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Holland City News

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WHOLE NO. 488.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., a fire at Pierpont & Co.'s stores consumed Nos. 4 and 5. One workman was burned to death, and another fatally injured by jumping from the burning building. The contents of the warehouses, consisting of oils, molasses, wool, plumbago, etc., were very valuable. Loss, \$400,000. Silas M. Waite, ex-President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., pleaded guilty to making false returns to the Government under the National Banking act, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the House of Correction. Eighteen furnaces in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, Pa., have stopped operations on account of the low price of pig iron. More will follow unless prices improve within the next ten days. E. P. Cutter & Co., of Boston, Mass., an old and leading iron firm, have been forced to suspend, owing to depression in the iron trade. Liabilities about \$600,000. It is said they will be able to pay 75 per cent. At Newark, N. J., a machinist named Martin shot and killed his wife and mortally wounded his child, a 3-year-old girl.

MARTIN CORCORAN, a striking printer of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, armed himself with a billy and laid in wait for a "rat" printer named McCahill, who was employed with others in place of the strikers. He struck McCahill, as the latter passed about 2 o'clock in the morning, whereupon McCahill drew his revolver and fired two shots, one of which put an end to Corcoran's life.

ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, a New York liquor-dealer, while walking on Broadway, allowed a package of \$100,000 in railroad bonds to fall through a hole in his pocket. While Trickett, the Australian oarsman, was practicing in rough water in Saratoga lake, his boat broke in three pieces, and he was rescued in an exhausted state. Greenfield, the Syracuse wife-murderer, upon whose prosecution \$40,000 has been spent, and who has endured imprisonment for five years, has for the eighth time been sentenced to death, the date fixed being Aug. 5.

THE people at Newburyport, Mass., on the 19th thought for a short time that the end of the world had really come when there occurred some earthquake manifestations, which lasted several seconds, shaking up buildings and residents in a highly-alarming manner. A loss of \$150,000 was incurred at Bethany, Pa., by the burning of the distillery of Joseph Dillinger & Sons.

A TRAIN was thrown into a creek near Freeport, Pa., by striking a cow. The engineer, fireman and a passenger were instantly killed. The boiler of a dummy engine exploded on the wharf at Medford, Mass., shattering a schooner and several buildings, killing two men and injuring four others. The people of Batavia, N. Y., are excited over the discovery of what are supposed to be the remains of William Morgan, the foe to Masonry.

THE WEST.

PETER LEMEN, of Detroit, in the belief that his stomach contained a living lizard, fretted himself to death, his weight having decreased from 200 pounds to sixty. An autopsy disclosed a fibrous tumor of the duodenum, and his career was closed by actual starvation.

THE particulars of the recent great tornadoes in Northeastern Kansas, Northwestern Missouri, and Central Iowa show that wherever the cyclones struck the earth the destruction of buildings, orchards, forests and growing crops was complete. Many persons were injured, but only a few killed, as far as can be ascertained. Scores of people lost their homes and all their property. The terrific force and destructive effects of these tornadoes were similar to those which desolated the Western and Southern localities of former years. Eight coal-heavers were drowned at Cincinnati by the overturning of a skiff in the middle of the Ohio river.

WM. H. SALISBURY was hanged at Colorado Springs for the murder of Constable Perkins. Gould has filed at Carson, Nev., articles of incorporation for a road from Salt Lake to San Francisco, to compete with the Central Pacific. The woolen factory of J. F. Atkinson, at Appleton, Wis., were swept away by flames. One man was burned to death; another fainted and fell from a second-story window, losing his life. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

THE Miami oil and soap works, in Cincinnati, owned by J. J. Gest, covering a block on Fifth street, were totally consumed by fire. The loss is \$200,000 and the insurance \$60,000. The marine boiler works at Milwaukee, owned by Richard Davis, were wiped out by fire. They were valued at \$8,500. A package of \$3,000 in currency was stolen from the office of Maher & Brayton's foundry, Cleveland. Ex-Gov. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, is dead. He was elevated to the United States Senate while Governor. The suspension bridge over the Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh, Pa., caught fire from some unknown cause, and was partially destroyed. The loss amounts to \$40,000, uninsured.

BURGERS blew the safe of Schroeder, Smith & Hassen, at Peotone, Ill., and secured \$500 in cash and \$10,000 in notes and mortgages. Col. Edwards, agent of the Winnebago and Omaha tribes, has partly negotiated the sale of a reservation of 20,000 acres by those tribes to make a home for the Poncas, who number 120 souls. An affray between waiters at a hotel in Council Bluffs resulted in the murder of George Washington by Harry McGee.

At the Missouri River Improvement Convention at Council Bluffs, delegates were in attendance from Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, including Senators Saunders and McGill. The resolutions demand an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to make safe navigation from Sioux City to St. Louis.

THE SOUTH.

TWO STAGES running between Alma and Fayetteville, Ark., were stopped by armed men, who robbed the passengers and the mail-bags. Isaiah Larkin, a Tennessee moonshiner, resisted arrest at the hands of his cousin, Deputy Marshal George Larkin, and was shot dead.

FIRE swept away the Swepson mills, containing 4,000 spindles, in Alamance county, N. C., causing a loss of \$200,000. The recent drowning of her five children by an insane woman in Calhoun county, Ark., has caused two suicides in that locality. A worthy old farmer, unable to throw off the cloud from his mind, read a chapter in the Bible and hanged himself in his smoke-house.

A SOUTHERN physician was interviewed at St. Louis in regard to yellow-fever prospects. The former states that there are

cases at Galveston and Vera Cruz, and that Memphis has been only partially sewered, the alleys being as filthy as ever. A new disease, called hermatia, has swept away many people in Mississippi this year.

ISAAC VERGE and Robert Dill had an altercation at Marshall, Texas, which resulted in the former being shot dead by the latter. The murderer fled, but was pursued by the Sheriff's posse, who overtook him. He was called upon to surrender, but refused. Fire was opened on him, and he fell literally riddled with bullets. A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal is authority for the statement that a woman residing in Jackson county, Ky., was recently delivered of seven children. They are all living and healthy. They weigh about four pounds each, and resemble each other very closely. A single highwayman stopped the stage twenty-five miles from Galveston, Texas, the other night, and compelled the two passengers to alight and assist him in rifling the mail, which lasted a couple of hours.

ST. LOUIS has tried the experiment of sending four large barges of corn to New Orleans in June, and the inspectors at the latter city report it hot and out of condition. The result is considered of such importance that the chief grain inspector at St. Louis has been sent down to make a thorough examination of the damaged grain.

WASHINGTON.

BOB INGERSOLL'S mining strike is the sensation at Washington. It seems that last winter twenty-one undeveloped silver mines in New Mexico were purchased by Col. Ingersoll, Gen. Halbert E. Paine, Navy Paymaster Stevenson, Col. Grafton and C. P. Farrell, a brother-in-law of Ingersoll. Gillette, who developed the wonderful Comstock lode, was sent out to work the property, and he reports an assay of \$20,000 per ton. Four of the mines have shown wonderful richness. J. A. Bentley resigned the Commissioner of Pensions, at the request of the President, and W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, was appointed to the vacancy. Judge McFarland, of Kansas, was given the Land-Office Commissioner'ship.

SECRETARY WINDOM has abolished the office of Custodian of the Treasury, the position disgraced by O. L. Pitney, and the duties of the office will be performed under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and family went to Long Branch last week. Mrs. Garfield will remain there several weeks if the location is found to agree with her. The President will return to Washington soon. Leading Democrats who have been heard from say it will be the policy of the party next winter to pass a 3-per-cent. funding bill, and not to accept the Windom continuance policy.

COMMISSIONER FRENCH has returned to Washington from his annual tour of inspection to the Pacific slope. He takes back all he said about the Central Pacific not paying the United States Government the money loaned them. On the contrary, he says he is satisfied of the will and the ability of the company to pay up.

JOHN A. WALSH, formerly a banker in Washington, has brought suit for \$28,058 against Gen. Brady for money loaned. It is thought the true inwardness of the star-route job may be brought out at this trial. Upton, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been ordered to London, to take charge of the work of extending bonds held abroad.

POLITICAL.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, says a Washington telegram, is strongly inclined to help Mahone in the Virginia campaign, but has informed Congressman Tucker that the Cabinet will decide the matter. The Pennsylvania Greenbackers held a State Convention at Pottsville, and nominated R. W. Jackson, of Mercer county, for State Treasurer. The Greenback-Labor party of Ohio met in convention at Columbus and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John Sietz, of Seneca; Lieutenant Governor, Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning; Supreme Judge, Joseph Watson, of Knox; Attorney General, E. M. Tuttle, of Lake; Treasurer, W. F. Lloyd, of Montgomery; member of Board of Public Works, H. L. Morrison, of Ashtabula.

THE ballot for Senator at Albany on the 15th inst. showed no change in the situation. The Bribery Investigating Committee finished with Senator Sessions and heard two or three new witnesses. Sessions maintained his version of the interviews with Bradley to the end. Assemblyman Young related his experience with the lobbyist Edwards, and the latter's attempt to bribe him. The most significant fact of the day was given by the President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, who testified that on June 4 his bank cashed for Edwards a draft on New York, signed by A. D. Barber, for \$2,000.

THE sixteenth ballot for Senators from New York gave Depew, for the long term, 54 votes, Kernan, 52, and Platt 27; while for the short term Jacobs polled 51 votes, Wheeler 38, and Conkling 32. The Central Committee of the anti-Conkling Republicans met and adopted resolutions declaring that, inasmuch as Depew had received the votes of a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, it was the duty of all the Republican members who desire that the State shall be properly represented in the United States Senate to concentrate their votes on him, and thus throw the responsibility of defeating an election on the friends of the Senators who created a vacancy. In the bribery investigation, Orsino S. Jones was examined, and corroborated Bradley's evidence.

THE Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines June 16, 350 delegates being in attendance. Judge L. D. Kinne was nominated for Governor, Capt. J. M. Walker for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. H. B. Henderson for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Prof. W. H. Butler for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE ballot in the New York Legislature, June 17, for Senator for the short term gave Conkling 27 votes, Wheeler 36, and Jacobs 47. Platt had 23 supporters for the long term, Depew 53, and Kernan 48. In the bribery investigation, Senator Strahan testified that John I. Davenport offered him the New York Governor'ship if he would vote against Conkling, which trade was declined with thanks. A Virginia Republican delegation, headed by Gen. Wickham, was told by President Garfield that he was emphatically opposed to a violation of public faith and credit; that no one was authorized to promise appointments or threaten removals, and he would not give the patronage of any State to one man.

THE balloting at Albany for Senators, on the 18th inst., resulted as follows: For the short term: Wheeler, 29; Conkling, 20; Jacobs, 34; Cornell, 5; Platt, 13; scattering, 4. For a successor to Platt: Depew, 44; Platt, 17; Kernan, 34; Cornell, 5; scattering, 5. In the Assembly, a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on June 26 was tabled, the Democrats only voting in its favor. Ex-Vice President Wheeler's arrival there is regarded by the half-breeds as significant. He says, in an interview, that he is not in any sense a candidate for Senator; that he is in favor of Depew, and will use his best efforts to elect him. Senators Conkling and Platt had a conference with Gen. Grant, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was attended also by

Vice President Arthur, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and New York politicians of local note. The advisability of the ex-President's going to Albany was discussed, but it was deemed best that he should not. It is averred that Conkling declared that he would not go back to Washington except with Platt, and, though pressed by his friends to change his decision in this matter, he declared it final.

IN the monotonous balloting at Albany, on the 20th inst., Wheeler and Jacobs had 24 votes each for the short term, and Conkling 23. Depew got 37, Kernan 25 and Platt 21 for the long term. Ex-Vice President Wheeler said the only way out of the deadlock was the election of any man Conkling might select as his successor. Grant, Platt and Conkling conferred together in New York, and in the evening the candidates left for Albany. President Garfield repudiates the tender of the Marshals of New York made by John I. Davenport to Senator Strahan.

IN the twentieth ballot at Albany for Senator, for the short term Elbridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, received 25 votes, Wheeler getting 38 and Conkling 33. In the twenty-first ballot, Depew had 50, Kernan 51 and Platt 27, for the long term. Both factions remain firm, and promise to hold on, if necessary, all summer. Robertson continues at Albany, instead of taking his new office, which Merritt retains until the Senatorship business is settled. It is proposed to continue the nominations at Saratoga. Eighteen out of twenty-seven members of the Virginia Republican State Central Committee met at Richmond pursuant to call. In accordance with a resolution passed by the committee last February, that no member of the committee who acted with any other organization could continue as a member, John N. Lewis, the Chairman, and candidate of the Mahone Republican coalition for Lieutenant Governor, was expelled, and Gen. A. C. Wickham was appointed Chairman in his stead. The committee then decided to call a convention for the 24th of August at Staunton, to nominate State officers.

GENERAL.

ACCORDING to the official statement, the recent fire in Quebec destroyed 642 houses, rendering homeless 1,211 families, comprising 6,028 individuals. Two-thirds of the families burned out were uninsured and therefore lost their all.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued the following crop report: Spring Wheat—The acreage shows a large decline since last year. In the area reported to the department, only 86 per cent. of that sown in 1889. The condition is, however, fully equal to that of last year at the same time. Winter Wheat—The condition is reported at an average for the whole country of only 76. The principal complaints are from Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, where, added to most unfavorable weather, there is great damage from chinch-bugs and the Hessian fly. California reports a very low condition, caused by cold weather and drought.

THE temperature at Tucson, Arizona, registered 105 in the shade the other day. It was 101 at Vicksburg, Miss., 99 at Eagle Pass and Shreveport, 98 at Memphis, and 97 at St. Louis. Advice direct from Panama are to the effect that the canal stations have been abandoned, workmen have been discharged, and many engineers have returned to Paris. The Canadian Dominion was deprived of about 120,000 people by emigration to this country during the last year, and the Dominion authorities are desirous of supplying their places with immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland.

THE work of revising the Bible has only commenced. A version containing all the renderings suggested by the American committee will soon be put on the market, in response to the demands of clergymen throughout the United States—no Episcopalian, however, being among the petitioners. A party of twenty-three Indian children from the institute at Hampton, Va., have been taken to Berkshire county, Mass., to spend the summer working among the farmers, to gain practical knowledge.

THE proposal to change the course of the river Nagas, in Mexico, to cause it to flow through Durango, caused a large body of citizens of Coahuila to invade Durango, destroy property and stampede the inhabitants. President Gonzalez has sent agents to make an investigation. Adelina Patti has at last concluded to visit the United States with her own manager.

THE immense importation of American flour into England "will gravely change the system of English bread supply," says the Mark Lane (London) Express. The heirs of the late Anthony J. Drexel, for whom Drexel boulevard, Chicago, is named, are having a fountain made in Berlin costing \$40,000, which they will present to Chicago as a memorial of their deceased relative.

THE Bostonians owning the Santa Fe road have just organized at Tucson, under the laws of Arizona, the New Mexico and Arizona road, 359 miles in length, to run from Deming to Tucson, with a capital of \$30,000,000. The track-layers on the Atlantic and Pacific road have reached the Little Colorado river, about 300 miles from Santa Fe. Hartmann, the noted nihilist, is about to leave London for New York. Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Boston, has been chosen President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.

FOREIGN.

THE French Government intend to introduce a bill which will provide for an additional deputy to each of nine provincial arrondissements, and seven additional deputies to Parisian arrondissements which have a population exceeding 100,000. The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejected universal suffrage by a vote of 314 to 33. Female suffrage was only supported by its proposer, Signor Fabri. Signor Crispi's amendment to grant to all who can read and write was rejected by a vote of 220 to 106. The Irish Land bill is making rapid progress in committee. Conservatives and Liberals are sinking mutual differences to push the measure, believing it will soothe the disaffected Irish nation. A Russian Socialist who escaped from Siberia has reached Switzerland. Only one other case of a political prisoner escaping from Siberia has ever been recorded. By a vote of 196 to 154, the House of Commons passed Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution to give legislative effect to local liquor option.

