into each other's arms. Another instant, and the stair door was opened with a bang, and Officer No. 12 followed Officer No. 14 into the garret, each armed with a club.

"Ghost or not I'm quite safe now," said Miss Pettigrew, and opened the garret door with her kerosene lamp in her hand.

"So we've caught you," said Officer No. 12.

"And we'll find how ghosts like being locked up in jail," said Officer No. 14, as he pulled a wet handkerchief with two holes in it from the ghost's face, and revealed a very pale human countenance, adorned by a mustache which had most carefully waxed points, and, under other circumstances, might have been very fierce, indeed.

"And this young woman—your servant, most likely—shall we arrest her along with the burglar? Do you make a charge against her, Miss Pettigrew?"

At these words the female ghost, who had hitherto done nothing but wring its hands, tore from its form the sheet in which it was enveloped and revealed the face and figure of Miss Elsie Walker, who instantly went down on her knees at the feet of Miss Pettigrew.

"He is not a burglar, dear Miss Pettigrew. We were neither of us doing anything dishonest. It's Capt. Slasher, to whom I am engaged. Pa wouldn't let us meet as we wished, so we had to meet as we could, and the dress and disguise were only assumed to save me if we were seen by any one. Don't—don't—don't arrest my Alfred for a thief, when it is only his great love for me that—that—that—"

Here Miss Walker's voice failed her and she became hysterical, and Capt. Slasher was heard to say, rather faintly and nervously:

"Be calm, Elsie, be calm."

"Officers," said Miss Pettigrew, "I am sorry to waste your time, but will you be seated—take some boxes, pray—until I summon another person."

And Miss Pettigrew sailed from the room and returned, ten minutes later, with old Mr. Walker, hastily clad in his dressing-gown, on whose appearance the gallant Captain grew pale, and Miss Elsie wrung her hands again.

"A pretty piece of business, indeed!" said Mr. Walker.

"Yes, sir," said Miss Pettigrew, "pretty, indeed. Here is a decent young man—in the army, I suppose—who is driven to sneaking up back stairs into a garret to pay attention to a respectable young lady who prefers to receive him in the parlor. Now, if that young lady loses her character, whose fault is it, sir? The fault of those who drove her to it. We are old, Mr. Walker, but we have been young. I'm single, but—and Miss Pettigrew drew out her pocket-handkerchief—I have a heart! I should have

been somebody's wife twenty-five years ago if I had had the spirit that girl has; but I was meek and submissive—and—no matter. If you really have nothing serious against that young man, hadn't you better let him marry your daughter, Mr. Walker?"

"Perhaps I had, Amelia—I mean, Miss Pettigrew," said the old gentleman.

"You angelic woman!" cried Miss Elsie, casting herself into Miss Pettigrew's arms.

"Sir, I thank you," said Capt. Slasher, who had grown red to the tips of his ears.

"I suppose no charge whatever will be made, then," said Officer No. 12, in an irritated tone.

"Oh! no. This is not a case for charges," said Miss Pettigrew.

"Good-night, then," said Officer No. 14, turning on his heel and departing as he came, but in a huff.

"You may call on my daughter two evenings a week and see her in Miss Pettigrew's presence," said the old gentleman to the Captain. "If my daughter were not motherless this would not have happened."

The Captain shook hands with everybody and followed the policemen. Miss Pettigrew bolted the garret door. Mr. Walker assisted her.

"I thought you did not know me, Amelia," he said.

"You might very well have forgotten me, I'm so dreadfully changed," sighed Miss Pettigrew.

And after these mysterious whispers they went down stairs.

There was a wedding at Miss Pettigrew's that autumn. Elsie was united to her Captain in the presence of all the boarders and many friends. But Miss Pettigrew did not take boarders again the next summer. Before that time came she had changed her name, and had married old Mr. Walker.

"It's rather late in life, Elsie," said she, as she embraced her step-daughter, "but the fact is, your pa and I were old sweethearts, and but for the cruelty of the old folks, who broke the match, I suppose I should have been your mother in reality."

Elsie did not discuss the question. She only kissed her and said:

"You've been my best friend, at all events, dear mamma."

