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### Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 20: June 24, 1882

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 20.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 540.

## The Holland City News.

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

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.  
Editor and Publisher.

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

Job Printing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	5 00	10 00	18 00
2 "	5 00	10 00	18 00
3 "	5 00	10 00	18 00
1 Column	10 00	17 00	30 00
2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
3 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

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

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Jan. 15, 1882.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N.Y. Exp. ed. Mail. Towns. Mail. N.Y. Exp. ed.	
p. m. a. m. p. m.	p. m. a. m. p. m.
10 30 9 30 11 50	8 30 9 00 5 15
Holland	
10 40 10 10 12 08	8 05 7 35 5 00
East Saugatuck	
10 55 10 40 12 30	8 25 7 30 4 45
Richmond	
12 00 12 15 1 55	8 15 5 45 3 55
Gd. Junction	
12 25 12 50 1 10	8 00 5 15 3 35
Bangor	
1 50 3 10 2 30	12 30 3 15 2 10
Benton Harbor	
2 00 0 2 45	12 40 3 05 2 00
St. Joseph	
3 30 6 00 3 50	11 40 1 00 11 55
New Buffalo	
7 30 5 50	9 00 9 10
Chicago	
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

On Saturday night the Night express north runs  
earlier, leaving Chicago 5 15 p. m., arriving at  
Holland 2:30 Sunday morning.

### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
5 30 9 15 3 25	11 45 9 10 10 10
Holland	
5 35 9 40 3 35	11 35 8 40 9 55
Zeeland	
5 57 9 30 3 58	11 15 7 40 9 25
Hudsonville	
6 15 10 00 4 05	11 00 7 10 9 05
Grandville	
6 35 10 30 4 20	10 45 6 35 8 45
Grand Rapids	
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves  
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Grand Rapids 4:10 a. m.

### MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
15 30 3 25 11 45	3 25 10 45 10 40
Holland	
6 00 12 15	3 00 10 05
West Olive	
6 10 12 20	2 50 9 55
Bushkill	
6 20 12 25	2 40 9 50
Johnsville	
6 35 12 40	2 30 9 40
Grand Haven	
6 50 1 00 12 50	2 30 9 00 8 35
Ferrysburg	
7 20 1 30 1 30	2 00 8 15 8 00
Muskegon	
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves  
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Muskegon 4:10 a. m.

### ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
10 45 3 25	11 45 5 45
Holland	
11 15 3 40	11 20 5 10
Fillmore	
11 35 4 00	11 07 4 55
Hamilton	
1 00 4 15	10 58 4 15
Dunning	
12 45 4 40	10 30 3 30
Allegan	
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

MORRIS, & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,  
Leopold's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties  
will be promptly attended to.

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-  
sician's prescriptions are fully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Med-  
icines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

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

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAYEKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding  
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-  
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's  
Hotel. 38-ly

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implements  
and Machinery, cor. River and Ninth Street.

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

### Notary Publics.

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

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be  
found in his office, on River street, next door  
to D. R. Meengs, drug store, on Tuesdays, Thurs-  
days, and Saturdays, and the balance of the week  
he will treat the Eye and Ear at No. 138 Monroe  
st., Grand Rapids, Mich. 6-ly

KREMER, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-  
dence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Mar-  
ket street. Office one door west of Van Raalte's  
boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to  
12 m., and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. 60-ly

SCHIPHORST, L., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at the drug store of Schouten & Schep-  
ers; is prepared at all times, day or night, to  
attend to "calls."

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 12 to 2 p. m. 26-ly

### Photographer.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Societies.

### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening  
of each week.  
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.  
M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

### A. M. E.

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

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

The Hercules Powder is still doing its  
work of annihilation. Orders are coming  
in for it from all parts of the State, for  
blasting stumps and stones. It's a sure  
go. R. Kanters & Sons are the agents for  
Ottawa, Allegan, Kent and Muskegon  
Counties. 16-ly

### Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by  
the Burlington Route. It will pay you to  
read their advertisement to be found else-  
where in this issue. 52-1y.

### Experience the Best Guide.

The reason why woman everywhere  
use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because  
they have learned by experience—the best  
guide—that this excellent medicine over-  
comes despondency, periodical headache,  
indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys,  
and other troubles of the sex.—*Home  
Journal.*

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, 7 bushel	75 @	1 00
Beans, 7 bushel	2 00 @	3 00
Butter, 1 lb.	@	17
Clover seed, 7 bushel	@	4 50
Eggs, 7 dozen	@	16
Honey, 7 lb.	@	18
Hay, 7 ton	10 00 @	12 00
Onions, 7 bushel	@	1 00
Potatoes, 7 bushel	@	1 35
Timothy Seed, 7 bushel	@	2 50

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 7 bushel	@	1 25
red "	@	1 27
Lancaster Red, 7 bushel	@	1 27
Corn, shelled 7 bushel	@	75
Oats, 7 bushel	50 @	1 35
Buckwheat, 7 bushel	@	1 25
Brass, 100 lbs.	@	1 00
Feed, 7 ton	@	32 00
Barley, 7 100 lb.	@	1 75
Middling, 7 100 lb.	@	1 75
Flour, 7 100 lb.	@	1 75
Pearl Barley, 7 100 lb.	@	1 75
Rye, 7 bush.	@	1 75
Corn Meal, 7 100 lbs.	@	1 80
Fine Corn Meal, 7 100 lbs.	@	2 00

## Additional Local.

We call the attention of ladies to the  
advertisement in this paper of "Dr. Mar-  
chisi's Uterine Catholicon." We have in  
our possession indisputable evidence of its  
worth, and we recommend the afflicted to  
try it. This remedy differs from quack  
nostrums in the following respects: 1st.  
It is prepared by a regular physician; 2d.  
It is not recommended for all diseases,  
but only for a particular class, peculiar to  
females; 3d. It is recommended and used  
in practice by many physicians, one of  
whom at least is well known to the people  
of New Bedford. 47-ly.

An almost endless variety of Ladies' and  
Children's Fancy Collars and Fichus, may  
be found at the store of D. BERTSCH.  
He has just received a new supply, and  
has now on hand the finest assortment in  
the city. 18-2w

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon,  
Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to  
Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by D. R. Meengs.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion,  
Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow  
Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold  
by D. R. Meengs.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure  
will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts.  
and \$1. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive  
cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.  
Sold by D. R. Meengs.

"HACKMETACK"—a lasting and fragrant per-  
fume. Price 25 and 60 cents. Sold by D. R.  
Meengs.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve  
Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Sold by  
D. R. Meengs.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you  
have a virtual guarantee on every bottle of  
Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by  
D. R. Meengs.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of  
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold  
by D. R. Meengs.

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold until it  
is too late, try Eilert's Extract of Tar and  
Wild Cherry, we are sure you will be con-  
vinced of its merits, Chronic Coughs, and  
even Consumptives are cured by following  
the directions, every bottle is warranted  
to give satisfaction. 40-ly

Dr. Jaques' German Worm Cakes stand  
unrivaled as a worm medicine. Give  
them a trial. Sold by all Druggists. 40-ly

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bohe Liniment  
is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises,  
Burns, Scratches and many other ills in-  
cident to man and beast. Sold by all  
Druggists. 40-ly

WHEN horses and cattle are spiritless,  
scraggy and feeble they need treatment  
with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It  
purifies the blood, improves the appetite,  
cures Colds and Distempers, Invigorates  
the System and keep the Animal in a  
Healthy, Handsome Condition. Sold by  
all Druggists. 40-ly

A LARGE ice-box for sale cheap. In-  
quire at the hardware store of  
16-ly R. KANTERS & SONS.

THE most wonderful curative remedies  
of the present day, are those that come  
from Germany, or at least originate there.  
The most recent preparation placed upon  
the market in this country, is the *Great  
German Invigorator*, which has never been  
known to fail in curing a single case of  
impotency, spermatorrhea, weakness and  
all diseases resulting from self-abuse, as  
nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety,  
langor, lassitude, depression of spirits  
and functional derangements of the ner-  
vous system. For sale by druggists, or  
sent free by mail on receipt of the price,  
\$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$5.00. Ad-  
dress F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O., Sole  
Agent for the United States. Send for  
circular. Schouten & Schepers, Sole  
Agents for Holland. 9-cc-3m

### For the Holland City News:

In compliance with the request of  
several of our readers, we publish the  
address of the Rev. Mr. Terwilliger, of  
the M. E. Church, delivered on Sunday,  
June 4. The occasion being "Children's  
Day."

Bennie Gee's Juvenile Cornet Band,  
many of whose members are scholars in  
the Sunday School of the M. E. Church,  
being present, had rendered Pleyel's  
Hymn and Nearer My God to Thee. The  
pastor made some remarks, quoting  
scripture, tending to show the propriety of  
using wind instruments in religious wor-  
ship.

"The time was, when it was thought by  
many, that a lawyer could never be reli-  
gious; but that day has passed. The  
names of Hon. Goodrich, L. M. Joy,  
Judges H. B. W. Johnson, Stone and  
Prindle, are names too well known, nation-  
ally, to leave a doubt on the minds of the  
most sanguine, but that a lawyer may be  
religious. So is it, in reference to musical  
instruments in religious worship."

In the mountains of Tyrol it is the cus-  
tom of the women and children to come  
out, when it is bed-time, and sing their  
national songs until their fathers, broth-  
ers, and husbands, answer them from the  
hills on their return home. In life address-  
ing the band) may you ever cleave nearer  
and nearer to God so that you may have  
fully learned to matriculate in the music  
of Heaven; so that when you go down  
the "hill," or declivity of life, you may  
catch the song of the Psalmist David and  
those who have washed their robes in the  
blood of the Lamb, as you near your eter-  
nal home; and be introduced in the orches-  
tra of Heaven by Christ himself.

The origin of "Children's Fund," was in  
1866; our centennial year for Methodism,  
in America. We had always interested our-  
selves in education as a church. No  
greater man could be found for education  
than Wesley. He was not only an organ-  
izer, but a scholar and author; his spirit  
has always permeated the church. We  
have established over 100 institutions of  
learning; we have at present 978 teachers,  
and 18,716 scholars, in 80 different Semi-  
naries, Colleges, and Universities; we  
have graduated 347,252 students; and sent  
them out, to bless the world. We require,  
after a college, or university, or theologi-  
cal course, four years study before a pas-  
tor can be ordained an elder in our church.  
The centennial offering to this fund, in  
1866, was \$56,074. This was held until  
1873, when it had reached \$102,000. Since  
which time the fund has increased and 1,348  
young men and women, have been helped  
with \$174,841. They are missionaries,  
ministers, teachers and doctors, scattered  
from Minnesota to Texas, and from  
California to Maine. Others are laboring  
in India, Bulgaria, Mexico, and Japan.  
At a recent examination for admission into  
the Calcutta University, there were eight  
women, six of whom were natives of India.  
A Mohammedan Ruler said, "if they are  
trying to educate women, the next we  
hear, they will be educating cows." We  
could not expect much else from a ruler  
like that. But, as we advance in Chris-  
tianity, woman takes her place with man,  
—is man's equal, in education.

For a young man or woman to earn  
their board, and clothing, while in their  
studies is too much; and, they are sure  
to injure their health, by not taking  
enough sleep. They can be helped in  
part, to their advantage; and also that of  
the world. "Children's Day," has given en-  
couragement to every Sunday School that  
has observed it; and to-day, there are 1,750,  
000 scholars, and teachers, inspired in  
their work for Christ.

While we are doing our work, other  
churches are doing likewise, fostering  
and extending education."

Mr. B. B. Bruce of Cleveland, O.,  
writes: "I felt generally unwell. Not  
desiring to get into the clutches of some  
rapacious doctor, I stepped into a drug  
store and inquired if they had a remedy  
that would cure anything and everything.  
The clerk promptly handed me a bottle  
of Brown's Iron Bitters. I said, 'Is it  
good for dyspepsia?' He replied, 'There's  
nothing better.' I said, 'My urine isn't  
just the right color, I guess my kidneys  
are out of order.' Just the thing," said  
he, 'for kidney disorders; you will find  
it strengthens all parts of the body, and  
very refreshing to the mental faculties.'  
'Just the thing I want,' thought I, and it  
satisfied my complaint precisely. I never  
before believed in cure-alls, and now I  
make Brown's Iron Bitters the only ex-  
ception, for I really believe it will relieve  
any disease that human flesh is heir to."

### What is Expected of Us.

It is a fearful responsibility that an edi-  
tor assumes when he becomes on such  
terms of intimacy with a great railroad as  
to accept its hospitalities. Once he tastes  
the sweets of the free pass and he is liable  
to be called up at any hour of the night to  
do something. This reflection is caused  
by the receipt of a letter from a prominent  
railroad official at St. Louis. Last year  
we did his railroad the favor to ride on it  
for a few hundred miles, and now he sends  
us an annual report of twenty-four pages,  
with a request that we publish it and send  
marked copies of the paper to everybody  
we know. The following is the preface to  
the book:

BUREAU VAN DEN PRESIDENT,  
New York, 1 Maart, 1882.  
Aan de Directie van de Wabash-St. Louis &  
Pacific Spoorwegmaatschappij:

MIJNE HEEREN!  
Daar ik eerst Januari jl. tot President  
van deze Maatschappij verkozen ben, heb  
ik den eigendom der Maatschappij gedur-  
rende het jaar 1881, niet onder beheer ge-  
had en acht het daarom voldoende, u over  
te leggen het verslag van den heer C. Gault,  
die gedurende dat jaar Directeur-Generaal  
van de Maatschappij geweest is, en het  
bijbehorend verslag van den Controleur.  
Terwijl ik u naar deze verslagen verwijst  
voor inlichtingen betrekkelijk het tra-  
fiek van den weg gedurende dien tijd, heb ik  
de eer te zijn,

Uw. Du.

JAY GOULD, President.

Of course we do not expect to compete  
with Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. John C. Gault  
inveective, and we shall not try. The above  
is probably a confession from Mr. Gould  
of many of the wicked transactions that he  
is charged with by the anti-monopoly  
press, and after reading it we shall never  
again wonder at the prevalence of crime.  
We called the Wabash road many names,  
when we fell out of a bunk in the sleeping  
car and struck a nickle plated cuspidore,  
but we have never gone so far as Mr. Gould  
has, and called the road a "spoorwegmaat-  
schappij," though we have no doubt it is



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**JAMES PENDERGAST'S** house at Manson, Mass., was destroyed by fire. His mother perished and his father was fatally burned. The Massachusetts Medical Society voted, 104 to 60, against the admission of women physicians to membership. The round-house of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad Company at Kaighn's Point, Pa., burned, and nine of the eleven locomotives were destroyed. Loss about \$100,000.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., six workmen were being let down the Stanton coal-pit in a bucket, when their lamps ignited the gas, and a terrific explosion followed. The engineer immediately hoisted the iron bucket, and in it were found four of the men fatally burned. The fourth well in the new oil field in Warren county, Pa., was struck last week, and is flowing at the rate of 3,000 barrels per day. Prices of oil are the lowest for eight years, and the new field promises to be of greater breadth than any heretofore discovered.

A PASSENGER train on the Clarksburg and Western road, in West Virginia, was thrown over a trestle at Walton's Station. Some of the train men escaped by leaping, but Conductor J. W. Smith was seriously injured. A Mr. Cary, of New York, died in great agony, and a Mr. Goldsborough, of Baltimore, expired soon afterward. Ten others were badly wounded.

A New York telegram reports "a better feeling among the merchants in the metropolis, and an improved demand for seasonal goods is apparent. Apprehensions of an impending crisis have diminished, and the money market is easy." A smash-up on the New York Central road resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman of a passenger train.