SWITZERLAND has given to other European nations an example of intelligent and consistent action in respect to American meat. After the French decree of prohibition the Swiss Government directed an inquiry to be made into the real facts in respect to trichinosis and diseased meats from America. After mature consideration the Sanitary Commissioner reports, and the Federal Government officially declares, that no prohibition or compulsory inspection of American meat is justified or will be required in Switzerland. The New Zealand steamer Tanager was recently lost on the coast, while bound for Melbourne, and 130 people drowned. The dynamite fields have broken loose in France. An attempt was made to blow up the statue of Thiers at St. Germain with a box of gunpowder. The statue was only slightly injured. Seven leading members of the English royal family went to Ascot, on the 16th inst., to see Iroquois, an American horse, win the St. James Palace stakes.

THE projectors of the tunnel under the English channel have sunk two experi-

mental shafts on each side. On the English section nearly 1,000 yards have been cut, with a gallery seven feet in diameter. The progress is, sixty-seven yards per week, which involves five years to complete the first boring. The British Postmaster General, confronted by a strike of the telegraph employes, has matured a scheme to ameliorate their condition, by which the cost of the service will be increased by £68,000. The English torpedo ram Polyphemus, 2,600 tons, with an estimated speed of seventeen knots per hour, has been launched at Chatham. A Bremen cablegram states that the stream of emigration to the United States can with great difficulty be provided for by the steamship companies. Sir Josiah Mason, the English steel-pen manufacturer, and Prof. George Robertson, of Oxford University, are dead. Dervish Pasha has caused the execution of Abdul Frassarie, the Albanian leader.

THE King of Spain has sent word to the Spanish Minister at Constantinople that he will gladly receive persecuted Hebrews into his dominions, not only because he thinks it is proper and just, but to compensate the persecuted race for the harsh treatment and persecution of the Israelites by his predecessors. Members of the Italian National Club at Marseilles hissed a regiment of French troops just disembarking on their return from Tunis. Instantly the citizens surrounded the club-house and demanded the removal of the Italian flag, which order was disregarded. While the police were endeavoring to calm the people, the Deputy Mayor tore down the escutcheon, and troops were sent to guard the club-house. A new dynamite discovery was made in St. Petersburg. This time the terrible explosive, amounting to 150 pounds, was incased in india-rubber bags, with fuses attached, and placed under a bridge which spans the Catherine canal.

THE Irish census gives the "Gem of the Sea" a population of 5,159,849, a decrease of only a quarter of a million in eleven years. The Italian Government is getting ready to resume specie payments. A new steamer, the Elbe, built in the Clyde for the North German Lloyd, steamed seven knots an hour on her trial trip. Herr Von Gossler, the new German Minister of Public Worship, is inclined to favor peace with the Vatican. In the French-Italian riots at Marseilles it is said that eight persons were killed and twenty-three wounded. There were a large number of arrests. The French army of occupation in Tunis will consist of 15,000 men. News from Candahar (Cabul) announces that the Ameer's army has had a pitched battle with and defeated the troops of Ayob Khan with heavy loss.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of New York, has concluded negotiations in London, by which the Wabash consolidation may acquire possession of the Cairo and Vincennes road, 167 miles in length.

LINCOLN'S First Appearance in New York.

It is a curious fact that while Abraham Lincoln was widely known and highly admired, in what then were called the Western States, this city had hardly heard of his name. Such a fact shows the ignorance which so often characterizes merely commercial centers. Lincoln's appearance here as an orator was due to a few of Beecher's leading members who had learned something of his ability, and hence invited him to speak in their church. This was in the early part of 1860. The public had at that time no idea that any such apostle of truth, liberty and constitutional government was in existence. Hence the effect of his speech was of a deep and solemn character. Instead of Plymouth Church, however, Cooper Union was selected as a preferable place. The house was crowded, and the platform contained the most solid men in the Republican party, who were anxious to hear what a Western man would say. When Lincoln was introduced the audience stared at his tall, ungainly figure, which was such a contrast with the petite forms of Bryant and Raymond. The speaker began in a low tone and diffident manner, and some feared a failure, but he soon rose with the subject, and the audience gradually became spell-bound. Never before had a political orator undertaken to pursue an unbroken thread of unadorned argument. Never before was political argument more fascinating. The conclusion forced on the leaders of opinion was that they had found their true candidate for the Presidency. Such proved to be the case, and Seward's star began immediately to wane. Greeley went to Chicago for the special purpose of defeating Seward, and the friends of the latter then realized the full extent of their disappointment. They had taken a portrait of their candidate to the convention, and had it ready to be unfurled as soon as the nomination should be made. It never, however, saw the light, and the man who paid for it died before reaching home. I allude to John L. Schoolcraft, of Albany, who married Seward's niece, and who was one of his confidential advisers. The disappointment was of a crushing character, and he reached Albany in his coffin. Such was the effect of Lincoln's first and only appearance in this city as a public speaker.—New York Letter.

Vivisection.

Writing in defense of vivisection, Professor Darwin says: "What improvements in medical practice may be directly attributed to physiological research is a question which can be properly discussed only by those physiologists and medical practitioners who have studied the history of their subjects; but, as far as I can learn, the benefits are already great. However this may be, no one, unless he is grossly ignorant of what science has done for mankind, can entertain any doubt of the incalculable benefits which will hereafter be derived from physiology, not only by man, but by the lower animals. Look, for instance, at Pasteur's results in modifying the germs of the most malignant diseases, from which, as it so happens, animals will in the first place receive more relief than man. Let it be remembered how many lives and what a fearful amount of suffering have been saved by the knowledge gained of parasitic worms through the experiments of Virchow and others on living animals. In the future every one will be astonished at the ingratitude shown, at least in England, to those benefactors of mankind. As for myself, I honor, and shall always honor, everyone who advances the noble science of physiology."

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The Number of Schools and Teachers in Each State and Territory.

The following statistics are taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Education. There are several points to be noted in the tables. In Oregon, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin the number of teachers is given without distinction as to sex; in all the others the sex is indicated, except Indian Territory, mentioned in the second table. In the case of New York it should be understood that the figures given are for the number of public school houses, log, frame, brick and stone. In the report of the State of Mississippi no statement is made in regard to the number of schools, hence that column in the table is blank—the only blank in the list of States—while Idaho is omitted for the reason that no recent dates are given. The total number of teachers in the States is 269,132, and in the Territories 2,012. The table of States and Territories is as follows:

	Teachers.		No. schools.
	Male.	Female.	
Alabama.....	3,278	1,822	4,796
Arkansas.....	710	165	875
California.....	1,192	2,101	2,578
Colorado.....	226	341	567
Connecticut.....	752	2,329	1,647
Delaware.....	235	278	500
Florida.....	635	335	992
Georgia.....	3,554	1,825	5,361
Illinois.....	9,475	12,817	12,242
Indiana.....	8,039	5,742	8,545
Iowa.....	7,361	13,023	10,694
Kansas.....	2,861	3,498	4,584
Kentucky.....	4,000	2,000	6,456
Louisiana.....	659	1,583	1,541
Maine.....	2,280	4,540	4,215
Maryland.....	1,295	1,776	1,980
Massachusetts.....	1,118	7,590	5,730
Michigan.....	3,916	9,467	6,994
Minnesota.....	1,757	3,115	3,280
Mississippi.....	2,747	2,016	
Missouri.....	11	264	8,283
Nebraska.....	1,909	2,121	2,690
Nevada.....	45	124	145
New Hampshire.....	600	3,026	2,560
New Jersey.....	993	2,426	1,951
New York.....	9,978	22,589	11,824
North Carolina.....	2,719	1,003	5,149
Ohio.....	11,099	12,292	11,979
Oregon.....		1,068	865
Pennsylvania.....	9,310	11,572	18,067
Rhode Island.....	330	1,123	801
South Carolina.....	1,944	1,273	2,922
Tennessee.....	4,507	1,535	5,046
Texas.....		4,330	4,638
Vermont.....	720	3,608	2,515
Virginia.....	2,833	1,750	4,545
West Virginia.....	2,922	925	3,510
Wisconsin.....	9,808		5,561
Territories.....			
Arizona.....	19	18	28
Dakota.....	141	189	287
District of Columbia.....	31	339	322
Montana.....	57	59	107
New Mexico.....	132	15	138
Utah.....	284	235	346
Washington.....	194	145	262
Wyoming.....	21	27	21
Indian.....	196		306

A Girl in Demand.

The girl after whom any number of marrying men are looking has been discovered again. In other days she has written a book or developed a phenomenal voice, or shot a number of dollars' worth of wild animals, or done something else that secured local fame and considerable money. This time she has planted, cultivated, harvested, and sold three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat. It is needless to say that a number of young fellows are wildly in love with that girl, and that the list of suitors will rapidly increase as the record of her achievement makes the rounds of the press. A great deal is said about women who marry merely for the sake of being supported, but they are no more numerous than men who long for wives who will do work enough to supply their husbands with bread and butter, cigars and drinks. There are men in New York who would borrow their last friend's last dollar rather than do a day's work in a wheat field, yet would willingly endow the Indiana girl with half of their worldly debts, and do it with the best plain gold ring that could be bought on credit. They would also, as soon as the wheat crop was harvested, find business calling them to New York, and keeping them here as long as the money lasted or an advance could be secured on the next crop.—New York Herald.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	8 50	@ 11 60
HOGS.....	5 90	@ 6 10
COTTON.....	11	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 20	@ 1 21
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—Ungraded.....	55	@ 58
OATS—Mixed Western.....	44	@ 45
POK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 17 00
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 70	@ 6 15
Cows and Heifers.....	3 00	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair.....	5 25	@ 5 40
HOGS.....	5 00	@ 6 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 09	@ 1 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	98	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2.....	38	@ 39
RYE—No. 2.....	15	@ 96
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 09	@ 1 10
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	17	@ 21
EGGS—Fresh.....	14	@ 15
POK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 16 75
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 13	@ 1 15
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 09	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2.....	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 1.....	92	@ 93
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 01	@ 1 02
POK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 16 75
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 13	@ 1 15
CORN—Mixed.....	45	@ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
RYE.....	97	@ 98
POK—Mess.....	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN.....	45	@ 47
OATS.....	39	@ 40
RYE.....	1 04	@ 1 05
POK—Mess.....	16 00	@ 16 25
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 16	@ 1 18
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 18	@ 1 19
CORN—No. 2.....	49	@ 49
OATS.....	39	@ 40
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.....	5 75	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 1.....	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed.....	40	@ 42
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 50	@ 2 30
POK—Mess.....	17 25	@ 17 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
OATS.....	38	@ 39
POK—Mess.....	16 00	@ 16 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@ 5 60
Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 40
Common.....	5 00	@ 4 80
HOGS.....	5 50	@ 6 15
SHEEP.....	2 50	@ 6 60

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

AN ax factory is among the projected improvements at Big Rapids.

The frame of the passenger depot at Cheboygan was blown down, injuring three laborers.

The Salt Association of Michigan has announced an advance of 15 cents per barrel on fine salt.

A 2-YEAR-OLD child of Capt. Purdy, of Lexington, Sanilac county, fell into a well and was drowned.

DARWOOD RUFF was instantly killed by a falling tree at A. J. Archer's camp, near Fenwick, Montcalm county.

GRACIE MAGINLEY, of Forestville, aged 30 months, can read, write, play five different airs on the organ, and name all the countries, lakes, mountains and rivers of note on both continents.

MRS. DANIEL GAGE, of Stanton, Montcalm county, aged 64 years, was attacked by a cow that had a young calf, and was thrown several feet into the air by the cow's horns. She was severely gored, but will probably recover.

BAY CITY has entered the lists as the possessor of the champion mean man of the State. He lost \$136, and it was found by an honest man, who returned it to the man, but did not receive even a simple "thank you" for his trouble.

FRED LEE, 17 years old, in attempting to get on a flat-car at East Saginaw, fell under the wheels, which crushed his legs and one arm, and cut a hole in his side. He died from his injuries. He was the son of a mill-owner and prominent citizen, who is absent in Europe.

A STOCK company has been formed by business men of Ann Arbor and Toledo, for the manufacture of the electric light invented by Prof. Langley, of the University. The company has \$100,000 capital. The light has been tested in several cities, and is said to be a great success.

A MORENCI gentleman, says the Observer, decided that whenever he felt disposed to spend money rather unnecessarily, he would instead drop it into a box. He did this for some little time, and the other day, opening his box, found he had money enough to buy a suit of clothes. He should have imitated.

WHILE Lorenzo Tifield was elevating bolts in a shingle-mill at Nirvana, Lake county, one of the bolts fell back, and, in attempting to catch it, he lost his balance and fell backward upon the bolter, a coarse-cut saw making 800 revolutions a minute. He was terribly lacerated, but, strange to say, will recover. He had a remarkable escape.

SMITH BROS., planing mill and sash factory, including a boarding house and several small buildings and 1,500,000 feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire at Cheboygan. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from some tug. The loss is estimated at \$60,000; no insurance. About 100 men are thrown out of employment.

THE Detroit Post and Tribune has appeared in eight-page form, printed upon new type with a new press. It celebrates its change by the publication of a thirty-two-page paper, a part of which is a fac simile of the first paper ever printed in Michigan, and asks its readers to compare the old with the new, and note the progress made in seventy-two years.

THE Legislature passed a bill, which takes immediate effect, making it unlawful for any person, farmer or otherwise, to allow any cattle, sheep or other animals to run at large in the public streets. This law not only applies in villages, but in the country among farmers, and was especially designed to restrain animals from running at large in the country.

THE new county of Montmorency does not possess a public building, store, postoffice or newspaper. The land is mainly first-class farming land, and contains many settlers, and before many years it will compare favorably with many other counties of Michigan. While it was attached to Alpena, the taxes raised on its property were nearly all spent outside its limits, still it will receive considerable benefit from the roads which connect it with the city of Alpena.

A MEETING of about 100 persons claiming to be heirs of the Anneke Jans-Webster estate in Holland was held in Detroit a few days ago. A great deal of eloquence was expended, and J. H. Fonda, of Detroit, was selected to visit New York in July as representative of the claimants. A temporary gloom was cast over the meeting by the statement of one of the gentlemen present that he had written to the Hon. James G. Birney, United States Minister at The Hague, soliciting information, and that Mr. Birney had responded promptly that the whole litigation was a wild-goose chase.

A CIRCULAR issued from the office of Secretary of State Jenney gives an abstract of the crop and stock reports received at that office from 908 townships, and shows that there were 1,860,024 sheep sheared in 1880, yielding 10,139,581 pounds of wool. This is an average of 5.45 pounds per head. The reports also show that the number of sheep in the same townships in 1881 was 1,979,293, which is 6.41 per cent. more than the number sheared in 1880. If there has been a corresponding increase in the remaining 167 townships, there will be 2,013,608 sheep sheared in the State the present year, and the total clip at the above average per head will be 10,974,163 pounds.

THE citizens of Eaton Rapids nearly went wild for joy at the announcement

that the band of that place had won the first prize at the State tournament at Lansing. On the arrival home of the band an immense crowd was assembled at the station to welcome the members, guns and anvils were fired, Main street was gay with flags, and great excitement prevailed. The Eaton Rapids Band received 235 points on their playing, that being more than has been given any band at previous tournaments. Five prizes were awarded this band—First prize, \$150, for best playing, and \$25 for the best drilling; also, a special prize of a large wax doll, elegantly dressed; \$10 worth of music for playing a slow strain the best, and a set of band books.

