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### Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 19: June 19, 1880

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 19.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 435.

## 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.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents  
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
4 Column	10.00	17.00	25.00
1 "	17.00	25.00	40.00
2 "	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 X before the Subscriber's name will denote  
the expiration of the Subscription. Two X signify  
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, May 31, 1880.

Trans.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	1.40 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	11.55 a. m.	5.20 "
" "	10.15 p. m.	7.30 "
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	* 5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	* 10.30 a. m.	3.35 p. m.
" "	* 10.10 p. m.	* 8.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
" "	* 7.30 "	* 12.00 m.
" "	3.20 p. m.	2.30 p. m.
" "	* 7.40 "	10.20 "

\* Mixed trains.  
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
‡ Daily except Saturday.  
§ Mondays only.  
|| All trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago  
time which is 30 minutes later than Columbus  
time.

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 30, 1880.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.		No. 3. No. 1.
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9 10 12 05	Muskegon.	5 45 2 50
8 25 11 45	Ferryburg.	6 45 3 35
7 55 11 38	Grand Haven.	6 50 3 40
7 00 11 08	Pigeon.	8 10 4 06
5 55 10 40	Holland.	9 00 4 35
5 25 10 20	Pillmore.	10 10 4 55
5 30 9 30	Allegan.	11 45 5 40

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS  
Leaves Allegan, for the north, 6.25 p. m.  
" " " " " " 7.25 "  
" " " " " " 8.30 "  
" " " " " " 8.35 "  
" " " " " " 8.35 "  
Arrive at Allegan, " " 8.35 "  
This train arrives at Grand Rapids via L. S. &  
M. S. at 10:30 a. m. and at Chicago via L. S. &  
M. S. at 4:30 p. m.

FRED. H. CHAY, *Manager.*  
B. C. LEAVENWORTH, *Gen'l Freight Agent.*  
CHAS. J. OTIS, *Agent.*  
Holland, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &  
I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo  
Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, and points east.  
Tickets to all the principal cities in the West,  
South, and East at popular prices.

## 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, W. 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 Putten'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 Merchants.

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. Phy-  
sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, 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, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-  
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,  
lecture 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 str.,  
Holland, Mich. 8-ly

PHENIX 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 str., Holland,  
Michigan. 8-ly

PELGRIM, 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 str., 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.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;  
Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th  
street, near Market.

### Meat Market.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of  
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.  
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

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 Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors  
of *Plugging Mills*; (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.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance  
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-  
lections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, 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. Overysel, Allegan Co., Mich. 6-ly

LEDEBOER, F. S., City Physician and Surgeon;  
office at residence, on Eighth street, near  
Chl. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth  
Street.

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

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

### Photographer.

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

### Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in  
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;  
Eighth street.

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,  
and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-  
ket and Eighth Street.

## Societies.

### I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening  
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

H. DANGREMOND, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, 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, June  
16, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BRYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOELIN, Sec'y.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN,  
Successor to  
P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS  
22 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Any kind of Men's and Boy's Clothing  
cut and made to order according to the  
latest styles. We have some very fine  
goods. Call and see us at

BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,  
12-ly Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$	1 00
Beans, bushel	@	1 00
Butter, lb.	@	10
Clover seed, bushel	@	5 00
Eggs, dozen	@	11
Honey, bushel	@	11
Hay, ton	@	11 00
Onions, bushel	@	12 00
Potatoes, bushel	@	20
Timothy Seed, bushel	@	3 25

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$	3 50
" " green	@	2 50
" beach, cry	@	2 50
" " green	@	2 00
Railroad ties	@	12
Shingles, A m.	@	12

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	96 @	98
Corn, shelled bushel		@	40
Oats, bushel		@	33
Barley, bushel		@	65
Brans, 100 lbs.		@	60
Feed, ton		@	18 00
" 100 lbs.		@	1 00
Barley, 100 lbs.		1 20 @	1 30
Middling, 100 lbs.		@	1 00
Flour, bushel		@	5 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.		@	3 00
Rye, bushel		@	65
Corn Meal 100 lbs.		@	20
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.		@	1 20

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	@	6
Pork, "	4 @	5
Lard, "	@	7
Turkeys, per lb.	@	12
Chickens, dressed per lb.	@	8

## Additional Local.

### You Can be Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant  
and wrong notions in doctoring yourself  
and families with expensive doctors or  
humbug cure-alls, that do harm always,  
and use only nature's simple remedies for  
all your ailments—you will be wise, well  
and happy, and save great expense. The  
greatest remedy for this, the great, wise  
and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—  
believe it. See "Truths" in another  
column.

The Best White Lime at \$1.10  
16-ly E. J. HARRINGTON.

My new stock of hats and caps has ar-  
rived and is open for your inspection. My  
stock of straw hats is large, and you can  
certainly find something to suit you in  
price and quality. Of felt hats I have al-  
so a large variety—some of the finest  
kinds, and of the latest styles.

15-2w D. BERTSCH.

Coaline is a new liquid, cheap, but very  
useful for all purposes of cleaning. Once  
you have tried it you will be convinced of  
its power to clean. Go to Van Putten's  
Drug store, the only place in the city where  
you can buy it, and give it a trial. 13-ly

A LARGE assortment of Hats and Caps,  
Gent's Furnishing Goods, but Merchant  
tailoring is our specialty, at  
BRUSSE'S CLOTHING STORE,  
12-ly Zeeland, Mich.

If the people knew what an amount of  
labor they could save in washing and  
house cleaning by using Coaline they  
would all rush to try it. For sale at Van  
Putten's Drug store. 13-ly

ONE of the finest and largest stocks of  
ladies and gents' boots, and gaiters, can  
always be found at the large store of H.  
C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17-ly.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Center,  
Warren Co. N. Y., writes; she has been  
troubled with Asthma for four years had  
to sit up night after night with it, she has  
taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Elec-  
tric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She  
strongly recommends it, and wishes to act  
as agent among her neighbors. Sold by  
D. R. Meenges, Holland, Mich.

A FREE Book of nearly 100 large octavo  
pages for the sick. Full of valuable  
notes—by Dr. E. B. Foote,—on Scrofula;  
Diseases of the Breathing Organs; Dis-  
eases of Men; Diseases of Women; Aches  
and Pains; Heart Troubles; and a great  
variety of Chronic Diseases, with evidence  
that in most cases these diseases are cur-  
able. Sent for three cent stamp. Address  
MURRAY HILL PUR. CO.,  
6-6m No. 120 E. 28th St., N. Y.

BENEATH these Bricks lies Sarah Hick,  
She was a long time very sick,  
The doctors came, and purged, and bled  
her  
Until she couldn't well be deader;  
If when first pains did her attack,  
She'd rubbed Electric Oil upon back,  
Death might have tried, but never caught  
her,  
Nor caused such grief to her poor daugh-  
ter,  
Sold by D. R. Meenges, Holland, Mich.

### A Coming Balloon.

It is pleasant to reflect—particularly in  
this weather—that some progress, how-  
ever small, has been made of late in the  
art of science of air navigation. We have  
only to remember that the higher one  
goes the cooler he is—the converse of the  
proposition need not just now be dwelt on  
—to perceive that advantages may be  
derivable from improved air ships that  
are quite irrespective of their facilities for  
travel. How charming, for example, it  
would have been last Friday night to sleep  
in safety say a couple of thousand feet up  
in the air. Of course it would have been  
more delightful to the one's balloon after  
getting home and with a few choice friends  
to dine on the summit of Mount Washing-  
ton; but, failing that, to soar half a mile  
above New York Bay and pass the night  
there would have proved a refreshment  
that the Olympian host themselves need  
not have despised.

Now as a scientific authority the *Militar-  
Wochenblatt* stands high; and when it is  
made known that this respectable journal  
asserts that a new balloon or airship,  
which it elaborately examines, and which  
has been just now designed by a Spanish  
officer of artillery, is founded upon correct  
principles, we have a chance to hope that  
a real addition has been made to aërostatic  
knowledge, and that some practical  
outcome from it may not be far away.  
The new machine, to begin with, is of  
great horizontal dimensions as compared  
with its vertical ones; yet it can be made,  
it is affirmed, to go up and down as well as  
to turn in any required direction. Its mo-  
tive power consists of air-bags, so styled  
by the inventor, one of which is filled with  
hydrogen gas and the other with com-  
pressed air. When the latter bag is so far  
filled that its weight, together with that  
of the car and its load, exactly counter-  
balances the lifting power of the other  
bag the machine will float in equilibrium  
and will neither rise nor fall. If now, the  
compressed air be suffered to escape the  
whole weight of the ship will be by so  
much reduced, and it must rise. If, on  
the other hand, the object is to descend,  
air can be pumped by a simple contrivance  
into the compressed air-bag until the  
whole weight exceeds the lifting power  
of the hydrogen bag, when the ship will  
thereby be made heavier and hence must  
sink.

So far the provision described is only  
for ascent and descent; but there are sev-  
eral contrivances for additional power of  
movement. There is a small steam  
engine that, among other functions, con-  
trols a rudder and also, by a process of  
ingenuity which is much praised, changes  
the centre of gravity of the whole appar-  
atus at the will of the conductor. Thus,  
the resistance of the air is made to affect  
the machine in the most favorable manner  
possible; and thus, as the reader has  
divined, the processes of a bird are care-  
fully imitated. Theoretically the new  
balloon seems to be perfect. If a bird  
seeks to change the vertical direction of  
its flight it raises one wing and depresses  
the other; and when to this power is  
added the power of suspension in the air,  
or cleave through it and of steering later-  
ally, the sum of the bird's capacities is  
made up and coincides with those with  
which it is proposed to endow the ma-  
chine we have described.

As we have said, the *Militar-  
Wochenblatt* gives credit to the new invention as one  
of a genuinely promising character, and  
were it not for many disappointments with  
contrivances which at the outset have been  
almost equally plausible the latest machine  
for this most interesting purpose might be  
regarded with sanguine expectations. Be-  
fore willingly raising the hopes of our  
readers too high, however, we prefer to  
await the result of experiments which we  
are told are speedily to be made.—N. Y.  
*Evening Post.*

### Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 15, 1880.

The Common Council met in regular session and  
was called to order by Mayor Van der Veen.  
Aldermen present: Spruietema, Ter Vree, De  
Vries, Butkau, Boone, Kramer, Bertsch, Landaal  
and the Clerk.  
Minutes of last meeting read and stood ap-  
proved.

### PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

Application was received from the consistory of  
the Third Reformed Church, for an examination  
of their Church, in order to obtain the required  
certificate that said church is well and suffi-  
ciently provided with means of speedy and safe  
egress for public assemblages in case of danger  
or sudden alarm.

On motion of Ald. Bertsch,  
Resolved, That the petition be accepted and  
granted and the examining officers instructed to  
make the necessary examination.—Adopted.

The following petition was presented:  
To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of  
the City of Holland.

We the undersigned, a committee appointed by  
a public meeting of the citizens of the City of  
Holland to make arrangements for celebrating the  
anniversary of our national independence this  
year, would respectfully represent, that to do it in  
a suitable manner will require a larger outlay of  
money than can be raised by voluntary contribu-  
tion from our citizens, and that there is a neces-  
sity for securing a part of the money needed, at  
once, and as the whole city will be more or less  
benefitted, while the class who pay our special  
licenses will be directly profited by such a celebra-  
tion we propose to hold, we respectfully ask  
that your Honorable body will appropriate at least  
one hundred dollars of the moneys received for  
licenses, to be expended by our committee in such  
manner as they shall deem proper, and with due  
respect your petitioners will ever pray.  
Dated Holland, Mich., June 15, 1880.  
H. D. POST, Chairman.  
WM. H. JOELIN,  
R. A. SCHOUTEN,  
JOHN VAUPELL,  
P. H. MCBRIDE.

On motion of Ald. Kramer,  
Resolved, That the petition be accepted and the  
request contained therein be granted.—Lost.

The following bills were presented for payment:  
P. Oosten, stone and weighing.....\$ 7 76  
John Duursema, 2 pails for jail..... 50  
Peter Koning, labor repairing sidewalks..... 7 12  
H. S. Woodruff, " " " " " " 8 25  
J. Fijman, bolts for B. R. Highway Bridge. 3 15

On motion of Ald. Butkau the above certified to  
bills, be and the same are hereby allowed and that  
warrants be issued on the City Treasurer for the  
amounts.—Adopted.

### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Ways and Means reported verbally  
in favor of the petition of Otto Breyman and 43  
others and gave notice that they would introduce  
at the next meeting of the Common Council, an  
ordinance relative to license.

The Com. on Streets and Bridges presented the  
following majority report which was adopted by  
the Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 14, 1880.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of  
the City of Holland:

GENTS:—Your Committee to whom was referred  
the petition of P. F. Pfanstiel and others, pray-  
ing for the improvement of part of Fish Street,  
would respectfully report that they have had the  
same under consideration and as a result of their  
deliberations they herewith present the following  
resolutions and recommend their adoption by the  
Common Council:

Resolved, That the petition of P. F. Pfanstiel  
and others, asking for the improvement of Fish  
Street, south of Seventh Street be and the same  
is hereby granted; and it is hereby determined by  
the Common Council of the city of Holland, that  
all of that part of Fish Street, lying between  
Seventh and Sixteenth Streets, in the city of Hol-  
land, be improved in accordance with the prayer  
of said petitioner and in manner following, to-wit:

That all of that part of Fish Street as aforesaid,  
be graded, the entire width thereof pursuant to a  
grade and profile to be established by the Common  
Council as hereinafter further provided for:

That the side-walks and cross-walks



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**HOULETTE & ELLIS**, a Boston iron manufacturing firm, has suspended. The liabilities are placed at \$1,000,000. Lightning struck a 20,000-gallon tank of oil near Titusville, setting fire to the liquid, which poured out in all directions. The fire communicated with other oil-tanks, and the burning fluid spread the flames in all directions, destroying the Acme Oil Works, one of the largest oil refineries in the world, and several smaller establishments, the houses in the neighborhood, the railroad bridge, and other property. The total loss is placed at \$200,000. A disconsolate colored man put his head under a heavily-loaded truck in Broadway, New York, and before the driver could stop the horses, one of the wheels had passed over it, crushing it to a pulp.

