

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1881

Holland City News: 1880-1889

7-2-1881

Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 21: July 2, 1881

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 21: July 2, 1881" (1881). *Holland City News: 1881*. 27.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1881/27

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1881 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 21.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 489.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

OR PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

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

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taking Effect, Sunday, June 12, 1881.

From Holland to Chicago.			From Chicago to Holland.			
N't Day	Exp.	Mail.	TOWNS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	N't Day
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
10:20	1 55	10 50	...Holland....	3 25	9 40	5 15
10 40	....	11 08	East Saugatuck	3 05	....	5 00
10 55	2 20	11 25	...Richmond...	2 55	9 20	4 45
12 00	2 50	11 55	...Gd. Junction...	2 15	8 45	3 55
12 25	3 05	12 10	...Bangor...	2 00	8 30	3 35
1 50	3 55	1 30	...Benton Harbor...	12 50	7 32	2 10
2 05	4 05	1 45	...St. Joseph...	12 40	7 25	2 00
3 30	4 50	2 50	...New Buffalo...	11 40	6 30	11 55
7 30	7 40	5 50	...Chicago...	9 00	3 40	9 10
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

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

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.			From Grand Rapids to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5 20	9 45	3 25	10 45	1 50	10 10
5 35	9 55	3 35	10 35	1 40	9 55
5 57	10 07	3 52	10 15	...	9 25
6 15	10 15	4 05	10 00	1 12	9 05
6 35	10 30	4 20	9 45	1 00	8 45
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.			From Muskegon to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
7 30	3 25	10 40	4 05	1 35	7 40
6 00	...	11 15	3 35	...	...
...	...	11 30	3 30	...	...
...	...	11 25	3 25	...	...
6 35	4 15	11 45	3 05	12 40	8 40
6 50	4 20	11 50	3 00	12 35	8 35
7 20	4 50	12 30	2 25	12 00	8 00
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	noon	p. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.			From Muskegon to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
9 00	4 05	...	...
10 25	3 30	...	...
11 15	3 35	...	...
12 10	3 05	...	...
1 10	2 25	...	...
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	noon	p. m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.			From Allegan to Holland.		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
10 45	4 00	...	10 45	5 45	...
11 15	4 30	...	10 15	5 10	...
11 35	4 55	...	10 02	4 55	...
12 00	5 10	...	9 48	4 15	...
12 45	5 55	...	9 25	3 30	...
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Dress Makers.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, A. D. Nelson, proprietor.
Located near the City & W. Mich. R. R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth st., Holland,
Michigan. 10-ly

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
THOS. MCMASTER, N. G.
M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of Unity Lodge,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, July
6, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
H. C. MATRAU, W. M.
D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	...	...
Beans, bushel	...	1 25
Butter, lb	...	14
Clover seed, bushel	...	4 00
Eggs, dozen	...	12
Honey, bushel	...	10 00
Hay, ton	...	2 50
Onions, bushel	...	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	...	1 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	...	2 75

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new 12	...	1 14
Corn, shelled bushel	...	...	50
Oats, bushel	...	...	45
Buckwheat, bushel	...	...	1 00
Barley, 100 lbs.	...	...	85
Feed, ton	...	...	21 00
Barley, 100 lbs.	...	...	1 15
Middling, 100 lbs.	...	...	1 30
Flour, bushel	...	...	5 75
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.	...	...	3 50
Rye, bushel	...	...	80
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	...	...	1 05
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	...	...	1 60

Additional Local.

"SAM, you are not honest. Why do
you put all the good peaches on the top of
the measure and the little ones below?"
"Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of
your house marble and de back gate chief-
ly slop bar'l sah."

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the
necessary tools to move, raise or lower
buildings at short notice. He is also pre-
pared to build new dwellings, or repair
old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and
joiner's work. 13-ly

The largest variety of Cigars and To-
baccos, the cheapest and the best, at
15-ly PESSINK'S.