FROM the eleventh annual report of the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Michigan, dated June 1, it appears that there are now 184 companies authorized to do a fire and marine business in the State, 54 of them being local organizations. The grand aggregate of Michigan business in 1880 was: Risks written, \$184,366,708; premiums received, \$2,084,038; losses paid, \$840,977. The aggregate for eleven years shows \$22,745,519 of premiums received, and \$12,298,945 of losses paid in Michigan. The Commissioner says: "Unauthorized insurance in this State has been carried on quite extensively for the past two years, and no convictions have been had under chapter 99, Compiled Laws of 1871. Several arrests have been made, but the parties have escaped through technical defects in the statute, or through the failure of agents to give to complaining witnesses a proper moral support. It is believed that the act passed at the present session of the Legislature will cure the defects in the statute, and that it provides the necessary machinery to punish and prevent underground fire insurance in Michigan."

THE thriving town of Ludington, Mason county, has been almost wiped out by fire. Among the principal losses are Gebhart's clothing establishment, Waller's grocery, Singer's sewing-machine agency, Whipple's marble works, Stout, furniture; Cotton, flour, feed; Sherman Bros., the postoffice; William Haysitt, drugs; the Record newspaper, Hudson's paper store, C. C. Ward's grocery, Williams & Wheeler, hardware; H. F. Alexander, drugs; the telegraph and signal offices; every law-office in town and contents; Shackleton's furniture store; Ewing's wagon shop; Aldrich's grocery; Dr. Latimer, drugs; Adam Drach & Co., dry-goods; Andrews, stationery; Fralick & Hammond, flour and feed; Congregational Church, Episcopal Church and rectory, Methodist parsonage, City Hall, and a large number of small offices—insurance, dental, etc.—saloons, dwellings, etc. The efforts of the citizens were powerless to stay the progress of the devouring element, which swept resistlessly everything before it. Loss, \$200,000; insurance comparatively small, as the burned district was composed exclusively of wooden buildings. Most of the business men burned out have with considerable pluck and energy commenced to rebuild, and in a short time the burned district will show more life than ever before.

An Old Acquaintance.

THE following incident in the experience of the late Charles Chapman, who was in his day the foremost criminal lawyer in Connecticut, may be worth relating:

He so ably defended a man charged with murder that he got him off with manslaughter, although there was scarcely a doubt of his guilt of the graver offense. A very prominent citizen, who was convinced of the man's guilt, was so annoyed to think that Chapman had saved the fellow's neck from the halter that he refused to speak to the distinguished advocate for a long time after.

A number of years later Mr. Chapman's door-bell rang, and a visitor was announced.

"Good morning, Mr. Chapman," was the salutation.

"You have the advantage of me," replied the lawyer. "I do not recognize you."

"My name is —. Don't you remember that you got me off for ten years for killing so and so?"

"Yes, I do remember it, and I got through with you then and there. I want nothing more to do with you, sir."

"You needn't be so upish about it," muttered the fellow. "The way you talked to that jury almost made me believe I didn't do it, and now you've gone back on me," and he walked disconsolately away. —Hartford Times.

Hints to Hotel Guests—At the Table.

ON entering the dining-room assume a mild indifference to the wishes of the head waiter, and seat yourself wherever you think best; it doesn't matter if you take a seat belonging to a regular boarder, who has occupied it for years, let him learn that variety is the spice of life; besides the head waiter will be blamed, and you are certain he deserves it.

Should you observe an acquaintance at the other end of the room, address him from where you sit, say something funny; ask him if he's got over that drunk he had at Rochester, or something to that effect. This will be appreciated by every person in the room, and stamp you as a gentleman of humorous propensities.

Verdict of "not guilty." It would be well to have your full name and address written in your hat, not necessary for publication, but as an aid to your identification, after the landlord has got through with you.

NEEDY person—"Would yer honor give a poor man a little help? I have a wife and family, and I'm out of work, and coal and flour are dear, and we're just about starved, sir." Finance Minister—"Starved? Nonsense! Why, I've just reduced the duty on cocoanuts by fifty per centum!" —Toronto Grip.

ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

Her Surreptitious and Unseemly Burial.

(From Parton's "Voltaire.")

IN March, 1730, occurred the sudden death of the actress, Adrienne Lecouvreur, aged 23. She played for the last time, March 15, in Voltaire's "Cedipe," and played, despite her disorder, with much of her accustomed force and brilliancy. In accordance with the barbarous custom of the time, there was an after-piece, in which she also appeared; and she went home from the scene of her triumphs to die after four days of anguish. Voltaire hastened to her bedside, and watched near her during her last struggle for life; and when she was seized with the convulsions that preceded her death he held her in his arms and received her last breath. Being an actress, and dying without absolution, she was denied "Christian burial," and the gates of every recognized burial-place in France were closed against her wasted body, the poor relics of a gifted and bewitching woman, whom all that was distinguished and splendid in the society of her native land had loved to look upon. At night her body was carried in an old coach (fiacre) a little way out of town, just beyond the paved streets, to a spot near the Seine now covered by the house No. 109 Rue de Bourgogne. The fiacre was followed by one friend, two street porters and a squad of the city watch. There her remains were buried, the grave was filled up, and the spot remained uninclosed and unmarked until the city grew over it and concealed it from view.

The brilliant world of which she had been a part heard of this unseemly burial with such horror, such disgust, such rage, such "stupor," as we can with difficulty imagine, because all these ties of tenderness and pride that bind families and communities together are more sensitive, if not stronger, in France than with our ruder, more robust race. The idea of not having friendly and decorous burial, of not lying down with kindred and fellow-citizens in a place appointed for the dead, of being taken out at night and buried at a corner of a road like a dead cat, was and is utterly degrading to the French people. Voltaire, for example, could never face it; he lived and died dreading it.

And the effect of the great actress' surreptitious burial was increased by various circumstances. That gifted woman possessed all the virtues except virtue, and, unhappily, virtue the gay world of Paris did not care for. Nature and history pronounce virtue, whether in man or woman, the indispensable preliminary to well-being, and the church was right in so regarding it. But Paris loved rather to repeat that she had pledged all her jewels to help her lover (one of her lovers), Maurice de Saxe, son of Augustus, King of Poland. Paris remarked that, if she had not partaken of the sacraments, she had at least left 1,000 francs to the poor of her parish. The gay world dwelt much upon her noble disinterestedness in refusing to receive the addresses of Count d'Argental, though that infatuated young man loved her to the point of being willing to sacrifice his career to her. That she had borne two children to two lovers, that she had expended the precious treasure of her life and genius in a very few years of joyless excitement, that she had lived in utter disregard of the unchangeable conditions of human welfare, as well as those of the highest artistic excellence—who thought of that? Who could think of that in connection with such an outrage upon her wasted remains?

Voltaire, who owed so much to this brilliant woman who owed so much to him, was profoundly moved. To the assembled company of actors, her companions in glory and shame, he said: "Announce to the world that you will not exercise your profession until you, the paid servants of the King, are treated like other citizens in the King's service." They promised him, but who was to maintain them in the interval? The chiefs of the company only received from 1,000 to 2,000 francs a year. "They promised," he wrote thirty years after, "but did nothing further in the matter. They preferred dishonor with a little money, to honor, which would have been worth more to them."

On the Blue Danube.

A correspondent, describing a trip down the Danube, in Austria, says: "The floating grain mills on the Danube are its most curious feature. Fancy two canal boats moored parallel to each other in mid-river, about fifteen or twenty feet apart, and supporting between them the crank of a gigantic mill-wheel, turned by the current of the stream. Fancy, moreover, the sides of one of these boats carried up one story higher than the other, then roofed over a la Noah's ark, with windows and doors as needed, and you will have a fair idea of these Danube grain mills, some four or five thousand of which, in groups of ten or twelve together, are scattered along this watery highway all the way from Vienna to Belgrave. Each mill is inscribed with its owner's name."

A School-House Built of Gold.

BUT few people are aware of the fact that the facings of the High School are constructed of gold-bearing stone, but it is an actual truth that is testified to by Mr. King, the architect, as well as those who did the masonry. It was obtained from a mountain near Granite, upon which several gold mines have been discovered, and which are at present being operated with much profit. In antiquity there was extravagance visible in all the architectural efforts, but to witness the repetition of those times in this era and in the carbonate metropolis is something indeed startling. It is a fact, however, that the facings of the institution mentioned are made of the gold rock, and it can be proven. During the work of erection, and when the masons had the

stone in hand and were dressing it, this was discovered. Upon one occasion they were sawing a huge block of the material in which a streak of gold about the size of a knife-blade was discovered by the workmen. The streets are paved with silver or slag containing the mineral, and it is probable that a handful of dirt from most any place would assay from one to ten ounces.—Leadville (Col.) Democrat.

Jim Bowie and the "Memphis Terror."

ON one occasion Bowie, whose reputation had reached Memphis, arrived by boat at that city, or rather what was then known as the Third Chickasaw Bluffs. The bank from the boat landing to the top was about 150 feet high, and a large number of people were watching the arrival of the strangers. Looking down, one of them recognized Bowie as he stepped over the gang-plank, and made the remark: "There comes Jim Bowie."

"What!" shouted a big flatboatman, then known as the "Memphis Terror," as he looked down the bluff; "what! Jim Bowie? That's the fellow I've been looking for for months, Jim Bowie! Why, — him, I'll whip him so quick he won't know what hurt him. I'll whip him if I never whip another man in my life. Stand by, boys, and see the fun!"

Bowie came slowly up the bank. In his hand he carried an old umbrella. He had no pistols, and was evidently not expecting or in fact prepared for a fight. This fact did not escape the now thoroughly interested spectators. Up went the flatboatman promptly, as Bowie reached the top of the bluff. "Is your name Jim Bowie?" he asked.

Bowie replied that it was. "Then," shouted the flatboatman, as he squared off, "I think you a — rascal, and I'm going to whip you right here and now."

Bowie was a man of few words. He stood and gazed at his adversary, who was more emboldened than ever. "I think you're a — coward," he yelled, "and I'm going to knock your head off," and, so saying, the "Memphis Terror" advanced to the conflict.

Bowie never flinched. His keen eye was fixed on the "Terror," who at this moment was face to face with him. But as the man of Memphis drew a dirk from his breast Bowie stepped back a foot and thrust out his umbrella as if to keep his antagonist at bay.

The "Memphis Terror," seizing the umbrella with one hand, made a pass at the inventor of the famous knife with the other. In so doing, he pulled the umbrella to himself, leaving free in the right hand of Bowie his murderous weapon, which to this moment had been concealed in the folds of the impromptu sheath. The sight of Bowie standing there with the knife in his hand and the gleam of vengeance in his eye was too much for "The Terror."

From the bouncing bully he became transformed into a craven coward in a second. His face turned pale and his knees trembled, while the dirk dropped from his hands as he gazed on Bowie's weapon with staring eyes. "Put it up; put away that scythe, for God's sake, Bowie. I was mistaken in my man."

Bowie advanced a step. "Don't—don't kill me!" beseeched the bully; "for God's sake, man, don't go for me with that scythe, and I swear to you I'll never attack another man as long as I live."

Bowie looked at his now thoroughly demoralized opponent for a moment, and then, turning on his heel with the expression, "Coward," walked rapidly away. Thenceforth the "Memphis Terror" was a changed man, and until the day of his death he never lost the sobriquet of "Put-up-that-scythe."

The Best Stimulant.

Geo. D. Prentice has contributed largely to the gems that sparkle in our English literature. This, upon stimulants, may be placed with the golden saying of Pythagoras:

"There are many times when the pulse lies low in the bosom, and beats low in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep which apparently knows no waking in the house of clay, and the door is hung with invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness, and are very willing to fancy clouds where no clouds be."

There is a state of sickness when physis may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall raise the sleeping Lazarus? What shall make the heart beat music, and the pulse dance to it through all the myriad-thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us, with all its old awakening gladness, and the night overflow with "moonlight, music and flowers?"

Love itself is a great stimulant, the most intoxicating of all, and performs all these miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and it is not a drug-store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged messenger is not a money changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things, but still they ask for stimulants—the stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine-cup, but the corpse will rise. We see its face in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing music, and the thoughts galloping, but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with the wildest revelry—more silent, more sad, more desolated, more dead.

There is one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a clear sky over every man—up into his heart maybe into which the skylark of happiness always goes singing.

HOW OFFICIALS SWEAR.

A Comparison of Oaths of Loyalty Taken in Different Countries.

(From the New York Times.)

A comparison of the official oaths of several countries, apropos of the Bradlaugh affairs, is not uninteresting. France demands no oath, nor even any equivalent formality, before her Legislators enter upon their duties. Even under the empire, the Deity was not called upon, the simple formula being: "I swear fidelity to the Emperor and the constitution." In Austria, also, there is no oath, but, in reply to a question from the President of the Reichsrath whether the new member "promises loyalty and obedience to the Emperor, inviolable observance of the constitution, as well as other laws, and conscientious fulfillment of his duty," the new member simply replies, "I promise."

The reason that the members of the German Parliament take no oath is that many of them are under an oath of allegiance to their respective states in the German federation; and so a conflict of duty might arise if two oaths were insisted upon. The Prussian members of Parliament take an oath beginning "I swear by God the omnipotent and omniscient," and ending "so may God help me. As if this were not enough, those who choose, it is provided, may add, 'through Jesus Christ to eternal bliss, amen.' The Spanish Deputies are put through something of a catechism. The Secretary asks them: "Do you swear to observe, and to make others observe the constitution of the Spanish monarchy? Do you swear obedience to the legitimate King of Spain, Alfonso XII? Do you swear well and true to behave in the mission confided to you by the nation, always and in everything seeking the welfare of the nation?" The answer expected is, "Yes, I do swear," and the replication is, "If you do so, may God reward you, and if you do not, may He call you to account." In 1879, it may be said, Senor Castelar and fifteen others were the Bradlaughs of Spain, but their objections were not based on religious or irreligious grounds. In Italy the President of the Chamber of Deputies says with elaborate politeness, "I invite the honorable gentleman to take oath in the form following: 'I swear to be faithful to the King and to observe loyalty to the fundamental statute and the other laws of the state, with a single view to the inseparable welfare of the King and the country.' The new Deputy responds with the single word, "Giurgo," (I swear). The oath to which Mr. Bradlaugh objects seems harmless enough. It reads:

"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear allegiance to her Majesty, Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law; so help me God." Obviously, any man who believes in God, whether Jew or Mohammedan or Christian, might honorably assent to every letter of this oath. And so, too, of course, might any man who believes in one God at all. For him the oath lacks its usual sanction, and scrupulous honor might lead him to point this out at the time of complying with the custom of oath taking; but there can be no doubt that dozens, perhaps scores, of other members of Parliament do not agree with Mr. Bradlaugh in the view of the subject. He, having explained his position once for all, cannot be expected to be forever explaining and objecting, and so cannot be blamed for swearing. The United States, it is generally known, have two oaths, but their precise forms are familiar.

Geraniums.

For constancy of bloom the geranium is unequalled. Small plants, that can be bought very cheap, if put out in May, will completely fill a bed in three weeks after planting, and early in June will be a mass of flowers, and continue getting better and better until blackened by the frosty nights of autumn. While other plants are withering under the scorching rays of our summer sun, the geranium seems to glory in the hottest weather. There is such a variation in the color of the flower, as well as in the form and color of the leaves, that with a few varieties of geraniums a more artistic and varied bed can be made than with almost any other flower. The center of a large bed may be scarlet, with light colors around, or a few rows on the border may be of the silver-leaved kinds. Indeed, we have seen delicate and intricate patterns formed of geraniums alone in some of the celebrated gardens of Europe.

An American from Cork.

PATRICK responded to an advertisement of "An American wanted as coachman." "Are you an American?" asked the gentleman.

"O' am, sur," answered Patrick.

"Where were you born?"

"In Oireland, sur, County Cork."

"County Cork, eh?" mused the gentleman.

"How is it that you are an American when you were born in Ireland?"