**EX-SENATOR JAMES A. BAYARD**, of Delaware, father of the present Senator Bayard, has just died at his home in Wilmington, after a long illness. The oil fire at Titusville, Pa., was not gotten under control until \$1,500,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

A **TORNADO** near Pittsfield, N. H., swept away everything in its path and damaged property to the amount of \$100,000. Ex-Mayor George Opydyke, of New York, is dead. A steam pipe exploded in Music Hall, Cincinnati, fatally injuring two visitors to the Millers' International Exhibition.

### THE WEST.

**JOHN DAVIDSON**, a desperate character, at Murphysboro, Ill., assaulted Jerry Kane in a saloon, and was taken to the heart by the latter.

The soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee was a big affair. About 60,000 people were in attendance. Gens. Grant and Sheridan put in an appearance, and were enthusiastically welcomed. Among the other distinguished soldiers present were Gens. Washburn, Bragg, Bintliff, Bryant, Gibbon, Starkweather, and Cols. Townsend and Vilas. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Smith.

As showing the extent to which the republicanism was used in Chicago during the Republican Convention it may be stated that on the nine days, from May 31 to June 8 inclusive, the Western Union Telegraph Company dispatched 424,705 words over and above the usual average of business.

The Marshal of Peru, Ind., undertook to arrest a party of tramps for insulting ladies, but, meeting with desperate resistance, drew his revolver and opened fire. One of the ruffians fell dead and four others surrendered.

While David Williams and Miss Kate Turner were seated in a grove at Georgesville, Ohio, the former was shot dead by some person unknown. One theory involves the young lady's father, another a jealous lover, and another a party of careless schoolboys.

At McVicker's, in Chicago, the present week, the Bijou Opera Company, from New York, makes its appearance in two operas, to be given each night. The pieces are "The Spectre Knight" and "Charity Begins at Home." The company is highly spoken of, and the class of amusement is well suited to the present heated term.

The recent heavy rain-storms in the Northwest extended over a vast extent of territory, and the damage inflicted is very great. Bridges have been carried away, railway traffic impeded, and the corn and wheat crops seriously damaged. John Arkins, a well-known Western newspaper man, has purchased a half interest in the *Rocky Mountain News*, at Denver, Col., and assumed the management.

### THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Sedalia, Mo., says that "a Pettis county farmer named John Conner, and his wife, sister and three children, aged respectively 11, 8 and 6 years, were in a two-horse wagon, going to town. At Fort creek, two miles west of Knob Noster, in attempting to cross the swollen stream, the horses upset the wagon, threw them all out, and the three children were drowned." The drug house of Arthur, Peter & Co., at Louisville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. Kohn & Wolf, clothiers, and Johnston, Newman & Co., grocers, occupying adjoining buildings, lost heavily. The insurance is ample.

Four men have been lynched at White Ranch, Brown county, Tex. They were suspected of being concerned in stealing cattle from the farmers in the vicinity. Charles A. Hill, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, has been arrested by the United States Marshal of that city for counterfeiting bank bills. Serious riots have occurred in Galway county, Ireland, growing out of attempted evictions for non-payment of rent.

In a fight between two men at a Texas horse-race, both principals were wounded and an on-looker and a mule were killed. Ex-Mayor Gerard Stith, of New Orleans, is dead. He was formerly Mayor of that city, and has been for more than a third of a century foreman of the *Picayune* newspaper office. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, was thrown from his horse into a pond, near Jackson, Miss., and drowned before assistance could be rendered him. He had served two terms in the United States Senate.

### GENERAL.

The French Senate has adopted a bill providing for a convention with the United States for settling the indemnity due to Frenchmen from America for damages sustained during the civil war.

A REMARKABLE libel suit for \$25,000 damages has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York by Samuel D. Hinman, who for seventeen years has been a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nebraska and Dakota, against William H. Hare, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara. The complaint is based upon the publication by defendant in July, 1879, of a pamphlet entitled "The Rehearsal of Facts," which the plaintiff says was circulated extensively among the Bishops of the church. The pamphlet contains the Bishop's reasons for removal of plaintiff from the position of missionary. "To hasten a revival in the drooping market," the Western Mail Association has adopted a resolution ordering a suspension of operations in all mills for a period of three weeks.

HENRY QUARRELS, a negro wife-murderer, was hanged at Houston, Tex. Benjamin Carrier, another woman-killer, was exterminated in the same manner at Brantford, Ont. An American fruit schooner bound from Jamaica to Philadelphia was fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war and compelled to submit

to a search of its hold. The facts in the case have been transmitted by the owners of the vessel to Secretary Evarts.

A CIRCULAR compiled by the Census Commissioners estimates that the exhibit of the census just beginning will show a population in the United States of something like 50,000,000 of people, or something less than a sixth of the population of Europe according to the latest enumerations. Should the estimation prove correct, the population of the United States will be second to that of only one European nation, Russia, which numbers 72,000,000 souls. The population of other leading European nations is given as follows: Germany, 42,727,000; France, 36,900,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 34,000,000; Austria, 27,760,000; and Italy, 27,760,000. A dispatch has been received from Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., announcing that he has sailed from Alexandria with the Egyptian obelisk in tow, and that everything is in perfect order. Chicago leads all competitors in the race for the base-ball championship.

### POLITICAL.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention met at Saginaw on the 8th inst., and selected an anti-Tilden set of delegates to Cincinnati. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, O. M. Barnes of Lansing, Col. I. E. Messmore of Grand Rapids, and Dr. Foster Pratt of Kalamazoo, were the delegates-at-large. A resolution sustaining the two-thirds rule was adopted. Hon. O. M. Barnes called the convention to order, and nominated Hon. O'Brien J. Atkinson as temporary Chairman and John M. Bulkeley, W. M. Noble, and George C. Stewart as Secretaries. These gentlemen were afterward continued as permanent officers of the convention.

Most of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention elected by the Democrats of Tennessee express personal preferences for Bayard, Thurman, Seymour, or Field, but will vote for the man who, on consultation, seems most likely to win at the polls.

The Illinois Democratic Convention met at Springfield, June 10, and nominated Lyman Trumbull for Governor; Lewis B. Parsons, of Clay, for Lieutenant Governor; John H. Oberly, of Alexander, for Secretary of State; Louis C. Starkel, of St. Clair, for Auditor; Thomas Butterworth, of Winnebago, for Treasurer; and Laurence Harmon, of Peoria, for Attorney General. Nearly all the candidates were selected by acclamation. A resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Seymour was received with great applause, but, after debate, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, where it was suppressed. The delegates are said to be divided between Seymour and David Davis. They were instructed to vote as a unit at Cincinnati.

The National Greenback-Labor party met in National Convention at Chicago on Wednesday, June 9. Congressman De La Matry, of Indiana, was made temporary presiding officer, and Richard Travelle, of Michigan, was elected permanent Chairman, with a Vice President from each State. The convention was in session during the 9th and 10th, and throughout the entire night of the 10th, adjourning at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Congressman J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 716; necessary to a choice, 359; Weaver, 429; Wright, 84; Butler, 99; Chase, 101; Allis, 12. Gen. B. J. Chambers, of Texas, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Col. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, has returned from the West. He accompanied Gen. Grant from Chicago to Milwaukee, and says the ex-President was in excellent spirits. There was nothing in his appearance or in his demeanor to indicate he had experienced the slightest disappointment in not being nominated. The General had not even alluded to the subject, except to say that he would always hold in grateful remembrance the men who stood by him through the thirty-six ballots, and those were the kind of friends he wanted and were alone worth having."

### WASHINGTON.

The Senate struck out of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the clause directing all sums appropriated by the measure to be paid in silver dollars. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Upright, of Iowa, who had eleven sons in the Union army, has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded to the Senate a statement of the expenses incurred by the United States in the War of the Rebellion; also, the specified amount paid on the principal of the public debt thereby incurred. The statement of the expenses growing out of the war from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive of the amounts in gross expenditures, were \$6,736,792,508; ordinary expenditures, \$609,549,123.62; specific expenditures of the war, \$6,127,243,385. The statement was made in response to a Senate resolution.

Exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the ten months ending April 30, 1880, are \$32,624,439; for the same period in 1879, \$34,224,509.

### FOREIGN.

The Pope refuses to accept Cardinal Nina's resignation as Papal Secretary of State. There is revolution in Buenos Ayres, and a state of siege has been declared. Mr. Ratcliff, a Liberal member of the British Parliament for Evesham, has been unseated for bribery.

Touching the famine in Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed the Mayor of every city in the United States and Canada as follows: "I regret to say that funds are still needed for the relief of distress in Ireland. In many places the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by farmers who dread the work-house, but can get nothing else until their crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion House Fund Committee during this trying period." The remains of two celebrated Portuguese—Vasco de Gama, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope route to India, and Camoens, the poet who celebrated many of the discoverer's achievements—were recently removed from the vault in which they have rested so long, to a monastery, and the occasion was made one of great public ceremonial throughout Portugal.

A DISPATCH from Dublin states that Lord Oranmore's estate in Mayo was set on fire, presumably by an incendiary, and several acres of his plantation destroyed. There is much feeling among the local peasantry against Lord Oranmore for his persistent opposition in Parliament to the claims of the Irish tenantry, and suspicion has fallen upon some of his tenants.

An organized effort will be made in England and Scotland to secure the disestablishment of the Episcopal church in both countries. Paul de Cassagnac, the celebrated French fire-eater, has resigned his seat as member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

The movement of European Mormon proselytes toward this country is said to be greater than ever before. Gustave Courbet, who instigated the pulling down of the Column

Vendome during the Communist outbreak in 1871, was fined 300,000 francs, besides being imprisoned for his part in the transaction. His sister, who is his sole heir, has petitioned for a reduction of the fine. It is said that the French Government will proclaim an amnesty to all political offenders on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille.

STATISTICS show that England's trade with India is decreasing, while that of America and China is increasing. The President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce takes a very gloomy view of the future of the empire's export trade. American competition in wheat is being seriously felt.

### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Senate did nothing on Tuesday, June 8, with the exception of a desultory debate upon a few amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the news from Chicago occupying the attention of members. In the House, the bill passed placing the rate of duty on barley-malt at 25 cents per bushel. A bill was passed granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Upright, of Iowa, who had eleven sons in the Union army during the Rebellion. The Public Building bill was called up, but, the news of Garfield's nomination at Chicago being received, nothing was done. The Republican members sent congratulations to the nominee.

In the United States Senate, on the morning of Wednesday, June 9, the Committee on Appropriations reported back the resolution providing for adjournment of Congress June 10, with an amendment substituting June 16. The amendment was agreed to. The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was concurred in. The Senate concurred in the various amendments of the House to the Ute Agreement bill, and disagreed to others, and appointed a committee of conference. The bill repealing certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations was discussed without conclusion. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session. Capt. William B. Remy, of the Marine Corps, a resident of Iowa, was nominated by the President to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of Colonel. In the House, Mr. Rice introduced a joint resolution looking to the abrogation of the fishery clauses in the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain. The Legislative Appropriation bill was recommitted to the committee, with instructions to yield to the wishes of the Senate relative to the salaries of Senate employees. Mr. Reagan submitted a conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The conference committee on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was unable to agree, and a new one was appointed. The adjournment resolution, as amended by the Senate, was adopted. A conference committee was appointed upon the River and Harbor bill.

In the Senate, on Thursday, June 10, the report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was presented and adopted. The House bill admitting classical antiquities free of duty passed, with an amendment remitting the duties paid on imported salt in curing meat for exportation. On motion of Mr. Kernan, the House joint resolution passed, authorizing the levy of a duty of 33 per cent. ad valorem on all articles designated as cut glass, etc. The Senate spent the day upon the Sundry Civil bill, and passed it. There was a great deal of wrangling over amendments, but no considerable changes. The President nominated John F. Hartranft to be Collector of Customs of the District of Philadelphia; Virgil D. Stockbridge, District of Columbia, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Robert G. Dyrenfurth, of Illinois, to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office; Charles Doughty, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at East Saginaw; William P. Dunnington, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at Red Wood Falls; William B. Herriott, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Land Office at Red Wood Falls; and John W. Allen, of Minnesota, Receiver of the Land Office at Fergus Falls. In the House, Mr. Reagan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon. The report was agreed to. The electoral count resolutions of Senator Morgan were discussed all day. Messrs. Bicknell, Harris, Lounsbury and Carlisle speaking in favor of the adoption of the resolutions, and Messrs. Robeson and Updegraff protesting strongly against them. No action was taken on the resolutions when the House adjourned.

On the morning of June 11, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and to the bill relating to timber trespasses on the public lands, disagreed to by the House, and a committee of conference thereon was appointed. The bill making Indianapolis a port of delivery passed. The bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to sue the United States in the Supreme Court, on claims for sale of public lands in those States, passed. The bill authorizing the city of Winona, Minn., to construct a wagon-bridge across the Mississippi river, passed. The President pro tem. appointed the following Senators to represent the Senate at the Yorktown centennial celebration: John Sherman, D. D., Messrs. Anthony, Kernan, Randolph, Eaton, Wallace, Whyte, Hanscom, Butler, Hill of Georgia, and Bayard. After the expiration of the morning hour, the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions were discussed and laid over. In the House, the Senate bill regulating the appointment and pay of Deputy Marshals was discussed all day and passed by 110 to 85—a party vote. The debate on the bill took a wide range, Keifer, of Ohio, Williams, of Wisconsin, and Hawley speaking for the Republicans, and Cox doing the talking for the Democratic side.

On Saturday, June 12, in the Senate, Mr. Garland moved to concur in the House amendment to the Deputy Marshals bill, sent back by the House this morning. Mr. Hoar objected to present consideration of the bill, and it went over until Monday. The General Deficiency bill was reported and passed with little delay. The House bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the treasury under the act of July 4, 1864, passed. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill establishing titles in Hot Springs, and appointed a committee of conference. A communication from the Postmaster General showed the amount paid on contracts in Holladay's name between 1861 and 1866 to be \$1,226,423. Consideration of the bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars was resumed, as in committee of the whole, and was discussed most of the day. The conference report on the bill relative to timber trespasses passed. The President sent in the nomination of John Nazro as Collector of Customs for the Milwaukee district. In the House, Mr. Atkins submitted a conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. He stated that the House employees had yielded in respect of salaries of Senate conferees. The report was agreed to. Mr. Seales made a report on the Ute Agreement bill. He said the bill as agreed to provided that if there should be sufficient arable land in Colorado the Indians should be settled in that State, but if not they should be settled in Utah or New Mexico. The Senate resolution proposing a joint rule for counting the electoral vote was taken up, and filibustering was resorted to by the Republicans to prevent the passage of the resolution. On motion of Mr. Dunnington, a Senate bill was passed authorizing the Mississippi River Logging Company to construct and operate a steam tug on or near Straight shoals.