By an explosion of fire-damp in the Diamond mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., eight men were terribly burned. The affair was caused by a miner going in with an open lamp, in spite of warning.

### THE WEST.

A DECISION has been made by the Ohio Supreme Court to the effect that money paid to county officials under the Pond law can be recovered. Four Arizona cowboys, who recently bound and robbed a storekeeper near Mesilla, N. M., were overtaken by a posse and strangled. By the premature explosion of a blast near Portland, Ore., three Chinamen and one white man were killed. Many lives were lost and crops and property destroyed by a terrific hail-storm in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, Ind. Ter.

A TERRIBLE murder and suicide occurred at Jackson, Mich. Franz Schumacher, a saloon keeper, got drunk and proceeded to whip his wife. He closed his saloon, and in his fury seized a musket, and, leveling it at his wife, fired. The ball struck her in the stomach, inflicting a death wound. Passers-by heard the firing and summoned the police. Three of them repaired to the place and broke in the door, where they found the wife weltering in blood. Schumacher picked up the musket and ran up stairs. Policeman Schweimer followed him, and when just at the head of the stairs Schumacher leveled the weapon, pulled the trigger and a ball went crashing through the brain of the officer, who fell back mortally wounded. Schumacher then shot himself, dying in a few minutes. The tragedy produced wild excitement at Jackson. A north-bound passenger train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad met with a serious accident near Bedford, Ind. They were late and running fast to make up time. Nearing the White River bridge the rear coach jumped the track and rolled down a steep embankment, pulling the other coach, engine and tender, mail and baggage with it. The engine also flew the track, both lodging about half way down the embankment. There were thirty-five or forty passengers on the train, all more or less injured. John Carmony, the engineer, was terribly scalded, and died in a few hours. The injuries of several of the passengers were of a serious nature.

AFTER an illness of nearly a year ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, died at Columbus, aged 67. He was Ohio's first War Governor. Postmaster General under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, was appointed by President Grant a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and was President of the National Republican Convention of 1864. The household goods of the Brookfield bank robbers were sold at auction at Knoxville, Mo., at high prices. One of the gang had a fine medical library and the skeleton of a child. The four members of the gang pleaded guilty, and are already in the Missouri penitentiary on sentences of twenty-five years each. At Canton, Ohio, George McMullen was found with a bullet-hole in his breast, and his wife dead in bed with a bullet-hole under the eye. He says an unknown woman entered the room and committed the deed. Two ladies were drowned while bathing, at Red Wing, Minn.

REPORTS from sixty points in Northern Minnesota and Dakota are highly favorable in regard to the wheat crop. The crop outlook in Michigan, Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin is highly favorable.

Six persons were drowned in Linn county, Kan., while attempting to cross a creek in a wagon. The victims of the sad accident were Mrs. Seale and her two children, two children named Jankley, and one child named Jactett.

### THE SOUTH.

FLAMES which broke out in a store at Texarkana, Ark., swept away several buildings, causing a loss estimated at \$175,000. Baer & Co.'s grain and provision store, at Galveston, was burned. Loss, about \$40,000.

THE reports of the crops in the Southern States indicate that the loss resulting from the overflow of the plantations along the Southern rivers will be comparatively insignificant. The loss in acreage, or rather the decrease in the number of acres planted with cotton, in Arkansas was 4.6 per cent., in Tennessee 7.8 per cent., in Mississippi 7.2 per cent., and in Louisiana 7.6 per cent., while in Georgia and North Carolina, States not affected by the floods, the reduction is 8 and 6 per cent. respectively. In all these States, however, the acreage lost to cotton is, with additions given this year, to make room for wheat, corn and oats. The Agricultural Department at Washington estimates that the falling off in acreage in cotton is only 2.7 per cent., while the average depreciation of the cotton crop, as compared with that of last year, is about 11 per cent.

JAMES MITCHELL, of Mount Sterling, Ky., waylaid and outraged a farmer's wife, and was jailed. Five armed men took the offender from the officers and hanged him to a railroad trestle. Two negroes and a white sleeping in a cabin in the bed of Two Mile creek, near

Winchester, Ky., were drowned by a sudden flood.

A BATTLE with Winchester rifles, in which fifty shots were fired, took place at Llano, Texas, between two squads of citizens. One man was killed, one mortally wounded and three others injured. The District Court made a requisition on the Adjutant General for a company of State troops.

MORGAN HAMILTON, a negro, who was accused of murdering Miss Salina Benton, of Booneville, Miss., was shot dead in a field by a party of eight men. At Winchester, Tenn., a party of citizens lynched a negro named Hudson for an outrage on a white widow named Vaughan.

### WASHINGTON.

BROCKWAY, the counterfeiter, was released from the jail at Washington on a letter written by Attorney General Brewster. Doyle, it was given out, would be set free on furnishing positive testimony that the \$1,000 bond plate was procured from officials or employees of the Government; otherwise, he would be allowed to go to the penitentiary.

MR. BLAINE was again before the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week, but contributed nothing new or interesting in regard to the Chile-Peru affair, under investigation. W. H. Tresscott, the Commissioner sent down to South America along with Mr. Blaine's son, was also examined by the committee. He said, in general terms, that the object of his mission was to attempt to bring the belligerent states of Chili, Peru and Bolivia together, and, if possible, make peace. The witness knew nothing whatever of the correspondence of Snipsherd; never saw him but once, and none of his papers ever came into his (witness's) hands. He had no knowledge that any Minister of the United States was corruptly influenced in connection with the Credit Industriel, or any other company; never saw or heard anything to indicate that the late Minister Hurlbut was in any way corruptly influenced. The Chilean Secretary of Foreign Affairs told the witness that the Chilean Government had no charges whatever to make against Minister Hurlbut.

ALEXANDER R. BOTLER, of Virginia, and Wm. McMahon, of New York, have been appointed on the Tariff Commission, in the places of Messrs. Wheeler and Phelps, who declined. Botler is a Democrat, but formerly a Whig. He was in the Confederate Congress, and is a farmer. McMahon is a Republican. He has been a clerk in the New York Custom House, and has a knowledge of the practical operation of the tariff laws. The Utah Commission, as agreed upon by the Cabinet, is as follows: Ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota; ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska; A. B. Carleton, of Indiana; James R. Pettigrew, of Arkansas; and C. A. Godfrey, of Iowa. The Government Directors of the Union Pacific railway, appointed by President Arthur, are Robert H. Baker, of Wisconsin; George G. Haven, of New York; George E. Spencer, of Alabama; Watson Parrish, of Nebraska; and Isaac H. Bromley, of Connecticut.

### POLITICAL.

QUITE a flutter was caused, in political circles in Washington by the nomination of Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, to succeed James M. Comly as Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Comly was appointed by Hayes, and was a close personal and political friend of Garfield and Sherman. Daggett was formerly member of Congress from Nevada, and it is said, was nominated to succeed Comly at the instance of Senator John P. Jones. The Republicans of Maine nominated Col. Frederick Robie for Governor. Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Charles A. Boutelle and Seth D. Milliken are the nominees for Congress. The resolutions adopted express approval of the course pursued by President Arthur. The Rhode Island Legislature re-elected Henry B. Anthony United States Senator for the six years following the expiration of his present term.

THE Republican State Convention of North Carolina endorsed the nominees of the Liberal movement, and passed a resolution requesting members of the Legislature to vote against prohibitory liquor laws.

THE Arkansas Democrats nominated as their candidate for Governor Judge James H. Berry, a one-legged ex-Confederate soldier, who is now a Circuit Judge.

THE Arkansas Democratic Convention nominated for Congressmen-at-Large C. R. Breckinridge, a son of the late Gen. John C. B., and unanimously passed a resolution eulogizing Senator Garland and urging his re-election.

### GENERAL.

THE army worm is making great havoc among the wheat fields in portions of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, the visitations being in point of relative destructiveness on a par with the grasshopper scourge of several years ago. Vast fields of ripening wheat, which in a few days would be ready for harvesting, are ruined in a few hours by the worm, which cuts off the stalk and feeds upon the sap. Much damage is reported to tobacco fields in Kentucky from the same cause. A great fire broke out in Montreal, and an entire block of business structures, together with their contents, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,450,000.

HAVANA, Cuba, is already being scourged by yellow fever, and fears are entertained that the plague will be widespread. The South is in better sanitary condition than it has been for many years previously, and it is hoped the extremity of disease may be avoided.

THE trunk-line roads are about to have four new competitors for the commerce of Chicago with the seaboard. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis road will be in operation by September; the Buffalo extension of the Lackawanna road will be finished early in the fall, and can easily secure entrance to Chicago; the Chicago and Atlantic will soon be available to admit to the Western metropolis the trains of the Lehigh Valley and the Erie roads, and the Ontario and Western might furnish a New York outlet for the Wabash. At present the new roads are outside of the pool. The steamship Pers, from Montreal for Great Britain, founded off Cape Race, and part of her officers and crew were picked up by a passing steamer. Boats containing ten persons are yet missing.

AN attaché of the Chinese Legation, in passing through Denver, stated that his Government will return fifty students to American colleges, finding that their recall was a mistake. There were 104 failures in the United States during the last week, a decrease of twenty from the preceding week, out thirty-eight more than the corresponding week last year. Dr. Jules Crevaux and his party of seventeen, who were exploring the northern tributaries of the Amazon, were murdered by Obah Indians in Bolivia.

JAMES VAUGHN was executed at Pinckneyville, Perry county, Ill., and Milton Yarbey at Albuquerque, N. M. The latter was a frontier desperado, and committed many heinous crimes. Vaughn murdered the City Marshal of Tamarón, Ill., Aug. 4, 1881. Both culprits strangled easily. A mob at Rico, Col., took from jail two murderers named Thomas Wall and Trinidad Charlie and hanged them in a small cabin.

THERE was an immense labor demonstration in Pittsburgh. Delegations were pre-

sent from all the surrounding manufacturing districts, and there were 30,000 workmen in procession, while the parade was viewed and cheered by 50,000 spectators.

THE Canadian fishing schooner La Syrene, with a crew of seventeen men, was sunk on St. Peter's bank, coast of Newfoundland, by a huge iceberg. Michael Davitt arrived at New York, June 13, and was immediately driven to the Everett House. The German, upon which he took passage, was detained by fog and icebergs, and the committee of reception failed to meet him at the proper place.

### FOREIGN.

THE French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, supported by other diplomats, urge the immediate assembling of the conference upon Egyptian affairs. Gladstone announced in the British House of Commons that all the powers are heartily co-operating with England, and that the Sultan is in complete harmony. Four steamers leaving Alexandria carried full loads of Europeans, and it is stated that many heavy capitalists are calmly arranging to leave. The English Consul General desires all British subjects to depart, but hesitates to produce a panic by official request. The bodies of an English officer and two seamen, killed in the riot, were buried at sea to prevent an outbreak on shore. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has tacitly agreed to vote funds to purchase a proper apparatus for the cremation of Garibaldi's body. The German Reichstag, after a lively debate, and notwithstanding Bismarck's protests, rejected the Tobacco Monopoly bill.

AS EARL SPENCER, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was riding through Dublin he was stopped by Miss Anna Parnell, who attempted to speak to him. Earl Spencer told her he was unable to hear what she was saying, but that he would talk with her at the Castle. Miss Parnell states that she had been shocked to hear that the erection of huts for evicted tenants in County Limerick had again been stopped, and that she had asked Earl Spencer whether this report was true. From his pretending he could not hear her, Miss Parnell believes he was ashamed, and that he would gladly escape from the odious position in which he has placed himself. She urges all who are connected with the building of the huts to persevere. "If one man is arrested," she says, "let another take his place, so as to leave no shadow of excuse for the continuance of this outrage on humanity." She believes if the people do not show a little determination, children will be murdered by exposure. A dispatch from Alexandria says the number of Europeans killed in the late riot is estimated at 250. Many were thrown into the sea, and are being daily washed ashore. All the bodies bear the marks of bludgeon or bayonet wounds.

DERVISH PASHA telegraphed the Porte that the presence of the allied squadrons at Alexandria was an obstacle to the restoration of order. The Khedive ordered the formation of a new ministry, with Arabi Pasha at the head of the War Department. The Secretary of the Sultan has left for Egypt with fresh instructions. England has sent the torpedo-ship Heda to Alexandria, and holds six transports in readiness; Germany has dispatched the gunboat Holricht, and Austria has a man-of-war ready to sail. Ten thousand persons are believed to have left Alexandria. All the powers have agreed on the immediate assembly of a conference on the Egyptian question, and Spain asks representation on the ground that the Suez canal is the shortest route to her Eastern possessions. Twenty-four thousand pounds was collected for the maintenance of the Irish suspects. Of this amount \$16,000 was expended, and Miss Parnell writes that the fund should now be closed.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

FOR the new Alabama Claims Commission provided for in the Geneva Award bill, President Arthur has selected ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, and Judge Wells, a member of the former commission. At Washington, on June 19, Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, to whom Guitauet's counsel applied for a writ of habeas corpus, filed a denial of the application with the Clerk of the Court. Justice Bradley holds that the Court of the District of Columbia had full jurisdiction of the case, and that no reasons exist for granting the writ.

IN the reconstruction of the Egyptian Ministry Arabi Bey retains the War portfolio. He has no intention of "taking a back seat," but evidently means to remain the virtual ruler of Egypt. He has already ordered \$100,000 worth of torpedoes to plant in the harbor of Alexandria—a quantity sufficient to make very unsafe anchorage for a foreign fleet of whatever dimensions, should he decide on ordering European war-vessels to vacate Egyptian waters.

FARMERS in Pike county, Ohio, are burning their oats to protect wheat from the army worm. Near Circleville a large field of barley has been entirely destroyed. Five of the principal gamblers of St. Louis—among them Robert C. Fite, Peter Manning and Henry C. Pate—pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months in jail.

MICHAEL DAVITT addressed an audience of 5,000 people in the Academy of Music, New York city. The vast crowd rose as one when Davitt stepped upon the stage, cheered till they were hoarse, and applauded till they were exhausted.

A CABLE dispatch from the New York Herald correspondent, accompanying the Rogers expedition, tells the sad story of the discovery of the bodies of Lieut. De Long, Surgeon Ambler, and the rest of the officers and crew of the Jeannette, whose fate has for several months remained a mystery. All perished within a short distance of each other, martyrs to the folly of attempting to explore the awful region of eternal cold. In their terrible trial southward from the wreck of the Jeannette DeLong and his party endured unimaginable horrors of hunger and exposure. Their scanty stock of food exhausted, they roasted and ate the leather of their boots, and wrapped their feet in rags, until a fearful snow-storm came upon them and buried their pitiable sufferings out of sight in a common grave. Twenty-seven Apaches, captured recently by Mexican troops, were taken out in a field at Chihuahua and shot. Each met his death with calmness.

### THE LABOR TROUBLES.

THERE was a serious disturbance at Cleveland between the union and non-union workmen. Over 1,200 of the latter quit work in the evening at the Cleveland rolling mill, and were escorted by policemen through Vire street, which was lined on both sides with strikers and their wives and children. At the elevators there commenced a shower of stones and cluders, which was kept up for three blocks. Police Captain Hoehner being seriously hurt. When the workers had been placed in the street-cars, the police arrested several ringleaders in the assault. Business has been resumed in the Washburn Rolling Mill at Terre Haute, Ind., since it was governed by the Pittsburg scale.

Trust men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves greatly.—Emerson.

### DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

At the session of the Senate on the 13th inst., Mr. Grover made a favorable report on a right of way into San Francisco for the Ocean Shore railroad. The pending resolution, that each Senator be given a clerk at a salary of \$1,200, was rejected. Mr. Allison reported, with amendments, the House bill for the extension of the national-bank charters. The Japanese Indemnity bill was taken up and passed. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Samuel R. Axfield, of Ohio, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands; Henry Ephsen, of Wisconsin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Aberdeen, Dakota. The House of Representatives passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., a memorial column costing \$10,000, and also appropriating \$15,000 toward the expense of a centennial celebration, next year, of the declaration of peace. The bill to increase the water supply of the District of Columbia was passed, with the proviso that half the cost be advanced by the Government. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, discussed, amended and laid over.

THE House Bonded-Spirits bill came up in the Senate, on the 14th, as the regular order, and a substitute reported by the Finance Committee was read. Mr. Bayard urged the necessity of prolonging the bonded period from three to five years, and said the recent proposition in the House to reduce the tax to 50 cents per gallon had produced paralysis in the trade. Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that a firm tax of 60 cents would yield more revenue than the present rate. No action was taken on the bill. Mr. Miller reported the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal. The joint resolution appropriating \$375,000 to pay mail contractors in the Southern States for services at the outbreak of the war was taken up, and Mr. Conger decided any liability of the Government. The President has nominated Daniel H. Pinney, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Mr. Pinney was a Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature, from Joliet, in 1877, when David Davis was elected United States Senator, and was one of his chief supporters.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. White moved to strike out the item of \$1,975,000 for salaries in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and stated that Mr. Kelley had organized a pool between the whisky and tariff people. Mr. Kelley retorted that the statement was the raving of a lunatic or of a deliberate liar. Mr. White replied that Mr. Kelley might be soound enough to make such a charge. The words were taken down, and a resolution of censure was prepared, but both members speedily made apologies. Several amendments to prohibit political assessments were ruled out. Mr. Springer put through an amendment to fix the salary of the Reporter of the Supreme Court at \$5,000, and that the reports be hereafter printed at the Government Office and sold at 10 per cent. advance on the cost. The committee then rose and the bill was passed by 125 to 45. A resolution was adopted to pay George Q. Cannon, of Utah, salary and mileage to April 19. Mr. O'Neill reported the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, covering \$100,000.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, offered a resolution in the Senate, June 15, for a special committee to investigate the cause and remedy for labor strikes. The Bonded-Spirits bill was taken up. Mr. Windom said the House measure would encourage combinations dangerous to the revenues of the Government. Mr. McMillan moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and its amendments, which was agreed to, by 33 to 20. Mr. Maxey urged the passage of the joint resolution to reappropriate \$375,000 to pay debts due Southern mail contractors at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Plumb secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the President to furnish the correspondence regarding the conduct of the British Minister at Lima in connection with Minister Hurlbut's negotiation for the bay of Chimbote. The House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation. Mr. Page explained its provisions, and a long debate ensued, only two pages of the bill having been read when the adjournment took place.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 16th, to provide for the performance of the duties of the Presidency in cases of a vacancy in both the Presidency and Vice Presidency by vesting the succession in the members of the Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State. Mr. Blair presented a bill for a statue in Washington of Benjamin Franklin. An act was passed to authorize the Oregon Pacific road to bridge the Willamette river. Some debate ensued on the bill to reappropriate \$375,000 to pay Southern mail contractors, when it was laid over. The bill to enable national banks to extend their corporate existence came up. A long discussion took place on the proviso to exempt national banks from attachments and injunctions by State courts, and it was expunged. Mr. Miller introduced a bill to authorize the Southern Pacific and other railroads to consolidate. Mr. Blair offered an act to permit freedmen to enter certain lands in Indian Territory. The House in committee of the whole had under consideration the River and Harbor bill, and considerable progress was made. All attempts to amend or alter the provisions of the bill as reported were vigorously and successfully resisted. Mr. Blackburn reported back the Military Academy Appropriation bill. A resolution was passed setting aside \$33,000 for Arctic explorations. An evening session was held, at which seventeen pension bills were passed, including one to give \$50 per month to Mrs. Dandridge, a daughter of President Zachary Taylor.

There was no session of the Senate on the 17th inst. The House considered the River and Harbor bill in committee of the whole. A motion by Mr. Springer to strike out the item of \$300,000 for a reservoir at the head waters of the Mississippi was defeated. An amendment by Mr. Page was adopted, that the Secretary of War carry on by contract the works contemplated in the bill. The committee rose, and the bill was passed by 119 to 47. Mr. Robeson reported the naval appropriation, which was recommitted.

The House bill to protect immigrants on shipboard and a joint resolution reappropriating \$375,000 to pay Southern mail contractors were passed by the Senate on June 19. Mr. Hoar reported, as a substitute, a bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the President in case of a vacancy in the Presidency and Vice Presidency, putting the succession upon the members of the Cabinet. The River and Harbor bill was received from the House, and Mr. Kelley gave notice of several amendments. The House bill to extend the charters of national banks was taken up, and caused a prolonged discussion. A new section, reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted, authorizing the refunding of 4-3/4 per cent. bonds into 3-per-cent. bonds. The President transmitted a draft of a bill to enlarge the Pawnee reservation in Indian Territory. In the House Mr. Kelley introduced a bill to abolish the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and cigars. Mr. Washburn presented an act authorizing the removal of obstructions from navigable waters. Bills were also introduced to establish an international peace commission of nine members, who are to serve for ten years, and to prevent discrim-

ination in transportation over Pacific railroads. Under suspension of the rules, bills were passed to facilitate the trial of contested-election cases and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to give out standard silver dollars for trade dollars. A long debate took place on the bill providing that Collectors of Internal Revenue shall be appointed for a term of four years, the measure being defeated by 81 to 100. The rules were suspended, and the pension appropriation of \$100,000,000 went through without division. Fruitless efforts were made to secure an appropriation of \$400,000 for the extension of the Mint at Philadelphia, and for pensions for officers of the revenue marine service. A bill was passed levying an emigrant tax of 50 cents per head on vessels bringing foreigners to our shores, the amount to be paid to the Collector of Customs.

### INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

#### Chemical Manufacture.

Census Bulletin No. 286, which relates wholly to the manufacture of chemicals, shows that there are 1,349 establishments devoted to that industry in the United States. The capital invested, including buildings and machinery, is \$85,486,856. This investment gives employment to 29,500 persons, whose aggregate of wages in the year of 1880 amounted to \$11,820,728. The total value of all materials used was \$77,344,281, and of products \$117,407,054. Manufactured manures formed the principal product, which was valued at \$19,921,400, and common hard soaps come next, being \$18,299,850.

#### Decline of Broadstuffs Exports.

The advance statement of the Bureau of Statistics of exports of domestic broadstuffs from the various customs districts of the United States during the month of May makes a poor exhibit as compared with the corresponding month of 1881. The total values of exports for May, 1882, are \$10,107,415, against \$19,804,618 in 1881. The total values for five months ending May 31 of the present year were \$55,509,617, against \$91,375,239 for the corresponding period last year. The totals for the eleven months ending May 31 were \$167,653,582, the amount for the eleven months ending May 31, 1881, being \$244,955,413.

#### Production of Gold and Silver.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently transmitted to Congress the report of the Director of the Mint upon the production of gold and silver in the United States in 1881. The total product of gold for the year was \$34,700,000, of silver, \$48,000,000. Colorado takes the first place among the producing States, with a yield of more than \$20,000,000. California follows with a yield of nearly \$19,000,000, and Nevada, which at one time ranked first, is now third, with a product of less than \$9,000,000.

#### The Tide of Immigration.

During the month of May there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 141,635 immigrants. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 13,404; Ireland, 19,747; Scotland, 3,015; Austria, 4,390; Belgium, 100; Denmark, 2,700; France, 645; Germany, 41,747; Hungary, 648; Italy, 5,141; Netherlands, 1,947; Norway, 7,161; Russia, 1,986; Poland, 1,138; Sweden, 19,372; Switzerland, 1,849; Dominion of Canada, 10,622; China, 4,961; and from all other countries, 664. The total number of immigrants arrived in the custom districts named from the principal foreign countries for the eleven months ended May 31, 1882, as compared with the same period of the previous year, was as follows:

Countries.	1882.	1881.
England and Wales.....	77,137	87,841
Ireland.....	68,088	61,796
Scotland.....	16,666	12,628
Austria.....	17,807	15,528
Belgium.....	226,810	175,301
Denmark.....	23,896	17,494
Norway.....	52,984	39,661
Sweden.....	84,559	110,875
China.....	26,710	7,443
All other countries.....	93,419	64,596
Totals.....	635,634	563,157

SOME notable changes have occurred in the conditions of the American republic during its progress up from the year 1830. Among the interesting statistics these comparisons may be found valuable for reference: In 1830 the United States had a population of 12,866,020 people; in 1882 the census showed 50,155,788. The area had been increased from 2,059,043 miles to 3,025,600 miles. In 1830 there were in this country 2,009,043 slaves and 319,599 colored people; in 1880 the negro population was 6,580,793, all free.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEANS.....	\$10 00	@ 16 00
HOES.....	7 25	@ 8 25
COTTON.....	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 29	@ 1 29
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 41	@ 1 44
CORN—Ungraded.....	78	@ 78
OATS—Mixed Western.....	58	@ 61
PORK—Mess.....	20 00	@ 21 00
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 12

#### CHICAGO.

BEES—Choice Graded Steers.....	7 00	@ 8 50
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25	@ 5 25
Medium to Fair.....	6 70	@ 7 50
HOES.....	4 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Family White Winter Ex.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 29	@ 1 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 40	@ 1 45
CORN—No. 2.....	69	@ 70
OATS—No. 2.....	50	@ 51
RYE—No. 2.....	68	@ 69
BARLEY—No. 2.....	94	@ 95
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	23	@ 24
PORK—Fresh.....	17	@ 18
PORK—Mess.....	20 00	@ 21 00
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 12

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN—No. 2.....	69	@ 70
OATS—No. 2.....	49	@ 50
RYE—No. 2.....	68	@ 69
BARLEY—No. 2.....	78	@ 79
PORK—Mess.....	20 00	@ 21 00
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 12

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—Mixed.....	70	@ 71
OATS—No. 2.....	49	@ 50
RYE.....	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	21 00	@ 21 25
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 12

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN.....	74	@ 75
OATS.....	62	@ 63
RYE.....	71	@ 72
PORK—Mess.....	21 00	@ 21 50
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 12

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN.....	74	@ 75
OATS.....	65	@ 66
RYE.....	74	@ 75
PORK—Choice.....	2 25	@ 2 30
FLOUR—Choice.....	6 75	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—Mixed.....	72	@ 73
OATS—Mixed.....	50	@ 52
BARLEY (per cental).....	2 00	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess.....	21 00	@ 21 50



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

BAY CITY has had a big mad-dog alarm.

PETER BATES, aged 7, was drowned at East Saginaw.

THE postoffice at Arvon, Baraga county, is re-established.

A TADPOLE coach, which has been formed at Kalamazoo.

A post of the G. A. R. is being organized in Bay City.

MR. GILLETTE was drowned near Bay City while driving logs.

JAMES LAZONDA, aged 14, was drowned at Cheboygan while fishing.

CHARLES BACHMAN, 6 years old, fell into the lake at Muskegon and was drowned.

ALBION boasts of a horse 27 years old which still draws a buggy with spirit and energy.

THE Fourth of July celebration scheme in East Saginaw appears to have petered out.

THE Michigan Central passenger depot at Cheboygan was robbed of \$60 by sneak thieves.

A SHEEP-KILLING dog at Boyne Falls, Charlevoix county, was shot by the constable in due process of law.

THE walls around Fort Wayne, at Detroit, are being repaired. Congress appropriated \$12,000 for the work.

THE editor of the Ionia National thinks there is a snake thirty feet long hovering around the stone quarry in his vicinity.

MAIL-MESSENGER service is discontinued at East Saginaw, and railroad station to South Saginaw, and Westville to McBride's.

OLINTON county has 285 pensioners, and last year \$58,087 was distributed among them. This amount includes arrears paid.

JAMES STEVENSON was killed by lightning at Austin, Sanilac county. Three men standing near him at the time were shocked severely.

TWENTY-FIVE dollars reward is offered for the capture of William H. Thomas, alias "Oshkosh," who broke jail and escaped at Kalamazoo.

A BABE of Benjamin J. Kelyer, of West Bay City, was found dead in bed, doubtless smothered by its parents in the night while asleep.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Germany that Miss Agnes Huntington, formerly of Kalamazoo, has achieved a great success at Leipzig as a singer.

THE Cheboygan Tribune says Charles Spaulding, while fishing off the dock, caught a whitish weighing three and a half pounds, with a worm for bait.

CHARLES McCLELLY, a resident of West Branch, Ogemaw county, was found in the woods near Saginaw with his throat cut. He was temporarily insane.

A WRITER in the Saginaw Courier urges the formation of a first-class baseball club there, with a view to having Saginaw capture the league championship of 1883.

MCGRAW's mill and salt-block, planing-mill, tramways, barns, etc., said to be the largest lumber factory in the world, twelve miles below East Saginaw, have been sold for \$350,000.

THE name of the postoffice at Sand Hill, Wayne county, has been changed to Willmarth. The postoffice at Bushwell Center, Montcalm county, is discontinued; mail to Fenwick.

EMMA PARKHURST has recovered a verdict of \$1,000 damages in the Saginaw Circuit Court against E. J. Johnson for the death of her husband, killed at Johnson's mine two years ago.

HON. ROBERT STANFORD, of Menominee, manager of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Lumber Company, and member of the Legislature, died from injuries received at a fire in the yards.

MR. CADILLAC, who asserts that Mr. Law, of that place, left a new umbrella hanging out doors in front of his store all night, a rainy night, recently, and nobody took it. That must have been the worst umbrella in the State.

THE Saginawian. Never before have we seen the fruit trees in this region so loaded with promises of a mammoth fruit crop. Apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries are all getting right down to business.

AMONG the patients at St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, is a young lady not yet 18 years old, who weighs about 260 pounds. She is there in the hope of receiving treatment which may result in relieving her of her obesity.

A TERRIFIC wind and hail storm visited Bay City, blowing down the whole stacks of saw mills and the drill-house tower, doing damage of from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Nail-stones measuring one and a quarter inches in diameter were picked up.

SPENCER C. COE, an aged Police Court lawyer, of Buffalo, while inspecting old papers, found a deed covering 240 acres of land in Wayne county, Mich., which he purchased in 1857. The document has been missing for twenty years.

AN unknown woman, aged about 50 was taken with a fit in the streets of Saginaw, and was removed to the city prison where a doctor attended her, but she died in a few hours. The name J. M. McLaughlin was upon one of her handkerchiefs, but the coroner's inquest failed to develop who she was or where from.

THE following abstract, taken from the books of State Salt Inspector George W.

Hill, shows the salt product of Michigan for the month of May, 1882, as returned by the different Deputy Inspectors:

Bay county	12,366
Benzie county	3,186
Charlevoix county	36,557
Huron county	8,156
Isabella county	139,919
Bay county	104,887
Saginaw county	311,042

There is a rumor that a circus at Marquette. In the act where a circus rider, disguised as a drunken tramp, falls into the ring and wants to ride a horse, the ring master threw the drunkard out, and with much seeming indignation asked why there were no policemen around to keep order. A German policeman who was standing by, and who knew the man belonged to the circus, felt indignant at having the police abused, so he took the alleged drunken man and, notwithstanding the circus people tried to explain the circumstances, he was hustled off to the lock-up, and the act was left out. After the show the proprietor went to the jail and got the performer out, and abused the policeman a little for being too officious. The policeman said: "Well, a choke is a choke, but ven a man zay vere de hall de police, and vy don't dey arrest dat man, den de Marquette police zay de vicinity, and don't you forget it, my friend. I bed you."