"Faix, sur," said Patrick, "I'm bothered about that same meself, sur."

THERE are many amazing superstitions still prevalent among the herring fishermen of England and Scotland. For years the Manx fishers durst not put to sea without a dead wren to ward off storms and disaster. This was due to a tradition of a Jesuit which hunted the herrings and was attended by storms; at length it took the form of a wren and flew away. Consequently a dead wren was thought to keep things straight. As lately as 1854 the herring fishery, being very bad at Banff, Scotland, some fishermen dressed a cooper in a flannel shirt "with bars stuck all over it," and carried him in procession through the town in a handbarrow. This was done to bring better luck.

A JOHN and a BOB are much alike in one respect. We all think they are very funny things—when they are on somebody else.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

TIMBER PLANTING A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

The Chicago Lumberman's Exchange, at its last meeting at Chicago, revealed the startling statement that owing to the enormous growth of the lumber business it will take only twenty years to exhaust the pine forests of the United States of America. If the present rate of depletion continues, in the course of five years all of the black walnut timber large enough for logs will be used up; also the way our oak timbers are being used up for railroad ties, cooperage and other purposes, in the course of forty years our forests of oak will be consumed. Other varieties of timber are disappearing in proportion to the above named varieties.

It becomes every American philanthropist, male or female, old or young, to commence forest tree planting immediately.

It is said that every tree planted is a living monument to the planter. Let us all have some living forest tree monuments to let future generations know that we are here and have done something in our day and generation for our country's good. The leading question now is what variety of timber to plant, that will make the quickest returns, is the easiest grown, and will be worth the most money.

Catalpa speciosa, or western catalpa is decidedly the best. Indigenous to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, there are trees being found in the forests as large as our largest oaks or walnuts. The timber has been known to last from fifty to one hundred years, without rotting in the least, set in the ground for stockades, gate posts, bar posts, fence posts, foot logs, etc. Its growth is more rapid than soft maple. One tree forty years old, planted by A. Bryant, Sr., of Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., is three feet in diameter and fifty or more in height, standing on his front lawn. It is a beautiful flowering tree, very fragrant when in blossom. The foliage is as large as the sunflower, and like the sunflower has a tendency to draw the impurities from the atmosphere and make the general health of the people better in the community where it is extensively grown. It will succeed well on any of the bottom lands of the great Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, or any of the high prairies of the West. Any lands where soft maple or cotton wood will grow successfully the catalpa can be grown. The catalpa timber being imperishable under or lying on the ground, it can be used for the following purposes, to-wit: railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, grapevine posts, gate posts, hop poles, lumber for canoes, skiffs, boats, ships, shingles, weatherboarding, cooperage, water tanks, framing timber for bridges, piles, the manufacture of railroad cars, lumber for sidewalks, pump stocks, undertakers' stock, etc., etc.

Instructions to planters: plough as you would for corn; harrow well; mark off three and a half feet each way; plant as early in the spring as the ground will work well; use one-year old seedlings; set with a narrow spade similar to setting out hedge plants; cultivate the first year with a common two horse corn cultivator; the second and third years use a one-horse double shovel plough, after that they will take care of themselves. One acre will contain 3,000 trees. In five years after planting they will begin to crowd, every other will want cutting out large enough for fence posts, grapevine posts, hop poles, etc., 1,500 in number, that will sell rapidly for twenty-five cents each, making \$375. In ten years they will begin to crowd again. Every other tree must be cut out large enough for telegraph poles—750, worth fifty cents each, making \$375. In twenty years they will again begin to crowd and must again have every other tree cut out 375 large enough for railroad ties, worth one dollar each, making \$375. In thirty years they will again begin to crowd, and 187 trees must be cut out, large enough for piles, bridge timber, etc., worth two dollars each, making \$374. The balance of 188 trees in forty years will be large enough for saw logs for lumber, shingles, cooperage, etc., worth four dollars per tree, making \$753. The five large sales amounting to the large sum of \$2,953, grown on an acre in forty years with an expense of about \$100 in plants and labor. Any ordinary farmer can plant ten acres as easily as one, and in the same ratio it will loom up into the fabulous sum of \$23,520. Our government gives a timber claim of 160 acres to every American citizen, man or woman of the age of twenty-one, and they are not obliged to live on it, for planting ten acres of timber and the timber belongs to the planter. The 160 acres with this catalpa grove on it will be worth in forty years at least \$25,000. I hope that a large per centum of our enterprising American men and women will embrace this great opportunity to become wealthy, and build up the forestry of our beloved country.—A. H. Gaston, in Rural World.

SEVENTEEN thousand acres of land in Mackinaw county about ten miles north of Point Ignace, have been purchased for settlement by a German colony.

GRAY hairs prevented, dandruff removed the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Not for a Fortune.
"Phew" I wouldn't marry her if she'd a fortune. Poor girl, she'd be all right if she took Spring Blossom, the best thing in the world for offensive breath. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

THERE are forty cases of diphtheria in Ludington, and the schools have been closed as a precautionary measure. Several deaths have occurred.

Special Notices.

To the Public.

Whereas, We have made a grievous mistake in regard to money transactions between Mrs. Van Anrooy and Peier Van Leeuwen, we humbly apologize to Mr. Peier Van Leeuwen for the false accusation brought against him, and exonerate him from all blame in the matter.

HOLLAND, June 20, 1881.

JOHN VAN ANROOY.
L. VAN ANROOY.

Notice.

The traveling agent of the Allegan Steam Dye Works will be in Holland June 28th and 29th, and in Graafschap, June 30th. Parties desiring the agent to call when in town can leave orders or goods at Scott's Hotel, in Holland; and parties in Graafschap can leave orders or goods at Notter & Co's., grocery store.

19-2w.

A. E. IVES.

Notice!

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held on the 6th day of June, 1881, it was ordered that notice be given by publication in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS to all persons desiring to apply as teachers in the Public Schools in the City of Holland. That such applications be filed with the Secretary of the Board on or before the 5th day of July next.

By order of the Board of Education of the City of Holland.

I. FAIRBANKS, Secretary.

I. CAPPON, President.

New Advertisements.

STEAMER

Fanny Shriver

Will make

DAILY TRIPS

Whenever called upon for

EXCURSIONS

Private or public, on

BLACK LAKE.

For rates or accommodations address the proprietor

CAPT. P. PFANSTIEHL

Holland, Mich.

Or Otto Breyman, Express Agent; or Williams Bros., City Hotel, Holland, Mich. 20-3m

BOWERY DANCE.

I hereby respectfully inform the public, who are in search of amusement on the

Fourth of July,

that I will have in readiness a large bowery dancing floor in the

PICNIC GROVE,

at the harbor of Black Lake, Holland, Mich.

Good Music will be in Attendance.

All kinds of refreshments, and eatables, will be for sale at reasonable rates. The steamer Fanny Shriver will make hourly trips to and from the harbor.

HANS ANDERSON.

HOLLAND, JUNE 25, 1881. 20-1w

TEAMING AND DRAYING.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

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

Heavy or Light Draying

at any time both

EARLY AND LATE.

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

ED. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

HOLLAND, June 25, 1881. 20-6m

WOOL! WOOL!

I will pay the highest cash price for WOOL, Inquire at

17-3w

H. VAN DER HAAR.

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



WATCHES
AND DEALERS IN
Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold
and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

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

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

It is a positive cure for Spasmodic, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side, and diseases of the eye, lead to Consumption, insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGES. 51-1y.

THE FINEST Wines and Liquors
The Best Cigars,
—AND—
A Good Lunch

Can always be found at the

"ALHAMBRA,"

JOSEPH W. KIBLER, Prop'r,

WASHINGTON STREET,

GRAND HAVEN, (15-1m) MICHIGAN

Drain Commissioner's Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, whereas heretofore, to-wit: On the 6th day of June, A. D. 1881, application in writing was made to me, the undersigned township Drain Commissioner, in and for the township of Holland, in the county of Ottawa, to locate and construct a ditch or drain in said township, as follows, to-wit: commencing at a point on the section line between sections 5 and 6 in township 5 north, of range 15 west, Ottawa county, about 25 rods south of the town line, between Holland and Olive townships, and running thence south along the section line between sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and 17 and 18 to a point about 100 rods south of the northeast corner of section 18 in said township of Holland; and the said persons having given me good and sufficient security in writing to pay all costs and expenses of whatever kind pertaining to the action of me, the said township drain commissioner, about such application in case such application should not be granted, and I the said township drain commissioner, having immediately thereafter, to-wit: on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1881, proceeded to examine personally the line of the proposed ditch or drain, and after having made such examination, and having declared it to be my opinion that it is proper and necessary and for the good of the public health that the said application should be granted, and not having been able to obtain a conveyance and release of the damages from every person through whose land such ditch or drain is to pass, and it being made to appear that some persons interested in such ditch or drain reside out of said township of Holland, therefore public notice is hereby given that I have appointed the 5th day of July, A. D. 1881, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, as the time, and the house of Henry Kenyon, in said township, as the place for an examination of the said application; and I, the said drain commissioner, have directed this notice to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper of general circulation in the county, in which said township lies.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of June, A. D. 1881, to-wit: at the said township of Holland in the county of Ottawa.

FRED. L. SOUTER.

Township Drain Commissioner in and for the Township of Holland in the county of Ottawa. 18-4w

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy. TRADE MARK.

An unfailing cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 106 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 32-1y

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co partnership existing between William H. Beach and Horace G. Beach, under the firm name and style of Beach Bros., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Horace G. Beach retiring to engage in other business. William H. Beach will continue the business of the firm at the old stand and warehouses, and pay all liabilities of the firm, and to whom all claims due the firm will be paid.

WILLIAM H. BEACH.

HORACE G. BEACH.

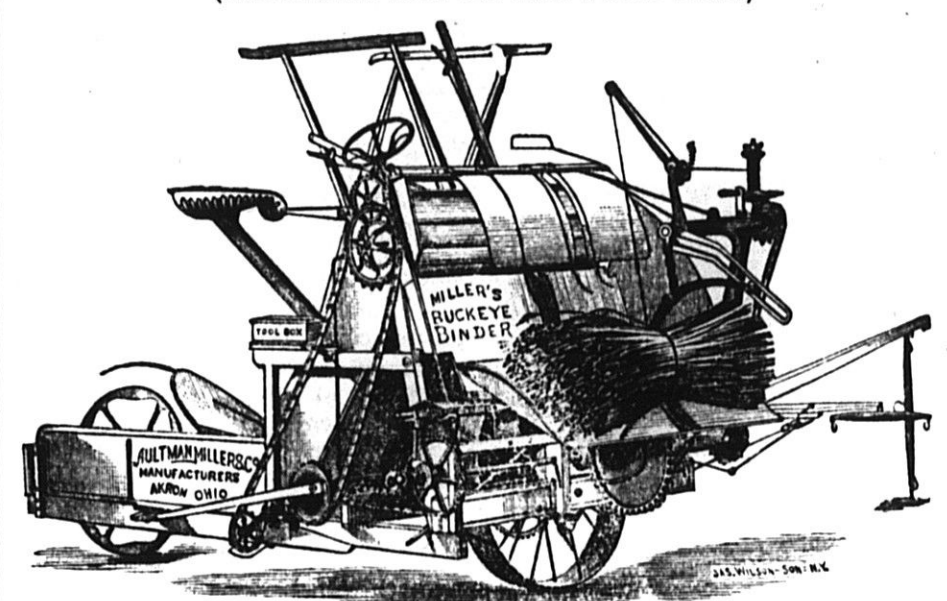
HOLLAND, May 31, 1881.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in all its branches as heretofore. Returning thanks for past favors, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

W. H. BEACH.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 31, 1881. 17-4w

BUCKEYE
MOWER, TABLE-RAKE,
HARVESTER & BINDER,
FOR SALE BY
P. H. WILMS,
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.
(This Machine binds with either Wire or Twine.)



This Machine is stronger, runs easier, is easier managed, and is less complicated than almost any other machine of its kind.



CANTON MONITOR ENGINE.

Consumes the least fuel, is the most easily handled, is the quickest set for work, needs no digging or leveling, can be fired up the quickest, has the most perfect draft, has the best spark arrester, is the strongest and best Engine made; is the handsomest, is the safest.

BUY THEM.
FARMERS "Don't You Forget It."

9-3m.

NERVINE PILLS.

They act like a charm on the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Liver, restoring lost vigor, and curing nervous debility, \$1 per box, or 6 for \$5; sent sealed by mail. Ladies' Rubber Fountain Syringe, \$2, by mail, sealed; A. O. all kinds Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, a book on Lost Manhood Regained, cause and cure, 10c. to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington Street Chicago Ill. 41-1v

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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

YOUNG MEN

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

J. Van Landegend

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

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE PILLS, of which I cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!
WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY OF IT!

Geo. Mutchler, Marion, O., says: It beats everything he has ever tried for Rheumatism.

Daniel Hoffman, a farmer near Marion, O., says it cured him of a sore throat of eight years standing.

W. N. Palmer, 149 Morgan street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: My child was taken with a Cough, in the severest form, and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil being the only remedy at hand, I began giving it according to directions, and it gave immediate relief, and the child slept well the remainder of the night. I have used it in my family with complete success.

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

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

1881. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1881.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, Laces, Beaded & Silk Fringes
JACKETS, CIRCULARS AND DOLMAFS,
FANS & PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Silk & Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery.
Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery,
SILK AND HAIR GOODS.
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND MICH

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SUPPLEMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OF OTTAWA COUNTY,
At a Regular Meeting held in Pursuance
of Law at the Court House in the
City of Grand Haven, in said
County, on Monday, the
13th day of June,
A. D. 1881.

The meeting was called to order by the Clerk at half past one o'clock P.M. and upon calling the roll the following towns and cities were found to be represented as follows:

Blendon, Jesse P. R. Hall; Crookery, Harry W. Cleveland; Georgetown, Albertus Kronmeyer; Grand Haven city, 1st and 2nd wards, A. A. Tracy; 3rd and 4th wards, George D. Sanford; Grand Haven, Henry Saul; Holland city, K. Schaddelee, John Roost; Holland, W. Diekema; Jamestown, Gardiner Avery; Olive, A. P. Stegenga; Robinson, Wm. C. Harper; Talmadge, Rollin J. Pelton; Zeeland, Cornelius VanLoo.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, Mr. Schaddelee was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Hall moved that the Board proceed to an informal ballot for chairman. The first informal ballot resulted as follows:—Whole number of votes cast was 13, of which Mr. VanLoo received 6, Mr. Thayer 1, Mr. Safford 2, Mr. Sanford 2, Mr. Schaddelee 2. On motion of Mr. Avery the Board proceeded to a formal ballot for chairman pending which by direction of the chairman the roll was called when it was found that the following additional towns were represented as follows:—Chester, John Sehler; Polkton, Edwin Thayer; Spring Lake, C. M. Kay; Wright, Wm. F. Kelley; Grand Haven, Major B. D. Safford. The following is the result of the first informal ballot. Whole number of votes cast 18, of which Mr. VanLoo received 10, Mr. Sanford 3, Mr. Safford 2, Mr. Schaddelee 1, Diekema 1, and Hall 1. On motion of Mr. Sanford Mr. VanLoo having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected permanent chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. VanLoo took the chair and announced that the next business in order was the appointment of standing committees. On motion of Mr. Tracy the Board took a recess of two hours to enable the chairman to select the standing committees for the ensuing year. The hour having passed the Board was called to order by the chairman and upon the call of the roll, all the towns and cities responded to the call except Allendale and the chairman announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

On Finance—Thayer, Roost, Safford, Stegenga, Sehler.
On Claims and Accounts—Diekema, Kay, Sanford, Brown, and Harper.
On Equalization—Schaddelee, Cleveland, Tracy, Avery, and Kelly.
On Taxes and Apportionment—Avery, Thayer, and Kronmeyer.
On Poor—Hall, Pelton, and Stegenga.
On Insane—Safford, Pelton, and Stegenga.
On County Buildings—Saul, Tracy, and Harper.
On Printing—Roost, Sanford, and Kay.
On Roads Drains and Surveys—Brown, Sehler, and Kelley.