Mr. Beck reported to the Senate, on the morning of June 14, that the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was unable to agree, and a further conference was ordered. On motion of Mr. Garland, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals. A resolution was introduced ordering the securing of coaling stations in Central America. Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence which has recently passed between Spain and the United States in regard to international matters. Bills were passed: Paying \$2,000 out of the trust funds of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians to Amanda M. Cook, of Iowa, captured and kept prisoner two years by them; refunding excessive taxes to Calvin Bronson; relating to B. W. Barkley, Cadet Midshipman at Annapolis; constituting Portsmouth, Ohio, a port of delivery; reducing the special tax on dealers in leaf tobacco in certain cases; paying John H. Standish, of Michigan, for services as United States Attorney; joint resolution furnishing statistics for the

use of agricultural colleges and one set of standard weights and measures. A number of pension and other bills of no general interest passed. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the General Deficiency bill, and appointed a committee of conference thereon. The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was adopted. In the House, at 9:30 o'clock, Saturday's session was resumed, the pending question being on seconding the demand for the previous question on the electoral count resolution. The Republicans filibustered, and, after several roll-calls, the House adjourned, and Monday's session began. The conference report on the House bill relating to the public lands was agreed to. The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. Another conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Bicknell demanded the previous question on the electoral count resolution. The Republicans again filibustered, and left the House without a quorum. After several roll-calls Mr. Bicknell stated it was evident the Republicans did not intend to allow the resolution to be voted upon, and moved the resolution be made the special order for the first Monday in December. Agreed to—yeas, 88; nays, 75. The Senate bill passed increasing the pension of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless on account of injuries received or diseases contracted in the service of the country. Hendrick B. Wright's bill to declare eight hours a legal day's labor in all cases where laborers are employed by the Government was passed after considerable debate.

### LOSS OF THE NARRAGANSETT.

Particulars of the Long Island Sound Calamity.

About midnight of Friday, the 11th of June two large steamers of the Stonington line came in collision in Long Island sound. Both boats were crowded with passengers. Competition had driven the fare between New York and Boston via the sound down to \$1. Many persons took advantage of the small fare, and all the boats, since the reduction, have carried large companies. There was a dense fog, which swept in from the sea, and did not lift for two hours after daybreak. Velled in this fog, the two steamboats, approaching from opposite directions, crashed into one another. The Narragansett left her wharf in New York at the close of the afternoon. The Stonington left her wharf in Stonington several hours later. There was a heavy fog the whole length of the sound when the Stonington started. This same fog overtook the Narragansett. Both steamers plunged on at a good rate of speed, sounding their fog-whistles and trusting to the accurate hearing of their pilots and masters to find them a safe way. Every half minute the whistles shrieked. The faint sound of the Narragansett's whistle was first heard by the Stonington at a point near the Cornfield lightship, a few miles west of the mouth of the Connecticut river and five miles from the Connecticut shore. The Narragansett's signal said to bear to the left. The Stonington answered with the same signal.

The signals sounded as if there was a good distance east and west between the two boats; but in a moment more the lights of the two vessels shone through the fog, and they were going in the same course in opposite directions. The helm of the Narragansett was thrown sharp about, which brought her broadside to the Stonington. The Stonington plunged on and struck her on the starboard quarter just in front of the wheel. The shock was terrific. It shook the Stonington, which struck point on, in such a way as to throw all her sleeping passengers out of their berths. It ripped open a great hole in her bow, almost down to the water's edge. If the sea had been heavy she must have gone down at the shock. All the Narragansett's lights were instantly extinguished. Passengers found themselves locked in their staterooms in absolute darkness. The side of the boat was ripped open below the water's level, and she filled and sank immediately. A fire also broke forth, and so fiercely that in an hour and a half at farthest all the parts of the vessel remaining above water were destroyed. Fortunately, she sank in shallow water. She must have settled upon some bar, for the water rose only just high enough to submerge the saloon deck. The upper deck would have afforded a safe asylum had it not been for the fire. Many of the passengers on board the Narragansett waited neither for the sinking nor for the fire. In sudden terror they leaped into the sea, and, becoming numb and exhausted, sank before the arrival of aid. Those who waited were saved. Immediately upon the shock the bulk of the passengers climbed upon the top deck. The boat sank, but it fortunately soon struck bottom, and they were still safe. Then the fire broke forth. It whipped so fiercely to leeward that the boats on that side could not be lowered, but the boats to windward were successfully let into the water, all save one, which was swamped with a considerable company.

The life-rafts were pushed overboard. They proved the salvation of scores. Passengers lashed themselves in life-jackets, and so protected leaped into the water to avoid the fire. Meanwhile assistance was at hand. The steamer City of New York, bound for the metropolis, came up and hailed the Stonington. Life-boats were manned from both boats, and soon the rescued were being lifted aboard the Stonington and the New York by the score.

The panic which followed the collision was terrible. Men, women and children jumped from their beds and rushed, shrieking, from their staterooms and berths—most of them in their night clothes. They filled the darkened saloon and pushed and jostled each other in their frantic efforts to get upon the deck. The officers seem to have lost their heads completely, and, with the exception of the purser, John Kiernan, not one of them, from the accounts of the passengers, seems to have done anything to stop the panic. Lights were finally procured, and the passengers fought for chairs, mattresses, life-preservers, and every article which would possibly aid to float them. There were heroic men in that struggling mass of terrified human beings, and there were, too, cowardly creatures, who took advantage of the weakness of women and children to save their own worthless lives.

In the confusion and terror of the moment husbands were separated from wives, and children from parents, and all fought but for one object—to grasp the life which was flitting from them. Some, weaker than the others, fainted; some prayed, while all shrieked wildly for aid.

In the midst of the tumult the Narragansett was discovered to be on fire. The bow of the Stonington had penetrated the boiler of the other boat, the burning coals of the furnace had been scattered on the oiled woodwork of the steamer, and now to the fear of death by drowning were added the horrors of a death by burning. This increased the panic, and a rush was made for the boats; but there were no officers at their posts to stop them, and the passengers cut them adrift and piled into them like sheep.

The first to reach the water was overcrowded, and it was swamped, but the others were put adrift with their precious cargoes. The steamer was settling, the heat from the fire was growing too severe to be borne, and men, women, and children plunged into the dark waters with chairs, mattresses, planks, and whatever they could lay their hands on. One mother had left her babe in her stateroom, and the fire and smoke fought her back as she attempted to rescue them, so that she was obliged to leave them to perish in the flames. Another jumped with her babe into the water, already filled with struggling men and women, and the little one was wrung from her grasp and sucked beneath the waves.

The incidents of that terrible night are full of suffering and agony to scores of human beings. While these terrible scenes were being enacted on the Narragansett, the officers of the Stonington seemed to have lost their heads completely. The passengers, after being as-

sured of their own safety—the fear of which had for a time filled them with horror—urged the officers to send boats to rescue the drowning passengers of the Narragansett. After a long delay the boats were lowered, and then it was found there were no plugs to stop the water-holes. To supply these created another delay, and all the time the cries for help were ringing on the night air. The boats were finally rigged and manned, but the men knew nothing of handling the oars, and the result was confusion and much loss of invaluable time. Once at work, however, the boats of the Stonington did well and rescued many of the drowning men and women. The men worked with a will, which made up in some degree for the lack of discipline. But other and more effective aid was at hand. Capt. Lanpher, of the City of New York, sighted the steamer, and bore down upon the disabled vessel. The boats of the City of New York were soon in the water, officered and manned by sailors who understood their work and did it heartily. For an hour and a half the boats floated around among the drowning passengers, whose struggles in the water were made visible by the light of the burning steamer, and the work of rescue was not given up so long as a head was to be seen or a cry for help heard. Women were pulled into the boats by the hair of their heads when they were just ready to give up the battle, and men who thought themselves strong fell down apparently lifeless on the decks of the Stonington and City of New York after being rescued.

Several persons who were taken on board the Stonington died from sheer exhaustion and fright after having battled in the water for nearly two hours.

The Narragansett was burned to the water's edge, and then the hull, with her entire cargo, sank in eight fathoms of water. No accurate list of her passengers was kept, and many who sailed in her are not now known. It is therefore impossible to estimate the exact loss of life.

At this writing no estimate of the loss of life approximating correctness can be made. The officials of the steamboat company are apparently bent upon suppressing the real facts as long as possible. The number of people burned or drowned is variously placed at from fifty to one hundred and fifty.

From all accounts of the disaster, it appears that there was a total lack of the appliances and the discipline which are supposed to be available on shipboard for the saving of human life in such circumstances—no officer to take in charge the business of rescuing the terrified passengers, no crew trained to lower, man, and work the life-boats.

The steamer Narragansett cost \$320,000 in 1868. She was repaired last autumn at an expense of \$30,000, and was in excellent condition. New boilers were put in about a year ago. Her value to the company at the time of her loss was not less than \$300,000. She was insured against fire for \$100,000, and there was marine insurance upon her for \$30,000.

### The Queen and Beatrice.

As to the Queen herself, she is never seen in London unless she comes up from Windsor especially for some public ceremonial, and then she remains as short a time as possible in the city, always going back to Windsor before night. Even the number of presentations at the drawing-room is restricted, because she will not endure the fatigue of receiving for more than two hours at a time. Should the number of ladies to be presented prove so large as to take up more time than the allotted two hours, she will unceremoniously take her departure, and leave the Princess of Wales to act in her stead. But presentation to the Princess is by no means considered in the same light as is one to the Queen, and so at every drawing-room there is a great desire on the part of those to be presented to get their names among the first of those inscribed upon the list, so as to be sure of kissing the finger-tips of veritable royalty. The Queen might very well, one would think, remain until the very last, as her presence at the drawing-room is the only social manifestation of any kind that she has permitted herself to make since the death of Prince Albert. She never goes even to the opera or the theater; she never drives in the park, and she mews up the luckless Princess Beatrice as closely as though she were a cloistered nun, instead of a marriageable young lady of royal blood. No one ever sees the Princess in public with the Prince and Princess of Wales, as she remains buried with the mother in dreary seclusion from one year's end to another.—London letter.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 05
	Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
	Medium to Fair	4 30	@ 4 50
HOGS		3 00	@ 4 30
FLOUR	Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 25
	Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT	No. 2 Spring	95	@ 98
	No. 3 Spring	87	@ 88
CORN	No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS	No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	No. 2	77	@ 78
BARLEY	No. 2	75	@ 76
BETTER	Choice Creamery	18	@ 19
EGGS	Fresh	9 1/2	@ 10
PORK	Mess	10 25	@ 10 75
LARD		6 1/2	@ 6 75
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES	Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 05
	Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 00
	Medium to Fair	4 30	@ 4 50
HOGS		3 00	@ 4 30
FLOUR	Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50	@ 6 25
	Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT	No. 2 Spring	95	@ 98
	No. 3 Spring	87	@ 88
CORN	No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS	No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	No. 2	77	@ 78
BARLEY	No. 2	75	@ 76
BETTER	Choice Creamery	18	@ 19
EGGS	Fresh	9 1/2	@ 10
PORK	Mess	10 25	@ 10 75
LARD		6 1/2	@ 6 75
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT	No. 1	1 03	@ 1 09
	No. 2	95	@ 96
CORN	No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS	No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	No. 1	77	@ 78
BARLEY	No. 2	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT	No. 2 Red	1 06	@ 1 07
	Mixed	95	@ 96
CORN	No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS	No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	No. 1	77	@ 78
BARLEY	No. 2	69	@ 70
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	No. 1 White	1 10	@ 1 13
	Mixed	95	@ 96
CORN	No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS	No. 2	29	@ 30
RYE	No. 1	77	@ 78
PORK	Mess	10 25	@ 10 75
LARD		6 1/2	@ 6 75
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT	No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 13
	No. 2 Red	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN	No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS	No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.			
FLOUR	Choice	5 50	@ 6 75
WHEAT	No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 13
	Mixed	95	@ 96
CORN	No. 1	44	@ 45
OATS	Mixed	37	@ 38
BARLEY	(per cental)	1 25	@ 1 65



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

AMERICAN journalism is rich in names. For instance, there is the Fairplay (Col.) *Flume*, the *Dakota Blizzard*, the *Solid Muldoon*, of Ouray, Col., the *Tombstone Epitaph*, of Nevada, the *Simplecote*, of Texas, and the *Bazoo*, of Missouri.

A MEETING of prominent citizens of Camden, S. C., was held recently to organize an anti-dueling association. After several speeches had been made officers were elected, and resolutions denouncing the barbarous code, and agreeing to prosecute all persons who send, carry or accept challenges, were adopted. The movement thus inaugurated gives evidence of a change in public sentiment in that section which is to be commended.

THE Russian army comprises 908 Generals, 31,414 officers, and 886,425 men. The reserves number 742,144 men, and the Cossack troops 1,972 officers and 21,359 men, with 105,946 men on furlough. It is shown by a German military writer that the revenue annually devoted to military purposes in Russia would not, even if the army was administered in the most economical manner, suffice to maintain such large forces.

DURING the years of 1879 and 1880, up to Feb. 10, over 9,000,000 acres of land have been sold under the homestead laws. Kansas leads off with 2,677,623 acres sold; Dakota, 1,699,000 acres; Nebraska, 1,368,455 acres; Minnesota, 1,028,803 acres. All the Territories except Arizona and Utah show large gains. The coming year will, doubtless, show the largest growth in the fertile regions of the great Northwest ever yet seen.

A TRAMP bill passed by the New York Legislature provides that every tramp upon conviction as such shall be punished by imprisonment, at hard labor in the nearest penitentiary, for not more than one year, and that all persons who rove about from place to place begging, and all vagrants living without labor or visible means of support, who stroll over the country without lawful occupation, shall be held to be tramps within the meaning of this act.

A STRANGE story of second sight is told at Salvisa, Ky. The Rev. Mr. Vaughn, Judge Durham, and several respectable Colonels vouch for its truth. It is to the effect that Mrs. Foster was ill and part of the time delirious. When out of her head, one night, she said two negroes were setting fire to a certain building; that she plainly saw them pouring coal oil on some buildings, and preparing to light it. No heed was paid to her ravings. A few minutes afterward the watchers in the room heard an alarm of fire. The flames had been discovered at the very time and place of which Mrs. Foster had spoken.