If you want a nice dish of Ice Cream go
to the parlors fitted up for the purpose, at
15-ly E. S. DANGREMOND'S.

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps
of the sure approach of that more terrible disease
Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford
for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and
do nothing for it. We know from experience
that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never
fails. This explains why more than a million
bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup,
and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be-
lieve it. For Lane Back, Side or Chest, use
Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meungs.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to
free yourself of every symptom of these distress-
ing complaints. If you think so, call at our store
and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle
has a printed guarantee on it. Use it if you desire
health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D.
R. Meungs.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh,
Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache. In
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal in-
jector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire
health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D.
R. Meungs.

Grandmother

Used to say: "Boys, if your blood is out
of order try Burdock ten;" and then they
had to dig the Burdock and boil it down
in kettles, making a nasty, smelling de-
coction; now you get all the curative
properties put up in a palatable form in
Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial
size 10 cents.

A large stock of bleached and un-
bleached cottons, and all kinds of dress
goods and trimmings has just arrived at
the store of G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
Ladies are especially invited to call and
inspect. 12-ly

The finest Soda Water, Candies and
Cigars at (15-ly) E. S. DANGREMOND'S.

GEO. Meredith, Jersey City, writes:
"The Spring Blossom you sent me has
had the happiest effect on my daughter;
her headache and depression of spirits
has vanished. She is again able to go to
school, and is as lively as a cricket. I
shall certainly recommend it to all my
friends. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10
cents.

A FULL line of straw hats has just ar-
rived at the store of G. VAN PUTTEN
& SONS, ranging from 5 cents to the
nicest and costliest. 12-ly

Young-Li
"I am very much pleased to hear of your
success in the sale of your Burdock Blood
Bitters. I have been using it for some time
and it has done me much good. I am now
able to do my work as usual. I am very
much obliged to you for the good medicine
you have sent me. I am, Sir, your
very truly, Young-Li."

Messrs. Robbehaert & Bejmeine, have
opened a very handsome Ice Cream Parlor,
in Zeeland, Mich., and they hereby in-
vite all their friends, both old and young,
to come and try their "Ice Cream Parlor."
They are now open and ready to receive
all their friends. 12-ly

Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y.,
writes: "For several years I have suffered
from oft-recurring bilious headaches,
dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my
sex. Since using your Burdock Blood
Bitters I am entirely relieved." Price
\$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

It is important to travelers to know
that special inducements are offered by
the Burlington route. It will pay you to
read their advertisement to be found else-
where in this issue. 15-7m.

LARRIE O'DEE.

Now the Widow McGee
And Larrie O'Dee
Had two little cottages out on the green,
With just enough room for two pig-pens between.
The widow was young and the widow was fair,
With the brightest of eyes and the brownest of
hair;
And it frequently chanced, when she came in the
morn
With the swill for her pig, Larrie came with the
corn,
And some of the ears that he tossed from his hand
In the pen of the widow were certain to land.

One morning, said he:
"Och! Mistress McGee,
It's a washie of good lumber, this runnin' two rigs,
Wid a fancy partition betwene our two pigs!"
"Izade, sure it is!" answered Widow McGee,
With the sweetest of smiles upon Larrie O'Dee,
"And thin it looks kind o' hard-hearted and mane
Kapin' two frindly pigs so exsadingly near
That whinever one grunts thin the other can hear,
And yit keep a cruel partition betwene!"

"Shwate Widow McGee!"
Answered Larrie O'Dee,
"If ye fale in yer heart we are mane to the pigs.
An't we mane to ourselves to be runnin' two rigs?
Och! It made me heart ache when I paped through
the cracks
Of me shanty, lasht March, at yez shwingin' yer
axe,
An' a-bobbin' yer head, an' a-sthompin' yer fate,
Wid yer purty white hands as red as a bate,
A-splittin' yer kindin'-wood out in the shorm.
Whin one little shovte it would kape us both
warm!"