## Mineral Statistics of Michigan.

Mr. Charles E. Wright, Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, has published his annual report for 1880, from which it appears that since 1853 63 copper mines have been opened in Michigan. Of these 23 were in Ontonagon county, 19 in Keweenaw, 17 in Houghton, 3 in Isle Royal and 1 in Houghton and Keweenaw. Twenty of these mines were in operation in 1880, though only 10 of them produced 50 tons each. In that year 6,992 tons of copper were produced, which was the greatest output until 1887. In 1886 only 36 mines were operated. Of these 10 produced less than 10 tons each, 7 produced between 10 and 50 tons and only 1 exceeded 1,000 tons.

The mines in operation for the various years since 1855 were as follows:

Year	No. of Mines	Tons Produced
1855	60	1,864
1856	62	2,385
1857	64	3,187
1858	66	4,187
1859	68	5,187
1860	70	6,187
1861	72	7,187
1862	74	8,187
1863	76	9,187
1864	78	10,187
1865	80	11,187
1866	82	12,187
1867	84	13,187
1868	86	14,187
1869	88	15,187
1870	90	16,187
1871	92	17,187
1872	94	18,187
1873	96	19,187
1874	98	20,187
1875	100	21,187
1876	102	22,187
1877	104	23,187
1878	106	24,187
1879	108	25,187
1880	110	26,187

The Calumet and Hecla made its first output of 675 tons in 1867, since then it rapidly increased until its output of 1880 was 15,837 tons, almost two-thirds of the copper output of the State. The highest output of 1885 was 1,040 tons by the Minnesota mine, which continued in the lead of production until 1883. Since then it steadily fell off, until now its output is less than 20 tons. In 1863 the Quincy took the lead with 1,115 tons; in 1864 with 1,251 tons; in 1865 with 923 tons, and in 1866 with 1,177 tons, it led all the other mines. This mine has been operated every year since but has never yet produced 1,500 tons per annum.

In 1867 the Copper Falls mine took the lead in production with 1,128 tons. After that the Calumet and Hecla has always been the largest producer.

In 1868 the Central was next to the Calumet with 1,352 tons.

In 1869 the Quincy was next to the Calumet with 1,205 tons, and it has been next in importance to the Calumet each year since. As already stated, the Calumet and Hecla is the mine with the largest production of 15,837 tons from its opening in 1867 to 1880. The important mines with their total production prior and including 1880 stand in this order: Quincy, 26,747 tons; Cliff, 18,956 tons; Minnesota, 17,925 tons; Franklin, 15,052 tons; Central, 14,510 tons; Pawnee, 11,519 tons; four other mines produced a total of between 5,000 and 1,000 tons; six produced between 500 and 1,000 tons; seven produced between 500 and 1,000 tons; sixteen produced between 100 and 500 tons; and in eighteen other mines their total production since opened has been less than 100 tons each.

Some of these mines have been very profitable, but the hurried glance, which is all we have been able to give the report, owing to the lateness of the hour of its arrival, is enough to convince us that many of the others have been opened and worked only at enormous loss. —Detroit Post.

## Michigan Iron Mines.

In the State mineral report of 1881 the iron mines of the Upper Peninsula are published in tabular form, from which it appears that there are 78 iron mines in that region, 56 in Menominee county, 14 in Menominee and 3 in Baraga. Prior to 1856 only one mine was in operation, the output of which in 1855 was only 1,410 tons. In 1856-7 one was added to the number. In the years 1858-1863 there were three operated mines. In 1864 and 1865 there were 10 mines. From that to now the increase in the number of mines has been constant and steady. The greatest increase was in 1872, when 12 new mines were opened, and in 1873 which opened 14 new mines. Thirteen of the mines operated in 1875 have made no output since.

The important mines in order of their total shipments of ore prior to the close of 1880 stand thus:

Lake Superior mine, 2,378,674 tons.
Cleveland mine, 1,229,134 tons.
Jackson mine, 2,067,197 tons.
Republic mine, 1,191,533 tons.
New York mine, 924,766 tons.
Champion mine, 829,661 tons.

Lake Angelise mine, 518,750 tons.  
Burnum mine, 459,160 tons.  
Saginaw mine, 387,408 tons.  
Michigan mine, 385,894 tons.  
Norway mine, 279,288 tons.

The total output of 16 mines was less than 5,000 tons each; 6 mines shipped between 5,000 and 10,000 tons; 6 mines shipped between 10,000 and 20,000 tons; 9 others shipped between 20,000 and 50,000 tons. None of the other mines, not specifically mentioned above, made total shipments exceeding 210,000 tons.

The total shipments from the three mines in Baraga county since they were opened were:

Stewart mine, 143,504 tons.
Stewart mine, 175,477 tons.
Taylor mine, 2,987 tons.
Taylor mine, 1,110 tons.

The total output of the three principal mines in Menominee county was:

Norway mine, 279,288 tons.
Valencia mine, 175,477 tons.
Quinn mine, 129,915 tons.

In the single year 1880 only two mines, the Lake Superior and Republic, both in Marquette county, exceeded the Norway, in Menominee. The shipment of this mine in that year was 198,165 tons, or nearly three-fourths of its total output since opened.

## Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by sixty-three observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending June 10, 1882, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number and Per Cent. of Observers by Whom Each Disease Was Reported.	Number, Per Cent.
1. Intermittent fever.	48	76
2. Rheumatism.	45	71
3. Typhoid fever.	40	67
4. Consumption of lungs.	41	65
5. Bronchitis.	38	60
6. Constipation.	31	49
7. Remittent fever.	29	45
8. Influenza.	27	43
9. Pneumonia.	25	40
10. Diarrhea.	23	37
11. Scarlet fever.	16	25
12. Measles.	12	19
13. Erysipelas.	12	19
14. Diphtheria.	12	19
15. Typho-malarial fever.	12	19
16. Inflammation of bowels.	9	14
17. Whooping-cough.	8	13
18. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	8	13
19. Typhoid fever (enteric).	7	11
20. Puerperal fever.	6	10
21. Mumps.	5	8
22. Dysentery.	5	8
23. Cholera morbus.	5	8
24. Membranous croup.	4	6
25. Small-pox.	4	6
26. Inflammation of brain.	4	6
27. Chicken-pox.	2	3
28. Cholera infantum.	2	3

Beside those tabulated above, the following-named diseases were reported each by one observer: Diabetes, dyspepsia, pleuritis, gastritis, chorea, catarrhal ophthalmia, exudative pharyngitis.

For the week ending June 10, 1882, the reports indicate that typhoid fever increased, and that bronchitis, erysipelas, measles, consumption, whooping-cough, inflammation of bowels and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State Capitol, the prevailing winds were southwest; the average temperature was higher, the average absolute humidity and average day ozone were more, and the average relative humidity and average night ozone were less, during the week ending June 10, than during the preceding week.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending June 10, and since, at 14 places; scarlet fever at 19 places, measles at 13 places and small-pox at 7 places, as follows: At Pontiac, June 7; at Flint, Detroit, Cadillac and at Wayne county pest-house, June 10; at Port Huron (1 immigrant convalescent), June 11; at Grand Rapids (1 death, June 12, 17 cases), June 14.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

## LIVE STOCK.

From the Bureau of Statistics, Census Office at Washington, the statistics of live stock in each of the States and Territories show that there were on farms in the United States, June 1, 1880, 14,857,981 horses, 1,812,932 mules, 993,970 oxen, 12,443,593 sheep, 22,488,590 other cattle, 35,191,158 sheep, and 47,683,861 swine. The figures of Illinois and adjacent States are as follows:

Horses	1,077,746
Mules	9,994
Oxen	1,110,477
Swine	1,111,298

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## THE DETROIT REUNION.

Yearly Meeting of the Army of the Potomac.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac convened at Detroit on Wednesday, June 14, and was called to order by Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., its President. Gen. Andrew A. Humphrey, U. S. A., was elected President for the ensuing year. The other officers were re-elected.

The various army corps represented in the Army of the Potomac held corps reunions during the afternoon. First corps elected Gen. E. S. Briggs, President; Second, Col. N. S. Churchill, President; Fifth, Gen. James McQuade, Sixth, Col. James H. Platt; Ninth, Gen. John G. Park, U. S. A.; Twelfth, Capt. W. W. Bush, Lockport, N. Y., who claims to have been the first enlisted man in the War of the Rebellion; Nineteenth, Gen. H. E. Faine, Wisconsin; Cavalry, Gen. W. Wells, Vermont.

Gen. Francis A. Walker sent a letter, accepting the position of historian of the Second corps, and Gen. Hincks, of Wisconsin, made a rousing speech to his old comrades, whom he had come 3,000 miles to see.

At the meeting of the Ninth corps, Gen. E. E. Sprague, of Massachusetts, read a beautiful tribute to the memory of their late President, Gen. Burnside.

Gen. Sheridan was received with deafening cheers by the Cavalry corps, and made a brief speech, expressive of kind regard for his old comrades.

The reception in the Music Hall in the evening was a grand event. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with mementoes of camp life, interspersed with the rude engines of war. Gov. Jerome welcomed the veterans of the Army of the Potomac. He said:

"I shall not linger long in the grateful duty imposed upon me of giving you a welcome to the State of Michigan. We recognize in you the surviving coworkers in one of the greatest periods of our history—illustrious agents in the accomplishment of a mighty triumph far transcending the ordinary exploits of arms. You are conspicuous witnesses to the truth, never represented at the military reunions of nations across the Atlantic, that a free republican government by the people knows how to take care of itself. It was your fortune to have been placed in the foreground of the conflict. It was the Army of the Potomac that began the war, and when its fighting was done the war had ceased. The rebel Army of Northern Virginia, defending the rebel capital, represented in the eyes of the world the idea of organized hostility to the Union. The Army of the Potomac, protecting the capital of the nation, and striking directly therefrom at the hearts of its enemies, represented in the eyes of the world the idea of organized loyalty to the Union. You saved Washington, and you captured both Richmond and its defenders."

The Governor then dwelt upon the long services of this great army, and bid it a warm welcome to the State that had furnished 90,000 men to the Union army, and whose representatives were found with the Army of the Potomac from the first crossing over the Long bridge into Virginia to the fall of Richmond, and whose dead strewn every one of that army's battle fields.

Mayor Thompson, in a brief, but cordial speech, welcomed the veterans to the hearts and homes of the citizens of Detroit.

General Devens, on behalf of the Army of the Potomac, made a brief but eloquent response. John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, then read his poem, entitled "America," which was a very neat production, indeed, and was received with great applause.

Gen. E. S. Briggs, of Wisconsin, was then introduced, and delivered the oration. This was an elaborate defense of Gen. McClellan's organizing ability and military skill, was high in its praise of Fitz John Porter and strong in its incidental condemnation of Gen. Pope and Secretary Stanton. Tracing the history of the Grand Army from the first to the last, he closed in these words:

"Oh, my countrymen, the Army of the Potomac was the army of deeds worthy to live in history. It fought more pitched battles and lost more men on the field than any of the armies of the United States, aggregating a grand total of 93,836. It was often repulsed, but never with dishonor. Broken, it rallied again; driven back, it returned vigorously to battle. As the sturdy oak on the mountain side, stripped of its limbs and riven with thunderbolts, refuses to bow to the storm, but, conscious of its strength, lifts its head in grim defiance to the elements, so this grand old army, shattered, worn, with thinned ranks, bleeding sons in every hospital, its dead strewn on scores of battlefields, bore to the front her battered, blood-stained banners until the sun of Appomattox gilded them with the luster of a final victory. In its vocabulary 'there is no such word as fail.' Proud is the record of any soldier of whom it may be truly said: 'He was of the Army of the Potomac.' The close of the address was greeted with great applause."

The audience then loudly called for Gen. Grant, who was on the platform, who acknowledged the compliment, but declined to speak further than to express his gratification at being present with his old comrades in arms, and to declare his belief that volunteer armies were the best in the world. They fought for love of country, and not because they were hired.

Sheridan also declined to make a speech, but expressed gratification at meeting with old friends.

Speeches were made by ex-President Hayes and Gen. Sickles, and the exercises of the evening closed.

The second and last day of the reunion witnessed a grand procession in honor of the veteran guests. The streets were everywhere lined with thousands of people, and the appearance of the most prominent soldiers was greeted with great applause. Grant, Sheridan, Hayes, and Sickles were, of course, the chief attractions. The procession was a mile and a half long. In the afternoon two steamers gave the guests a ride on the Detroit river.

The exercises closed with a banquet at Music Hall, where the menu cards were in the form of a canteen, opening on a hinge. Ex-President Hayes responded to the toast, "Our Country," ex-Gov. Austin Blair to "The Volunteers," Gen. Sickles to "The Army," and Gen. Devens to "The State of Michigan." Mayor Thompson spoke for the city of Detroit.

## A Story from Texas.

The following extract from a Texas newspaper is evidently founded on Parisian models:

In a very mountainous Eastern State in a very picturesque region, a line of railroad was in operation. It was built at one point upon the opposite sides of two mountains, with, of course, a valley between. A locomotive was stationed at the summit of each of the two mountains. In one instance, when a long passenger train had reached within a short distance of the top, the heavy wire cable broke and away it went, moving rapidly than the imagination of the narrator, to the valley and up the other mountain a half mile, like a flash, and the presence of mind of a passenger, a book agent, by and by arrested it from rushing down the other side, to be checked by the brakes. Anyhow, back the train went to the bottom, and again ascended the other side, thus see-sawing for the greater part of the day before the power of gravity overcame the momentum.

The ladies shrieked, but the speed was such that the train left the sound behind, and the prayers that were uttered on the crest of one mountain were met by the returning train in the valley.

## RAILWAY BUILDING.

It is Largely on the Boom—The Number of Miles Constructed During the Year.

(From the Railway Age.)

Early in the beginning of the present year the impression began to prevail that the construction of new railways in this country had for a time practically ceased, the result, it was believed, of a natural revulsion from the furore for extensions which had characterized 1881. That year, it will be remembered, was noted for the construction of a far greater railway mileage than any previous year in the history of the country, aggregating between 9,000 and 10,000 miles. This seemed to be adding to our railway system at an excessive and unwarrantable rate, and it was assumed that a marked decrease would ensue. Thus far, however, this year, these predictions have not been justified, but, on the contrary, strange to say, the mileage of new roads already completed is far greater than during the same period for any previous year, and considerably more than twice as great as that for the first five months of 1881 even. To show these remarkable facts we have taken pains to obtain information as nearly complete as possible of the progress of track-laying on each road in the country, from which we have made a summary by States, and present in the following table a statement, so far as we have it, of the miles of track laid in the United States during the five months from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1882, giving also the number of lines concerned:

State or Territory.	No. Lines.	Miles.
Alabama	2	13.50
Arizona	1	68.00
Arkansas	2	121.00
California	2	73.00
Colorado	2	253.00
Dakota	1	12.00
Florida	2	61.00
Georgia	4	131.00
Idaho	2	48.00
Illinois	4	92.00
Indiana	6	212.00
Iowa	2	22.00
Kansas	5	116.00
Louisiana	1	24.00
Maryland	2	9.50
Minnesota	3	32.00
Michigan	7	91.00
Mississippi	2	14.00
Missouri	3	48.00
Montana	3	68.00
Nebraska	2	132.



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1882.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Members present: Mayor Beach, Aldermen Ter Vree, Williams, Winter, Kramer, Reidsma and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Aldermen Harrington and Beukema appeared during the reading of the minutes and took their seats.

### PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

J. Trimpe and sixteen others, residents and taxpayers of the City of Holland, petitioned that a street lamp be placed on the corners of Twelfth and Maple streets.—On resolution to accept and grant petition, said resolution was not adopted, a majority of the aldermen elect not concurring therein.

### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Street and Bridges to whom was referred the petition of J. F. F. and others, reported that the excavation made by ex-Mayor Root had not been filled according to contract between John Root and the City and would therefore recommend that the same be filled and the street made passable as in its present condition it endangers life and health. The Marshal was instructed to request ex-Mayor Root to fill all that part of Lake and Second street where necessary, according to contract.

The Com. on Streets and Bridges, to whom was referred the petition of M. D. Terwilliger and thirty-one others, to light a lamp in front of the Methodist Church on Tenth street, said Church furnishing post, lantern, and burner, reported recommending to grant the prayers of petitioners.—Adopted.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$30.80 for the support of the poor, for the 2 weeks ending July 5th, 1882.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk presented the bid of J. Van Dyk & Bird to deliver to Holland City for one year, lumber below 30 feet, at the following prices, to-wit: Common Pine, \$9.95 per M.; Hemlock, \$7.50 per M. On motion of Ald. Harrington, the contract for furnishing and delivering lumber to the city of Holland, from the first day of July, 1882, to the first day of July, 1883, was awarded to J. Van Dyk & Bird, and the City Attorney was instructed to draw up the necessary papers.—Adopted.

### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion of Ald. Harrington.—Resolved, That the ordinance to restrain cattle from running at large within the limits of the city of Holland, be taken from the table.—Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Harrington, said above ordinance was placed on the special order of the day for the next meeting of the Common Council.

On motion of Ald. Kramer, the Council proceeded to fill vacancies in the office of Deputy Marshal, Harbor Board, Board of Health, and Pound Master.

The following named persons having received the greatest number of votes, were declared appointed to the office set opposite their respective names: Deputy Marshal, Pieter Braam; Member of the Harbor Board, William H. Beach; Member of the Board of Health, Lucas Spritsma; Pound Master, Wm. H. Finch.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the Com. on Streets and Bridges were instructed to ask for, and receive bids for lighting the street lamps of the city.

Council adjourned to Wednesday 7:30 p. m., July 5th, 1882.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## Special Notices.

Ice Cream, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tea, Coffee, and a good lunch can be had at W. H. PORTER'S lunch room in the Chicago and West Mich. Railway Depot. Call and see. 20-1w

## House and Lot For Sale.

A House and Lot on Ninth street in this city is for sale cheap. Apply to

O. BREYMAN, Holland, Mich.

or W. H. Joslin, 123 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Have You Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other column.

## Take Notice.

Please take notice that I, the undersigned, have on hand a large stock of Pilsner Lager Beer, made by myself from the best malt and hop. My Beer can be found at the saloons of E. J. Sutton and R. A. Hunt. Private parties and families supplied with Beer promptly, and on short notice.

ANTON SEIF,

Prop. of Holland Brewery.

HOLLAND, May 24, 1882.

16-8w

## New Advertisements.

### Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa, in chancery.

WHEATON B. GIBSON,

Complainant.

vs.

FREDERICK O. NYE,

KATE NYE,

Defendants.

In pursuance of and virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on May fifteenth, A. D. 1882: Notice is hereby given that on the Eighth day of August, A. D. 1882, 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 of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Holland, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, viz.: A certain piece or parcel of lot numbered one in block numbered forty-two (42) in said city of Holland, and more particularly described by its boundary lines, as follows, commencing on the north-east corner of said lot numbered one (1) and running thence on the north line of said lot seventy-six and nine-twelfths feet (76 9/12) west and thence running south parallel with the east line thereof to the south line of said lot; and thence running east seventy-six and nine-twelfths (76 9/12) feet to the south-east corner of said lot numbered one (1) and thence north on the east line of said lot to the place of beginning.

Dated June 21st, A. D. 1882.

AREND VISCHEER,

Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa County, Michigan.

J. C. Post, Solicitor for Complainant.

## BOOT & KRAMER,

Dealers in

## Groceries and Provisions.

In addition to our complete stock of Groceries, Tobaccos and Cigars we have added

## Dry Goods

For which we solicit a share of the trade. We will serve all customers to the best of our ability, and by prompt attention and fair treatment endeavor to merit our share of the patronage of the people of this city and vicinity.

## GIVE US A CALL.

Farmers bring your Butter and Eggs.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 4th, 1882.

13-1f

## 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,

or

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STREAM

## 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.

38-1v WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

## DRESS and SHIRT MAKING.

I desire to inform the people of Holland and vicinity, that I am prepared to do

## DRESSMAKING

in a first-class manner; also make shirts to order; good fits guaranteed.

MRS. G. W. FRINK.

Residence: Opposite the Dental office and residence of Dr. D. M. Gee, on Ninth street. 18-1m.

## 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 first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Richard K. Heald, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lucinda M. Heald representing that said Richard K. Heald, lately died in said county intestate, leaving certain estate in said county to be administered, and praying that administration thereof may be granted to said petitioner. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the

Twenty-sixth 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 the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden 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 person interested in said estate of the pending 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.) 17-4w SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate

FROM

## GRAAFSCHAP to HOLLAND

The undersigned desires to call the attention of the people of Holland and vicinity to the fact that he has purchased the

## First Ward Grocery House

COR. EIGHT & FISH STREETS.

and is prepared to serve the public with ever thing that pertains to a first-class

## GROCERY Store

Butter & Eggs always on hand.

## GIVE ME A CALL.

Don't forget the place No. 192, Eighth street, cor. Fish.

F. DEN UYL.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 24, 1882.

19-1y.

SENT FREE and postpaid.—This BUDGET (40 to 50 CASH per week so on, at 10¢ or 15¢ or 20¢ or 25¢ or 30¢ or 40¢ or 50¢ or 60¢ or 70¢ or 80¢ or 90¢ or 1.00 or 1.25 or 1.50 or 2.00 or 2.50 or 3.00 or 3.50 or 4.00 or 4.50 or 5.00 or 5.50 or 6.00 or 6.50 or 7.00 or 7.50 or 8.00 or 8.50 or 9.00 or 9.50 or 10.00 or 10.50 or 11.00 or 11.50 or 12.00 or 12.50 or 13.00 or 13.50 or 14.00 or 14.50 or 15.00 or 15.50 or 16.00 or 16.50 or 17.00 or 17.50 or 18.00 or 18.50 or 19.00 or 19.50 or 20.00 or 20.50 or 21.00 or 21.50 or 22.00 or 22.50 or 23.00 or 23.50 or 24.00 or 24.50 or 25.00 or 25.50 or 26.00 or 26.50 or 27.00 or 27.50 or 28.00 or 28.50 or 29.00 or 29.50 or 30.00 or 30.50 or 31.00 or 31.50 or 32.00 or 32.50 or 33.00 or 33.50 or 34.00 or 34.50 or 35.00 or 35.50 or 36.00 or 36.50 or 37.00 or 37.50 or 38.00 or 38.50 or 39.00 or 39.50 or 40.00 or 40.50 or 41.00 or 41.50 or 42.00 or 42.50 or 43.00 or 43.50 or 44.00 or 44.50 or 45.00 or 45.50 or 46.00 or 46.50 or 47.00 or 47.50 or 48.00 or 48.50 or 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## JOTTINGS.

VERY warm weather.

FOURTH of July is to be celebrated in this city.

BESSIE (not Betty) and the baby were around this week.

HON. Geo. A. Farr, of Grand Haven, was in town last Wednesday.

OUR thanks are due to Senator Ferry for valuable public documents.

GENERAL Commencement of Hope College next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

Mrs. F. Riemann, of Noordloos, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse last Thursday afternoon. She died Friday night.

MR. Thos. Marshall, who has been teaming for the Pluggers Mills for the past year, left last Monday evening for Kansas, "to see his parents."

THE hotel at Macatawa Park is progressing finely, and before many days will be finished. We understand that Mr. W. J. Scott, of this city, is to run the hotel when completed.

THE fruit train on the Chicago and West Mich. Railway had on two car loads of strawberries Thursday night. One thousand cases being shipped from Stevensville station alone.

STRAWBERRIES 15 cents a quart. A few more days of the present weather will enable us to see the berries without the aid of magnifying glasses, and in buying there will be no danger of financial ruin.

MR. A. Houtcamp, editor of the Saugatuck Commercial made this office a pleasant call last Tuesday. Bro. Houtcamp reported business good, and says the Commercial's friends are increasing in number every day.

MR. J. Alberti, for many years a resident of this city, started with his family for Roseland, Ill., last Monday evening. Mr. Alberti has opened a livery stable in Roseland, and intends to make that place his permanent home.

A meeting of the stockholders of Lyceum Hall will be held at the office of P. H. McBride, Esq., next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A general attendance is urgently requested, as business of great interest is to be transacted.

Messrs. Brower and Doesburg think of changing the name of their steam yacht Henry F. Brower to the Annihilator, she is so fast that she really annihilates distance. This speaks well for Mr. Duncan Robertson of Grand Haven who built the boat. She is a "clipper," and no mistake.

REV. Dr. Abram Messier, of Somerville, N. J., died on the 13th of June. He was one of the oldest and best known of the ministers of the Reformed Church, and was the pastor of the late Rev. Dr. A. T. Stewart, of this city, when he entered upon his studies.

THE new bridge at Grand Rapids for the Chicago and West Mich. Railway is at last completed, and extends their track across to the "west side" of the city, connecting it with the Newaygo road. This gives a continuous line from La Porte to White Cloud and makes Grand Rapids a way station.

At four o'clock last Thursday morning, while out on the Bay fishing, we noticed the steam yacht, Henry F. Brower, towing at one time the schooners Wollin, Jesse James, and the sloop Lizzie. This is quite a "haul" and it certainly shows that business is not at a stand-still in this port. We were surprised at the ease with which the Brower pulled this fleet along.

TO-DAY Rennie Gee's Juvenile Band will accompany the steam yacht Henry F. Brower on all of her trips to Macatawa Park. There will also be a moonlight excursion in the evening to Lake Michigan, leaving the dock at 8 o'clock p. m. We hope our citizens will turn out in large numbers, especially for the evening trip, as moonlight excursions, on a fast boat, ought to be very popular.

THE "Floral Service" of Hope Church Sunday School, on Sunday evening last, was a very neat and pleasant affair. The church was decorated in profusion with the flowers of the season. The children seemed very happy in their tasteful dresses, and the audience, more than filling the edifice in every part, were evidently well pleased with the exercises. The service consisted mainly in forming this motto above the platform: "Jesus, the Rose of Sharon," each letter of which was put in place by some scholar, with an appropriate verse of poetry or Scripture. Some good singing added interest to the evening, and at the close, Prof. Scott made a few remarks explaining the motto. Mr. Albert Dutton, the superintendent, and the teachers, deserve credit for training the school so successfully for the occasion.

NEXT Friday Guiteau will swing.

LAST Wednesday was the longest day of the year.

If you want store or stable room go and see Mr. E. P. Monteth.

THE new flouring mill when completed will employ twenty-two men.

REV. D. Van Pelt, of Hope Church, returned home from General Synod last Thursday evening.

THE Baccalaureate sermon of Hope College, will be preached by President Dr. Chas. Scott, in Hope Church, to-morrow evening.

MR. M. M. Fuller, lessee of Hope farm, presented us with some very choice strawberries yesterday. They were excellent. Thanks.

MOTHERS, don't you wish school would continue the year round? Just think of them big boys. What will they do for the next six weeks? "Bother the life out of you," of course.

Mrs. Lathrop, chairman of the State W. C. T. U., delivered a lecture in Lyceum Hall, last Tuesday evening. The lecture was good and was appreciated by the large audience attending.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 23th, 1888: Greenleaf C. Jones, Miss A. J. Steern, J. A. Stevenson.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

REV. C. Debeste, pastor of a Holland church at Kalamazoo, was detected last week in pilfering from stores at that place. The affair was settled up, and the church authorities told him to skip, and he skipped.

THE closing Rhetorical exercises of the Preparatory Department of Hope College will take place Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the College Chapel. The members of the "A" (graduating) class numbers 18 this year.

TWENTY-SEVEN Apache prisoners were shot at Chihuahua, Mexico, last Saturday. This is the only permanent way of settling the Indian question, and Indian outbreaks would be of less frequent occurrence if the same policy prevailed in this country.

ON Thursday night, during the squall, a sloop, of which we have not, as yet, learned the name, was beached at De Coudre's Pier, the H. F. Brower went to her rescue, on Friday afternoon, brought her into this port in safety, and not damaged to any extent.

PETITIONS are being sent to the president asking him to pardon Guiteau, and one of them sets forth that Garfield's death "was not necessarily caused by shooting." If the doctors are really to blame for Mr. Garfield's death Guiteau should be hung for furnishing them their victim.

Mrs. S. J. Higgins, intends opening a select school during the summer vacation, commencing the first Monday after the Fourth of July. Her room will be in the school building. This will be a splendid opportunity for parents who desire to send their children to school during vacation.

THE closing exercises of the Public Schools of this city were held in the school room of Miss Pfanstiehl, last Friday afternoon. The exercises were very interesting and the teachers deserve praise for the tasteful selection of pieces spoken, and for the careful training of the scholars.

LAST Monday morning the Chicago & West Mich. Railway company put on a fruit train, which will be run during the fruit season, leaving this station daily at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, except Saturdays. Fruit by this train will reach Chicago about 7 o'clock the following morning. The cars for this train are fitted up with shelves resting on springs, so that no damage will be done to fruit, and shippers may rely on fruit reaching Chicago in as good condition as it leaves here.

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow: Hope Church—Rev. D. Van Pelt, Pastor. Morning, "Thoughts about Synod." Evening, Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Hope College, by President Chas. Scott, D. D.

First Ref. Church, (Church Edifice)—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m.

First Ref. Church, (College Chapel)—Services 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. E. Winter.

Third Ref. Church—Rev. D. Brook, Pastor; services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m., Rev. G. Hoeksema, of Muskegon, officiating.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, Pastor. Morning, "Living with Christ." No services in the evening, giving the members an opportunity of hearing the Baccalaureate sermon of Dr. Scott in Hope Church.

PERSONS desiring store or stable room—inquire of E. P. MONTETH at the livery stable barn of John Alberti. 20-1w

A house and lot for sale. See special notices.

SEE seventh page for an account of the late terrible cyclone.

MR. W. Porter has a word to say in the paper this week. See special notices.

REV. P. De Bruyn, of Rochester, N. Y., has declined the call extended by the First Ref. Church. (Minority.)

THE joining of the Chicago and West Mich. and the G. R. N. & L. S. roads at Grand Rapids, may bring us a change of time, and different arrangement of trains.

THE Comte de Paris has nearly completed the third volume of his "History of the Civil War in America," which will probably be published before the close of the present year.

"In gratitude for his kindness and urbanity," an inmate of an English work-house, aged 79 recently bequeathed his body to the attending physician. The bequest was not accepted.

REV. Dr. Woodbridge, of the Theological Seminary, at New Brunswick, has so far recovered from his late illness, that he sailed for Europe on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

THE commencement of Rutgers College took place, June 21. Dr. Merrill E. Gates, the new President, was inaugurated with fitting services on Tuesday the 20th. Like Hope, Rutgers is preparing for future enlargement.

At the Firemen's Tournament in Big Rapids last Thursday afternoon, the Big Rapids company took the prize, \$200; the Cadillac company being second. The test was to run 50 rods and lay 250 feet of hose, which the Big Rapids company accomplished in 54 and Cadillac 58½ seconds. The Big Rapids boys say "they can beat this time if they only try."

THE Dutch Government and people are making the greatest efforts to secure the success of their exhibition next year. Every Governor of a province has been named a Commissioner. It is proposed to have a loan exhibition to which wealthy Hollanders throughout the country will contribute pictures, plate, &c., of which there are hoards in the Netherlands, the accumulation of centuries.

### GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

REV. E. Van der Hart, of Albion, is sojourning in our midst.