A WRITER in *Chambers' Journal* says: "The bread par excellence, according to the majority of medical men, is aerated bread." A patent for the making of this was taken out about fifteen years ago, but since then it has not enjoyed, says the writer, nearly the popularity and consumption that it really deserves. It has many decided advantages, a great one being that the dough demands no handling from perspiring and, too often, unclean bakers. Dr. Corfe, of the Middlesex Hospital, insists strongly on its value "in those cases of dyspepsia which so often affect the brain-workers of the great metropolis." It keeps better, too, than other bread.

A FARMER in Preston, Ct., who was troubled with rats, purchased a cat with a reputation as a mouser, and rats were soon among the things that were. But on going into the cellar, one day, he saw rats sharing the noonday meal of the cat. The cat appeared to be charmed by them. The farmer allowed the strange friendship to exist for several days, the rats coming regularly to partake of meals with the cat. Finally the farmer decided to put an end to the singular friendship, and, taking a gun, went to the cellar. No sooner, however, had he fired at and missed a rat than the cat jumped upon it and killed it. Now the farmer wants to know why the cat did not kill the rat before.

GAVIN, a clothier at Lafayette, Ind., sent a telegram that, as delivered in Cincinnati, read as follows: "I will employ Murray for six months and longer, if his cutting is satisfactory." Murray was discharged at the end of a month. He sued for wages during six months, claiming that, by the terms of the offer, he was to be employed for that

period anyhow, and longer, if he proved satisfactory. Gavin held that the dispatch, properly construed, meant that Murray was to hold the place only as long as his cutting was satisfactory. His lawyer argued that a comma after the word "months" was necessary to support the claim. The Judge ruled for the plaintiff.

THE Boston and New York boats have long had a war of cutting fares. From Boston to New York is \$1, while from Boston to Newport—not half way—the fare is \$1.60. Once upon a time Mr. Ward McAllister, a Harvard law student, had occasion to go to Newport. Now, strange as it may appear, this particular law student had not a superfluity of lucre, although it is a well-known fact that law students generally are very flush. So Mr. McAllister bought a ticket to New York, intending quietly and unobtrusively to get off at Newport. But here the mighty arm of the railroad company was stretched out and the McAllister was not allowed to get off until he had paid 60 cents extra. This was why he sued. The court has just decided that a man must pay for riding on the cars, but that he is not obliged to pay for getting off where he pleases. So the economical McAllister not only got his ride to Newport for \$1, but he has been awarded \$75 and costs for doing so. The costs amount to \$125.

A BALLOON was recently sent up from Lille, France, containing two occupants, who had several very narrow escapes before they again alighted on terra firma. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, and, on the balloon reaching an altitude of 1,900 metres, the cold air condensed the gas and caused the balloon to descend with fearful rapidity. Carried along by the wind, it struck violently against a tree, throwing out one of the occupants, who only saved his life by clinging to the ropes of the balloon and swinging himself into the car again. The anchor was thrown out, but the speed at which the balloon was traveling broke it off as soon as it caught in a tree. The balloon then started off at a furious pace, impelled by the gale, and, in crossing a railway, narrowly escaped being cut in two by the telegraph wires. At last, after completing a distance of four and a half miles in five minutes, the stump of the anchor caught in the branches of a tree, the balloon came to a sudden stop and burst, the two aeronauts were thrown down with the car, which fortunately lodged in a tree. Some peasants soon arrived and extricated the unfortunate travelers, who were not injured by their dangerous voyage.

MR. HOWLER, a beplastered and pated-up victim of man's inhumanity to man, appeared in a San Francisco police court demanding justice. He was a professor of elocution, into whose apartments, while instructing a pupil, burst McPelter, who threw the pupil down stairs, danced on Howler and hammered him into a hash with a bed-slat. McPelter then produced two witnesses from his coat-tail pocket—a slice of wooden partition and a copy of Edgar A. Poe's poems. The substance of his testimony was that he had been doomed to hear the poem of "The Raven" howled by the plaintiff until his spirits sank, his sleep forsook him, his memory failed and reason began to totter on its throne. The clerk read three stanzas in a singsong tone and then the poem was turned over to Howler. At the end of the first verse there was a general look of horror; at the second groans and evidence of sea-sickness; at the third the Judge grew faint, and the policeman clapped his hand over the elocutionist's mouth. A flask of "medicine" was handed to the court, and when he recovered he dismissed the prisoner and bound Howler over to keep the piece—and keep it out of sight.

## In the Great Tunnel.

A Vienna correspondent, writing about the St. Gothard tunnel, says: "Those who went into the tunnel before it was entirely pierced, all tell of their delight in having got out of it again unscathed. It seems that the heat, the bad smell, the mud, and the noise of the machines are simply unbearable. Of the work-people one-third were always on the sick-bed, and great numbers of the horses fell a sacrifice to the difficulties that had to be contended with. A great deal, it is true, still remains to be done, but from the moment the opening was made by dynamite, air began to pass through the tunnel, and although it may not yet be the most healthy place, still it will be supportable. The calculations of the engineers were right to two metres, the length of the tunnel being 14,918 metres instead of 14,920, as they calculated. When the opening was made every one stood awe-struck, and an Italian, Angelo Chiesa, was the first who passed to the other side. The trains will take a little more than half an hour to pass through the tunnel."

THE man who exploded with laughter probably didn't know it was loaded.

## DEVASTATING STORMS.

Gigantic Power of the Winds That Has Been Attested by Many Disasters.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The tremendous wind-storms lately experienced in the western part of the United States will not, we trust, find a coming parallel on the Atlantic coast; but it cannot be denied that the suffocating heat, unexampled as it is for the month of May, by which we have been and are still visited, is likely to be followed by atmospheric perturbations of a violent character. While we may hope, therefore, that such vicissitudes, if they come, may prove of a harmless description, it is timely and interesting to consider the nature and scope of such phenomena as are supplied by historical data.

Calamity, when it does not immediately touch ourselves, is apt to slip easily from the mind, and hence events often appear unique, precedents for which have in fact often been established. The recent destruction of Western towns by violent gales of wind has thus probably been regarded by many persons as a novel display of the malefic forces of nature; but there are in truth a great number of accounts of similar experiences of authentic character preserved in the records. Nor are these instances confined to tropical regions or to settlements of new or fragile construction; they have occurred in latitudes as temperate as our own, and the most solid structures erected by the hand of man have sometimes been prostrated by the overwhelming fury of the elements.

The gigantic power of the wind has been illustrated by the repeated demolition of lighthouses built on the famous Eddystone rock, and the same thing, it will be recalled, happened on our own coast to the lighthouse on Minto's ledge, near Boston, on the 19th of April, 1851. These events, however, like those of the terrible East Indian storm of Oct. 25, 1737—which destroyed hundreds of ships and 30,000 human lives—and perhaps the earlier, or "great" storm, on the coast of England in November, 1703, may be imputed in a considerable degree to the accumulated stress of the wind gathered in crossing vast bodies of water. But the gale that ravaged England in February, 1861, when the spire of Chichester Cathedral and part of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham were blown down, was of a manifestly different character.

London itself has many times been disastrously visited in the same manner. In 944 it is recorded that a storm burst upon that capital that overthrew 1,500 houses. In 1091 500 houses were blown down there; and, not to mention intervening and lesser catastrophes of this nature, tremendous hurricanes felled whole streets of buildings in London in the years 1800 and 1838. In 1814, 1822 and 1828 there were like outbreaks throughout the United Kingdom. In 1839—Jan. 6-7, 1839—the west coast of England and many parts of Ireland suffered terribly from the same cause. Twenty persons were killed in Liverpool by the falling buildings, and great numbers were drowned in and about the Mersey. Dublin, Limerick, Galway and other towns were similarly afflicted, and with them the prostration of houses and the concurrent loss of life were followed, as in examples lately chronicled, by conflagration, the winds spreading the fires.

As regards the details of mischief wrought by past great storms, and the comparison of those details with the damage done by late tempests in our Western States, it will be found that parallels have been recorded to the worst of what has lately been suffered, and perhaps to exceed it. In one of the examples we have cited, that of the English hurricane of November 26 and 27, 1703, 8,000 persons are said to have perished in the floods of the Severn and the Thames alone. Ships were blown from their anchorage and never heard of more. Twelve men-of-war went down in full sight of the English coast. Seventeen thousand trees were torn up by the roots in Kent alone. The Eddystone lighthouse was dashed into the sea, its engineer, Winstanley, being within it. Cattle were drowned in tens of thousands. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his wife were killed in bed at their palace in Somersetshire. Such an accumulation of horrors is not outstripped, it must be owned, by any evils with which, unhappily, the last few days have made us familiar. Such dire catastrophes are uncommon, it is true, in immediately-modern days, but they have been sadly plentiful for all that, and what is more, and Mr. Buckle and Mr. Vennor to the contrary notwithstanding, there is neither measurable periodicity nor other trustworthy data about these dismal inflictions whereby mankind can prepare for or evade them.

## Geology is Only Descriptive.

We regard geology as a descriptive science—it can describe a mine, or a fissure, or a rock, or a stream, after the pick and shovel have tunneled it up or laid it open. What did geology ever discover? Not mines in the Urals; they were found by accident. Not silver in the Andes; a goatherd found the mines of South America. Not quicksilver at New Almadar; Indians painted their faces with its ores. Not gold in California; Marshall struck it in the tailrace of a sawmill. Not gold in Australia; a California miner hunted for it and was successful. Not diamonds in Brazil or the Cape of Good Hope. What geologist ever found coal, or iron, or quicksilver, or silver or gold, or precious stones? We have forgotten his name.—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

THE water is diverted from the Merrimac river for the use of the mills at Lowell, Mass., and at 6 o'clock is turned back again. Two little boys were fishing from a rock in the rapids when the water came thundering down. They

climbed to the highest point, where they were just above the current. Efforts were made to rescue them, but in vain, and they were compelled to remain on their perch all night. The danger was that they would get asleep and fall off, and to keep them awake their parents and others built bonfires on the shore, sang camp-meeting songs, and told stories to them until morning.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE Supreme Court has 142 cases on its June term docket.

THE new Court House of Montcalm county cost about \$30,000.

THE Marshall Boat Club has constructed a dock 100 feet long and four feet wide.

THE Marquette and Mackinaw railroad is growing rapidly now on the northern end of the line.

NUMBERS of Indian mounds are being opened in building the Marquette and Mackinaw railroad.

THE first locomotive for the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette railroad has reached Marquette.

THE new Free Methodist Church at Corunna is to be dedicated June 27 by Bishop E. P. Hart, of Jackson.

THE Emmet County Democrat says that more lumber will be shipped from Petoskey this season than ever before.

THE hemlock extract factory at Mullet lake, Cheboygan county, has gone into operation, after an idleness of several years.

HENRY L. BROWN, of Hanover, Jackson county, while plowing, turned up a knife made of copper. He thinks it was once the property of some "big Injun."

THE Congregational Church of Greenville has been sold with all it contains and the lot on which it stands to the Episcopal congregation for the sum of \$1,500.

A new hose cart with 500 feet of hose, a new hose company and a new hook and ladder company, are a few of the things talked of by ambitious St. Louis firemen.

THE wild rice sown around the lakelets and marshes in the vicinity of Houghton, to attract wild ducks, has failed to grow on account of imperfect planting and other causes.

DURING the cannonading at Kalamazoo in honor of the nomination of Gen. Garfield, a man had his arm blown off and received such other injuries as will probably prove fatal.

UP to Saturday night the Tittabawassee Boom Company had rafted for the season 853,268 logs, and for the week ending that time 194,527, the week's work being the largest on record.

SHIPMENTS of iron ore from the Upper Peninsula up to, and including June 2, aggregated 324,915 tons, of which the Marquette district contributed 223,623, and the Menominee district 101,292.

J. S. MANNING, Census Enumerator of Sidney, reports the population of the village of Sheridan at 693. He says he found one lady in that vicinity 86 years old hoeing in a corn field.

THE wheat harvest of Michigan will be fully three weeks earlier this year than usual. Many fields are now fully three feet high, and nearly headed out. Such an instance was never known before.

IN 1872 the population of Clam Lake (now Cadillac) was 400 persons all told, but small as the town was it supported seventeen saloons. Now the city of Cadillac has 2,000 inhabitants and only six saloons.

AT a citizens' meeting held in Greenville it was resolved to raise the amount of stock necessary to commence and carry on a woodenware manufactory in that city. A committee was appointed to canvass for subscriptions.

THERE died in Erin township, Macomb county, last week, a man who was at the time of his death, without doubt, the oldest person in the State. His name is Peter St. George. Mr. St. George was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1774, and was a French Canadian. He came to Michigan when a young man and took up his abode in the woods, near where Detroit now is. He cleared of timber the land where the City Hall now stands, and considerable more in its immediate vicinity. When the war of 1812 broke out St. George joined the American forces and fought through the war. Mr. St. George was a strong, robust man in earlier years, and even in extreme old age he was noted for his vigorous physique. He was married three times and leaves numerous descendants. His third wife survives him. He was always bright and strong mentally, and to the curious interviewer was fond of relating adventures of his early life.—*Mount Clemens Monitor*.

## Robert Burns' Prose.

IT is not generally known that Burns' prose works exceed in bulk his poetry. It is when we see the former collected in three large volumes that we perceive that the poet wrote so many and so voluminous letters. The more of Burns' letters that come to light the feebler will become the prejudice now common against his prose style. It is true that his letters are pompous and affected, and echoes of the fine language of the time, when he writes with half sincerity and in what he calls his "very best manner." But when he is himself, burning words and manly eloquence rise to his lips.—*London Times*.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS was so popular among his fellow-workmen, in an Alabama factory, that they bought a watch to present to him. Just before he was to have been informed of the matter he committed suicide, while laboring under the hallucination that they were jealous and intended to ruin him.

## DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Twenty People Killed by a Tornado in Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

A wind-storm of unusual violence passed over a section of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, about thirty miles east of Council Bluffs, on the evening of June 10. We glean the following particulars from the telegraphic reports of the calamity: Persons living in the vicinity where the storm raged say it was first observed to assume an ugly and threatening form by citizens in the town of Macedonia, a small village in Macedonia township. The funnel, which is ample warning of coming danger, was seen to form about two miles to the west of Macedonia. Angry clouds rolled and tumbled, and passed in and out of each other, as if engaged in deadly combat. It is said that every person who beheld the final mobilization of the fierce and angry elements felt a keen realization of the near approach of eternity, but moments for reflection were very brief. In the twink of an eye, almost, the storm was upon them, and those that had not taken shelter in cellars and "dug-outs" stood in the broad road to death, and those who were saved feel that it was by special act of Providence. Buildings were either blown down or unroofed, while out-houses and small buildings were lifted bodily from their foundations and carried away entirely from the premises. A large number of small shanties, used for boarding and sleeping men who worked upon a railroad being built, were blown into splinters, not enough being left out of them to make respectable kindling-wood. Storehouses were leveled to the ground and their contents scattered to the winds of heaven. A number of two-wheeled scrapers used upon the railroad, weighing hundreds of pounds, were taken up as if but feathers and wafted away on ungentle zephyrs. Tires to wheels from three to four inches wide were twisted and rolled into knots as one would bend straw around his finger. Horses and cattle were taken up and carried away and dropped to the ground dead. One horse was carried forty rods, and when found its body was a perfect jelly. But little personal injury was done at this place, as people saw the storm coming and protected themselves by retreating to cellars and other underground places of safety. Land here is high prairie ground, and the people could see the storm from afar and use precaution for personal safety. But the storm continued to sweep forward in a northeasterly direction, and from Macedonia forward it was most destructive in its course; dead bodies and demolished dwellings plainly marking its line of travel. Farm houses were in most cases totally destroyed, and farm machinery of all kinds broken into small fragments. About seven miles from Macedonia, on what is known as the "Oler settlement," great damage to human life was done. The house of Alex Oler was first reached by twisting wind clouds, and it fell before them and in the midst of them an easy, if not willing, prey. In this house were Mr. Oler, his wife and three children, and niece, two farm hands and a servant girl. They all died together. The storm swept them away in an instant. They probably perished amid the ruins of the wrecked dwelling, which was a large two-story frame. Not one was left to tell the story of their hasty destruction. One child, however, has not been found, and it either lies buried beneath the ruins or was borne away on the swift wings of the fatal cloud. Jesse Oler, brother to Alex, and who resides near by, suffered instant death, as did also his wife and two small children. William Oler, brother to the other two, escaped death but his wife and child were blown into the air fully 150 feet. The child is probably fatally injured. Other cases of death are reported, but details are not given. Twenty persons are known to have been killed in the Oler neighborhood, which is in Grove township, and six or eight persons are missing, and it is supposed their bodies will be found somewhere in the vicinity where they were last seen.

## Practical.

Zabdiel Adams, a Congregational clergyman, of Massachusetts, in the last century, was noted for sharp wit and pithy sayings. He was apt to say pungent things in the pulpit, and matters went badly in the parish, and adjoining parishes had learned to fear his sharp tongue.

A neighboring clergyman noted for his mildness and timidity, once proposed an exchange of pulpits. Mr. Adams accepted the proposal eagerly, for he was itching to tell the people some plain truths about their niggardliness in neglecting their meeting-house. There were broken panes in the pulpit window, a ragged cushion on the disk, and a general forlornness about the sanctuary.

Mr. Adams had prepared a stinging rebuke for parsimony, when his timid neighbor, suspecting some such purpose, rode over on Saturday and exacted a promise that he would say nothing unkind to the people. Mr. Adams reluctantly consented, but a new idea occurred to him. Taking a little bag into the pulpit, he waited till the congregation gathered. Then, looking round, as if feeling a draught, he examined the broken panes, and opening his bag, took out a bundle of rags, stuffed them slowly into the openings, and surveyed his work with great satisfaction. There was a sensation below.

He then began the services. In the middle of his sermon, growing very animated, he closed the Bible, set it aside, and lifting his hands impressively, suddenly brought them down with great force on the cushion. Feathers blew out of the holes abundantly.

Looking round comically, he said: "Bless me! how the feathers fly!" and resumed his sermon as if nothing had gone amiss.

It is needless to say repairs were made before another Sunday, though he had kept the letter of his promise to the timid pastor.

## Texas Cattle.

The number of these seems to be increasing astonishingly, as we may judge from an article in the *San Antonio Express*. It says the drive into the bordering States this year was not less than 300,000. The largest percentage of these were 1 and 2-year-old past steers, which are already contracted for in advance, at good prices, with the more Northern ranch-men. The animals are said to be in extra-fine condition, and the drive began much earlier this spring than usual, as the mild past winter has been extra favorable for the growth of pasturage. Yearling steers commanded \$6 on the average, 2-year-olds and cows, \$9; 3-year-olds, \$10; heaves, \$13. The average worth when market is reached, is estimated at \$11 per head, making \$3,300,000 for the lot—a goodly round sum for the Texas ranch-men to realize in a single year for their cattle.



SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

## THE SYNOD'S DECISION.

Under the above heading the New York Sun says:

"The discussion of Free Masonry by the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America was continued in the First Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, on Monday, June 7. As it proceeded one minister after another arose, and in the course of his speech, testified for Masonry from his personal experience, until the anti Masonic delegates began to express surprise at the number of Free Masons in the Reformed Church pulpit. The resolutions of the Committee on Overtures, deciding not to interfere in the subject of Free Masonry, were nearly unanimously adopted. The decision displeased the Western delegates, who had expected a different result.

In pursuance of the Synod's acceptance of the invitation on Saturday, of Elder John Lefferts of the Brighton Beach Company, through the Rev. Mr. Wells of Flatbush, to visit the beach, about one hundred and fifty of the brethren, with a small sprinkling of ladies, assembled in front of the First Reformed church at 3 P. M. Elder Lefferts provided open horse cars to take the company to Prospect Park, whence they were speedily whisked by steam to Brighton Beach."

In its next day's issue it says:

"The action of the Synod in refusing to take action against Free Masonry is displeasing to the delegates from the Western churches, whose classes sent memorials strongly condemning Masonry and other oath-bound orders, and recommending excommunication of all members of such orders. After the devotional exercises at Tuesday's session in the First Reformed Church in Brooklyn, the Rev. William Moerdyk offered a resolution providing that a committee of six—three Masons and three anti-Masons—be appointed to investigate the trustworthiness of the testimony before the Synod on the subject of Free Masonry, and report at the next Synod. After a brief discussion the resolution was tabled. A resolution was passed declaring that the Sunday newspaper is the one most potent agency in the secularization of the Sabbath, and declaring that members of the Reformed Church should not encourage the circulation of such papers. The Synod adjourned *sine die* in the afternoon."

Another exchange mentions a resolution as passed, which recommended that Masonry should not be used as a test, and should not be rejected as members on that account, etc.

We hope that this unpleasant agitation will now cease.

The Supreme Court, *i. e.*, the General Synod, has rendered her decision in unmistakable language.

## Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column.

## Special Notices.

The best kind of Ice Cream can be had at L. T. Kanters, at wholesale and retail. Also fire-works, candy, cigars, etc., etc.

Mr. E. J. Harrington is agent for the Muskegon Wood and Package company, and will keep all kinds of baskets to ship fruit in, strawberry boxes, etc. Call and see samples. 16-17

I KEEP as fine a line of Cigars as any body. Come and try them, at 16-17 E. J. HARRINGTON.

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing can always be found at BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE, opposite the Grist Mill, on Main street, Zeeland, Mich. 12-17

TARLETON such as fruitgrowers use in shipping, for sale in quantities, at 16-17 E. J. HARRINGTON.

An immense stock of dry goods to pick from, a large assortment of summer dress goods, hosiery, and notions, can always be found at H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17-18

If you want canned goods, call at the City Bakery, where you can see a larger variety than anywhere else in the city.

CANDIES warranted pure and fresh. A new lot received yesterday, also Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Figs, Dates, Peanuts, which we roast every day, at 16-17 PESSINK'S BAKERY.

## Take Notice.

Whereas I am not accustomed to send statements of account, I respectfully request all those who owe me an account of longer standing than one year to come and settle within sixty days. All the remaining accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of requisite authority to collect the same.

Respectfully,

52-17 R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

New show cases—new cigars. Have added still more to our variety and are bound to take the lead in the city for cigars as well as fancy tobacco. Come and take a peep in, gent's. 18 different kinds of smoking tobaccos, and 40 brands of cigars, at 16-17. JOHN PESSINK.

## Married.

HEKHUIS-BENJAMINSE.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. E. Boer, of Grand Rapids, Mr. G. Hekhuis to Miss Dina Benjaminse, both of this city.

LONG-HOWARD.—In this city, on the 12th day of June, 1880, by Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., Mr. William Long, of Muskegon, to Miss Mary E. Howard, of this city.

## Deaths.

BEEKMAN.—On Tuesday, June 15, Albertus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Beekman, at the age of 1 year and 1 month.

## New Advertisements.

## Special Assessors Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND.  
Clerk's Office, June 10th, 1880.

To B. Kruidenier, H. Whykhuisen, the Third Reformed Church, J. Te Winkle, Estate of A. Plugger, Isaac Fairbanks, C. Van der Veer, John Nies, Moore & Blair:

You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the repair of sidewalks has been reported by the Board of Special Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the Sixth day of July, A. D. 1880, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. at the Common Council Rooms in said city, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Special Assessors to review said roll.

By order of the Common Council,  
19-3w GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

No. 97.

## An Ordinance,

To provide for the payment of the salaries of certain City Officers, for the year A. D. 1880.

## The City of Holland Ordains:

SECTION 1. That the City Marshal shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Seventy-five dollars per year;

The City Treasurer shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Seventy-five dollars per year;

The City Clerk shall receive a salary of Three Hundred dollars per year;

The City Attorney shall receive a salary of Seventy-five dollars per year;

The City Physician shall receive a salary of One Hundred dollars per year;

The Street Commissioner shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Seventy-five dollars per year;

The Health Officer shall receive a salary of Fifteen dollars per year;

The Engineer of the Fire Department shall receive a salary of Fifteen dollars per year;

The Director of the Poor shall receive a salary of Forty dollars per year;

Sec. 2. That the salaries of the various officers hereinbefore mentioned shall be computed from the commencement of the present term of office.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Passed, June 15, A. D. 1880.

Approved, June 17, A. D. 1880.

E. VAN DER VEEN, Mayor.

Attest: Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## STEAMBOAT!

## Excursions!!

## THE STEAM TUG

## TWO-LIGHT

And a large barge, which is large enough to carry from 400 to 500 people, fitted up for the purpose, can be chartered during the summer season of 1880 to run Sunday School Excursions, Picnic parties, etc., on Black Lake, and Lake Michigan.

For further particulars, apply to  
CAPT. F. R. BROWER,  
Holland, Mich.  
19-2m

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. At session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven in said County, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present: Samuel L. Tate, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jan Druel, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Gerrit Vijn, administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therein set forth that he as such administrator, may be authorized and licensed to compound a certain mortgage debt, due said estate from Hendrik Toren. Thereupon it is ordered.

That Tuesday, the Twenty-second day of June next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the probate office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

16-1w

## Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, in favor of George W. Joselyn, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Jacob P. De Coudres and Findley E. Harnish, in said county to me directed and delivered, I did, on the twenty-third (23) day of April, A. D. 1880, levy upon and take, all the right, title and interest of the said Jacob P. De Coudres and Findley E. Harnish, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the township of Holland, County of Ottawa, Michigan, and further described as the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, and the west ten (10) acres of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section four (4), township five (5) north range sixteen west, containing fifty acres more or less, according to government survey, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grand Haven City, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the said county of Ottawa, on the Second day of August next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1880.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa Co., Mich.

P. H. McBRIDE, Plff's Atty.

## CONFECTIONERY AND TOBACCO STORE

—OF—  
Wm. Ten Hagen.

This place, formerly a saloon, has now been remodeled into a confectionery and tobacco store, where all the best brands of Cigars and Tobacco will be found on hand and for sale constantly. Also, all kinds of Temperance Drinks. We would especially call the attention of our zealous temperance people to the fact, that they now have an opportunity to show their deeds that they believe in supporting a place which they advocate in theory.

Lunches prepared at Short Notice.

All kinds of Spices.

The finest and fresh Candies always on hand.

CALL AND SEE ME.

HOLLAND, June 1, 1880.

17-6w WM. TEN HAGEN.

## Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa.—IN CHANCERY.

Jan Trimpe, Complainant.

vs. Neeltje Zalsman and Pieter Zalsman, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Ottawa, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on May twenty-sixth, A. D. 1880; Notice is hereby given that on the Twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, (said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in said county of Ottawa) I, the subscriber, a circuit court commissioner in and for said county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder the lands and premises described in said decree, being all that certain parcel of land which is situated in the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and further known and described, as lot numbered five, in block numbered thirty-five, in said city, according to the map thereof of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county aforesaid, as of the village of Holland.

Dated, June 4th, 1880.

EDWIN BAXTER, Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa County, Mich.

J. C. Post, Complainant's Solicitor.

## VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer.

Hop Bitters will cure you.

If you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why.

HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties; or a mother worn out with care and work.

HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters, tolling over your midnight work.

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case.

HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel cleansing, toning or invigorating, without intoxicating.

HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning.

Hop Bitters will give You New Life and Vigor.

PEY HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF.

For sale by Heber Walsh, Druggist.

18-4w

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Thomas McDermott and Kate McDermott to John Eastman, dated the seventh day of October, 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, Michigan, on the twentieth day of October, 1874, in Liber Z of mortgages, on page 540, by which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative; which mortgage was assigned by said John Eastman to Grover S. Wormer, Henry G. Wormer and Clarkson C. Wormer, by deed of assignment, dated November 11th, 1874, and duly recorded in the Register's office aforesaid on the Eighteenth day of November, 1874, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of three hundred and five dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All that parcel of land situated in the city of Grand Haven described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the quarter post on the north line of section twenty-nine in town eight N., of range sixteen W., thence west, along the said section line of sec. 29, sixteen rods; thence south ten rods; thence east, parallel with said section line, sixteen rods, and thence north ten rods to place of beginning, containing one acre of land, reserving, however, for street purposes two rods in width of the east end, and also two rods of the whole length of the north side of said premises, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, on the Ninth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs.

Dated, May Fourteenth, 1880.