BURNED TO DEATH.

Frightful Fate of Children Locked Up in a Seminary at Scranton, Pa.

SEBASTON, Pa., Feb. 23. Seventeen inmates of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, of Hyde Park, comprising fourteen boys and three girls, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, were suffocated last night by an unexplained fire that broke out at 9 o'clock.

The number of children under the care of the Sisters was forty-eighteen boys and twenty-two girls. The institution is in charge of several Sisters of Charity, and is situated at the corner of Jackson street and Lincoln avenue. It is four stories in height. On the third floor are two dormitories, separated by a partition, one for the boys and the other for the girls. The children were taken to the third floor to-night by one of the Sisters, who assigned them to their respective rooms. The Sister locked the door and started for the lower floor. When about half way down her attention was attracted to smoke issuing from one of the rooms.

It was discovered that a brisk fire was in progress, and the Sister, alarmed for the safety of her charges, hurried back to the girls' dormitory. The inmates were frightened by the smoke that was entering their room from the lower floor, and rushed to the landing. In a short time the Sister led the way down stairs, and all the girls followed her. They were sent to a place of safety. The smoke was now pouring through the hallway in a dense volume. The Sister again started for the third floor to rescue the boys, but she had gone only a short distance when she met a strange man, who told her that the boys had all been removed from the dormitory. She persisted that they were still in their rooms, but the stranger asserted that they were not, and quieted her fears. By this time the firemen had arrived. The fire burned strongly on the second and third floors, and streams were soon being thrown upon the flames. Doubt being expressed about the boys having escaped, the firemen worked toward the dormitory. In a short time they succeeded in clearing a passage. The door of the boys' room was broken open. The surmises of the doubting ones were found to be correct. The children were found huddled together beneath their coats, all having been suffocated. Two of them were slightly scorched by the flames. The calamity has caused excitement such as has never been experienced in this city. At the date of this dispatch (1 a. m.) the streets are filled with people who visited the scene of the horrible occurrence. The terrible result has cast a gloom throughout the city that is positively painful. It cannot be ascertained to-night how the fire originated.

Perils of Sausage.

Young girls should not be allowed to meddle with sausage, which has lately been the cause of trouble both at the East and the West. A Boston girl put an extra "a" into her sausage, and was so harshly reproved that she tried to commit suicide. In Chicago a girl spelt it "sossige," and was severely reprimanded by her teacher. The misspeller took the reprimand so much to heart that after recess she failed to appear. An immediate search was instituted, and it was discovered that the sensitive young creature was at a matinee. We are indebted for these fearful warnings to the Chicago Tribune, which never tells anything which is not exactly true.

The State of Louisiana levies a poll-tax for the benefit of the public schools upon all male inhabitants over 21 years of age. It is a lien on all property of the tax-payer, and employers are liable for the tax of those they employ, provided the service has been for ninety days during the year for which the tax is due. The property of employer or employee, in case of non-payment of the tax, may be seized and, after ten days' advertisement, sold to pay the tax and costs. The tax is never to be less than \$1 nor more than \$1.50.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power and, consequently, should not be any part of your concern.

DEATH OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

Senator Matt H. Carpenter breathed his last in this city this morning at 9:30, surrounded by his family, who have tenderly nursed him through his long illness, by his home physician, Dr. Fox of Milwaukee, his local physician, and by Representative Williams, of Wisconsin. Dr. Paret, of the Episcopal Church of this city, read the service for the dying as the life of the late Senator slowly ebbed away. From the hour that Dr. Fox arrived here, yesterday morning, on his rapid trip from Milwaukee, all hope was abandoned. Dr. Fox, who knew Mr. Carpenter's condition so well, and who, one year ago, had told him that his disease was incurable, instantly decided that the hours of the sick man were numbered, and informed his family that his death might be expected in a few hours. Mr. Carpenter was not himself made acquainted with his condition, although it was evident, from numerous indications during the day, that he knew that the hour of his fate had come. During the early part of the evening he was fully conscious, and recognized his family. After 9 o'clock he sank into a semi-unconscious condition, from which, however, he would arouse whenever remarks were addressed to him. Occasionally a member of his family would seek to obtain from him some sign of recognition, and the sufferer, by word, or look, or pressure of the hand, was able to respond to the last appeals of love. About 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Carpenter seemed to be sinking. His pulse almost ceased, and it was thought that the supreme moment had arrived. He rallied soon after that, however, and was less unconscious until 4 o'clock. At that hour his wife, his son—a lad of 14—and his daughter, a young woman of 20, were gathered about his bedside. The physicians had indicated that the remaining hours of the husband and father were few. The death-pall was settling down upon the chamber, yet there was no outward demonstration of grief. Anxious to secure another recognition, the stricken wife asked: "Matt, do you know me?" The dying man aroused himself for a moment, and feebly answered: "Of course, I do." These were his last words on earth. From that time until the hour of his decease, he remained in painless unconsciousness. A little before 9:30 the physician announced that the final moment was soon to come. The clergyman, Dr. Paret, then solemnly read the dying service, and as it was concluding the spirit of Matthew H. Carpenter passed from earth. It was characteristic of the wonderful intellect of the man that his head died last.