THE Government harbor supply boat came into port last Sunday morning.

GUITEAU believes in the truth of the Dutch proverb: No noose, good news.

BOOKS for various county officials have arrived at the office of County Clerk Turner.

THE closing exercises of the Public Schools of this city, took place on Thursday evening, at Music Hall.

ON Friday last, Henry Flegel was cut in the foot by a saw, in Rysdorp's mill, where he is employed. The wound is a severe one.

ERNEST Andres was arrested on Monday last for "Sunday Saloonism." He gave bail for his appearance for trial on the 24th inst.

PREPARATIONS for the building of the residence of Dr. J. M. Reynolds, are about completed and operations will be commenced in a few days.

ANDREW Calhoun, a fireman on the steamer City of Milwaukee, was drowned in the river on Tuesday morning. A Coroner's Jury was impaneled to investigate the circumstances, and rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

A MAN from Holland, was picked up Saturday night, on Washington street very drunk. On Monday morning he was brought before the Recorder, where he deposited \$10 and departed for home, a sadder, if not a wiser man. The moral of this matter is, that it is unhealthy to get drunk in Grand Haven.

PETER Te Vaarwerk was arrested in Kalamazoo last Wednesday, on a charge of "compound larceny committed at the saloon of R. A. Hunt, in Holland, on the 9th inst." On being brought before Justice Pagelson, he waived examination and gave bail in the sum of \$500, with T. Keppel, and J. W. Bosman, of Holland, as sureties. His trial will be before the Circuit Court in August next.

DURING the heavy thunderstorm on Sunday morning last, the meat market of C. Bos, corner of Columbus and Fifth streets, was struck by lightning and badly shattered. The electric fluid passed out, however, without putting fire to the premises. Mr. Bos, who was at the time sitting in a buggy in front of the store, was thrown out by the shock to such a hurry, that he does not remember how it happened, but found himself lying full length in the street, rather demoralized. He claims now that he has been as near the lightning as any person can be without being hurt and does not want to go through the sensation again.

## Dr. Schouten's SPECIFIC FAMILY Remedies.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF RHUBARB, is too well known to the public to need any recommendation. It is enough to say, as is proven by numerous testimonials, and hundreds besides who have used it, that it is exactly what is claimed for it. If you or your children are troubled with diarrhoea, one or two doses will convince you as to the merits of the preparation. In complaints of children it has no equal. It is a Tonic for the bowels, cures all these miserable complaints, when not of too old standing, with a few doses. It does not only check the Diarrhoea, but after being stopped, it moves the bowels naturally again.

ANTI-BILIOUS and EXPECTORANT PILLS. These Pills are rapidly taking the place of all others. They are composed of the most valuable tonic, alterative and cathartic properties known, and acting directly upon the liver, stomach and bowels, effectually purify the blood. Their action is mild, yet always cleansing, but never gripping or painful. If you use them once, you will always prefer them above all others.

"OLD ABE" BITTERS. These Bitters are an excellent Tonic and Appetizer, and are very popular with those who are acquainted with their virtues.

AROMATIC SPIRITS. This distilled liquid is a remedy for all kinds of pain, in young and old, and is an instant restorative for disordered stomachs after a debauch. It is taken from the Belgian Pharmacopoeia. The formula can be found on the bottles.

BALSAM LOCATELLI (Spijker Balsam.) This Balsam is a wonderful healer, and works like a charm in all kinds of wounds, cuts, bruises and burns.

IPECAC TROCHES. The great and well-known specific remedy—Ipecac—for croup, coughs and colds, influenza, etc., is the main feature of these Troches, and prepared in such a nice manner that they are craved for like Candy. The formula is on the box. See Pharmacopoeia Neerlandica.—This is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, and is highly recommended for public speakers.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S COUGH BALSAM. This is a valuable combination of expectorants and compounded in such a manner that old and young pronounce it palatable. In severe cases it is recommended to take a few of Dr. Schouten's Expectorant Pills, at night before retiring.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D., Proprietor.

PREPARED BY

SCHOUTEN & SCHEPERS,  
DRUGGISTS,

HOLLAND, - - - MICH.  
11-11

## MACATAWA PARK —AND— LAKE MICHIGAN.

The new and fast steam yacht

## Henry F. Brower

will leave the dock at the head of Black Lake every week day, commencing Monday, June 12th, at 8:30 a. m. and at 1:30 p. m., for round trip to Macatawa Park and return. Fare 25 cents for round trip.

HOLLAND, June 9, 1888. 18-

## ALBERT M. HARRIS, Photographers' Supplies

Frames, Velvets, Mats, Glass, American Optical Co.'s Boxes. Dry plate outfits \$10, \$12, \$18.50, \$41.00 a specialty

15 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich. 17-4w

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



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

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

All the Goods are warrantable to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

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

## R. Kanters & Sons,

dealers in

## General Hardware

We keep on hand a full stock of

## Mixed and Dry Paints, Oils,

White Lead, Brushes, Etc.

## Doors, Sash and Glass,

## Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers,

## OIL STOVES,

## REFRIGERATORS,

## DRAIN TILE.

Gas, Steam Fitting and Pump Driving promptly done on short notice.

Prompt attention given to all work in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

## R. KANTERS & SONS.

## Miss M. MEENGES

has opened a

## MILLINERY STORE

on River Street, next to the drug store of D. R. Meenges, where she is prepared to furnish the public with all the latest style of

## Hats and Bonnets

and wishes to announce to the Ladies of Holland and vicinity, that she is able to suit the most fastidious tastes with the latest styles of

## TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Give her a call and see for Yourself.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1882.

## NEW STOCK

—OF—

## BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and elegant stock of FINE Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Gaiters and 81 pprs.

## CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES IN THE

## JEWELRY STORE

## J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Oct. 15, 1881. 87-1y

## Kremers & Bangs,

—dealers in—

## Drugs, Medicines,

## PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Having purchased the entire stock and "good will" of T. E. Annis & Co., we will endeavor to merit, by fair treatment and honest competition, a share of the patronage of this public.

## Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

KEMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 19th. 11-1y



## THE POLE FIEND.

By the always frozen sea,  
In the land of endless ice,  
The Pole Fiend glad and free,  
With his victims lying low,  
He has lured them on and on  
By the mystic polar spell,  
Till at last their cruise is done,  
And he has them outwitted well.

From a fall and icy crash,  
In the furthest frozen zone,  
He has lured his prey—his foe—  
From his unpopulated throne.

And he laughs in horrid glee  
As he sees the blood below,  
By the always frozen sea,  
In the land of endless snow.

In the North Pole never yet  
For the dead men lying there?  
Is the pathway less sweet,  
Or the sky or sea more fair?

We have paid a fearful price  
For an almost worthless gain  
In the land of snow and ice,  
And the Pole Fiend's dark domain.

We may wish to keep his throne;  
It was never worth the cost  
Of the precious ones, our own,  
Who are lost among the lost.

—New York Sun.

## MY FIRST DUEL.

Just about dawn my valet-de-chambre raps gently with his finger nails on my door. He has two cards in his hand. With my eyes still full of sleep I look at them, and distinguish the names of two members of our club.

The discussion of the evening before with the Marquis de C. suddenly comes to my mind; and, although secretly blaming myself for that silly episode, I send word to the gentlemen begging them to excuse my inability to receive them for the moment, and making a new appointment with them at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as they are gone Joseph dresses me in all haste, and I hurry to my friend George to explain my situation.

"My dear fellow," he observed, "this is a first duel—that is my opinion. You are very young, and you are absolutely in the wrong. If you wish to acknowledge as much, well and good; but if you make up your mind to fight, that will be a great deal better under the circumstances."

"I must write to De B. and get my swords at the store."

"No; there is no need of that. Just go to a fencing-school to get your hand in and make your legs supple. Hence for an hour—no more, it would do you no good. I'll go and see De B. myself. As for the swords, you can have mine here, which will bring you good luck."

I smile with a somewhat forced smile, and shake hands with George, giving him a significant grip, one of those energetic hand-clasps such as we only have strength to give upon certain occasions. I hurry to the fencing-school and have a quiet talk with my fencing-master, who immediately puts on his old plastron, considering the emergency of the situation, and forthwith makes me practice the counter of quarte for a whole hour, parrying with half longes at the arms. I leave the fencing-school highly pleased with myself, and fortified with the blessing of my fencing-master, who offers to wage his head that I shall wound my adversary. I start for Durand's, practicing the counter of quarte with my cane all the way, in a style serious enough to do honor to Cordelois. I can think of nothing else except my duel. I had told everybody about it. Had the Marquis de C. against whom I had no real grudge whatever, offered me the fullest and frankest apologies, I would have energetically refused to accept them.

At Durand's I meet George and De B. We breakfast all three together; there is a great deal of duel talk. Of course George has to tell me about his duel in Algeria. The moral of his narration is that it is very seldom that any one is killed in a duel with swords, so long as he can preserve his sang-froid, and I coolly talk about drinking the blood of the Marquis. George begins to laugh at me. I ask myself whether I shall not also send witnesses to him. No, I think that would be carrying things too far. Beside, he is really very fond of me. I find that I am becoming a little too much of a swash-buckler.

My friends leave me to attend the meeting of the seconds. I return home. I find myself over-excited and nervous. I jostle Joseph roughly; he does not know what to make of it. I order my horses saddled, and ride out to the Bois de Boulogne. Everybody I know comes to me to talk about the affair, which has begun to be noised abroad. I assume the most careless air I can put on, and listen to them with secret pleasure. I bow to a great many people. The Bois is charming. A delightful sun, not too hot. Autumn toilets; the prettiest of all. Two pretty dancers of the corps de ballet stop their phaeton to speak to me.

"Tell me," asks little V., "is it true that you are going to fight to-morrow with the Marquis de C.?"

"Yes; but don't say anything about it; it is a private affair. To-morrow morning—swords!"

"Ah! poor Gaston! I trust you will have good luck." I feel the caress of her jet-black eyes as I sit upon my horse. I follow the little carriage at easy canter. She looks at me with a tender and sad look. Then I try to show off before her, and find that I am quite delighted to have an affair of honor on my hands. I see George on his Arab at a distance. I check my thoroughbred; George rides up to me.

"You fight to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Le Vesinet. I have made inquiries. You must not lose your temper upon the ground. Your adversary is not very strong or skillful; but he has fought three times, and knows a little fencing. We shall visit the fencing-school together to-morrow morning before breakfast."

"Good!" I answer, laconically. His last remarks have cooled my ardor considerably. I am not quite as

well satisfied as I was a little while before. Nevertheless, I do not show it; and I maintain a show of gayety. I try to be very witty. I make some very poor jokes—counterfeit puns. George is serious and thoughtful. Nevertheless, I see a smile passing over his lips from time to time. I think that he knows just how much my show of gayety is to be believed upon.

We return to dine with George and B. I secure in advance a front seat at the bouffes; and we all go to the theater together. Same conversation as in the morning—but a little more personal this time.

"Your adversary is taller than you," says George. "In retreating, you must keep your point in as much as possible, and if you see an opening thrust without making the full lunge."

"Bah!" I cried laughingly, "let us eat our supper now, and talk of something else. To-morrow we shall have daylight. I want to have some fun on my last night."

Ish to-night, and to go to bed early. We are going, De B. and I, to chat an hour with you, put you to bed, and to-morrow at 10 o'clock I shall come to take you with me to the fencing-school."

I try to rebel against this injunction, but it is positive; and, immediately after leaving the theater, we all return to the house. Cigars are lighted; we chat for an hour, and the gentlemen coolly depart, leaving me all alone—alone with it was the fourth or fifth time I had talked about my last night, my last evening, my last dinner—allusions of a more or less questionable taste.

"You will do me the favor," resolutely observed George, "to do nothing foolish and the perspective of the morrow."

Classically, I wish to arrange my affairs;

Scarcely have I commenced to examine papers, stamped and unstamped, inventories, correspondence, etc., when I find everything in so disorderly a state that I tumble the whole mass back into the drawer again, pell-mell, feeling that I could not have the courage to persist.

I simply write one short letter—as lovingly as I can express myself—to my mother, and leave it duly addressed upon my bureau. Then I go to bed, and manage somehow or other to go to sleep against my will. The dominant idea in my mind at the moment I drop off to sleep is this: "Who knows if I shall see this room again to-morrow evening? Who knows if I shall have the pleasure of lying down in this bed again?"

Then I utter a mental adieu to everything about me, and close my eyes, comparing myself to Turenne and his famous cannon.

As I wake up in the morning the first

face I see at the head of my bed is George's.

In one second the thought of the first duel rushes to my mind, and I feel a sort of gripping at my heart. Then, after a cordial handshake, I examine George's toilet. Black dress coat, light pantaloons, pearl-gray gloves. I feel so grateful to him for having eschewed the lugubrious costume usually worn upon such occasions. He notices the favorable impression.

"My dear fellow," he says, "it is not now fashionable to go out to such affairs as if one were going to a funeral; it is nothing more than a promenade."

I ring for my valet-de-chambre.

"Joseph," says George, "go and pick out for your master the most stiffly-starched shirt he has, with a turned-down collar. Then bring me the oldest pair of shoes you can find. It doesn't matter much what they look like."

Joseph looks surprised, and returns a moment after with the articles designated. George examines the shirt with the most scrupulous care.

"Good! that is stiff enough. Now run over to the shoemaker and get him to cut off these heels about one-tenth of an inch from the sole. Run, and come back as quick as you can."

I allow him to do as he pleases without understanding his motive in the least.

"It is very important," says he, "that your heel shall not stick or catch in the ground, and cause you to lose your balance with the sword in your hand. Moreover, while you need a shoe that supports the foot, you must not have one that will press the foot too tightly. Do you know that it is a superb day, and that you are really lucky? You can fight in duck pantaloons, which is far the most comfortable thing you can wear on such occasions."

Decidedly, my friend George begins to assume gigantic proportions in my eyes. I submit to all his directions without the least objection, and dress myself according to his instructions—black frock coat, black vest, white duck pantaloons. Two minutes later we arrive at the fencing-school. We fence; and George seems to be very well satisfied. He renews his advice of the previous evening. I listen with all my ears.

"Good!—that is it! Thrust at the arm in advancing. Now!—in retreating. Good!—that was very good! The moment you see your adversary leave the line to attack, then disengage and thrust—under! So! that is it. We have fenced enough now; you must not tire yourself for nothing."

We call in at the doctor's—a mutual friend and an old school-fellow. A regular bon vivant, with a frank and happy face and a jovial eye—delighted to be able to please us. He takes his case of surgical instruments and slips it into his pocket slyly, so that I may not see it; there are linen bandages, lint, a few microscopical vials, and a bottle of pure water, which he hands to the coachman.

We all breakfast at De B.'s. The breakfast is merry, but nevertheless just a little more solemn than usual. Despite the natural confidence of my character, I feel greatly afraid that I may seem to be showing off. When nobody

is looking at me, I steal an underhand look at the clock. It is evident that this waiting is making me nervous and thoughtful at the same time. What I fear most is not a wound, or death. It is the unknown; in short, it is that emotion which is inseparable from one's first debut and has become proverbial. I feel the need of locomotion, of some moral or physical occupation. Every once in a while I find myself giving a sudden start, making an involuntary nervous gesture, bursting into a strident laugh. And nevertheless I am not afraid. We chat. Every time that the conversation manifests a tendency to depart from the palpitating question of the occasion, some one involuntarily leads it back to the old subject again.

"Tell me," said I to the Æsculapian, "do you think that 4 o'clock in the afternoon is a good time to fight?"

"Most assuredly," replied L., with great tranquillity; "at that time you are not annoyed by the uncertainties and nervous trembling consequent upon too early rising; you feel at ease; digestion has been effected, and that renders it much more facile to perform an operation in safety."