GROVER S. WORMER, HENRY G. WORMER, CLARKSON C. WORMER, Assignees of Mortgage.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney. 14-13

## A Large and Fine

## NEW STOCK

## —OF—

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

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

—O—

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

E. HEROLD.

## The Literary Revolution.

## Leading Principals of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.

- I. Publish only books of real value.
- II. Work upon the basis of present cost of making books, about one half what it was a few years ago.
- III. Sell to buyers direct, and save them 50 to 60 per cent commission commonly allowed to dealers.
- IV. The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity.
- V. Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.
- VI. To make \$1 and a friend is better than to make \$5 and an enemy.

## Standard Books.

- Library of Universal Knowledge, 30 vols., \$10.  
Milton's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., \$2.50.  
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., \$1.50.  
Chambers' Cyclopaedia of Eng. Literature, 4 vols., \$2.  
Knight's History of England, 4 vols., \$3.  
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrations Men, 3 vols., \$1.50.  
Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 20 cts.  
Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing), \$2.50.  
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cts.  
Book of Fables, Aesop, etc., illus., 50 cts.  
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cts.  
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cts.  
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 50 cts.  
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cts.  
The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale, 35c.  
Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cts.  
Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cts.  
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cts.  
Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cts.  
Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 cts.  
Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Alden, illus., \$1.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address

## AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager. 13-14w Tribune Building, New York.

## P. &amp; A. Steketee Again in Business.

keeps constantly on hand

## DRESS GOODS

From the 10 cent Shirting up to very nice Cashmeres for 37c, 60c and 75c, variety of colors

Bleached and Unbleached

## COTTONS

at Bottom Prices.

GINGHAMS OF EVERY COLOR.

A fine selection of crepe and other ruchings.

Torches, Briton and Russian Laces, very nice and cheap.

Embroideries, the largest assortment in the city

CORSETS, FROM 25cts. UPWARDS.

Machine Needles for all kinds Machines.

## GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is Complete.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon, Pickles, (in brl. or bottle), etc. Coffees very cheap and of the best quality.

We have got a Tea which can't be beat by anybody, at 35 cents per pound, and one at 50 cents per pound.

The best Out Meal kept on hand.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the probate office in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Thursday the Third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Myron M. Stanford deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary M. Stanford, representing that said Myron M. Stanford, lately died in said county intestate, leaving real and personal estate in said county to be administered, and praying that administration thereof may be granted to her said petitioner. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the

Sixth day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Holland City News," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

18-4w

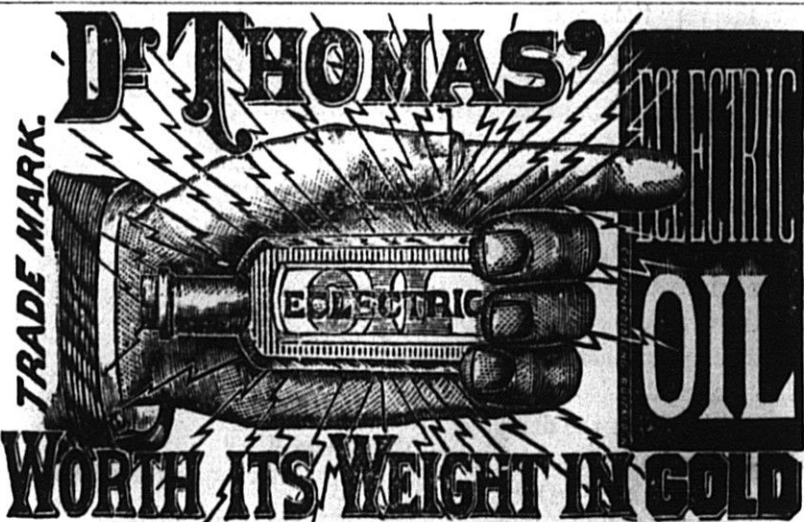
13-2mo

AT THIS OFFICE.

## FOR SALE.

## A Magnificent Fruit Farm.

Situated one-half (½) mile south of the city limits, containing about eleven acres, upon which are thirteen hundred and fifty peach trees, of which six hundred and fifty are bearing; one hundred apple trees, several pear, cherry and chestnut trees; also a few grape vines. A good house and barn are on the premises. Fences all in good repair. Title clear. For further information inquire at this office.



## THE DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

A. S. RUSSEL, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y. says: The wonderful success of Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, catarrh, bronchitis, lame back, etc., make the demand for it very great.

## THE DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5th, 1880.

Messrs. Foster, Milburn & Co.:

Regarding the sale of Thomas' Electric Oil, we are gratified in being able to inform you that since we took the agency, three months ago, for the sale and introduction of Electric Oil, our very large sales proves conclusively to our minds; this remedy has extraordinary merits as witnessed by the unprecedented sale. We anticipate a large increase in the sale, as its virtues become more generally known. Yours, truly,

R. JONES & SON,

Dealers in Drugs and Surgical Instruments.

## SOLD BY D. R. MEENGS.

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. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1880.

## MILLINERY &amp; LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

## Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

## Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

## COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Fans, Parasols, Circulars, Ul ters, and Ready Made Suits, Gloves, Mitts and Warranted Pearl Kid Gloves.

A full line of Crape, and all kinds of Silk, Black and Colored Brocade and Pekin in Velvet and Silk for Trimmings.

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

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH



## Notings.

### REMYNI to night.

The delegates to the General Synod of the Reformed Church have arrived home.

GENERAL Garfield is known as a true Christian. *De Hollander* will please copy. Come now, you are independent.

OUR public schools will close with the end of this week. Teachers and children will glory alike in the long vacation at hand.

WE are for a Big Fourth and a Successful Fair! All who is opposed to that say—that he is opposed to the best interests of the town.

THE other day Mr. L. T. Kanters got an order from Grandville for 35 gallons of ice-cream. This speaks well for Mr. Kanters' ice cream, we take it.

WE hear of excursions coming here from Grand Rapids and from the South, to spend a day clambering over the hills near the harbor of Black Lake.

ALL the proceeds of the excursion boats, and what other money is left from the Fourth of July gifts, will be given to the Agricultural Fair Association. Don't forget this!

YESTERDAY afternoon a 9-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Verschure was drowned in Black Lake. The little fellow was subject to epileptic fits. It is a terrible blow for the parents, to whom we extend our hearty sympathy.

Mr. Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., has got his sprinkling arrangements completed, and has illustrated the feasibility of it, by actual work. We hope the citizens will back up his courage and enterprise by sufficient subscription.

THE 4th of July falling on Sunday, the citizens of this city have resolved, at two public meetings, held for the purpose to ascertain their wishes, to celebrate it on Saturday, the 3d, and every preparation is being made to make it a grand day.

OUR thanks are due Mr. Thos. S. Purdy for a sample of new strawberries, which he calls Moor's Early. The berry is large, beautiful, and of peculiar flavor—something like a ripe banana. Mr. Purdy expects to have a few thousand of this kind of plants for sale this fall.

MESSRS. Is. Allcott & U. H. Joscelyn, owners of a smart little coaster, have established a shingle yard for themselves. They make regular trips from this port with a load of country produce to northern ports, where lumber and shingles are cheap, and return with these articles to this port, where they are in good demand.

A FEW days ago, Mr. Henry Brien, residing a little south of Graafschap, was thrown in the air several feet, by the slipping of a powerful lever, with which they were busy to lift a stump out of the ground. The man was picked up insensible, and upon examination his face was found to be torn open very bad. Dr. Manting was summoned to attend the poor sufferer, and reports his patient doing well at this hour of writing.

SOME of our readers seemed to think last week that we pronounced Gen. Garfield a freemason, in order to hurt his chance for election; others doubted the truth of it. For the benefit of the last named we clip the following: "Among the Masonic personals in *The Washington Sunday Herald*, last Sunday was the following: "Brother James A. Garfield is a charter member of Pentalfa Lodge No. 23, and a member of Columbia Chapter No. 1, Columbia Commandery No. 2, and Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite, all of this city. Brother Chester A. Arthur is a member of all the Masonic bodies in New York city." And to the first named we say: That that will not prevent their election.

THE Commencement exercises of Hope College take place from June 16th to June 23d, in the following order:

June 16th and 17th—Examinations in both Academic and Preparatory Departments.

June 18th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the College Chapel—Anniversary of the Meliphon Society.

June 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in Hope Church—The Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, Rev. G. H. Mandeville, D.D.

June 21st, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the College Chapel—Rhetorical Exercises of the Preparatory Department.

(Children under 13 years will not be admitted.)

June 22d, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Meeting of the Council.

June 22d, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the College Chapel—Meeting of the Alumni Association, as already announced.

June 23d, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First Reformed Church—The 15th Commencement of the College.

The friends of the Institution and of the young men about to graduate are invited and earnestly requested to be present.

CHAS. SCOTT, Vice-President.

### Get ready for the Fourth of July!

Rev. Chas. Scott, Vice-President of Hope College, has arrived home from his trip to the Carolinas.

WE are informed that the Third Reformed Church Sabbath School picnic will be held on Thursday next.

THE Plugger Mills can't fill all their orders for feed. Business is rushing. Enlarge gentlemen! Put up a mill three times her capacity!

IN a few days Mr. Jas. G. Boyes will complete one of the largest barns on the lake shore, measuring 36x46 feet. The lake shore is prospering.

DR. Wm. Van Patten, left for Chicago on Thursday evening, to attend a national gathering of physicians, which was to meet in that city during the 17th, 18th and 19th inst.

EXTRAORDINARY fat beef will be on the block at Butkau & Van Zoeren's to-morrow. The cow formerly belonged to Van der Haar, and was always looked upon as first-class. Go and see it for yourself.

THE harvesting of wheat has commenced in Southern, Ohio, Southern Illinois, an further south the wheat and barley is cut. The reports generally speak of an immense crop, with few damaged localities.

SOME more corrections have been made in the Grand Haven railroad time table. By reading the new addition thereto our readers will notice that tickets can be bought at our depot, which will give them a daylight ride to Chicago, through a part of the country which our citizens have but seldom traveled.

REV. DR. G. Henry Mandeville, President of Hope College, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the College, on Sunday evening, 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in Hope Church. A cordial invitation to attend these services is extended to all. Those who remember the magnificent sermon of last year will not fail to be present.

WE extend our sympathy to poor Geo. Henderson, who got his foot caught under a car wheel last week, and whose large toe was so badly mashed that amputation became necessary. Dr. Webster, of St. Joseph, (railroad physician) was summoned, and operated on the foot on Tuesday morning, assisted by Dr. Ledeboer.

I DEEM it my duty to acquaint suffering humanity with the fact that St. Jacobs Oil is the most beneficial remedy ever introduced; this I have practically tested. For the past sixteen years I have suffered with Rheumatism, and so severely that I was often robbed of my night's rest. A change of weather would have the most painful effect on me, for then I could move neither hands or feet. I tried every known remedy, but of no avail; at last somebody recommended St. Jacobs Oil, and I concluded to try it, but with a little hope for relief. Having hardly used half a bottle, the pains diminished, and to-day I am well and hardy once more. The small sum of fifty cents had cured me.

THOMAS OTT, St. Boniface, Pa.

THE meeting held by the members of the Holland Colony Farmers' and Fruit-growers' Association on Monday afternoon last, at Lyceum Hall, have taken the necessary steps for the organization and incorporation of an Agricultural Society embracing the southern part of Ottawa County and the northern part of Allegan County, with a view of obtaining suitable fair grounds and holding fairs, and to that end have placed the matter in the hands of a committee of twenty-six, composed of the following gentlemen, with power to act:

E. Van der Veen, City.  
H. Lucas, Graafschap.  
B. Neerken, Laketown.  
W. Diekema, Holland.  
J. Ten Have, North Holland.  
C. A. Dutton, Holland.  
J. W. Garvelink, Fillmore.  
I. Marsilje, Holland.  
B. Van Raalte, Holland.  
K. Lahuis, Groningen.  
A. P. Stegenga, Olive.  
C. Van Loo, Zeeland.  
C. de Putter, Zeeland.  
A. Ridderink, Drenthe.  
G. J. Van Zoeren, Vriesland.  
E. Van de Wall, Jamestown.  
H. Timmerman, Overijssel.  
Fred. Souter, Lake Shore.  
Evert Sprik, East Saugatuck.  
J. D. Bloemers, Holland.  
T. Keppel, City.  
J. Kuite, City.  
H. D. Post, City.  
D. M. Gee, City.  
L. T. Kanters, City.  
G. Van Schelven, City.

The first meeting of the committee will be held on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at Lyceum Hall. As far as we have been able to ascertain the project meets with universal favor, especially among the farmers, and we have every reason to hope, judging by the names mentioned above, that it will be put on its feet in a short time.

Mr. P. Kleys is making improvements in his meat market.

Gus Sipp, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Sipp, is lying dangerously ill with diphtheria.

THE *Lake Shore Commercial* has made her appearance in a new dress, and looks one hundred per cent neater.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 17th, 1880: Miss Mary E. Struosen, Frank Henogen, Miss Laura M. Pelton.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Butter Tub Company have actually been compelled to refuse orders. This institution will very likely be enlarged for next years' business. One thing is certain, they are overwhelmed with orders.

THE schooner Marion Dixon, which was beached at our harbor, got off, and fixed up, last spring, was capsized off Kenosha on Monday afternoon. The crew was picked up and taken to Chicago in an exhausted condition.

H. BOONE arrived home from Illinois on Friday evening with seventeen horses. This makes over 100 horses he has imported and at this hour of going to press they are nearly all sold. He reports good horses very scarce, and high in price.

MR. Jas. Fox, of the firm of Fox, Muselman & Loveridge, was on his first tour through the Colony this week. This firm of wholesale grocers, have opened a large store at No. 3 Ionia street, Grand Rapids, and expect to do a thriving business by fair competition.

NOTICE.—We were suffering the most excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two fifty cent bottles effected a permanent cure. O. E. COMSTOCK, Caledonia Minn.

MR. REGENMORTER, our lighthouse-keeper, informs us that the water is much higher in Lake Michigan, and that we have 8½ feet of water on the shallowest spot in consequence. He also informed us that the U. S. supply boat had called and had supplied him with a superior kind of kerosene in place of sperm oil, and that the light was noticeably brighter.

THERE are some that gather, who do not grow, And some that reap, that are but sow! But the honest farmer blunt and plain. Who has never learnt to drink Champagne, Takes Electric Oil when he is sick, Because it cures him very quick.