His physicians say that, contrary to the usual course with such a disease, his mind was clear to the last moment. It had been evident to Mr. Carpenter's friends for many months, if he would not realize it himself, that he was stricken with that terrible malady called Bright's disease. The stalwart form had become so wasted that his clothes hung loosely about him. There was an ashy pallor on his face. The voice had grown so weak that its silvery notes rose very feebly to the galleries.

About one year ago he consulted with his physician in Wisconsin, Dr. Fox, who announced to him the sad fact that his malady was Bright's disease, and that it had advanced so far that his case was incurable.

"From that hour," said his physician yesterday, "he was a man under sentence. Mr. Carpenter could not or would not believe it. He purchased many medical books relating to that subject, and studied the disease with the thoroughness which characterized all his investigations. He caused analysis to be made, and, when certain symptoms on some days were wanting, would decide that his physicians were mistaken, and that he had a new hold on life. He remained in torrid Washington all the last summer. The physicians that he had consulted in New York advised him not to remove from a warm climate, through fear that the change to a cooler temperature might result in a reaction."

would prove injurious. Accordingly, through the heat and malaria and summer torture here, he remained housed during the daytime, devoting himself assiduously to his extensive law practice, and at night, when the temperature was more moderate, riding about the streets in an open carriage to get a breath of good air. Winter came and he was in his seat in Congress at the beginning, but he was seldom there afterward. He seemed to be conscious of his changed appearance. He was especially sensitive at remarks about his health. He did not wish the report to go out that he was not a strong man. He was reluctant to admit that he was losing his hold upon life, and possibly his absence from the Senate during this session was due in part to the fact that he did not care to enter into a debate which would show his increasing feebleness. Three weeks ago he took a severe cold, and had an attack of pneumonia. It was then feared that he would not recover, but he was able to go to his office for some days, when again he was stricken down, and in that last illness he died.

Mr. Carpenter was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1824, and adopted by Gov. Dillingham. For two years he was a cadet at West Point, whence he went into the law office of Rufus Choate, in Boston. He married the daughter of his foster-father and removed to Wisconsin, settling at Beloit in 1848, removing to Milwaukee ten years later. At the outbreak of the war he left the Democratic party and became an active Republican. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate, and became President pro tem. of that body. In 1879 he was chosen to succeed Senator Howe. He had an insurance on his life of \$65,000.

A "Sell."

A good deal of harmless enjoyment and amusement may often be derived from what is commonly known as a "sell." I am at a loss to discover any more orthodox word to convey my meaning. I must, therefore, stick to the old expression of "sell." One of the oldest and best-known anecdotes calculated to produce this pleasing effect is that of the young guardsman returning from the Crimean war, who rubbed his hands with glee on board ship, and, in so doing, rubbed off a ring presented to him by his innamorata, which fell into the sea. His position was an awkward one, as she had vowed she would never marry him if he lost that ring. The story goes that, on his arrival in England, he was eating some fish at dinner, when he suddenly felt something hard in his mouth. He removed it, and what do you think it was? If the story has been well told, the audience are sure to reply, as with one voice: "The ring!" Your rejoinder is: "No! only a fishbone."