That surgical phrase "perform an operation," pronounced with such facility, makes me shudder in spite of myself.

I take my seat at the piano in the hope of distracting myself. The valet-de-chambre enters to announce that our landau is ready.

"Come, come!" exclaims George; "we have not got any too much time to lose. We have still to call for those other gentlemen. They are going to introduce us into St. V.'s park; the duel is to be fought on his grounds; we will not be disturbed there by anybody. Come! En route."

We get into the landau. The other gentlemen were already waiting for us. They go on in advance. The journey is long; long—too long. It seems to me absolutely interminable. From my seat in the back of the vehicle I examine the country, smoking my Londoner with a thoughtful mien. Before me I have the face of George, whose eyes never leave me. His black mustache seems to cut his stern face in two, and from time to time he gives me an energetic grasp of the hand.

Beside me is the doctor, with his jolly, good-natured face. In the bottom of the carriage lie the swords, light, with their curved guards; large, fitting the hand well, not too long, not too flexible, so that they will not bend if they strike a rib. I feel a childish pleasure in unstrapping them in the carriage. They are bright, freshly-ground and sharpened from the evening before. I pass my finger over the point as a gourmand might pass the tip of his tongue over his lips, and I cannot help thinking within myself that they are very sharp indeed. Here is the end of the route; we turn to the left. I see the railings of the park—there is a little gripping at my heart again. I light another cigar, which I smoke with the most apparent indifference.

The carriages stop. We stop talking; when we do speak, our voices sound deep and hollow in spite of us. I put my head out of the window. George jumps down. The other gentlemen talk with the gate-keeper, who opens the iron gates. There is not a soul visible near the chateau. The first carriage slowly rolls up the shady alley, preceded by the gate-keeper, holding his cap in his hand. No one speaks. The alley is narrow, and heavily shadowed by trees. The iron gates shut behind us. There is no sound audible, except the slow grinding of the wheels over the fine sand of the carriage drive. We turn to the right, then to the left, stopping often enough to make one think of a funeral cortege passing through a cemetery. I bend over and whisper into the doctor's ear with the greatest sang-froid:

"Do you know whether the family vault is very far away?"

He looks at me with a puzzled expression for a moment, and then bursts into a roar of laughter.

George's head suddenly appears at the window.

"Step down!" he says to me.

De B. takes the swords. We jump out. I still smoke my cigar, mechanically, because I feel it is now an absolute assistance to me. The carriages halt a few yards away. The four seconds meet and chat together for a few seconds. They are discussing the ground. I look at the doctor with a smile.

"Bah!" he says; "that will be all right."

I look at my adversary out of the corner of my eye; he is also smoking, and seems to be quite indifferent. The witnesses throw up some pieces of money in the air.

George strides back to me.

"You have lost the sun," he says.

"Why," says I, "with my ill-luck you might as well have thrown lots for the moon. I would lose all the stars of the firmament to-day, one after another."

"And you have lost the swords. The duel will have to be fought with your adversary's weapons. Quick, now! off with your coat; and don't forget what I told you. Above all things, keep cool!"

All my sang-froid has come back to me. My heart beats a little fast, but I walk very deliberately to my post, lighted by a few slanting sunbeams, and fling away my coat, hat and vest. My adversary and myself find ourselves face to face at a distance of three yards, measuring each other with our eyes. This is certainly the most trying moment of all.

With as much outward coolness as possible, I stoop to turn up my pantaloons at the bottom. Then I tighten the strap as much as I can, so as to keep them well above my hips, and I pull up the shirt a little all round, so as to puff it out about the chest, in order that the sword might catch and become entangled in it, without penetrating the wearer.

George steps forward and hands me one of the two swords, which he and one of the other seconds have been measuring; then, crossing one blade over the other, he utters the sacramental:

"Allez, messieurs!" Like an experienced duelist, accustomed to the surprises of the first few moments, my adversary retreats a step. The swords were hardly engaged. Out of the corner of my eye I look at Saint V.'s red gloves, very new gloves, which seem to gleam under the sun. The Marquis advanced two paces, and executed a rapid disengage. I parry, retreating quickly, and give him a repost which forces him to retreat in his turn. Then there is no sound but the rubbing of steel upon steel; in the silence our panting became audible; we are both soon exhausted; I feel a terrible palpitation of the heart, and my irregular breathing makes me think of the effect of those first two or three terrible minutes of submersion one suffers when one is learning to swim.

All of a sudden the Marquis leaves his shoulder exposed—for perhaps half a second; I thrust my arm forward and feel a feeble resistance; the blade had entered the flesh. I drop the sword as if its hilt had burned my hand.

"Oh! excuse me sir!" I exclaim.

The first impulse—and a very involuntary impulse it is—is to beg pardon, just as when one inflicts a hurt without intending it. The feeling is just the same as when you step on somebody else's foot by mistake or inadvertence. The blood gushes out through a rather large gash, the flow is rather strong, the shoulder and arm are forthwith congested, the Marquis smiles sadly as they lay him down under a tree. I slip away to dress myself; I confess that I feel a certain pleasure in putting my coat on again, while I watch the group—formed by my friend the doctor, who sounds the wound and sponges the Marquis with fresh water as he lies upon his side, and Saint-V. leaning over him, with his inseparable red gloves that look like the inside of a new bootleg.

George wipes the blades and sheathes them. Then he walks over to me. His black mustache hides the smile he has the good breeding to keep down; his eyes laugh with pleasure.

"Bravo! my little Gaston," he mutters in a low voice: "now, my dear boy, go over there and shake hands with him!"

I make no objection, and approach the little group just as the Marquis is in the act of saying to Saint V.:

"See here, Saint V., with queen of spades second, and two trumps, what would you do with four aces in your hand?"

"Why, my dear fellow, there could be no question what to do—you must play in such a case."

"Then it is all right. I made a mistake, but couldn't help it. Well, it is strange, my dear Saint V., I would have wagered—"

At this moment I broke in with:

"Monsieur, will you permit me to offer you my humblest excuses?"

"Don't mention it, my dear fellow," he answers, taking my hand; "you were perfectly right—you had to play."

I must acknowledge that in returning I think the colors of the sunset were unusually exquisite. I feel that my heart is full; I feel an inexpressible desire of self-expansion—a gayety even more artificial, perhaps, than what I had felt on the way out. George moderates me, keeps me down with a side glance. They talk about the details of the duel.

"Doctor, do you think the Marquis will be laid up for any length of time?"

"Pooh!—have to keep his arm in a sling for a fortnight or three weeks—that's all!"

"Did you notice," George asked me, "how awfully serious Saint V. was?"

"My dear fellow, I saw nothing of him, except his red gloves."

Well, since that, I have often had a visit early in the morning from a couple of gentlemen, who come to awake me with a cartel at that hour when only washerwomen and servants are up.

But I never again experienced the strange sensation—at once replete with fear and pleasure—of the first duel. Never again did I feel those nervous impulses, those fits of impatience; those feverish ardors and strange sinkings of the heart which I felt upon my first visit to Le Vesinet.—From "Paris-Joyeux," by Carl de Perrieres.

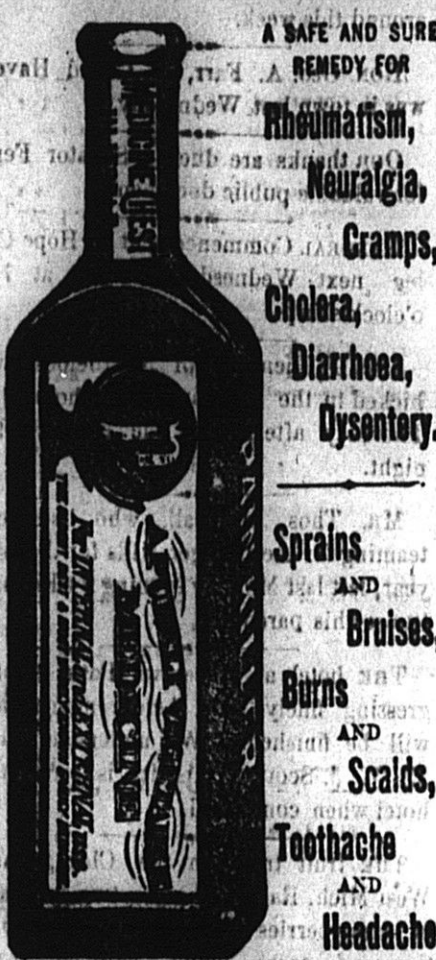
## Squaring the Circle.

James Morton, a Philadelphia mathematician, claims to have solved the problem known as "squaring the circle." The solution of this problem of finding the exact area of a circle has occupied the attention of mathematicians from time immemorial. Many claimed to have performed it, but their demonstrations have always failed to stand the test. The nature of the problem places it outside of the domain of arithmetical calculation, but, notwithstanding this admitted fact, the ratio between diameter and circumference has been carried out to over 600 decimal places. So, by geometrical methods, Mr. Morton thinks he has accomplished the quadrature of the circle. His recently-published book contains the result of his investigations on the matter, and much other information on relative topics. His solution, put in the form of a proposition, is as follows: "The square of the diameter of any circle is to its area, as the perimeter of a square described on the diameter of the circle is to its circumference; or conversely, the area of any circle is to the square of its diameter, as the circumference of the circle is to the perimeter of a square described on its diameter."

As we have our All Fool's Day and the Romans their *Festum Stultorum*, so in the Brahman Festival of Spring, one of the principal diversions of the Hindoos is to send people on errands that are to end in disappointment, and thus raise a laugh at their expense.

## PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery.



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Woman can sympathize with woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses to which our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulcers of the Uterus, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, dizziness, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

The feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and headache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will act at all times and under all circumstances as a harmonious with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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## TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Grinnell, Iowa, Visited by a Cyclone of Phenomenal Violence—A Large Number of People Killed—Havages of the Storm Elsewhere.

A frightful storm, or series of storms, swept over a large section of the Northwest on the 17th and 18th of June. Grinnell, Iowa, seems to have been the greatest sufferer, a considerable portion of the town going down before the fierce wind. The loss of life is the saddest feature of the disastrous visitation. It is believed that upward of 150 people were either killed outright or fatally wounded. At Grinnell alone the death-roll will reach nearly, if not quite, 100. Nearly twice that number were more or less seriously injured, while the property loss amounts to at least \$700,000. A correspondent furnishes the following graphic account of the ravages of the hurricane at Grinnell and vicinity: During the day the weather had been unusually hot, and toward evening ominous-looking clouds hung in the northwest. About 5 o'clock a deep and sudden roar like the approach of several rapidly moving freight trains was heard, but before the cause of the peculiar phenomena was surmised the storm had burst in all its fury. Striking the town upon the northwest quarter, it cut a sinuous path through the most beautiful residence part of the town, carrying death and destruction in its path. Every animate and inanimate object was picked up in its relentless grasp and hurled to death and destruction. Houses were annihilated, fences obliterated, trees broken off like straw, or in some cases the trunks were left standing, stripped of every vestige of foliage and peeled clean of the bark, leaving but a white monument of the fury of the storm. Sidewalks were picked up and tossed about, each particular plank being converted into an engine of death in the circling grasp of the storm. In the light of the terrible damage done it seems almost miraculous that there was no greater loss of life. There can be but one way to account for it. Many of the village people were down town doing the usual Saturday evening marketing. The business portion of the town escaped, and in this way greater loss of life was prevented. The scene in the track of the storm beggars description. It was about half-past 3 o'clock this morning when the special train from Des Moines, in charge of Supt. Boyce, of the Rock Island road, and bearing a corps of physicians and relief force, arrived. At that time twenty-eight of the dead had been recovered from the debris in Grinnell alone. The hotels, school-houses and town hall were converted into hospitals. In the town hall alone were twenty dead bodies, ranging from the youth of 14 or 15 years to the man whose hair had been frosted by age. All around were grief-stricken friends and relatives, and the spectacle was one calculated to appal the stoutest heart. The wreck in the early gray of the morning was one of the most lamentable sights presented to human eyes. The path of destruction was through the town of Grinnell about 700 feet in width. On the outer edges of the path the damage was the lightest. For the space of 200 feet to the center scarcely a tree or shrub escaped complete destruction. Houses were picked up and thrown to the outer circle, some to one side and some to the other, as the freaks of the wind prevailed. In some cases the houses were removed, dashed to pieces, scattered in fragments and foundations leveled to the ground. Nothing was saved of the contents. Stoves, furniture, pianos and all the various articles of household paraphernalia were tossed about as though they were but children's toys. Articles of bedding and upholstered furniture were found miles from their proper abiding-places. The handsome buildings of this Iowa College were completely destroyed, one of brick and another of stone, containing a loss upon that institution of fully \$100,000.

The damage to the town cannot fall short of \$700,000 or \$800,000. Passing out of town, the storm struck a freight train on the Central Iowa railroad, lifted it clean from the tracks, and turned the cars promiscuously around. About a mile and a half below Grinnell it struck a west-bound freight on the Rock Island road and removed every one of the heavily-loaded cars, twenty-three in number from the track, leaving the engine standing. The conductor of this train was fatally injured and has since died. A brakeman on the Central train had his head completely perforated with a piece of pine board.

Beyond the Rock Island train no serious damage was done until Malcom was reached, a small town twelve miles east of Grinnell. Here the work of destruction was re-enacted in all its hideousness. The path of the storm was evidently much broader here, reaching out to the south for nearly the distance of a mile. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches were demolished. Several business houses were blown down and residences destroyed. There were eight lives lost at Malcom and the immediate vicinity, though the greatest devastation was done in the country. This little town was nestled nicely on a gentle knoll. To the south and southeast is a beautiful valley, beyond which is a stretch of undulating prairie. Along on this prairie were located many neat farm-cottages. There is nothing left of them.

Standing in the streets of Malcom, the writer saw the spots where the day before were located twelve comfortable farm-houses. About half a mile west of the village Charley Wheeler was killed. Mrs. Akers and her boy Johnny also lost their lives here. There is a sad incident connected with the death of Mrs. Akers. She had just closed her house in town for the purpose of making a visit with friends in Illinois. Last evening she and her boy went over to Mr. Wheeler's to pass the night with his people, her husband being absent in the mountains. She left a little girl with a young friend in town. Mr. Wheeler's house was destroyed, and Mrs. Akers' body was found in a ditch about ten rods away with a heavy beam of timber resting upon her, and a horrible gash across the side of the head. When the reporter left Malcom the girl was yet ignorant of the fate of her mother, and was playing about the streets full of childish glee. About three miles southeast of the town lived the McClure family of ten persons. But one of them had been found at noon, and it is feared that death has overtaken them. Fifteen miles south of Brooklyn a number of deaths are reported. Considering the extent to which the path of the storm had spread when it reached Malcom, its fury is phenomenal. The debris of a farm-house was scattered over the prairie for a mile or more in a westerly direction from the points at which they were located. The lumber was splintered and fragments driven into the ground with terrific force. Barbed wire but recently put on was blown from the fence posts and coiled and twisted into divers shapes. Telegraph poles were snapped asunder and spitefully stuck in the ground. The damage to property in and around Malcom is estimated at \$100,000.

The place where the storm first struck is not definitely known. Northwest of Grinnell great devastation is wrought and several lives are known to have been lost, four being reported killed in one family. At Kellogg, a station east of Grinnell, one house was blown down. At Sheldahl several houses are reported destroyed, and it was probably in that vicinity that the first force of the blast was felt. If there was ever a case that called for human sympathy it is the case of these people whom misfortune has so suddenly overtaken.