WE must again call the attention of our authorities and business men to the importance of improving the roads leading into the city. For some time past a petition has been circulating in and around Zeeland to have the roads improved, hardened and beautified, so as to draw trade to them. That's right. Zeeland is wide awake, and if this city don't wake up to the immense importance of good roads, north, east, south and west, we will have to suffer the consequences.

Mrs. W. N. Palmer, 149 Morgan Street Buffalo, N. Y., writes: My child was taken Feb. 1st with Croup in its severest form and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil being the only remedy at hand, I began giving it according to directions and found it gave immediate relief, I gave three (3) doses and the child rested well the remainder of the night. I have used it in my family for some time with complete success. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

THE *Chicago Times* of last Wednesday says: "Yesterday's severe storm tested the strength and proved the efficiency of the principle on which the Lincoln Park breakwater is constructed. The plan of construction is known as the Netherlands system, and is the only one adopted for use in the Netherlands, where it has been in use for centuries. It seems to be the only one that will withstand so severe a storm as was experienced on Monday, when the water was three to four feet higher than when it is calm. In the construction of this breakwater a mattress of fine brush is built, which completely breaks the force of the sea without causing an undertow, and prevents the filling and other material placed behind it from being washed out. By preventing a strong undertow or current, a beach will be formed in front of the breakwater, thus not only at the same time constantly repairing itself, but continually adding strength. About three thousand two hundred feet of this breakwater system has already been constructed and two thousand feet more will be added this year, making in all over five thousand feet of shore that will be effectually protected for all time to come. The contractors, R. Kanters & Son, of Holland, Mich., are adepts and skillful engineers in the construction of the Netherlands system of breakwater, and it is trusted that, when they finish the Lincoln park job, it will cost the park no more of the taxpayers' money to keep its drives from being carried out into Lake Michigan."

I HAVE sold at retail price since the 4th of December last 100 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly Ulcerated Throat, after a physician pencilling it for several days to no effect, the Electric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter it never failed to relieve almost immediately. C. R. HALL, GRAYVILLE, ILL., March 26, 1880.

It is very probable that the town will be full of people on exhibition nights, and I wish to inform them that I can accommodate 125 at one time at the ice cream parlors of L. T. KANTERS.

### New Advertisements.

Tolford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

AND

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 50-6m.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1880.

6-1y.

### FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 2, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL

MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

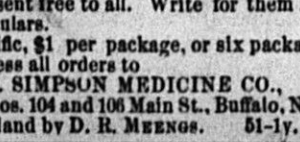
88-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

### TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Gonorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGES. 51-1y.



A full supply of

Caskets, :: Coffins,

SHROUDS.

and UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES.

6-3m

H. Meyer & Co.

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.

J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large stock of

General Hardware

STOVES

TINWARE, GLASS, ALABASTINE,

STEPLADDERS, FARM BELLS.

Bread Kneading Machines

TIN AND COPPER WARE

always on hand and a full line.

And all kinds of Farming Implements. Repairing of Tinware neatly done on short notice.

J. VAN DER VEEN.

HOLLAND, May 8, 1880.

### FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

PAINTS AND OILS,

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 88-1y

### FOR SALE.

A greatly reduced price, 45 feet front on Eighth street, between Cedar and Market. \$800 will buy it. For further information apply to H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, March 18, 1880.

J. R. KLEYN

Dealer in

HARDWARE, BAR IRON,

Glass, Paints, Oils,

Brushes, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Drain Tile, Fence Wire,

Pumps, Albastine, Packing,

Steam Fittings, etc.,

WOODEN AND IRON PUMP TOPS

for drive wells and pipe always on hand.

WRINGER ROLLS REPAIRED.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 20, 1880. 15-3m

JUST RECEIVED

—at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

The best kinds of OVERALLS strong enough to stand the hardest test.

—A large line of—

Dress Goods, Trimming Silks

and a full line of EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' & Gents. Hosiery,

Genuine British Hose, Etc.

TRIMMING SILKS IN ALL COLORS.

A full line of Cashmeres and Table Linens

OUR STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS IS LARGE.

A fine line of Notions.

A full line of the choicest

GROCERIES

A GREAT VARIETY OF HATS.

CALL SOON AND GET THE

FIRST CHOICE

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, April 24th, 1880.



## AN OLD MAN'S LOVE.

BY ARVIDE BALDWIN.

An old and feeble man was this  
Of whom this story's told to-day;  
Sorrow he'd known as well as bliss,  
And he had nearly closed life's play;  
But still he had no thought that time  
Had such wild wings as it flew on,  
And so he passed his life of prose and rhyme,  
And youth, he thought was here, was gone.

And manhood in its prime had disappeared,  
While wrinkles deep, marked o'er his face,  
Had now to show that what he feared  
While young had found a lodging-place;  
But still he would not know 'twas so,  
But toiled on with dry and creaking bones,  
Trying to keep ahead of worldly woe,  
And shunning the place that's covered o'er with  
stones.

And thus he toils, with shoulders stooping down,  
Writing with greatest will, to-day,  
And looks not up. But o'er his crown  
Of gray the morning sunbeams play;  
Perhaps 'twill not be wrong to steal a look  
Upon the place where crooked lines are seen,  
And see what's in the heart's remotest nook  
Of age; and what its love has been.

And so we look, and this is what we see  
Scrawled upon the sheet before us:  
"Twill show that with us, early though death be,  
Those that live will e'er deplore us,  
And though our mate may live an hundred year  
And five and seventy more than we,  
He'll only recollect through smiles and tears  
Our youth and its sad destiny."

Dear Lena, thou springtime of my soul,  
I long to clasp thee in these arms again,  
To shield thee from the ill and pain  
This life control.

Thou wert my joy but a few days ago,  
But death hath robbed thee from the earth,  
And taken youth and beauty well as love,  
And only memory left to know  
That thou wert here, and all that's good of thee.  
I feel a hand! I think it must be thine!  
Aye, those fingers that so quietly intertwine  
Are thine for me—

Ah, yes, indeed, it is. I hear a sound!  
That gentle voice only hers could be!  
And thus I hear her say, "Come up to me;  
Pleasures here abound."

I've missed thee long—aye, many a day,  
My love so beautiful in form and face,  
And o'er whose brow no sign, no trace  
Is found of life's decay.

Return to me, that I may see thee yet—  
That I may love thee as in days gone by—  
We'll foster joys, that ill of earth may die,  
And not our paths beset.

Answer, my love, and tell it unto me  
That thou wilt come and ease my aching heart,  
What dost thou say? "Here, love, we never part,  
Come up to me."

I must, for life without my youthful bride  
Is tasteless, and I'd better far be there  
And breathe the incense of the heavenly air,  
When death hath died.

So wait for me, I'll soon be there with thee,  
For I am getting tired, and down will lie,  
And rest myself before the trip, I try,  
To once more see

And love thee, more than I have loved thee yet.  
And the trembling hand is weakening now,  
As he guides the pen, and wonders how  
He'll cross unto his pet.

But he loves to talk to his darling one,  
And he tells on and tells her of his love;  
Of how he'd die to meet her up above,  
If otherwise it can't be done.

The pen is wandering o'er the page,  
The scrawls are almost meaningless,  
But love abounds in this rude dress,  
And is not lessened e'en by age.

At last the pen drops from his hand;  
The hand falls listless by his side;  
The smiles of youth the aged furrows hide  
Bespeak a better land.

They touch the wrinkled brow so clammy,  
With death's stain stamped upon the clay,  
They know that now his soul's begun the day  
In regions ever balm.

No more will sorrows crowd upon his head;  
His dreams of Lena are now realized;  
And all the good for man by Heaven devised  
Are resting on his head.

## A WASTED LIFE.

It was just after the conquest of Britain by William the Conqueror, when one morning a strange sight was to be seen upon the Thames at the point where now stand the Houses of Parliament.

A vast crowd was congregating on the northern bank—so vast that the Norman Guards on sentry on the spot where now stands Westminster Hall became doubtful of what was happening, and gave the alarm.

A company of Normans was at once marched to the palace.

They were but few men, yet quite capable of contending with a larger crowd of the Londoners, for the latter had been deprived of all arms, and had been forbidden, under pain of death, to assemble in numbers.

The Captain of the guard saw, however that the greater portion of the crowd was composed of women and children, and at once was reassured.

"What is the cause of the crowding?" he asked of a loud-tongued woman, who was haranguing those standing about her.

"It is Albra, the wife of Vindor, who wishes to prove that she is an honest woman."

"How so?"

"By the test of the shield."

The Captain turned to his men.

"Disband," he said, "and go among the people. At the least sign of a rising come to me with the news. Again, if ye hear the Castle bell, at once fall back and join me in the court-yard. Methinks the excitement has little to do with us or the King."

Near the water stood a man and woman, both of whom were young—the man handsome, the woman very beautiful.

Between them they carried a shield upon which was stretched an infant, whose age could not have been many days.

The man was evidently troubled and gloomy, while the woman, though pale, was perfectly calm.

Where they stood, the river ran at a rapid pace.

Around them the people stood eager and excited, for they knew what was about to happen.

"Who is he?" asked one.

"He is Vindor," was the reply; "and once master of the men-at-arms to the Thane of Buckingham. Now he is servant to his old master, who lives here in London. All he possesses of his old arms is the shield upon which the child lies."

"Whose child is it?"

"Ay, there is the point upon which Vindor is doubtful!"

"How so?"

"You see that he is fair, like most Saxons; while his wife is fairer still. Now look at the little child cooing in its strange cot, and you will remark that his hair is black, and that his skin is dark."

"That's so."

"Vindor, troubled in his mind by a

suggestion of an old friend, doubts his wife, has told her so, and she is appealing to the old gods of Anglo-Saxonia to prove her innocence. But mark, they are speaking!"

Thereupon Vindor, growing still gloomier, approached his wife, and said to her, "Behold, the moment has arrived!"

"Thou wilt have it so?" asked Albra.

"Is it still thy wish?"

"Yes," replied the gloomy man.

"Let the old gods of the land decide whether or not this child is mine."

"Then let it be as thou wilt," said Albra, "and the shame and disgrace be with you."

The husband took the shield upon which lay the child—now dozing.

Vindor walked into the swift-flowing river, and up to his waist, raised the child and shield over his head for a moment, turned once again toward his wife, as though menacing her with the deed he was about to commit.

Meanwhile she, with head erect and an assured aspect, stood at the edge of the water, motionless as a statue, with arms crossed upon her breast.

As he looked at her, she stretched out her hand toward her husband, and said, in a loud and haughty voice:

"Do not hesitate!"

And now the crowd began to heave and rock, while a low murmur was heard, like a threat, ascending from among the assembled people. For, as the woman spoke, the gloomy man lowered the strange cradle, placed it lightly on the running water, and let it and the child out away down the stream.

Scarcely, however, had the shield moved a yard away from the doubting man, when Vindor (as though nature had suddenly reproached him) raised his clasped and trembling hands, imploring heavenly help.

He followed the course of the shield with great eagerness, despite his evident desire to control his emotion, and bending anxiously forward in the direction it was taking.

The mother, on the contrary, remained quite calm, her arms crossed on her bosom, her eyes following the course of the shield with a firm and tranquil look, so quiet and unmoved that she appeared to fear nothing for her child's safety.

Twice were the shield and child nearly swallowed up in the waters.

The mother alone did not flinch among all who watched this test.

Twice—then, again, the shield was seen tranquilly descending the current.

All present clapped their hands, and shouted, "The boat! the boat!"

Two men rushed forward, launched a bark into the river, and, rowing rapidly, soon reached the shield, and drew it from the water.

The motion of the water had soothed the child, and rocked it to sleep—a state of things which, in all probability, was the cause of its safety, for had the child moved at all the frail craft must have been overturned.

Now, as the shield was taken from the water, Vindor, whose face had become as bright and hopeful as it had previously been gloomy and foreboding, ran toward his wife, his arms outstretched, calling, "Albra, Albra, thou art my faithful wife!"

But she showed no sign of responding to his welcome.

"Stand back," she said. "I have been suspected, and cannot forgive!"

It was a custom with the wives of the ancient Saxons thus to prove their innocence when suspected by their husbands.

If the shield did not sink, then the wife was innocent; while if it and the child went below the water, then she was considered guilty, and, as a rule, leaped into the water after her sacrificed child.

They were, indeed, strange and terrible times in which to live.

As we have said, the wife Albra showed neither signs of joy nor forgiveness.

At this moment, a handsome, dark man thrust himself forward, crying, "Fair Sister Albra, what dost thou here by the side of the river?"

Vindor, looking at the new-comer, trembled.

"Did I not tell thee," said Albra, "that many of my people were dark? See, here is my brother, who has been in Gaul these five years. Is not he dark? Our infant is like my father's people."

"Wife—dear wife!" cried Vindor.

"No longer wife of thine," she said.

"A woman outraged is a woman lost.

Good-by—good-by!"

And, before any one there had a complete knowledge of what she was about to do, she had leaped into the fast-flowing river.

Twenty men rushed into the river after her, nor was she immersed during more than a score seconds. But when they removed her from the stream she was dead.

In all probability her heart had broken. Certainly she had not been long enough in the water to account for her death by way of drowning.

Sad, indeed, did the sun set upon Vindor that night. They had bound him with cords, that he might not do himself injury, perhaps even to the taking away of his own life.

He neither spoke nor stirred. Again and again his friends addressed him, reminding the wretched man that he was a warrior, and that he must live for the sake of that vengeance which it was hoped by the Saxons they would take against the Normans.

But he answered not, nor responded even by a look. His senses appeared to be completely dormant.

At last, his mother, an ageing and wise woman of her kind, took the infant and, placing the little hand upon the father's neck, whispered:

"Son, live for your child's sake."

Then he trembled, and the great downpour of tears saved him from the stony, horrid death which had been slowly creeping over him.

He lived, but lost the love, as he lost

the habit, of work, and what little wealth he possessed dwindled away.

Fortunately his two brothers were men of steady industry, and, only one of them being married, the little child Roth was well cared for. Vindor lived only to be revenged.

No man yet who lived only for vengeance but punished himself far more than he did his enemy.

Therein lies the wisdom of forgiveness, which of course does not mean renewed trustfulness. By forgiving your enemy you clear the air for yourself.

"I will never cease to hate Sir Roland until I see him dead!"

This oath Vindor took over his wife's grave as they lowered her poor body to its last resting place.

Sir Roland, when riding past Vindor's house one day had seen him playing with his little child, and said that which had aroused the father's jealousy, and had led him to accuse his wife of infidelity.