—Whitehall Review.

"A lot of copper ore in pigs!" said Mrs. Partington, as her eye caught an account of some smelting operations. "I don't wonder they have the scrofula and everything else that is bad. I dare say their lard is nothing but verdigris, for copper is very dilatorious, and pigs are human." "Pigs aren't human, neither," said Ike, putting his ear in; "and it means pigs of copper."

Mrs. Partington looked at him seriously a moment. "Well," said she, "if pigs isn't human, some humans are more like pigs, and so there is but little difference."

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial is all that is needed to convince the most skeptical. It is the only one of its kind, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN SEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS INVALIDS



Who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

1,000 Assorted Blank Visiting Cards—Superior quality—100 different kinds—for \$1.00, or 15c per 100. A. C. KELLEY, Racine, Wis.

MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

are now regularly made, from \$125 to \$1,000 (shown in the cut), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only \$22.50, to a large CONCERT ORGAN at \$1,000. Twenty styles at \$42.50 to \$150 each; sixty styles at \$150 to \$500 and up; cash prices. Sold also for EAST PAYMENTS, from \$6.38 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (three and a quarter octaves) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for demonstrated superiority at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR THIRTY YEARS; being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such honors.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and price lists, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 134 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 140 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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These lands form part of the great GRAIN BELT of the Pacific slope, and are within an average distance of 250 to 300 miles from Portland, where steamships and sailing vessels are directly loaded FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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

There is every indication of an enormous movement of population to the Columbia River region in the immediate future.

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

CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY.

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

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An Unfortunate Answer.
Says the Richmond (Ky.) Register: Lucien Young's noble action a few years ago, in saving several lives from a wrecked vessel, will be remembered; also, the action of the Kentucky Legislature in publicly recognizing his services. Last winter he was in Frankfort, and while there visited the penitentiary, where he met Sam Holmes, confined for the murder of Col. Napier. Young and Holmes were boys together at school, and fast friends. Young was greatly moved by Holmes' unfortunate condition, and determined to make an effort for his release. To this end he called on the Governor, and made an earnest appeal for a pardon. Gov. Blackburn rejected, and the pardon was made out and signed. With the document in his pocket, Young hastened back to the prison to tell the good news to his friend. Before telling him, however, that he had come to make him a free man, Young quietly commenced a conversation, and, after talking a while upon other subjects, finally said: "Sam, if you were turned loose and fully pardoned, what would be the first thing you would do?" The convict very quickly responded: "I would go to Lancaster, and kill Judge Owsley and another scoundrel who was a witness against me." Young uttered not a word, but turned mournfully away, went outside the prison walls, took the pardon from his pocket, and tore it into fragments.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]
It is very rare that the Republican consents to editorially forward the interests of advertisers of what are known as patent medicines, as it does not frequently fall out that we can have positive knowledge of their merits. However, we take pleasure in saying of St. Jacobs Oil, from individual experiment, that it is a most excellent remedial agent, and as such we can heartily recommend it.

Henry Wilson.
The late Henry Wilson was a consistent teetotaler, and once gave at Washington a dinner without wine to W. E. Forster, now Chief Secretary for Ireland, and another member of Parliament who was also visiting this country. Among the other guests were one or two members of the Cabinet and several foreign Ministers, Senators, Representatives, and journalists. Mr. Z. L. White records that he was among the early arrivals, and that Mr. Wilson drew him aside and told him that he had ordered that no wine should be served. "I have told Mr. Wormley," said the Vice President, "to prepare as good a dinner as he could—no expense—and to furnish the finest brands of cigars, for I don't want my English guests to think that parsimony has caused me to omit the wines," and then he asked his guest if he did not think he had done right. During this dinner it was remarked that there were thirteen at the table; and Mr. White adds: "Before the next winter Mr. Wilson himself lay dead in the Capitol."

[From the Galveston News.]
THE MADISON (Wis.) Democrat, in endeavoring to treat the wounds received by the candidates for the Presidency, wisely prescribes St. Jacobs Oil. Of course we could not expect our worthy contemporary to do otherwise than recommend that famous Old German Remedy—which "heals all wounds but those of love" and soothes all pains—save those of political disappointment.