"Now, piggy," said she,
"Larrie's courtin' o' me,
Wid his delicate, tunder allusions to you;
So now yez must tell me jusst what I must do,
For if I'm to say yez, shuir the shwill wid yer
shnoot;
But if I'm to say no, yez must kape yer nose out.
Now, Larrie, for shame! to be brabin' a pig
By a-toesin' a handful of corn in its shwilt!"
"Me darlin', the piggy says yez," answered he,
And that was the courtship of Larrie O'Dee.
—W. W. Frink, in the Independent.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1881.
The Common Council met pursuant to resolution
adopted June 7th, 1881 and was called to order by
the Mayor.
Aldermen present: Ter Vree, Beach, Butkau,
Beukema, Winter, Landaul Kuite, and the Clerk.
Mayor stated the object of the meeting was to
review and consider objections, if any, to the
Special Assessment roll of Fish Street Special
Assessment District.
The City Clerk reported that no objections had
been filed in his office, to the special assessment
roll of Fish Street Special Assessment District,
and that notice had been given two weeks in the
HOLLAND CITY NEWS according to the require-
ments of the law.
By Ald. Beach.
Resolved, That the special assessment roll for
the improving, laying and graveling of Fish
Street Special Assessment District, as reported by
the Board of Assessors, June 7th, A. D. 1881, be
and the same is hereby confirmed.
Which motion prevailed by two thirds of the
Aldermen elect concurring therein by yeas and
nays as follows: Yeas, 7. Nays, None.
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

By intelligence received from the Warner
Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., it ap-
pears that still another comet has just been
discovered by Dr. Gould, Director of the
Cordova Observatory, Argentine Republic,
South America. This comet seems to be
the great comet of 1867, and is located in
the Constellation of the Dove, Right As-
cension 6 hours and Declination South 30
degrees. It is not visible from this lati-
tude and not known yet that it will be,
although it is likely to be as the comet of
1867 was distinctly seen. No apprehen-
sion need be had over the unusual appear-
ance of comets during the present year
as they do not possess the power to work
injury upon the earth or any other planet.

THERE was joy on the farm

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A CARRIAGE at Huntington Heights, Mass., was struck by a train and thrown fifty feet, killing the driver and fatally injuring the occupants. Thomas Garfield, an uncle of the President, was fatally injured at Meadville, Pa., while driving across the railway track in front of a train. His niece was thrown upon the pilot, but escaped with slight injuries. Benjamin W. Delamater, prominent in the insurance circles of New York, an uncle of Schuyler Colfax, died at the age of 87. A family of Bohemian gypsies left Castle Garden for New Jersey in an antique wagon brought from home. They returned next day, stating that they rode thirty-seven miles through hoots and yells, the people stoning them and calling them child-stealers. They will return to Europe by the next steamer.

A FIRE in Treadwell's currying shops at Salem, Mass., inflicted a loss of \$75,000, on which there were policies for \$47,750. The Pennsylvania Road contemplates making its route from Philadelphia to Jersey City a four-track one.

THE New York directory contains 285,477 names, on which an estimate is based of 1,257,554 inhabitants. Silas C. Herring, the noted safe manufacturer, died suddenly at Plainfield N. J. Cardinal McCloskey is cut out of \$800,000 from the estate of Mrs. Caroline Merrill, of New York, by the decision of the Surrogate that the will was executed while laboring under an insane delusion as to her nephew.

MOSES TITCOMB died at Franklin Falls, N. H., a few days ago, aged 80 years. He had been Superintendent of the document-room of the United States Senate for over twenty-five years, and had tended Calhoun and Henry Clay in their last hours. Ben Butler, as the agent of a syndicate, is negotiating with William Sprague and a committee of creditors for the sale of the estate in a lump. A boy, giving the name of Frank A. Fritz, and claiming to be a carriage-trimmer from Columbus, Ohio, killed the proprietor of a coffee-house in Cleveland. No reason is known for the deed save the statement of the lad that he found he had no money with which to pay his check, and was tempted to kill the man at the cashier's desk. At Paterson, N. J., a man named DePorta fatally stabbed the father of the girl who rejected his suit, and made a murderous attack upon Capella, the accepted suitor.