Reports of standing committees. By Mr. Pfaff, chairman of committee on county buildings, for the year 1880:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ottawa:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on county buildings and court house square beg leave to submit the following report, showing a statement of the expenses incident to the repairs made since the last session of this board:

C. A. Crandall, material furnished and making rail, treasurer's office.	\$5.40
G. Van Westerman, repairs and labor in treasurer's office.	18.39
Boyd & Akeley, lumber.	64
B. K. Monty, blinds for treasurer's register of deed's clerk's and judge of probate's offices, at \$5.50 per window.	00.50
F. Bakker, repairs on court house &c.	7.70
Stearnes manufacturing company, lumber.	2.18
G. E. Hubbard, stoves for clerk's and the judge of probate's offices, &c.	\$3.26
Harkema Joe, cleaning vault jail 2 1/4 d	3.00
Harkema Joe, cleaning ch square	2.50
Allen Bros. for painting	1.00
M. B. D. Safford, curtains &c. for jail	9.34
DeGlopper & Yonker blacksmith work in jail	4.75
Total.	\$169.66

Your committee would further report that it has ordered the lumber for the sidewalk around the court house square from the Grand Haven Lumber Company and that the same is partially delivered. The old sidewalk has been removed and the new one in process of construction. Your Committee would further report that by resolution of the Board at its January session the committee on public buildings was instructed to have the old barn back of the Jail

removed, which they have not done, on account of the large amount snow last winter, and also on account of the promise of the Sheriff that he would remove the same before Spring: that the Sheriff has failed to fulfill his promise and also that the gates remain open. For further information we would respectfully refer you to the County Treasurer and other County officers; all of which is respectfully submitted.
Dated June 13th, 1881.

Chas. J. Pfaff,
Henry Saul,
Charles M. Kay,
Committee.

Mr. Kelly moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried. Some question arising as to the effect of the adoption of the report the vote by which the report of the committee was adopted, was, on motion of Mr. Kay reconsidered, and so much of said report as relates to expenditures incurred by the committee was on motion of Mr. Stegenga referred to the committee on Claims and accounts.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Under this head came up the Spoolman matter, laid over from the January session, also the report of the committee on Poor, which by a resolution of Mr. Dickinson adopted at the January session of the Board should be made to the Clerk of the Board of County Superintendents of Poor, who should report the same to the Board at its next meeting. Mr. Stegenga moved that the Spoolman matter be made the special order for to-morrow afternoon at half past one o'clock. Carried. On motion of Mr. Tracy the report of the Superintendents of the Poor was made the second special order for to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Tracy moved that the chairman of the Board be made member ex-officio of the committee on Equalization. Carried. On motion of Mr. Hall Board adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at half past one o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN LOO,
GEORGE D. TURNER,
Chairman.
Clerk.

TUESDAY JUNE 14th, SECOND DAY.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present chairman VanLoo. Present at roll call, Messrs. Brown, Hall, Sehler, Cleveland, Kronmeyer, Safford, Tracy, Sanford, Schaddelee, Roost, Diekema, Avery, Stegenga, Thayer, Harper, Pelton, Kelly and VanLoo. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Spoolman matter being the special order for this hour the same was called up, and Mr. Kay moved that the accounts incurred in the prosecution of said case before Justice Stegenga be allowed. Moved and carried that Mr. McBride the Prosecuting Attorney be heard in the matter. After listening to Mr. McBride, and Messrs. Roost, Kay, Hall, Stegenga, and others, and the partial reading of the bills by Mr. Diekema, the yeas and nays were called on Mr. Kay's motion and the same was carried, and the accounts allowed by the following vote:

Yeas—Brown, Safford, Tracy, Sanford, Saul, Schaddelee, Roost, Diekema, Avery, Stegenga, Thayer, Harper, Kay, Pelton, and Kelly—15.

Nays—Hall, Cleveland, Kronmeyer, and VanLoo—4.

Mr. Sehler of Chester, was on motion excused from voting on the above motion.

The next special order being the report of the Superintendents of the Poor. Mr. Angel presented the following report from the Committee on Poor, made to the Superintendents of the Poor in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the January session of the Board.

EASTMANVILLE, Feb. 25, 1881.

To the Clerk of the Board of County Superintendents of the Poor:

Sir—Agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors passed at the January session of 1881, we, the undersigned committee on Poor Farm, went, on the 24th day of February inst., and made an examination of persons cognizant of the alleged ill-treatment as far as we deemed necessary to a correct understanding of the manner of treatment pursued at the county poor house. We have not accepted of any testimony without a due degree of allowance, for ill feeling or spite if any such exist toward the keeper. And after hearing the evidence adduced, and the keeper's explanation of the statements made against him, we have come to the conclusion, that there is in fact such treatment of the inmates as we cannot approve of; that the whip is one of the principal instruments of punishment. (though Mr. Lillie, the keeper, claims that he is justified in such usage by the terms of his contract). That in some cases it is used in an inhuman manner; and looking at the matter in all the light of the evidence produced and after due consideration, we believe that for the good of those unfortunate who are inmates of said poor house and to preserve the reputation of Ottawa county for humanity, that a change of keepers is necessary, and that the county superintendents should take the matter in hand without necessary delay. Accompanying the above we append the affidavit herewith enclosed, with the statement that we had other evidence to corroborate it.

J. P. R. Hall,
H. D. Weatherwax,
R. H. Pelton,
Com. on Poor Farm.

State of Michigan, county of Ottawa—ss. I, Ester O. Morsemann, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, I live in Allendale about two miles from Eastmanville. My husband's mother (Mrs. Sarah Gilkey) is an inmate of the Ottawa county poor house; she has resided there

nearly four years, and have been in the habit of visiting the poor house about once a month to look after my husband's mother. I am acquainted with C. W. Lillie and his wife; they are the keepers of the poor house, I was there about the month of August, 1880. I heard two female paupers disputing, up-stairs; one of them came down and reported to Mrs. Lillie that Miss Sarah Coye would not come down and pare the potatoes. Miss Lillie called to her to come down, she answered, "I will not come." I next heard someone scream as I was ascending the stairs. When I got up I saw C. W. Lillie whipping Miss Sarah Coye with a strap, she was whipped quite severe, for I saw marks on her bare body. He removed the clothing from her person by turning them up. I saw a hole cut in her head by his striking her with the strap. I helped wash the blood from her head. Miss Sarah Coye was quite refractory, and while she was being punished, hit Mr. Lillie on the leg. I have received meals there quite frequently when on a visit to my husband's mother. I think Mrs. Lillie is not a proper person to take charge of the female department, for I heard her make the remark, "that she could see that woman (meaning Sarah Coye) chopped into mince meat; and further this deponent saith not.
Ester O. Morsemann.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th of Feb., A. D. 1881.

J. P. R. Hall, Notary Public.

A true copy, attest,
J. P. R. Hall,
R. H. Pelton,
H. D. Weatherwax.

Mr. Angel also presented the following report of the county superintendents of the poor, in reference to the foregoing report.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the county:

On the 25th day of February last, your committee on poor farm made the following report to us accompanied by the affidavit of Ester O. Morsemann, also herewith given:

EASTMANVILLE, Feb. 25, 1881.

To the Clerk of the Board of County Superintendents of the Poor:

Sir—Agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors passed at the January session of 1881, we, the undersigned committee on Poor Farm, went, on the 24th day of February inst., and made an examination of persons cognizant of the alleged ill-treatment as far as we deemed necessary to a correct understanding of the manner of treatment pursued at the county poor house. We have not accepted of any testimony without a due degree of allowance for ill feeling or spite if any such exist toward the keeper. And after hearing the evidence adduced, and the keeper's explanation of the statements made against him, we have come to the conclusion, that there is in fact such treatment of the inmates as we cannot approve of; that the whip is one of the principal instruments of punishment. (though Mr. Lillie, the keeper, claims that he is justified in such usage by the terms of his contract). That in some cases it is used in an inhuman manner; and looking at the matter in all the light of the evidence produced and after due consideration, we believe that for the good of those unfortunate who are inmates of said poor house and to preserve the reputation of Ottawa county for humanity, that a change of keepers is necessary, and that the county superintendents should take the matter in hand without necessary delay. Accompanying the above we append the affidavit herewith enclosed, with the statement that we had other evidence to corroborate it.

J. P. R. Hall,
H. D. Weatherwax,
R. H. Pelton,
Com on Poor Farm.

State of Michigan, county of Ottawa—ss. I, Ester O. Morsemann, being duly sworn doth depose and say, I live in Allendale about two miles from Eastmanville. My husband's mother (Mrs. Sarah Gilkey) is an inmate of the Ottawa county poor house; she has resided there nearly four years. I have been in the habit of visiting the poor house about once a month to look after my husband's mother. I am acquainted with C. W. Lillie and his wife; they are the keepers of the poor house, I was there about the month of August, 1880. I heard two female paupers disputing up-stairs; one of them came down and reported to Mrs. Lillie that Miss Sarah Coye would not come down and pare the potatoes. Miss Lillie called to her to come down, she answered, "I will not come." I next heard someone scream as I was ascending the stairs. When I got up I saw C. W. Lillie whipping Miss Sarah Coye with a strap, she was whipped quite severe, for I saw marks on her bare body. He removed the clothing from her person by turning them up. I saw a hole cut in her head by his striking her with the strap. I helped wash the blood from her head. Miss Sarah Coye was quite refractory, and while she was being punished, hit Mr. Lillie on the leg. I have received meals there quite frequently when on a visit to my husband's mother. I think Mrs. Lillie is not a proper person to take charge of the female department, for I heard her make the remark, "that she could that woman (meaning Sarah Coye) chopped into mince meat; and further this deponent saith not.
Ester O. Morsemann.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th of Feb., A. D. 1881.

J. P. R. Hall, Notary Public.

A true copy, attest,
J. P. R. Hall,
R. H. Pelton,
H. D. Weatherwax.

On the 5th day of March following, the undersigned met at the county house for the purpose of considering the matter of said report, and for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of Mrs. Morsemann's statement; obtained the affidavit in writing of the keeper of the county farm and the verbal statement of his wife. We also made inquiries and heard statements of several of the inmates as to the general treatment they received from Mr. Lillie and his wife. Mr. Lillie was requested to state every case in which he had resorted to whipping as a punishment during his time as keeper, and we believe he did so without any attempt to color the facts in his favor. His affidavit shows that within the two years he had occupied the position of keeper he had used the whip upon two men; and a leather strap upon Mrs. Coye. From the keeper's statement it appeared to us that the whipping of the men was not unreasonable and that there been no necessity of resorting to any mode of punishment whatever, since then in the case of these men. As appears by Mr. Lillie's affidavit, the facts in regard to the whipping of Mrs. Coye are substantially these: That on a Sunday in the month of February, 1880, one year before the committee's investigation and report, and at no other time Mrs. Coye was called three times to come down from the chamber and help pare the potatoes for dinner; that she came down every time she was called

and went back twice without doing anything; that the third time she took a position in the pantry door of the uppers room with a butcher knife in one hand and a fork in the other, raised to a position for striking anyone who might come near. Mr. Lillie on being informed of this went to her with one thickness of a harness tug about three feet long in his hand and struck or attempted to strike her across the hands for the purpose of disarming her. This blow made a slight wound on her head, back of one ear, from which some blood flowed. She then attacked Lillie with great fury, and he grasped the back of her neck and pushed her forward on her hands and knees, stood astride of her shoulders and struck her four or five blows, after removing her dress and skirt back upon her body. When he was doing this Mrs. Coye bit his leg. She then said she would behave herself and was let up. Then Lillie noticed that blood was running down her head and went with her to the west end of the kitchen and washed it off. Lillie stated that he soon discovered that this mode of punishment was soon forgotten by her, and never had been repeated. As Mrs. Coye had been several years at the county farm and while two gentlemen had been keepers prior to Lillie, it appeared to us in order to fully ascertain the sort of person she was to manage, to obtain their statements on this point, and this we did, together with that of their wives on the seventh day of the same month. The substance of their statements was, that Mrs. Coye in her fits of anger was a most difficult and dangerous person to handle and control; that these fits were periodical and occurred about once a month, that at such times her attacks with her finger nails, fists and feet were made upon the keeper, their wives and children and that at such times her strength was marvelous. Two of the female inmates without any interrogating and voluntarily asked one of the undersigned to make no change in the keeper saying that Lillie and his wife were good enough; one of the male inmates said Mrs. Lillie was not the right sort of person to have charge of the house and the people in it because she was too cross; that Lillie was doing as well as anybody would in his place, but said he had no complaint to make on his own account, and had always been used well by both of them. This person had been at the county house over six years. Another man who had been there for ten years or more said: Lillie was the best keeper they ever had there. Before the time the report of your committee was received by us, Mr. Lillie's proposition as keeper for another year from March 10th last, had been accepted and nothing remained to be done but a formal extension of his contract. After completing our investigation in the light of the evidence taken, we were of the opinion that there was at that time no such ill usage or inhuman treatment of the inmates of the county house as would justify Mr. Lillie removal or rescinding the contract entered into with him before your committee had made their investigation and report.

Wm. N. Angel,
Beni Lillie,
Superintendents of Poor.

Mr. Roost moved that the report of the Superintendents of the Poor be adopted and spread at length upon the Journal. Mr. Sanford moved that the motion made by Mr. Roost be amended so as to read, that the report of the Com. on Poor be adopted. Amendment carried. Original motion as amended carried.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

By Mr. Thayer. A petition from citizens of the Townships of Talmadge and Polkton, praying this Board to detach from the township of Talmadge the east 1/4 of section one, town seven, north range 14 west, and all of the east 1/4 of section 12, township 7, north range 14 west, lying north of Grand River, and attach the same to the township of Polkton. Mr. Pelton moved that the petition be referred to the Com. on Roads, Drains and Surveys, and that said Com. report on the same at the October session of the Board.

Mr. Thayer offered as an amendment that it be referred to a special Com., said Com. to report at the present session of the Board. Amendment carried. Original motion as amended carried. By Mr. Tracy. Petition of John Fuite, a tax payer of the town of Grand Haven, asking this Board to aid him in paying the expenses of keeping his wife an insane person at the Asylum at Kalamazoo. On motion the same was referred to the Com. on Insane. Mr. Diekema, Chairman of the Committee on Claims proceeded to read the Claims presented to this board as far as acted upon by the committee, and their disposition of the same. No objection being offered the claims were considered as allowed at the amount allowed by said Committee. The Chair appointed as special Com. to act on the petition from the citizens of Talmadge and Polkton, Messrs. Stegenga, Brown and Roost. On motion Board adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN LOO,
GEORGE D. TURNER,
Chairman.
Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1881.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Chairman VanLoo. The following members responded to the roll call; Messrs. Brown, Hall, Sehler, Cleveland, Kronmeyer, Safford, Tracy, Sanford, Saul, Schaddelee, Diekema, Avery, Stegenga, Harper, Kay, Pelton, Kelly and VanLoo. Presentation of Petitions. Under this order of business Mr. Pelton presented Remonstrance of citizens of Talmadge against detaching certain territory from the township of Talmadge and attaching the same to the township of Polkton. The same on motion of Mr. Thayer, referred to the special committee appointed to investigate this matter.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Schaddelee announced that the Committee on Equalization had prepared a partial report and would present the same as soon as copies could be prepared.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County:

Gents:—Having been appointed by the late Board of Supervisors at their January session to purchase the fuel for the use of the County Buildings for the ensuing year, we would respectfully report, that we have succeeded only in obtaining one half the amount required. After advertising for bids, we made the necessary contracts to fill out what was needed but owing to the severity of the past winter, with an increased demand for fuel, and rise in prices we were disappointed in not getting more than about one half of what was intended. The price paid was \$3.25 per cord.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles J. Pfaff,
G. Van Schelven,
Committee.
On motion of Mr. Harper the report was adopted.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sanford moved that the Clerk be allowed to purchase a case in which to keep the blanks required for use in his office, the cost of said case not to exceed \$25.00, which was carried. The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Hall. Resolved, that whenever at the close of the annual settlements with the several township and City Treasurers it appears that the amount of taxes returned as delinquent does not materially exceed the amount due to the state for state taxes levied for the year such settlements are made, that then and in such case, the County Treasurer is authorized to remit and pay over to each township or City the amount of delinquent taxes returned in excess of the amount of State and County taxes due from such township or city; provided that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to drain taxes. Mr. Harper moved the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Kelly moved that it be referred to the Com. on Finance, said Com. to report on the same at this session of the Board, which was carried. Mr. Diekema, Chairman of Com. on Claims and accounts presented report on balance of Claims. On motion of Mr. Thayer the bills for the expenses incurred in the sickness and burial of the Vandenburg children were referred back to the Board of Health of the City of Holland for proper certification.