The cyclone entered town from the west and skirted the edge of the place, taking a northeasterly course until within about a hundred yards of the college, where it veered to the right, making almost a complete right angle. The width of the cyclone varied from fifty to 200 yards. A more destructive sight cannot well be imagined. The course is marked very plainly by debris along its path. Among the

ruins are what was left of three pianos, also the carcasses of many dead horses, cows, dogs and pigs. Household goods of every description are scattered all over the ground. Many of the articles are perfectly good, but of others hardly anything is left. The debris is frightful to behold. It covers a great deal of ground and is piled promiscuously in all directions. It consists almost entirely of splinters and fragments. The proportion of things uninjured is very small. Many a phenomenon can be observed. A heavy oak plank was driven through a two-inch board across the grain, making as clean a hole as if cut with a chisel, and driven several feet into the ground. The upper story of a house was completely demolished except one wall, in which was to be seen a closet with books on the shelves, which had not been disturbed in the least; also a stove standing near, which had not been moved. The stove-pipe is still up. Strips of roofing tin were carried several hundred yards and wrapped around trees in an exceedingly complex manner. It is a singular fact that in the block which was damaged the most there were the least people killed. It seems incredible that the college buildings should have suffered so much. Both were large and very solid buildings. The brick structure where the students were killed is literally but a mass of powdered brick and splinters. The stone building has the main walls standing, with a mass of smoldering ruins inclosed. Three students only were killed, not ten, as at first reported. One had a quite wonderful escape. He jumped from a third-story window and alighted on the college bell, and, strange to say, escaped with only some severe bruises. The following is almost a complete list of the dead.

Mrs. Freeman Taylor.  
Henry Moore.  
Walter Gue.  
Elna Fitzgerald.  
Mr. Philip Child.  
Miss Eva Meron.  
Mrs. Gue's son, 10 years old.  
E. H. Burgett, student, Deep River.  
E. B. Chase, student, Storm Lake.  
Miss Abbie Agard, student.  
W. H. Fry, brakeman, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.  
Mrs. Fanderburg.  
Mrs. Cullison.  
Mrs. Ellen Hough.  
Mrs. Vanderbilt, Fairfax, Iowa.  
Ed and Lizzie Clement.  
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.  
Deacon M. N. and Mrs. Ford.  
Miss Tipton, at Deacon Ford's.  
Mrs. D. B. Totten.  
Mr. Alexander's little son.  
Infant son of Mrs. Hough.  
Mrs. Griswold, a widow.  
Miss Sibley Bayer.  
Hattie Pitham.  
Mrs. Leibe.  
Mrs. Howard's little son.  
Mr. O. D. James, wife and two daughters.  
John Diegnans, conductor Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.  
Mr. Guthrie's infant child and two small children.

Gov. Sherman has issued the following proclamation:

"To the people of Iowa: The tornado which passed through the central portion of the State on the night of the 17th inst. has proven one of the most frightful calamities in the history of the commonwealth. Along the path of the storm, and especially at Grinnell and Malcom, there was not only a great destruction of property, but an appalling loss of human life, and many who escaped death in their ruined homes are left in a condition of suffering and need which appeals earnestly to the generosity of the people. Ready hands and generous hearts have already done much to care for the wounded and shelter the homeless, but the results of so frightful a disaster must be long-lasting, and others further removed from the scene only await an opportunity to aid their stricken fellow-citizens.

"I do, therefore, most heartily recommend that all contributions for their relief be sent to the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, who is fully authorized to receive them, and to whom such a trust of generosity may be most confidently committed.

"BUREAU SHERMAN."

### The Cyclone Elsewhere.

The storm inflicted a damage of \$200,000 at Leavenworth, Kan. St. Mary's Academy was blown down and five of the young lady pupils killed.

At St. Louis, Mo., the damage was considerable. A number of steamers were blown from their moorings and sunk. Hundreds of houses were unroofed and thousands of trees prostrated. At Kansas City, Mo., houses were unroofed, windows smashed, and a great deal of other damage done. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. At Cairo, Ill., the tornado unroofed the Vincennes wharfbank and overturned twenty box-cars in the Illinois Central yards. A colored man was killed at Beach Ridge. At Metropolis a coal-barge was sunk and the roofs of several buildings were taken off.

### State Fairs.

The following is a list of State and independent fairs to be held this fall:

Ohio	.....Columbus	.....Aug. 28-Sept. 1
Indiana	.....Indianapolis	.....Sept. 25-29
Illinois	.....Springfield	.....Sept. 25-30
Michigan	.....Jackson	.....Sept. 16-22
Iowa	.....Des Moines	.....Sept. 4-8
Pennsylvania	.....Pittsburgh	.....Sept. 17-21
Wisconsin	.....Milwaukee	.....Sept. 11-16
Kansas	.....Topeka	.....Sept. 11-16
Montana	.....Helena	.....Sept. 25-30
Arkansas	.....Little Rock	.....Oct. 16-21
Nebraska	.....Omaha	.....Sept. 11-16
Texas	.....Austin	.....Oct. 17-21
St. Louis	.....St. Louis	.....Oct. 2-7
Colorado	.....Denver	.....Aug. 1-10
South Carolina	.....Columbia	.....Nov. 14-17
Tulsa	.....Tulsa	.....Sept. 11-16
Southern Ohio	.....Mechanicsburg	.....Sept. 19-22
Central Ohio	.....Salem	.....Aug. 21-25
Sabina	.....Salem	.....Aug. 21-25
Winchester	.....Winchester	.....Aug. 28-Sept. 1
Wellington	.....Wellington	.....Sept. 22-24
Hartford	.....Hartford	.....Sept. 6-8
Gurnsey County	.....Hartford	.....Sept. 6-8
Independent	.....Washington	.....Sept. 27-29
Jamestown	.....Jamestown	.....Aug. 9-11
Pataskia	.....Pataskia	.....Aug. 22-25
Newcomerstown	.....Newcomerstown	.....Oct. 3-6
Westerville	.....Westerville	.....Sept. 20-22
Clyde	.....Clyde	.....Oct. 3-6
New London	.....New London	.....Sept. 3, etc.
Greenfield	.....Greenfield	.....Oct. 10-13
Western Michigan	.....Grand Rapids	.....Sept. 25-30
Carhonda County	.....Oskaloosa	.....Aug. 28-Sept. 1
Carhonda County	.....Carhonda	.....Oct. 9-13
Toronto	.....Toronto	.....Sept. 11-23
N. rth-east Ind.	.....Waterloo	.....Oct. 2-6
Cambridge City	.....Cambridge City	.....Sept. 19-22

Justice Rendered in a "Trade-Mark" Case at Bombay, India, April 14th, 1882.

Nathoo Mooljee, a resident druggist at Bombay, India, offered Pain Killer for sale, an imitation of the genuine Davis Pain Killer. Mr. H. Ballentine, agent of Perry Davis & Son, entered suit against him for pirating on the Trade Mark. The case was called on the 14th of April. The court found him guilty of pirating the Trade Mark "Pain Killer," and fined Mooljee 500 rupees. Everywhere at home and abroad has Perry Davis & Son sustained their rights to the name of Pain Killer.

In the United States 187,030 men are employed in mining coal, while the total amount of invested capital in mining is \$256,502,373. The total output of coal last year exceeded that of the previous year by more than 10,000,000 tons.

## "THREW AWAY HER SUPPORT."

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

"Yes, 'down with the cure,' that's what I say," said young Muscicle. "It's a terrible bore to have to do a thing over again after you have done it as well as you can. Mother, pass us up another piece of pie." "Down with the cure, my son," was the response, and he didn't get the pie.—New Haven Register.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs and all curable bronchitis, throat and lung affections it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

**An Invitation to Dine.**  
A gentleman traveling in Holland relates this experience: "The first I dined at the house of a lady she said: 'If you make a mark in your serviette I will have it put aside, to be ready when you come again.' I thanked her, and turned down the corner of my dinner napkin, wondering a little that people who had a dinner en famille of five courses and a lavish dessert should be so saving as to retain a guest's serviette for another time. On my return to the house where I was staying I mentioned the circumstance, and then it was explained. It was merely a delicate way of telling me that she meant frequently to invite me again. I dined there many times, but I never saw the serviette with the folded corner any more."—Progress.

**Brightest Intellectuals Suffer Most.**  
Young men who have led a life of dissipation and excess, reform! Give tone to the stomach, regulate the liver, strengthen the urinary organs, relieve those dull pains in the limbs, rid yourself of that feeling of nausea, nervousness, languor and debility, by using Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, then you will experience a general warmth and awakening life, in place of that dead feeling of decay, and dyspepsia, urinary sediment, weak kidneys, etc., no longer undermine your constitution. Delay is dangerous. Ask your druggist for it.

An enthusiastic base-ball journal has the following: "The coming American will be an athlete. With perfectly developed muscles and hardy physique, his brain will be healthier. The game of base ball is the physical salvation of the American people, as cricket, the fox hunt and other outdoor games are the strength of England." What an athlete the coming American will be if he depends on base ball. He will be a knoek-kneed cripple, with no joints but what are dislocated, and a black patch over one eye, and a crooked nose. We always feel athletic after leaning against a barrel and witnessing a base-ball match, and the muscles seem stronger, but we always resolve to hire a man to go and see the next match for us.—Pek's Sun.

A GENTLEMAN writes: "I suffered for years from weakness of the urinary organs, and was fast approaching consumption and a premature grave. I happened to hear some one say that Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla was good for dizziness and bad blood. I tried it and have been made well."

**A Boarding-House Goose.**  
Mr. James S. Ray, of Owensbyville, Ga., is the owner of a gander which he says was 60 years old when Dr. W. H. Watkins was born. We do not know the doctor's age, but suppose it to be about 50, which would make the bird 110 years old. Charley Furlow has seen his gandership, and says that his wings drag the ground. How much of the ground they drag he does not state, but says the gander walks half a mile down to Brushy creek every day to get water.—Franklin (Ga.) News.

EMERSON admired George Eliot's genius and praised her industry, but never read her novels.

KIDNEY-WORT cures piles. It has a soothing and healing action that is very potent.

SOME men always look on the bright side. Said the gentleman who was run over by the "Black Maria": "Well, there's one consolation! The fact that I was run over by the thing shows that I wasn't inside it!"

**Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**  
A PARISIAN journalist writes: "Monsieur, I cannot myself the pleasure do to you fight this afternoon. I have the gum-boil of my father, and the bunion of my grandniece. I will with great pleasure some other time you meet with the rapier. I have the honor, etc."

ELPHANTS, it is believed, can be taught to play billiards. If so, it will be a great relief to young men who are now obliged to give up so much of their valuable time to this work.—New Orleans Picayune.

ALL kinds of food are now so fearfully adulterated that the place where ignorance is bliss is at the dinner-table.

"COLONEL," said a man, who wanted to make out a genealogical tree, "Colonel, how can I become thoroughly acquainted with my family history?" "Simply by running for Congress," answered the colonel.

EVERY lady who shops by mail should send five 3-cent stamps for a copy of *Strawbridge & Clothier's Quarterly*. The present number contains 1,000 engravings, illustrating the new fashions, and four pages of new music. *Strawbridge & Clothier*, Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

**"Bichupalpa."**  
Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

THOUSANDS of infants and children die at this season of the year from Cholera Infantum or summer complaint. This fearful disease can be cured by Dr. W. H. WELLS' Teething Syrup, which never fails to give immediate relief, even in the most severe cases. Sold by all Druggists.

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

Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are cured of distemper, coughs, colds, fevers and most other diseases by Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. Sold by Druggists.

ELIOT'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS are a reliable remedy for biliousness, headache, constipation and liver diseases, and are the best preventive of fevers known. Sold by Druggists.

The Fraser Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

PRESERVE your harness by using Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which closes the pores, keeps out dust or dampness, making it soft and pliable. Sold by Harness Makers.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

**Tax the new brand, Spring Tobacco.**  
HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.  
It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Sk n, etc.

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For Making Root Beer.  
A delicious summer drink. Druggists, Root-Beer Makers and Families will find this Extract the best and cheapest in the market. Put in bottles at 50c, 10c, 25c, 50c and half and gallon cans at \$1 and \$5 each, which make respectively 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 gals. of beer. Sold by Druggists. Depot, 303 Hudson St., New York. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

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Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of old and new, ever brought together, fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufacture. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For RED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American.

**THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL,**  
Being the only highest award in this department, was conferred upon the

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Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO PERMANENTLY MINERAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by special exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DECIO, of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen. At all the great WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, being the only American Organs which have received such an award.

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Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector is a sure protection for all plants and vines against destructive insects. This Powder is warranted non-poisonous. One pound is enough for an ordinary garden: four pounds for an acre of cabbage. Sold by dealers generally. 1 lb. 50c; 3 lb. \$1.00; 5 lb. \$1.50; 10 lb. \$3.00. Sent by mail on receipt of 40c for 1 lb. 50c for 3 lb. 50c for 5 lb. 1.00 for 10 lb. Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector Co., Sole Props., & Manfrs., Rockford, Ill. Send for circular.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does, on a teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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Send for pound sample, 37 cts. extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleasantest.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No catron.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money.  
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C. N. U. No. 25

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



The best and safest way to increase the appetite, assist digestion, cause the food to assimilate properly, and the absorbents to take up nourishment, induce full and regular evacuation, produce easy expectoration, and stop decay of the lungs, heart, liver, urinary and digestive organs, is by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It has given satisfaction in more than a million instances.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

#### Contemptible.

It is simply disgusting, the reasons Christians give for not helping the temperance cause.

One man writes us he will have nothing to do with temperance, because it is being run by Methodists and the Democratic party. Another, because Congregationalists and the Republican party are too prominent in it. Still another, because there are other evils besides it, and he don't think all this ado about temperance is just the thing.

No one pretends to dictate to any one as to how he shall help temperance. If our brother don't like it that the Methodists are doing it all, why don't he rouse the other churches, and if he thinks the Democratic party is monopolizing it all, why don't he try to stir up some other to the quick?

Then, too, we fail to understand why any friend of reform should object to the agitation of the temperance question.

Surely, in helping "down" this evil, he is helping down every other evil under the sun.

#### A Baptist Minister's Experience.

I am a Baptist Minister, and before I even thought of being a clergyman, I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, 40 years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quincy; "Thomas' Electric Oil cured me." I was also troubled with hoarseness, and Thomas' Electric Oil always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria and "Thomas' Electric Oil cured them," and if taken in time it will cure seven times out of ten. I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold or cough, and if any one will take a small teaspoon and half fill it with the Oil, and then place the end of the spoon in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head by sniffing as hard as they can, until the Oil falls over into the throat, and practice that twice a week, I don't care how offensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For deafness and earache it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine dubbed patent medicine that I have ever felt like recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with a pain like rheumatism in my right limb, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Electric Oil.

Dr. E. F. CRANE,  
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#### Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious headache, dyspepsia, and complaint peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved. Price \$1.00."

Mrs. A. N. Frank, 177 West Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says she has used Thomas' Electric Oil for severe toothache and neuralgia, and considers it the best thing she knew of for relieving pain.

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Used to say: "Boys, if your Blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and then they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty, smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00.

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Colorado round trip tourist tickets at greatly reduced rates, via C., B. & Q. R. R., new Chicago and Denver Through Line, good during summer months and National Mining and Industrial Exposition in September are now on sale and full particulars as to trains and rates can be obtained from any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada. 18-eow-4t

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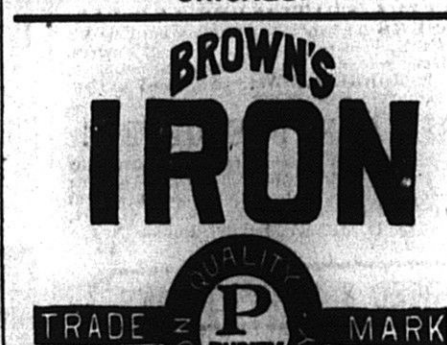
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