You know to what these few light words on the part of the Norman knight had led.

The sudden appearance of his wife's brother had more thoroughly convinced Vindor of the error of his mistrust than had even the test of the shield.

A month after the death of his wife he said to his mother, Ulfaa:

"I am going away from London, mother."

"Why, my son?"

"I cannot rest here."

"Go you to the North?"

"Ay, mother."

"To Richmond?"

"Yes, mother."

"That is whither Sir Roland de Bois has gone."

He nodded.

"Take heed, fair son. Thou wilt wear away thy life with the thought of vengeance. Perhaps the Norman meant no harm when speaking as he did."

"But my fair young wife died, good mother."

"That is true. But remember she was a haughty woman. Had she been wiser, she would have laughed at thee, and so cleared away thy jealousy."

"But she is dead!"

"Work for thy child. Do not waste thy life in thoughts of vengeance."

"I must follow Sir Roland de Bois into the North."

"Thou art thine own master, but dost use thy mastership unwisely."

"And wilt thou care for my little Roth while I am away?"

"Most surely. Is he not, dear son, as my own?"

Next morning Vindor was gone, and never through five years did they once hear from him.

Even his mother Ulfaa had grown to believe him dead.

Little Roth, then nearly 6 years old, had heard of his father, had been told of his life, and often declared that he would be a brave man, like his sire.

Ulfaa and her husband loved the child, as indeed did Gurth and his wife Borsu, who had no children of their own.

Elsay, the youngest child of the old people, petted the boy, and her lover Edwy made his life happier.

One day, as the sun was setting on the other side of the river, Roth being at play near the house door of his former grandfather's house, saw a beggar approaching.

He looked old, and was bent. His long hair streamed over his shoulder, and his tunic was worn and tattered.

His bare legs were tanned by exposure to the sun, and his feet were cut and bruised.

"Will you have some bread and water?" asked the child.

"It is my son!" cried the beggar, falling upon his knees, and embracing the little child.

"Grandam!—grandam!" called the boy. "Father has come home, and he does not move!"

The unhappy man had fainted.

When again he knew himself, he was lying on a soft sheep-skin, spread over a mattress. His cut feet had been bathed, and his family had made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

"Mother!—father!" he said, looking about him wildly. "Ha! I am home once more before I die!"

"Die, my son?" said his mother.

"Yes! of remorse!" he replied. "I cannot live. I thank Heaven, which has allowed me to return home before I made an end of life. Above all, I bless Heaven that I can read my son a lesson, and that he is old enough and intelligent enough to comprehend me."

They gathered about him, his brother Gurth playing lightly with the stick which had accompanied Vindor in his wanderings, while his father, his sister Elsay and his youngest brother Edwy drew near.

"Where is my son?" he asked.

His mother, Ulfaa, who had not the courage to look her dying and favorite son in the face, and who was standing behind the bed, made a sign, and Borsu, Gurth's wife, led the bright little fellow forward.

Then thus spoke Vindor: "My son, never seek to be revenged upon your enemy. Leave him to himself. All bad men suffer, and by killing them you will relieve them from their suffering. But that is not the danger. The desire for revenge kills you yourself. I am dying, first, by reason of my hate toward Sir Roland de Bois; and, in the second place, because my remorse is so great in having killed a good man."

All started.

"What do I hear?" asked his mother.

"You have, in your blind vengeance, killed a human being?"

"Ay, mother! Sir Roland had a cousin of the same name, and much like him in appearance—though unlike him in character—for he was a good man. I followed Sir Roland for years, wearing out my life, and, only a month since, in the twilight, I mistook one for the other, and killed one of the few Norman gentlemen who have been kind and just in their dealings with us Saxons."

"Heaven forgive thee!" said Vindor's father.

"And now, my son," continued the victim of his own desire for vengeance, "I am come home to die! Do not forget what I say. Forgive! Do not bear vengeance, and be a good man. Come to me," he heeded, stretching out his hand.

The child held out his left hand, and approached his father.

"Remember!" he said; and then quietly his head fell back.

He was dead.

## Bringing a Dead Man to Life.

A young officer of the English line, while passing through a native village, was annoyed by the importunity of a Hindoo beggar, whom no rebuff seemed to disconcert.

At length, when the filthy vagrant seconded his petition by laying his grimy hand upon the Englishman's arm, the latter, foolishly giving way to anger, repaid the freedom with a straightforward blow from the shoulder, delivered with such hearty good-will that the poor Hindoo fell like a log, to all appearance dead.

Before the assailant could recover from his bewilderment at this unlooked-for catastrophe, a howling swarm of natives came rushing to the spot, and with frantic cries for vengeance upon the murderer of their countryman, dragged him off to the local magistrate, carrying with them as evidence the body of the slain man.

Matters might well look gloomy for the prisoner, for the body showed not the slightest sign of life, while the culprit himself, overwhelmed with horror at the fatal consequences of his momentary passion, faltered and trembled in a way that would have made any ordinary judge convicted him on the spot.

But, happily for him, the magistrate was a veteran, whom no *contretemps*, however unexpected, could find unprepared.

He heard the story to an end without a word of comment, and then quietly remarked that before passing sentence, he wished to be quite certain that the man was really dead. The Hindoo broke in with a terrible outcry at the idea of the sacred remains being touched by an unbeliever.

"Oh, I don't need to touch him," quoted the judge, coolly; "I have a surer way than that."

Without appearing to notice the look of uneasiness that began to cloud the surrounding faces, he drew forth a stick of sealing-wax, lighted it, and let fall the burning drops upon the bare breast of the corpse.

Instantly the murdered man started up with an ear-piercing yell, and tossing his arms frantically, rushed out and plunged headlong into the river, while his inconsolable mourners vanished almost as quickly in the opposite direction.

## Why Quacks Succeed.

Any explanation of the success of quackery would be insufficient if it did not include the fact expressed in the following lines:

You'll never convince a fool, himself is so;  
He hates realities, and hugs the cheat,  
And still the only pleasure's the deceit.

An invalid, whose disease had been pronounced incurable, intrusted his case to a quack. It was his last resort. The quack promised that if he would submit to his treatment for six months he would make a well man of him; but no change must be looked for until the expiration of that period. A friend, seeing that the invalid was paying out money and receiving no benefit, expostulated.

"For mercy's sake!" exclaimed the invalid, "destroy not the hopes which that man holds out to me; upon them I live, without them I die."

The man's stimulant was the quack's assurances, half suspected though they were. A medical writer tells this story of a celebrated English quack:

He was once visited by an old acquaintance from the country, who addressed him as "Zam."

"I'm glad to see thee'st got on so vively, Zam," said the rustic, "but how is't, man? Thee know'st thee never had no more brains nor a pumpkin."

Taking him to a window, the quack bade him count the passers-by. "How many have passed?" asked the quack, after a few minutes.

"Nointy, or mayhap a hundred."

"And how many wise men do you suppose were among this number?"

"Mayhap one."

"Well, all the rest are mine."

## The Whig Convention of '40.

The Des Moines Register has an editorial giving reminiscences of the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., forty years ago—the one that nominated Gen. Harrison. It gives the names of all the delegates from each State, and many other interesting facts. The Register says that at that period in her political history the whole number of delegates to the National Convention was 198, divided as follows:

Maine.....	7	Kentucky.....	10
New Hampshire.....	4	Ohio.....	15
Massachusetts.....	14	Indiana.....	5
Rhode Island.....	2	Louisiana.....	1
Vermont.....	5	Mississippi.....	2
Connecticut.....	7	Illinois.....	3
New York.....	38	Pennsylvania.....	24
New Jersey.....	24	Michigan.....	3
Delaware.....	9	Virginia.....	15
Maryland.....	10		
North Carolina.....	11		

They were entitled to 254 votes. So it required 128 to nominate. On the first ballot, Gen. Scott had sixteen, Henry Clay ninety, and Gen. Harrison 148 votes. It will be noticed that the great Northwest of to-day was then a mere shadow. Illinois had but three votes in the convention and Missouri but two. There was then no Iowa, and no Wisconsin to be represented, saying nothing of the smaller but still great States now making up this great division.

NORTH CAROLINA is taking an active interest in fish-culture. All the leading streams in that State are now being stocked with the best varieties of fish.

## Vegetine.

## IN POWDER FORM

50 CTS. A PACKAGE.

## Dr. W. ROSS WRITES:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. B. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist,  
Sept. 12, 1878. Winton, Iowa.

## Vegetine.

## One Package in Powder Form Cured Scrofula.

## HOW TO REDUCE YOUR DOCTORS' BILLS.

88 BARKEN ST., East Boston, Mass.,  
Sept. 30, 1879.

Mr. H. B. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My little daughter Stella has been afflicted a long time with Scrofula, suffering everything. I employed different physicians in East Boston, but they helped her none. I bought some of your POWDER FORM VEGETINE, and my wife steeped it and gave it to the child according to the directions, and we were surprised in a fortnight's time to see how the child had gained in flesh and strength. She is now gaining every day, and I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to be the best we have ever tried.

Respectfully yours,  
J. T. WEBB.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

**MALT**  
UNFERMENTED  
**MALT BITTERS**  
TRADE MARK  
*Halk Butth Company*  
**MALT AND HOPS**  
**BITTERS**

DELICATE FEMALES, Nursing Mothers, Sickly Children can find no other remedy so preparation of malt at







## Farmers' Column.

### The Utilization of Grape-Juice.

In a late issue allusion is made to wine growing. I give you my way of making I have a 4-mesh wire cloth tacked on a square frame large enough to cover a tub, on which I mash my grapes, which keeps out all stems, by which you get nothing but the flavor of the grape. Let it stand in the mash from six to ten days (according to the weather) and thoroughly ferment; press, and at night put in from two to three pounds sugar to the gallon of juice, which by morning will bring up a thick scum; skim off and put in a keg, not stopping tight until done working, for which care must be taken. I use a plug with a hole bored through with a clapper on, which lets out the gas and keeps out air. Let it stand until it is done working, and rack until perfectly clear. The process is simple, requiring no care, making a cheap wine you know is pure, and the having does not necessitate use unless required and improved by age. The finer the grape the better the wine, using no water. The Concord makes a rich dark wine, but of a musky flavor. The common wild grape makes a wine similar to port (with age) by the same process, excepting adding one-third water to amount of juice, and four pound sugar to the gallon of the addition. Ten to 12 pounds of grapes will make a gallon of juice. Say 12 pounds Catawbas @6c, 72c, three pounds coffee sugar (is what I use, a 9c, 27c, and you have wine, with age, equal to any imported, with the satisfaction of knowing it is free from from drugs. I have made from that process since 1882 (some of which I have yet) with always good success. Foreigners who have drank my wine say it equals any they have seen in Europe.

J. O. MELICK, Detroit.

### Home-Made Feather Duster.

A Feather Duster is an article, the convenience of which every housewife appreciates, but is often too expensive for many farmers to buy. For all such, some hints as to how a duster of equal utility and durability to a store one may be made at home from the feathers that would otherwise go to waste, may be useful. If beauty is not sought, any round stick of the proper size, such as the end of a broom handle, will serve for the handle of the brush; if one happens to have an old duster handle that can be used once more. With a saw make a series of grooves or deep notches in the lower end of the handle. By the aid of a hammer the lower portion of each quill should be so flattened as to pass into the grooves. As fast as the feathers are put in they should be used with strong twine; and as the work proceeds glue should be added, that the feathers may be the more firmly fastened. In this way new rows of feathers, followed by the twine and glue, may be added, until the end is completely covered and the duster is of sufficient size, after which the finishing row of large feathers, selected for the purpose, is placed around the whole, and tightly bound with twine. Outside of the base of this last row of feathers, a neat strip of leather may be glued to both improve the appearance and render the feathers more secure. A brush thus made, will serve all the purposes of purchased one, and if the work is carefully and thoroughly done, it is neat in appearance.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Liquid Manure.

The amount of fertilizing material in the urine of animals equals that contained in the solid excrement, but is in a form that may be very readily lost. The Urea is the ingredient of chief value—a quite complex nitrogenous substance which is easily decomposed into Carbonate of Ammonia, and then escapes into the atmosphere. Whenever there is a pungent odor of ammonia from a manure heap, or tank in which liquid manure is stored, there is a loss of valuable manure taking place, and it should be arrested by using some absorbent as plaster, muck, or any litter.—*American Agriculturist.*

### The Test of an Animal.

The blind devotion to the pedigree only, that prevailed a few years ago, has in a great measure passed away, and intelligent breeders have come to understand that something more than a lone line of recorded names is necessary to make an animal of value. A good pedigree is one that has the animals making it, of the very best quality, and that quality uniform and identical. Aside from the high standard of the ancestry, breeders look more to the animal itself—in other words, more to its own record of what it has done and can do, than to the fact that its parents, through a long line, have their names in the Herd-book.—*American Agriculturist.*

**COTTON SEED AND LINSEED CAKE.**—Dr. Lawes estimates the manurial value of these two concentrated foods, at \$29 per ton for the former, and \$23 for the latter. This is more than the market price of cotton seed meal with us at the present time. Does this not appeal to the American stock feeder, to use these concentrated foods more abundantly!—*American Agriculturist.*

## STALLIONS

The undersigned have again placed their three Beautiful Stallions at the service of all those owning mares, as in former years. Price, \$8.00, of which \$2.00 must be cash down.

### ONE OF THEM

will be found Monday and Tuesday at Dr. Hulsman, Overyssel; Wednesday at Lukus Ensing, Graafschap; Thursday at G. H. Brink, East Sangatuck; Friday and Saturdays again at Dr. Hulsman, Overyssel.

### Young Black Leopard

will be Mondays at John De Pree, Zealand; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at City Hotel Barn, Holland; Wednesday evening, J. Helder, Nijkerk; Thursday, Dr. W. Hulsman, Overyssel; Friday, F. Boonstra, Drenthe.

### THE THIRD

will be Mondays and Tuesdays at F. Boonstra, Drenthe; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Jacob Raab, Salem; Fridays again at F. Boonstra, Drenthe; and Saturdays at Willem Smit, at Heaverdam.

G. STOVENJANS & SMIT, Proprietors.  
BRAVERDAM, Mich., April 1, 1880. 10-1f

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FINELY POWDERED.  
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- Second. It being a fine powder, you can remove the lid and pour out all the contents, being always ready for use.
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