Mr. Schaddelee, Chairman of Committee on Equalization presented a partial report of said Committee, the adoption of which on motion of Mr. Kay, was made special order for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Harper moved that the Board adjourn till to-morrow morning at the hour of 9 o'clock, which was not carried. On motion of Mr. Sanford the claim of \$100.00 presented by Patterson & McHugh for services as attorneys, rendered in the Dougherty case was allowed at \$50.00. Yeas—Sehler, Cleveland, Safford, Sanford, Saul, Diekema, Avery, Thayer, Harper, Kay, Pelton and Kelly—12. Nays—Messrs. Kronmeyer, Schaddelee and VanLoo—3. On motion of Mr. Hall the Account of Dr. Smart was rejected by the following vote. Yeas—Hall, Sehler, Cleveland, Kronmeyer, Safford, Sanford, Saul, Schaddelee, Diekema, Avery, Thayer, Kay, Pelton, Kelly, and VanLoo—15. Nays None. On motion of Mr. Sanford the account and claims presented to this Board for allowance were allowed as reported by the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Yeas—Brown, Hall, Sehler, Cleveland, Kronmeyer, Safford, Sanford, Saul, Diekema, Schaddelee, Avery, Thayer, Kay, Pelton, Kelly, and VanLoo—16.

Nays—0.
On motion of Mr. Safford Board adjourned till to-morrow morning at the hour of nine o'clock.

CORNELIUS VAN LOO,
GEORGE D. TURNER,
Chairman.
Clerk.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY JUNE 16.

Boaad met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Chairman Van Loo.

Roll called, members all present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved. The special order for this hour being the report of the committee on Equalization, Mr. Schaddelee, the chairman of said committee, submitted the following:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Ottawa county:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Equalization having carefully compared and considered the assessment rolls presented by the Supervisors of the respective towns and cities of the county, submit the following report:

SUPPLEMENT TO HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Holland, Mich., June 25.

Gottings.

THE Winchester Armory, New Haven, Conn. declined an order for 50,000,000 cartridges from Turkey until satisfactory security should be offered.

RUSSIAN immigrants in Minnesota escaped the trouble of coal famine by burning prairie hay in their air-tight, old country, brick-lined stoves.

It is asserted that Krupp cannot meet his big gun orders, viz: Roumania, 100; Greece, 700; Sweden, 50; Holland, 120; Italy, 400. Such are Europe's peace prospects.

CLARA Folz, the San Francisco women lawyer, being told by the opposing counsel in court that a woman's proper place was at home raising children retorted: "A woman had better be engaged in almost any business than raising such men as you are, sir."

THERE is now building in Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, a locomotive designed to be the fastest in the world, and intended to do 80 miles an hour without taking in water. It will be taken to Europe, and tested on the railroads of England and the Continent.

JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Hats and Caps,

At the store of

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

The finest line of NECKTIES ever brought to Holland.

DRESS GOODS,
CASHMERES,
DELAINE,
GINGHAMS,
CALICOES,
TABLE LINEN,

HANDKERCHIEFS

From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

Embroidery, Laces, Yarns,

HOSIERY, ETC.

Also a Full Line of

Fresh Groceries

ALWAYS ON HAND.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, March 25th, 1881.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

E. HEROLD.

CLOSING OUT

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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

Ladies' & Gents' Buckled & Buttoned Shoes

Boys' and Young Men's SPRING SUITS of CLOTHING

Will also be closed out to make room for a large new stock, very cheap.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

Also, Straw Hats of every description will be closed out at cost.

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

—AT—

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

201 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A regular graduate of medicine, longer located in Chicago than any other specialist. Over 20 years successful practice. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, and all Urinary Diseases, (Kidneys or Bladder), Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, cured Safely, Privately. Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility, resulting from Self-Abuse, Sexual Excesses or over brain work, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, confusion of ideas and Impotency, rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail FREE. Guide to Health, 2 stamps. Medicines sent by mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Incurable cases not undertaken. Special attention to Diseases of Women. Reliable Female Pills, \$5 a box. MARRIAGE GUIDE, 275 pages, a hundred pen pictures. Who should marry; Who not; Reasons why; Physical life of man and woman; How to be happy in the married relation. The married and those contemplating marriage, should read and preserve it for reference. Price, 50 cts, in Postage Stamps or Currency.

A. G. OLIN, M. D.,
201 South Clark St., Chicago.

82 EIGHTH STREET 82

M. Huizenga & Co.,

Dealers in

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,

And all kinds of Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Call and see the MICA LAMP CHIMNEY which never breaks.

We always have on hand a stock of

FLOUR and FEED,
Corn, Oats, Etc.

A full line of PROVISIONS, as Cheap as at any other place.

We have a full line of Teas, from 25 cents per pound and upward.

We sell Glassware Sets at 40 cents and upwards.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Don't Forget the Place.

M. HUIZENGA & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 2, 1881. 13-3m

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 STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL
MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1y

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. WE HAVE ALSO A SURE CURE FOR TAPE WORM. Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

11 Ann St. New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 4566.

8-1y

JOHN PENNOYER,

First Deputy Sheriff of Ottawa Co.

OFFICE WITH T. J. AKELEY.

Washington St., Grand Haven, Mich.
11-2mo.



Cathartic Pills

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

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

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Watches. Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Case \$5. Imitation gold \$6. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. THOMPSON & CO., 132 Nassau St. New York.

1-1y

GO TO THE "HOLLAND CITY NEWS" OFFICE FOR LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, CARDS, AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING.

Notings.

THE weather is fine.

GET ready for the circus next Monday.

MORE pleasure parties are coming from Grand Rapids.

THE finest hardwood in the Chicago market is cut in the Grand Traverse region.

MARINUS VAN PUTTEN (blind) arrived home from the Lansing Institute, on his yearly vacation on Wednesday night.

MR. J. G. Haverkate arrived home from Illinois on Saturday morning last with ten horses, and Mr. Scholten, of Overysel, with four.

ONE of wildest squalls imaginable passed over here on Saturday evening last. The wind blew a gale for a few minutes and the rain came down in torrents.

THE Methodists adjourned their evening services last Sabbath to Hope Church in honor of the Baccalaureate of Hope College, by Professor Scott. This is really catholic.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hans Anderson, who will supply the pleasure-seekers with a fine opportunity at the harbor of Black Lake on the Fourth of July.

ALTHOUGH June cannot be called a wet month, it is by no means a dry month, and as a general thing quite cool. Early on Wednesday morning a slight frost was perceptible in a few low spots, but no damage is reported.

MR. H. Stocking died very suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence in Drenthe, on yesterday (Friday) morning. He reached the age of 71 years, was one of our earliest settlers, and we believe he was the first blacksmith in this Colony.

A YOUNG man by the name of Wm. Birds, fell from the watertank at the Chicago depot, on Monday last, and dislocated his ankle and bruised it severely. He was taken to Dr. Van Putten's office where he was patched up, and is now almost as well as ever.

IN our supplement, this week, our readers will find a new advertisement of Mr. E. J. Harrington, out of which they will learn that he is, according to custom, selling off most of his stock at cost, to make room for a new large stock. Now is your chance for bargains.

COLUMBIA Fire Co. had their apparatus out on Friday night last, for drilling not alone, but to test a well and their apparatus. This is very good and ought to be done more frequently. Our firemen ought to receive the moral support of the people, instead of ridicule, and thus be encouraged to become more and more efficient.

THE Holland Manufacturing Company effected a temporary organization on Monday evening last. Mr. J. Roost was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. H. D. Post temporary sec'y. Directors—J. Roost, J. R. Kleyn, J. Kuite, H. D. Post, and H. Walsh. While more stock was subscribed than the \$10,000 wanted, the capital is now placed at \$11,000, and the first article they are going to manufacture will be a new patent wind mill.

FOX & Ward's Minstrel troupe gave an entertainment on Monday evening last, which was but poorly attended. We should judge that Commencement week was a poor time for traveling showmen to expect large audiences. In all their specialties, however, they were particularly good, and far above the average. But it was evident that many young folks were saving their money for the large circus which will be here on Monday next.

MR. Elias De Spelder, is home on a vacation from Ann Arbor. Mr. De Spelder is a post graduate of Hope College, has one more term of medical studies to go through, after which he will be the first one from this city who has finished all the preliminary studies before assuming the title of "Doctor in Medicine." It is pleasant to note that thoroughness in studies is being more eagerly looked for and more diligently finished in this country than twenty or thirty years ago.

CHILDREN'S Day was a happy time to the children in the Methodist Sunday School,—and to the parents as well. Nearly, or quite as many went away as could get in the church. The room was beautifully decorated, with the choicest flowers, in three mounds, bouquette, festoons and crosses,—arranged with the best of taste. The program used was "Welcome Summer," by Rev. W. C. Wilboz. "Rain, Flower, Birds and Fruits,"—based on the song of Solomon 2: 11-13. All did their part well. The address by the pastor, showed 113 institutions of learning in that church, that 1348 poor students had been helped to an education by their children's fund, in the last 14 years; and that 10 of these were in foreign mission fields. It aided last year 205 poor students. This money is generally furnished as a loan. Their Educational Board had disbursed \$174,341, since 1893.

WHEAT is ripening fast.

THE lake perch have got back at the harbor again.

ALDERMAN J. Kramer left Amsterdam, Netherlands, on Monday last, on his homeward trip.

THE Lyceum Hall Association have decided to fix up the basement of the hall for a dressing room for actors.

OUR thanks are due Mr. Alverson for a box of very fine strawberries, of the kind called New Richmond, which are of a peculiar delicious flavor.

THE Third Reformed Church Sabbath School indulged in a picnic on Thursday. They had beautiful weather, and the attendance was very large.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, June 22nd, 1881, by Rev. D. Broek, Mr. Peter Boot to Miss Bessie Van der Veere. Our choicest wishes go with the happy couple.

NAVIGATION is picking up. Quite a number of vessels were in port this week, and quite a number used our harbor again for refuge from the heavy weather from the north.

DURING the races at Grand Rapids, this week, we noticed that a great many of the sporting fraternity made it their headquarters at Kortlander & Grady, wholesale liquor dealers.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 23, 1881: Ida Simonds, Miss Ida J. Ackley, Mrs. Fannie Cowell, Simon Lievense.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A FARMER by the name of Shoemaker, has taken the job of work of making and improving the wagon road on the south side of Black Lake from the city down to the harbor. This will eventually make the finest drive in the State.

GREAT preparations are being made at Grand Rapids for the German Sangerfest, which will be held on the 22nd day of August. Undoubtedly many of our citizens will go and witness such a gigantic jubilee, as it is nearer to us than any previous one.

OUR thanks are due Mr. J. Borst, the manufacturer of the cheese at Vriesland, for a little cheese. If all the cheese is like our sample, it is no wonder that the "Vriesland Cheese" brings the highest market price, for it is excellent. Many thanks, Mr. Borst!

FROM personal observation and diligent inquiry we come to the conclusion that the growing wheat has recuperated so much during the last five or six weeks that the crop throughout this Colony will be about three-fourths of last year's, and the berry will as large, if not better.

A MAN who gave his name as Edward Kelley, was arrested here on Saturday last, having in his possession a Mackinaw fishing boat, alleged to have been stolen by him at Little Point Sauble. He was taken by Capt. P. Pfanstiel and Mr. Ed. Williams, who handed him over to Marshal Koning, to whom he confessed the deed.

THE student's goal is reached. They are happy. Vacation has come, and Commencement week with all its fuss and bustle is over. On Sunday evening last Prof. Scott delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to a large audience, in Hope Church. It was masterly and eloquent. On Monday afternoon the rhetorical exercises of the Preparatory Department took place at the College Chapel, and everybody seemed better pleased with them than ever before, and the innovation of having it in the afternoon seemed to have had the desired effect. The alumni meetings, we are informed, were very interesting and in some instances important. But the grand finale came off on Wednesday evening. Hope Church was densely packed, by the relatives and friends of the graduates, and by the curious spectator who throng every public place (where it costs no money.) Those students who had orations to make, did very well, particularly so was this case with the Salutatory and the Valedictory. But many with us were disappointed in not receiving an opportunity to hear how well those remaining two could handle themselves on the rostrum after having fooled away so much time with peddling anti-masonic books and with taking printing-work out of the city to the positive material damage of more than one family in this city. Was it to cover up their delinquency? The music for the occasion was under the direction of Mr. Eddy, of Grand Rapids, and Miss Lizzie Cappon of this city. Some fine pieces were rendered, both instrumental and vocal. The master's oration was by Rev. Stephen J. Harmeling, of New Jersey, who has just completed his theological course. It was announced that next year these exercises would take place in the forenoon. This, we presume, will prevent, a too large audience. To those graduates who have faithfully and manfully finished their course, THE NEWS extends its best wishes for their future, and to the students a pleasant vacation.

THE students are all happy now.

STILL they come: Another wedding is drawing nigh.

THE Literary Society boat-ride and picnic will take place to-day (Saturday) June 25th. The boat will leave Harrington's dock at one o'clock.

Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., is at present working seven double teams, and by his special efforts to accommodate his customers has created quite a lively business. He is always ready, both early and late, to answer any special call made for his services.

Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending June 22, 1881.

Pieter Koning and wife to David Gun, W 1/2 S W 1/4, Sec. 1-5-16. \$300.
Pieter Koning to William Rabbers, S 1/2 S W 1/4, Sec. 6-5-13. \$600.
Charles Reinholdt and wife to Anson D. Fessenden Standing pine timber on W 1/2 N E 1/4 and E 1/2 N E 1/4, Sec. 36-7-16. \$160.
Nathan B. Sadler and wife to William N. Soper, E 1/2 N W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 1-5-13. \$1,200.
Geert Keppel and wife to Jan Van Eenennaam, lot 1, blk 2, Village of Zeeland. \$300.
Jan Zwiers and wife to Geert Moeke, N 1/2 N E 1/4, Sec. 25-6-15. \$320.
George M. Miller and wife to Wm. H. Walker, N 1/2 S E 1/4 and S W 1/4 S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 S W 1/4, Sec. 26-7-15. \$2,700.
William H. H. Walker and wife to George T. Doane, N 1/2 S E 1/4 and S W 1/4 S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 S W 1/4, Sec. 26-7-15. \$2,300.
Robert W. Duncan and wife to John Bennett et al S W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 1-5-16. \$60.
John C. Post and wife to John W. Bennett, S W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 1-5-16. \$93.
Jacob R. Ryplog and wife to John J. Ryplog, W 1/2 acres of E 1/2 W 1/4 N E 1/4, Sec. 21-9-13. \$400.
Stephen Monroe et al to Frances A. Hutton, part blk 7 of M. H. & C. and, Grand Haven. \$75.
Jonathan Edwards and wife et al to Cornelius Bos, W 1/2 lot 2, blk 12, M & H add., Grand Haven. \$350.
William Winegar, Assignee to Zenas G. Winsor, part lot 1 and lots 2-3-4 and 5, Sec. 1, Campus add., also lots 1 and 2, city of Grand Haven. \$50.
A. D. Griswold and wife to John Owens, N E 1/4 N W 1/4, Sec. 29-6-15. \$300.
John Busby and wife to Julia Mulligan, part N W 1/4, Sec. 29-8-16. \$625.
John Mulligan and wife to John Busby, W 1/2 lot 130, city of Grand Haven. \$50.
John Mulligan and wife to John Busby, westerly 34 ft. of lot 108, Grand Haven. \$400.
John S. Wells and wife to John Jackson, Jr., part N W 1/4, Sec. 15-5-13. \$700.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

SINCE the City of Milwaukee has been on the route between this port and the Cream City the passenger traffic has increased in a remarkable degree and bids fair to become one of the most popular routes for summer travel.