Amusing Each Other.
At a large dinner party in New York a gentleman was requested to take in a lady between whose family and his own a quarrel and lawsuit had been pending for several years. The gentleman complied, with a bow and a smile, and conversation between him and the lady seemed to be more than usually brisk and lively during the sixteen courses that go to make up a fashionable dinner. At the close of the evening the host, who had been enlightened, in the meantime, as to the existing relations between his guests, apologized to the gentleman for the blunder he had made. "It is of no sort of consequence, my dear fellow," was the reply; "I have taken that lady into dinner five times this winter, and we pass each other the next day without even a bow of recognition. In all probability the breach will never be healed, but we shall continue to amuse each other at dinner parties as long as our friends persist in seating us side by side."

Fees of Doctors.
The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Post.

A Plain Statement of Facts.
We English have not yet fully realized what utter knaves the ruling Pachas in Turkey are. We solemnly read their dispatches and their state papers as though they were not written with the deliberate intention to deceive, and we ask them to make pledges, as though they would be binding on them. So long as we regard these scamps as anything but a gang of shameless tricksters, ready to sell themselves and their country to the highest bidder, we shall vainly endeavor to handle the Eastern question. There are but two arguments which they understand—money and the stick. If we are not prepared to buy them or to beat them, we should not waste time in negotiations, but withdraw from all communication with them.—London Truth.

If all seconds were as averse to duels as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.

A splendid breakfast on the table surrounded by a family of Coughs. They need Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and that family now keeps it always on hand and recommends it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

An Ancient Instrument.
A writer in a periodical called *Hard-war* says: The needle is one of the most ancient instruments of which we have any record. The modern needle is a pointed instrument having an eye, and is used for carrying a thread, some kind of fabric or other material. It is probable, however, that the needles of those people who lived in very ancient times had no eyes, as instruments of bone, which were most likely used for that purpose, are found in the caves that were inhabited by ancient people of France, and the needles of ancient Egypt, which are described as being of bronze, do not appear to have been made with eyes. Some writers are of opinion that in place of the eye a circular depression was made in or near the blunt end, in which the thread was buried. Pliny describes the needles of bronze which were used by the Greeks and Romans. These instruments have also been found in the ruins of Herculaneum. The first account that history gives of the manufacture of needles is that they were made at Nuremberg in 1760, and while the date of their first manufacture in England is in doubt, it is said to have commenced in that country about 1543 or 1545, and it is asserted that the art was practiced by a Spanish negro or native of India, who died without disclosing the secret of his process. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth this industry was revived and has been continued ever since. Christopher Greening and a Mr. Damer established needle factories at Long Crendon, near Redditch, in England, in 1650, and these were soon followed by other London needle makers. Redditch is still the center of needle manufacture. The eyes of the earliest needles were square. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to bring out the so-called "drill eyed" needles before they were finally introduced in 1826. Two years later the burnishing machine in which the eyes of needles are polished was completed. In this machine the needles are strung on a steel wire, which is caused to revolve rapidly and thereby impart a beautiful finish to the eye. The process of hardening needles was for many years accomplished by casting them, while red hot, into cold water. By this means a large proportion of them became crooked, and the services of a large number of workmen were required to straighten them. In 1840 the substitution of oil in the place of water took place, and this caused a large number of the workmen to be thrown out of employment, a riot took place at Redditch, and the introducer of the oil process was driven out of the town. The machinery for making needles has now been brought to such a state of perfection that, from the coil of steel wire to the finished needle, the machines used perform their various operations in a manner that may be said to be almost automatic.

"I BELIEVE," observed a Western Judge, as he adjourned court to attend a convention before which his name was to be presented for nomination, "that office should seek the man, not the man the office. But when the office is seeking the man there is no harm in a man being around where the office is likely to find him without any trouble."

A Cross Baby.
Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

"SAL says you can't come to see her any more," remarked a boy to the admirer of the youth's sister. "Why not?" "Because you come seven nights in a week now, and how could you come any more without spreading the week like blazes?" A stillness as big as a St. Louis girl's foot then spread itself all around the room.