FRIDAY, the 24th, promises to be the gala day of the year. Robbins & Colvins circus is to show here on that day and the Freemasons are going to celebrate the festival of St. John, by processions, picnic and speeches, and banquet and ball in the evening. Extensive preparations have already been made to decorate the city, and more so as there is no probability of any great celebration of the 4th of July at present.

THE Government is trying a new experiment on the north side of the river, by trying to keep the sand from blowing over the hills by means of board fences. Looking at it from this side a person is astonished to see a high board fence stretching along the summit of the sand hills and through the woods. But this is only the advanced line. In going over the hills he will see a number of fences running in different directions, apparently dividing the sand flats into blocks and lots. Whether this work will be successful in stopping the sand from blowing seems to be somewhat questionable; however, time will soon tell whether the money has been thrown away or result in some permanent benefit.

WEDNESDAY morning another attempt was made to hang Voskamp, now in jail to await his trial for the murder of Cady. About 2 o'clock a knock was heard at the jail door, which was answered by deputy sheriff Murray. Sheriff Vaupel was absent. On opening the door some men rushed in, overpowered Murray, took the keys from him and opened the jail. Being unable to find Voskamp's cell, Murray, who was under guard, was forced into the jail also, to show where Voskamp was kept. During this time the servant girl had escaped and ran for the engine house and roused the engineer, who gave an alarm on the fire bell. Mrs. Vaupel was then alone in the house with the gang, who in their hurry had left the keys in the outer door of the jail, and Mrs. Vaupel perceiving this, with rare presence of mind, shut the door and locked it, thus catching six of the would-be hangmen, and secreted the key. The gang then tried to break the door open with a cold chisel and hammer, which they brought along, and would have probably succeeded had it not been for the opportune arrival of Marshal Woltman, who boldly entered the jail and after a short tussle drove the parties into the city lock-up, where they were secured. Complaints were made before Justice Pagelson, who held the parties for examination on July 6th next, under bail of \$2,000 each, which was furnished during the day. The names of the prisoners are Dr. Wm. Clark, Geo. Baerman, Rufus Miller, Dennis Spencer, Burt Coe, and Bradford Velsey. Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Vaupel for her courage and presence of mind in locking the jail door, thus trapping the whole gang and preventing a crime which would have been a lasting stain on Ottawa County.

Our Big Bargains have Arrived.

Having just arrived home from my second trip this season to New York where I received some great bargains from

AUCTION & SEVERAL JOB LOTS.

We offer during the next 30 days a reduction of fully 25 per cent on

Wraps, Havelocks, Dolmans, Walking Jackets,

French and English and German Dress Goods and primary other goods too numerous to mention.

We guarantee to show customers DRY GOODS of every description cheaper than ever before known to the trade.

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Open every evening with 4 Electric Lights, making our store in the evening as light as day. Exclusive Agency of the celebrated perfect fitting Domestic Paper Fashions. Any person buying material amounting to \$3 or upward, will receive a pattern free of charge.

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



Is the only sure cure for the destruction of the Pin Worm, and it also takes the Stomach and Tape Worm. No physic is necessary. Price, only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

STEKETEE'S

Neuralgia Drops,

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

NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

Dealer in



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, etc., etc. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 4C-v

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

—AND—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.
HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN,

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

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON

WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN,
Holland, Mich.

14-4f

A fine assortment of all kinds of

DRESS GOODS.

—A full line of—

SHAWLS,

A large assortment of

SILKS

AND

RIBBONS.

A full line of Hosiery, Skirts and a nice assortment of white shirts, etc.

—A full line of—

BOOTS and SHOES

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

Eastern Salt at Bottom Prices.

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

GROCERIES

Always on hand at

P. & A. STEKETEE.
H. LAND, May 18th, 1881.

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

OLD TESTAMENT.

In Genesis the world began;
'Twas then that God created man.

In Exodus the law was given,
As Israel's guide from earth to heaven.

Leviticus, from Levi's name,
The tribe from which the priesthood came.

Then Numbers tells us the way—
What God would have us do and say.

Deuteronomy, which means "twice told,"
The truth, once learned, must ne'er grow old.

Then Joshua came, in Moses' place,
When Law had failed, God brought in Grace.

He next by Judges Israel ruled;
His love toward them never cooled.

And then, the story sweet of Ruth,
Forebodings very precious truth.

In Samuel First we read of Saul—
The people's King—his rise and fall.

In Second Samuel then we hear
Of David—man to God, so dear.

In First of Kings the glory filled
The temple Solomon did build.

And Second Kings records the lives
Of prophets, Kings, their sons and wives.

In First of Chronicles we're shown
The house of David and his throne.

And Second Chronicles records
King Solomon's good deeds and words.

Then Ezra builds God's house again
Which had for long in ruins lain.

And Nehemiah builds the wall
Round Judah's city, great and tall.

Then Esther, Jewish maid and wife,
Raised up to save her people's life.

And Job—his patience sorely tried—
At last God's dealings justified.

Then come the Psalms, whose sacred page
Is full of truth for every age.

The Proverbs, which the wise man spake,
For all who will their teachings take.

Ecclesiastes show how vain
The very best of earthly gain.

The Song, how much we need to prize
The treasure set above the skies.

Isaiah, first of prophets, who
Foretells the future of the Jew.

Then Jeremiah, scorned by foes,
Yet weeps for faithless Israel's woes.

The Lamentations tell, in part,
The sadness of this prophet's heart.

Ezekiel tells, in mystic story,
Departing and returning glory.

Then Daniel, from the lion's den,
By power Divine, is raised again.

Hosea shows the Father's heart
So grieved for sin on Ephraim's part.

And Joel tells of judgment near;
The wicked nations quake and fear.

Then Amos, from the herdmen sent,
Calls backward sinners to repent.

In Obadiah, Edom's fall
Contains a warning word to all.

Jonah, though prophet of the Lord,
Yet fled to Tarshish from His word.

Then Micah sings in sweetest lays
The glory of millennial days.

And Nahum tells the fear and gloom
Of Ninevah and of her doom.

Habakkuk—though the fig tree fall,
His faith and trust in God prevail.

Then Zephaniah tells of grace,
And love that comes in judgment's place.

And Hagai in the latter days
Repeats: "Consider well your ways."

In Zechariah's wondrous book
We find eight visions, if we look.

Then Malachi, the last of all,
Speaks sadly still of Israel's fall.

—E. J. Carr, in *The Christian*.

INDIAN ROBBERS.

Robbery on the largest scale ever known was carried on once in India under the system known as Thuggee. This was the most extraordinary system of crime the world has ever seen. Its operations extended over thousands of miles of country. Its victims would have populated many a small kingdom. It carried on crime under religious sanctions and with religious ceremonies, made theft holy and murder sacred. It killed in a cold-blooded, ruthless, wholesale way. It held human life as of no account. It had no respect for weakness, age or innocence. When a company of travelers—against whom its operations were chiefly directed—had come within its coil, it allowed none to escape. It slew all—the father and mother, the grandaunt and the babe in arms; man, woman and child. It used no baleful drugs, no deadly weapon. It dealt out destruction by the simplest of all means—a handkerchief. Though the confederation numbered thousands of members, it carried on its work of robbery and slaughter undetected, if not unsuspected, for years, even under British rule.

Gang-robbery with violence was also very prevalent in India when it was first conquered, and also for some time after. This is known in India as Dacoitee, and in many parts of the country all robbers and thieves were once called Dacoits. Dacoitee is of two kinds. The first is the attack on a shop, warehouse or private dwelling. This is not the same as burglary; for whereas the burglar enters secretly, and only resorts to force in the last extremity, the Dacoitee is an open attack by an armed body of men. The place is carried by open assault. If a closed door bars the way it is simply burst open. The robbers are well armed, carrying swords and iron-shod clubs, and sometimes even matchlocks; and resistance tends to wounds and deaths. This flagrant and open breach of the law has been suppressed in great measure, though not altogether.

The attack is generally made on the house of a rich banker or the shop of a jeweler in some small town where the police force is not very strong, or on the house of a rich zemindar (landowner) of a village. One case of the latter kind, which occurred in a village at the time when I was encamped not far from it, was managed thus. The zemindar was reported to have a large sum of money buried in the house—a common way of keeping it in India, the house being built in the usual Eastern fashion—

namely, round a central court-yard. The lower story was simply an open corridor or cloister, and was used for domestic offices and the stabling of cows and horses, and had no windows on the outside. To its full height there was nothing but a smooth surface of wall. The upper story, the dwelling-place proper, had windows on the outside; but these, as usual, were very small, and high up. When the massive gates were closed of an evening the house was, in fact, a fortification, with the household for a garrison, and entry was almost impossible.

The old zemindar and his two sons were seated in the gateway enjoying the cool evening air. Their two or three men-servants were busied about the house, inside and outside. It was just getting dusk when there was heard on the road, which passed through the village the usual cry of pilgrims proceeding to some sacred shrine: "Bom bom Mahadeo" (Great, great is Mahadeo), and "Gunga mai ki jye" (Victory to Mother Ganga). And now the first pilgrim of the company came in sight. There was nothing suspicious in his appearance. He looked a simple pilgrim, and was barefooted; in one hand he carried his shoes; with the other he steadied the long bamboo pole which rested on one shoulder, and from each end of which hung the wicker-work baskets which hold the bottles, or rather flasks, in which water is carried from the sacred rivers to some far-distant shrine. He stopped in front of the old zemindar. "How far is it, father, to the next good well by the roadside? for there we mean to rest for the night."

"Two miles, my son," replied the old man.

"The water in the well is good?"

"It is."

"And the grove near it is a good one to sleep in?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps there is a *bunya's* (grain-dealer's) shop near it where we could get some flour?"

"No; there is not."

"Then how far is the next well and resting-place?"

"Two miles more."

"And is the water in that well good?"

"Thou asketh many questions," said the old man.

But the purpose of the questioning had been gained; the seeming pilgrim had been moving in single file; it had given them time to come up and form a group.

Some of them had put down their poles and baskets, as if to rest themselves. But now the baskets were slipped on the staves taken in hand and a rust made on the old man and his sons and servants, who were soon overpowered, and the robbers in possession of the house, while some kept guard outside. They carried no arms, so as to avoid suspicion after the robbery as well as before it. But a heavy "male" bamboo club is a formidable weapon. Torture was soon applied to the old man to make him reveal where his treasure was buried.

Two little grandchildren, a boy and a girl, were seized, and the heavy clubs held over their heads with a threat of dashing their brains out if the old man did not confess speedily. He did so. The rupees were dug up and distributed among the band, whereupon the robbers moved off and kept together until they got clear of the village, when they separated, going across country singly or by twos and threes, and by the time the police arrived from the nearest station they had a good two hours' start.

The second kind of Dacoitee is robbery on the highway. Here the gang of robbers attack a party of travelers, rob carts conveying goods, and sometimes stop and plunder the mail cart.

A trader was going from one town to another with a good deal of money and some valuable goods. He had with him two carts and two servants. As he was moving along a frequented highway, he deemed himself safe from all danger.

But one evening, in a somewhat infrequented spot, a gang of robbers, looking like travelers, suddenly set on him and his servants, overpowered them, gagged and bound them, and then, taking them off the road, left them in a piece of scrub, where it was not likely they would be discovered until next morning.

One of the robbers then dressed himself in the trader's clothes—almost every occupation in India has a special dress—and assumed his part. The two others acted as his servants. They got into another and more-frequented road, along which police stations were established at short intervals. Going up to the first, the sham trader represented that he was most anxious to push on that night; that he had a good deal of valuable property with him; that he thought some robbers had got wind of this, and asked that he might have a policeman to escort him from one station to another.

And so the police actually escorted the robbers with their booty to a large town at some distance off, reaching which they soon disposed of the carts and all their contents.

Cattle-lifting is a form of robbery very prevalent in some parts of India, more especially in the neighborhood of woods and forests, into which the stolen cattle can be driven. It prevails in the country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, as the forest tract at the foot of the Himalaya affords the needful hiding-ground. A pair of stolen bullocks will be driven to this forest from the village where they were lifted, twenty-five or thirty miles off, in the course of the night.

The ordinary forms of robbery, simple theft from the house or person, done secretly and not openly, and where craft takes the place of force, are of course the most common. Here everything depends on quickness of movement and sleight-of-hand, in both of which the Indian thief has attained great perfection. Then he is accustomed to go barefoot. His tread is habitually light. His limbs are naturally supple, and are

made more so by the use of unguents, which enable him to roll himself up into a marvelously small space.

The delicious coolness of the night has succeeded the fierce heat of a day in May. The moonlight makes a mimic day; but how soft is its light, however bright, compared with the sunlight of a few hours before! A party of travelers, having cooked and eaten their frugal meal, have now spread their carpets and quilts on the ground in the mango grove, and laid themselves down to sleep. All is now silent, save when the jackals rend the air with their horrid cries. A jackal gives a yelp on one side of the grove; another answers with a howl from the other side. These are not jackals, but confederate thieves, one of whom enters the grove at the end farthest from where the sleeping travelers lie. On his stomach he steals quietly along from one tree to another. Some leaves rustle; a traveler calls out; whereupon the stealthy one coils himself into a heap and lies dead still, and will so lie for half an hour or more, if necessary.

A "jackal" howls quite near the grove, as if it had just crossed it and rustled the leaves. The thief drags himself along the ground again. At length he reaches the head of the sleeping row of travelers. He passes his hand quietly under the pillows. This fat man is the rich man of the party; that bundle which he uses for a pillow probably contains something valuable. The dusky thief removes it gently without waking the snoring sleeper. He next makes this other man turn over on his pillow by gentle touches on the face; and, having got what he wanted, creeps gently away. One of the extemporized jackals gives a bark here, the other a short howl there; and the two thieves meet and decamp together.

When out for the night, the thieves strip themselves of all their clothing except a short, tight loin-cloth, and smear themselves with oil, so as to be able to slip out of the grasp of any one seizing them. They seldom carry arms, in the ordinary sense, but strap a couple of light spear-heads to each forearm, with the points projecting beyond the elbows, with a backward stroke of which they can give a severe if not deadly wound to any one trying to seize them. Generally, however, they carry a small, sharp knife.

The houses of many of even the well-to-do natives have mud walls only, through which the thieves dig a hole to effect an entry. This requires long, quiet, and patient work. A great number of the Indian stories about robbers turn on this mode of proceeding; how one woman alone in the house with her children waited quietly until the thief put his head through the hole, and killed him with a blow of an ax; how another waited with a rope in her hand, and the thief this time putting his heels in first, she tied his ankles quickly together and took him prisoner; but when the neighbors appeared they found only a headless trunk.

English people in India are seldom robbed, though for half the year the doors of the bungalows in which they live are left wide open, for the sake of coolness, all night long. The chief reason is that the articles in the house are so different from those in use among the natives themselves that the attempt to dispose of them would at once attract suspicion. A thief in India trying to sell a spoon or fork would be like an English thief trying to dispose of an altar-cloth or rare gem. Another reason is, that every household keeps a *chokedar* or private watchman, though it is not the personal prowess or vigilance of this often very aged man that protects you—he himself being a thief by caste or profession, and his salary forming the blackmail you pay the confraternity. Dogs are also a source of protection. The native thief with his bare legs is especially afraid of them. A good many robberies, however, take place when people are marching about the country during the cold weather. It is so easy to enter a tent, either by creeping under the canvas or by making a slit in it; and this reminds me of a case in which one of those thieves showed a great knowledge of psychology. A lady and her husband were asleep in their tent; the lady was disturbed by a noise, and saw by the light of the lamp, which hung from the tent-pole, that a thief was gliding about making up a bundle of things that he thought would suit him. This bundle he had placed on a table which stood not far from the bed. As he glided up to the table to add another article to the mass, his eyes and those of the lady met. She had half opened her mouth, in order to scream and awaken her husband, when the man made one long step to the side of the bed and simply made a pass with his hand over the lady's face. She was at once paralyzed for several minutes; the man kept his eyes fixed on hers while he gathered up his bundle of things; then, just as the long-delayed scream burst from her lips, he dived under the curtain of the tent and disappeared.

Taste.

An expensively furnished room is not always attractive. A lady of refined instinct and training, by means of a few cheap but of their kind good pictures, book engravings, cartoons, and such like, a bundle of strips and straws, some pretty Japanese or Chinese decorations, the judicious appliance and arrangement of such pretty things as artistic taste will suggest—will do more toward making a little parlor charming, homelike and artistic than thousands of dollars spent on vulgar and inartistic arrangement.

The good times and public improvements have caused much activity in real estate in Newcastle, Henry county, and several additions to the town have been made, and lots sold to those who will build houses.

Even Burglars Are Rushed.

"Why," he replied to a cop, "I never saw so much push and rush in Detroit since the war, and I presume it is so all over the country. The boom even extends to my profession, which you are aware is that of burglary. I haven't been so rushed in ten years. I have advertised in a dozen papers for a 'pal,' but can't get one at any price. Third-class men, only fit to put up ladders, hold lighted candles, pound with a sledge, and swear an alibi, are getting their own prices this year. The two I had struck for \$7 a day apiece, and I had to pay it or let my business go to ruin. You have no idea of the number of chances we have had for 'jobs' this year, and the season is promising all that any burglar could ask for. I am so unshed that I hardly know which way to turn first."

"Anything very big on hand?"

"Oh! a dozen of 'em. I ought to go up Woodward avenue to-night and rob a house where two back windows have been left up for a whole week, but I may not get around to it because one of my pals is dead drunk in his room upstairs. Then there's a splendid show down Fort street. Two of the back doors won't lock, some of the chamber windows are unfurnished, and there's half a cord of silverware piled up in one room. Duty tells me that I ought to take it in right away, but something may prevent. Dear me, but I wish I could live at least three first-class burglars for the next six weeks. I've got a special lay for them."

"Anything startling?"

"Well, no. There's a bank in Toledo we could get at very handy, a jeweler over in Chicago who aches to be robbed, and I know of a farmer out here a few miles who has \$3,000 in gold in the house. If I had two good men I could gather in at least \$50,000 within the next ten days; but this boom has taken me all aback. I need two full sets of burglar tools right off, but my blacksmith is rushed with other work, and must delay me. I went yesterday to see about wigs and whisks, and found a dozen orders ahead of me."

"It's unfortunate."

"Well, I should say so! It just makes my heart ache to know that scores of back doors are unlocked, hundreds of windows left open, heaps of silver and jewelry left kicking around, and here I am so fixed that I can't half push business. I'm nervous and uneasy, but I can't mend matters as I see. If you happen to come across a first-class hall-thief and a pair of professional cracksmen, I wish you'd send 'em to me. I'll guarantee the very highest wages and steady employment for the season."

Detroit Free Press.

The Leslie Assignment.

When the final proceeding in the matter of the Frank Leslie assignment was taken, an order was entered acquitting Mr. Isaac W. England, the assignee, from all further obligation to the trust, and discharging and releasing the bondsmen who had become his sureties in the sum of \$100,000, and canceling their bond.

The case has been a remarkable one, and probably stands unparalleled in the judicial history of New York. It is peculiar in that it probably is the only instance on record where an assigned estate, instead of being sold in accordance with the provisions of the assignment, has been carried on by the assignee in the interest of the creditors for a period of nearly four years. The experiment was a hazardous one, but in this case it seems to have been attended with the best results.

The estate, at the time it came into the possession of the assignee, was inventoried at \$75,000, and was encumbered by debts amounting to about \$400,000. In less than four years the assignee compromised with, and obtained releases from, all the creditors, and turned over to the executrix of Mr. Frank Leslie, who had meantime died, an estate worth certainly not less than half a million dollars.

Though several millions of dollars passed through Mr. England's hands during his assigneeship, his accounts were passed without the challenge of a dollar.

In these days, when so much has to be published about delinquent trustees and estates absorbed in the process of administration, it is gratifying to find so conspicuous an illustration of a trust faithfully and wisely administered.

A Novel or a Play—Ready Made.

The fast son of a Hungarian merchant, having found himself in a hospital during the Italian war in 1859, just as the enemy was coming up, put on the clothes of a Spanish count, who had died in the next bed, and thereby put himself in possession of the dead man's cash, papers and name. He set up as a man of fashion, in St. Petersburg, and after several years, married the daughter of a Russian Admiral. Some months afterwards he took her on a visit to "his castles in Spain," but necessarily went no further than Hamburg, whence he wrote to his father-in-law that he was a humbug and was out of funds. The admiral at once set out for Hamburg, but on his arrival, found his son-in-law dead from smallpox. He, however, discovered his identity just in time to learn, from an advertisement, that his deceased son-in-law must appear and claim a large inheritance left him by his uncle, otherwise it would be distributed among other relatives. The Russian Admiral, at first disposed to denounce and renounce his son-in-law as an imposter, is now trying to get possession of the estate for his daughter and her son, who was born about the time of the death of the "Spanish count."

People speak carelessly of "bloated aristocracy," as if an aristocrat is always obese. That is wrong. Some of the aristocracy of to-day is mighty thin.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer



A SAFE AND SURE
REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Cramps,
Cholera,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery,
Sprains
AND
Bruises,
Burns
AND
Scalds,
Toothache
AND
Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Complaints, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

Manufactured by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerves and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what I give it the credit.

Most grateful,
J. P. WATSON,
Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

The Traveler who wisely Provides against the contingency of illness by taking with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has occasion to congratulate himself on his foresight when he sees others, who have neglected to do so, suffering from some one of the maladies for which it is a remedy and preventive. Among these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism, diseases often attendant upon a change of climate or unwonted diet.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Card Collectors!

1st. Buy seven bars DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail YOU FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South Fourth St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE A stock of Hardware, Tinware, and Agricultural Implements, together with Store, Building and Two Lots; best corner in town for business. A splendid opening for any one wanting to engage in this line of business, as there is a good trade established. Reason for selling: falling health. For particulars address: B. G. SWEET, Walnut, Crawford County, Kansas.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

THE white of an egg into which a piece of alum about the size of a walnut has been stewed until it forms a jelly is a fine remedy for sprains. It should be laid over the sprain on a piece of lint and changed as often as it becomes dry.

A MEDICAL journal gives the following simple remedy for relieving hicough: "Inflate the lungs as fully as possible and thus press firmly on the agitated diaphragm. In a few seconds the spasmodic action of the muscles will cease."

A STANDING antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

The cure for night sweats depends entirely on the cause. Malaria gives rise to it, and then the cure is quinine and arsenic. Debility may cause them. In that case tonics and good, nutritious food should be used. Consumption causes it, and the cure is sulphuric acid, ten to twenty drops in water, an hour after meals. Oxide of zinc and hydrocyanic extract pills, and, above all, atropia sulphate, one-two hundredths of one grain to begin with. This must be taken with great care. Dr. Nairn, of London, says he sponges the body with tincture of belladonna, but the drug is too powerful to be used by any one but a physician.

MILK, says Dr. J. H. Hanaford, contains all of the elements needed to sustain life in the young, and is one of the simplest in use—wholesome, if it is pure. Its purity depends on the health of the producer, and that largely on the quality of the food eaten. If at first pure, it may become otherwise by carelessness. To keep it in tins, made of lead and arsenic, if it becomes sour, especially, is to endanger the life of the family. If uncovered or in any way exposed to fresh paint, or to filth or poison in any form, it soon becomes affected by absorption, since water and all liquids containing it are grand purifiers of the air, these impurities being retained in the liquids. Never keep milk in a newly-painted pantry—only water, and that to be thrown out.

CORN silk is said to be an efficient and powerful remedy for dropsy, bladder troubles and diseases of the kidneys. The Louisville Medical News gives an account of the medical properties of corn silk, and the cures that have been effected by its use. The way to use it is to take two double-handfuls of fresh corn silk and boil in two gallons of water until but one gallon remains. Add sugar to make a sirup. Drink a tumbler of this thrice daily, and it will relieve dropsy by increasing the flow of the urine most enormously. Other diseases of the bladder and kidneys are benefited by the remedy, which is prompt, efficient and grateful to the stomach. The treatment can be continued for months without danger or inconvenience.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.]

WE NOTICE the following in an exchange: Mr. G. B. Haver, foreman N. Y. & N. H. S. B. Co., suffered for eight days with terrible pain in the back, almost to distraction, until he heard of and used St. Jacobs Oil, one bottle of which cured him completely.

Railway Dangerous.

Blindness to danger produced by living among it with impunity seems almost universal. We believe that the best authorities recommend that night watchmen in big buildings should be frequently changed, because when a man has made a certain round every night for years, or even months, and has never found a fire or a thief, he becomes quite blind to either of these should he chance to meet them later on. See how this blindness would tell in the case of a driver of an express train. He has, perhaps, to make a journey of one hundred miles, and stop, perhaps, three times, but has to pass thirty, forty, or more signals. If the traffic is well regulated he may travel this road for months together without ever finding one of these signals of "danger," but were he to get in a condition of danger-blindness and not look out for these signals the result would probably be that there would be a terrible accident. He must go on assuming that every signal is at danger, though never in his experience has it been found to be so. He must also exercise patient and untiring vigilance in inspecting and testing his engines; trust no one, but see that all is right for himself. At sea fire drill and "man overboard" drill are carried out, and in the military service false alarms of fire or attack are given to exercise the men in vigilance and promptness of action; but on a line of railway this is impossible. Punctuality in the running of the trains is of the first importance, so that when something goes wrong the staff must deal with it, as it were, by instinct, and how well they do it is obvious from the comparatively few accidents that happen. How danger is often warded off by courage and intelligence the general public seldom learn.—Saturday Review.

How Shot Are Made.

A shot-tower is certainly a curious place to the uninitiated visitor, and the process of manufacturing the leaden missiles is most interesting. Of course it is necessary that the shot should fall from a considerable elevation, and the height of many of the towers is over 200 feet. As pure lead will not make perfect globules, it is necessarily "tempered." This "temper" is prepared by the addition of ingredients, of which arsenic is the main property. It is run into bars convenient for use, and with pig-lead hoisted to the top of the tower. Here are two small rooms, one about twelve feet below the other, and each containing two huge kettles, in which the pig-lead and the "temper" are melted. From one or the other of the two

kettles in both rooms—as each room has a separate shaft—streams of shot are constantly flowing. At the bottom of each kettle the molten stuff pours into square pans perforated at one side. These perforations are large or small, according to the size of shot desired, and separate the mass into distinct, delicate, gleaming streams, which in turn, as they come in contact with the atmosphere, separate into perfect globules, or shot, which are cooled in their 200-foot journey and the water into which they fall below.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

EDGAR T. PAGE, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls, that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for a severe case of rheumatism and it cured him as if by magic. He also used it with great success among his horses, in cases of sprains, sores, etc., and it cured every time.

How to Make a Tramp.

Next to spending money that you meant to save there is nothing in the world so easy to do as to make a tramp. Select any personal acquaintance who loses his situation—and there are many such—and when he comes to you to tell you of his troubles, supposing you to be a friend, devote your time entirely to explaining to him the various steps by which he reached his present condition. Tell him you are sorry, if you like, but show him distinctly that you want to get away from him as soon as possible. When next he calls upon you, if in his desperation he forgets his last experience so far as to call, be careful to be very busy and unable to talk with him. Cut him severely if he wants to borrow money and discourage him if he unfolds any new business plan. If men in your own business circle chance to mention him in your presence speak condescendingly about him. Advise your wife not to call at his house, for fear she may lose caste by visiting a bankrupt, and if your children have been in the habit of visiting his family devise a method of dissuading them. If you see him coming along the sidewalk as if he would meet you, look the other way. Do not invite him to any little party such as he has often attended at your house. If the foregoing directions are faithfully followed and your friends act like you, as most of them may be depended upon to do, the chances are that the poor fellow, if he does not soon find employment in the city, will send his wife home to her mother, make some excuse to get out of town in search of a mythical business chance, and then slowly but surely degenerate into a tramp; for what else can he do?—New York Herald.

Toodles Always Kept a Coffin

in his house. Had he lived now he would have kept Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Traveling in Russia.

Dr. Thomas, a dentist of Vienna, was summoned to Kirwin, in Russian Poland, to perform a dental operation upon the Countess Walska. At the border station of Radjwilow he was stopped, required to show his passport and have his baggage searched. His name at once awakened suspicion from its resemblance to that of Thomassen, the infernal-machine man of Bremerhaven; and, when the officials found a mysterious apparatus in his baggage this suspicion became fixed and positive, and the unfortunate dentist narrowly escaped faring roughly. He tried to explain the working of the apparatus, but without much avail; and when he was finally allowed to go on his way a detective accompanied him until he met the servants and carriage of the Countess. The machine, however, had been previously confiscated. Such is traveling in Russia.

HEADACHE, bilious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite, are cured by Kidney-Wort.

Infidel Ingersoll Impaled.

His dexterity in the manipulations of "rose-water imbecilities" and "phantasmal moonshine" and "spectral inanities" does not prohibit our being enabled, with sesquipedalian sagacity and alliterative loquacity and pellucid, polysyllabic perspicacity, to apprehend and appreciate the arrogant audacity and reprehensible rapacity and egregious edacity and volcanic voracity and stupendously ferocious capacity with which in mood irascible, choleric, sulphurous, this plausible prophet and priest of a past paganism preys upon veracity; and the pestiferous and preposterous pertinacity and tedious tenacity and pungent pugnacity, varied by vicious vivacity, with which, in contemptuous contumacity, he meanders in monstrously meddlesome and malignant mendacity.—Rev. S. Henry Bell's Lecture.

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

HAVE YOU Kidney troubles? The case is very far gone that does not yield unto a permanent cure, and in a rapid manner, under the use of DR. HOLMAN'S RENAL OR KIDNEY PAD AND ABSORPTIVE PLASTERS. Have you Rash, Itch, or any species of skin diseases? Why not remove the cause—Blood Poison—by absorption through the use of the only common-sense remedy, DR. HOLMAN'S LIVER AND STOMACH PAD?

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

WHAT is beautiful? Why, Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected. Clear as spring water, delightfully perfumed and will not soil the finest linen fabric—a perfect toilet preparation and absolutely makes the hair grow on bald heads.

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

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

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE IS THE BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS IS the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

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CURES Simply Without MEDICINE by Absorption

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble tentative experiment—no purloined hedge-podge—no some other inventor's idea; it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "PAD" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Spleen.

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This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuncts) such complete and unflinching control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high eulogium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.

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