There Is No Happier Man
in Rochester than Mr. Wm. M. Armstrong. With a countenance beaming with satisfaction he remarked, recently, "Blessings upon the proprietor of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It saved me."

It is said that the word "Get!" is one of the most expressive in the English language. It is, when it is emphasized by a boot toe.

ELERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

PURA CON LIVER OIL made from selected fish, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

ROSENTHAL BROS., Chicago, make the diamond boots and shoes, the best made. Try them.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Barrett.
A newspaper fiend of the Boston Times interviewed Lawrence Barrett. Among other statements the philosopher tragedian said: "We cannot always eat mustard; these frothy novelties that are now attracting attention are the ragout, while the legitimate is the good old-fashioned roast beef that gives life as well as enjoyment. I do not know of any legitimate actor or star that cannot at all times make a comfortable living. I have been traveling for seventeen years and I have not had a losing season yet. During the panic of 1873 it was the novelties that suffered; I found that people would get a few dollars together to patronize the legitimate, and allow the novelties to languish for support. The legitimate never dies; an interest may be fostered for a novelty, but it is short-lived, while Shakespeare and his followers can always attract paying houses. No, sir, it is not on the wane."

Land in England.
Behind the land question in England is the question of habits. The land is held in these great tracts, not for enjoyment but from pride. The brains of men are so equal, under modern facilities of education, that hereditary descent would be inconsequential if it did not have hereditary estate to advertise the fact; and consequently every parvenu in the nobility rushes to buy land at a ridiculous price, so that he can appear on the landscape of the country among the sons of Normans. For the greater part of the year an English estate is not fit to live on, on account of the climate, and there is plenty of land to be had for less than \$1 per acre on the steppes of the Rocky mountains more agreeable for hunting, for residence, and for every other enjoyment, than the best land in England.

FISHING LAMPS for sportsmen. Unexcelled. Send for circular. J. R. BAKER, Kendallville, Ind.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

\$999 a year to Agents and Expenses. \$6 Outfit free. Address F. SWAIN & CO., Augusta, Me.

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\$350 A MONTH! Agents Wanted! 75 Best-Selling Articles in the world; a sample list free. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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Stands pre-eminent among American Music Schools and affords advantages equal to any European Conservatory of Music. Send for Circular. Pupils received at any time. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director.

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Teas in 5 pound caddies, 35c to 44c per pound; Green Coffee in 50 pound quantities, 14c to 16c per pound, worth 25c to 28c. Get price list and buy from the leading tea and coffee house in the West. Formosa Tea Importing Co., Opp. Field & Leiter's, 88 State St., Chicago, Ill. Get list for clubs.

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.
Representing the choicest-selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by the SPENCER OPTICAL MFG CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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By F. S. Dobbins, late of Yokohama, Japan. A new book of MATCH-LESS INTEREST AND RARE HISTORIC VALUE. An accurate history of the IDOLATROUS RELIGIONS of the World, ancient and modern. Their origin, growth, systems of belief and worship; their wild superstitions, strange legends, cruel customs, temples, shrines, sacrifices, etc. The only volume ever issued covering this great subject. Contains THOUSANDS OF FACTS STRANGELY TRUE. It is strikingly illustrated and bound in unique style. A wonderful book, certain to sell everywhere. For a circular and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

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Price of "Sure Cure" and "Influator" all complete is only \$1.50. Valuable book of full information, 10 cents. Name this paper and address
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STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matched quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A number of special features and improvements for 1893, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two sizes of "Mounted" Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this wonderful Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
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STRICTLY PURE.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
[Illustration of lungs]
[Text describing the balm's benefits for various lung conditions]

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DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."
DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."
DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

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HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine) not a Drink.
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IS NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, and Seminal Weakness cured by MATTHEW'S Improved Electro-Magnetic Belt and Absorbent Pad combined: size of Pad, 7x10 inches—four times larger than others. Do not purchase any old-style \$25 Belts when you can get the latest improved for \$3. "Electric Light" a 24-column paper, sent free unsealed, sealed, so.
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6. No other article, manufacture or imitation has the effect claimed for and always produced by Pond's Extract.
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8. Justice to one of the best medicines in the world, and the hundreds of thousands using it, demands every precaution against having weak and injurious preparations palmed

Farmers' Column.

Peas.

For an early crop of peas plant early in the spring, just as soon as there is no longer any frost in the ground. Choose a southern exposure, and, if possible, a northwestern protection. The warmer the place the better. It is our practice, as far as possible, to prepare our ground, the autumn previous, so that the fertilizers may become finely mixed with the soil. But in the spring it is safe to use a little phosphates in the drill. We never choose a sandy soil. We have found old leaf mold a very good manure. We prefer double rows for at least the tall sorts, which should be bushed when they are five inches high, having previously been hoed. The rains will pack the earth around the young plants, and it needs good stirring. The double rows we make seven inches apart, and from that to the next double about four feet. It has been our plan in order to get a good start to sift some earth and fertilizers, get a number of pans or boxes, soak the peas over night and plant in the boxes, two inches of fine earth to a good sprinkling of soaked seed, one after the other to the top. The boxes are put in a warm room in the sunshine or near a stove, and the earth is kept moistened with tepid water. When the ground is ready the boxes are taken into the garden, the earth and peas are gently dumped out, and as the peas will be found to have sprouted, they must be carefully dropped into the drills, with fear that the sprouts may be broken. Then they must be gently covered. We plant peas so that they are not more than a half inch apart, sometimes almost touch, and our success with peas has been very great. In fact, we had the vanity to try and show our country neighbors that a family can have plenty of peas, and good ones. As to varieties our taste may be peculiar, but we do not like the little, round, plump peas, and would rather take castor oil than a dose of the old fashioned marrow-fats. We like the wrinkled, green, sweet sorts, which, when cooked, are surrounded with juice and eaten with a spoon. The Philadelphia pea is very early, and is a saleable early pea in market. For our personal use we do not want it. The American wonder is a nice wrinkled dwarf pea—needing no brush—but its cost is considerable, and we do not propose it for any but the rich. For a somewhat tall, early pea, needing brush, give us the Alpha. It is the ice-cream of peas. It is very early. One year it did not yield well with us; the next year it did. The Premium Gem is our favorite early dwarf pea—the most satisfactory early sort that we have ever planted. Next to that we like the Little Gem. No one can go wrong on that variety. It is dwarf. For safety and for general early crop we commend it. For the later general crop there is no choice. Of course the Champion of England is the champion of peas.—N. Y. Herald.

Treatment of Clay Soils.

Clay soils, says a writer, gives stability to the roots of the wheat, preventing it from freezing out; they furnish the necessary alkalies and absorb gaseous substances which are essential to that crop. Clover may be applied to them with benefit. But stable manure—anything and everything organic that you can get—will benefit them. No matter how coarse or strawy, all the better if you can work it in. They will make the soil lighter and establish a freer circulation of the air—two important things to be gained; two great advantages in the mechanical conditions of the soil. Then the addition of organic matter helps these soils chemically; it is just what they need. Clay soils readily absorb manure and keep it. Like the wise woman "they take all they can and keep all they get." Don't be afraid of losing your stable manure on clayey ground. Slap it on. It will hold it tighter than you can. Unless the soil is already rich in lime you can apply nothing better. So with ashes. These will help it mechanically and chemically. If you have clay soil under-drain it; mix sand with it if you can; light composts you must; sow it to wheat and harvest forty bushels to the acre. But do not forget to apply lime if it lacks that. Clay soils are better suited to timothy than clover, although they grow both. But it will not pay to raise clover on them unless the bottom is dry. Clay soils are also good for oats and potatoes if the bottom is dry; in short, clay soils are generally good for nothing unless underdrained. I would resort to green manuring on sandy soils; to light composts, lime ashes and stable and barnyard manure on clay soils. On sandy soils, while practicing a rotation of crops, I would raise corn principally, unless the ground was hilly; on clayey soils, while again practicing rotation, I would raise wheat and oats as much as possible, also timothy for hay. Yet green manuring is profitable on clay soils, if you underdrain. In manuring these soils your object should be to make them warm and light. To do this the manure should be thoroughly incorporated into the soil with the plough.

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