JOHN GYUMBER, the Hungarian who has so greatly puzzled the authorities at the poor-house at Reading, Pa., after absolute silence for 135 days, found voice to express his thanks for a flower which was given him. In the eight-oared race of four miles on the Thames river, near New London, Ct., between the Harvard and Columbia College crews, the former won by three lengths in twenty-one minutes and forty-five seconds. According to the revised and finally approved census of Boston, that city had 362,839 inhabitants when the enumeration was made last year.

THE WEST.

It is said that the bondholders of the St. Louis bridge, who mainly reside in London, have leased the structure in perpetuity to the Wabash and Missouri Pacific roads, at an annual rental of \$650,000. The annual report of the bridge company shows total earnings of \$1,138,627, and a net income of \$453,949. Albert Slocum, a manufacturer of straw hats at Milwaukee, has made an assignment. His liabilities are \$250,000; assets, \$191,000. A party of cowboys at Eureka, New Mexico, surprised and killed the noted Hazlett brothers and a German companion. The Hazletts had recently murdered Leonard and Harry Head, the stage-robbers. Over 7,000 acres of wheat and many farm-houses were burned near Merced, Cal. The town of Tombstone, Arizona, is reported nearly destroyed by fire. At an early hour in the morning about twenty citizens of Lamont, Mich., reached the jail at Grand Haven with teams, intent upon lynching Yokamp, the murderer of Lyman Cady. By false pretenses, an entrance to the jail office was easily effected, when the keys to the cells were taken by force. The Sheriff's wife had, in the meantime, given an alarm to the night-watch on the street, and the fire-bell was rung, which frightened off the party of twelve remaining outside. She then turned the key in the jail door, and made prisoners of the eight ring-leaders, who were arraigned before a Justice and held in \$6,000 each for trial.

FOUR wealthy citizens of Cincinnati have purchased the lease of the base-ball grounds in that town, and propose to revive popular interest in the game. The conflagration at Tombstone, Arizona, swept over a space of six blocks, destroying about 150 buildings and entailing a loss of nearly \$250,000. A cigar-lighter ignited the fumes from a barrel of whisky which was being opened in a saloon. About 800 people are homeless.

DR. A. CHAPIN, of Charlotte, Mich., cut his throat at the county poorhouse while in an insane condition. He is said to have been 107 years of age, and leaves a wife, a centenarian, also a charge on the county. Judge Samuel H. Woodson died very suddenly at Independence, Mo., a few days ago. He was one of the pioneers of that region, and had represented the district in Congress. A party of Cincinnatians own the Union Depot property at St. Louis, which is valued at about \$900,000, and are about to transfer it to Jay Gould.

A BATTLE has occurred in the mountains of Utah between the May party of ranchmen and a band of Pintos who had 200 head of stolen horses. Eskridge, one of May's party, killed four reds with a revolver. The whites lost four men. Every gambling-house in St. Louis has been closed under the State law making the business a felony. Attorney General MacVeagh holds that it is the duty of the Interior Department to remove intruders from Choctaw and Chickasaw lands; that all others but Indians by birth or adoption, save Government employees, travelers, holders of permits, and whites employed as teachers, as mechanics, and skilled agriculturists, have no right in Indian Territory. The permit laws are declared valid, and the right to remain expires with the permit. Secretary Kirkwood has advised the agent at Muskogee that measures will be speedily taken to execute the laws as above construed.

THE SOUTH.

COL. CASE, of South Carolina, who killed Shannon in a duel, has been acquitted. The Baltimore and Ohio road will furnish \$1,000,000 to extend the Valley road of Virginia into the heart of the mineral region. A New Orleans correspondent has investigated the question of grain transportation by barges, and declares that, while within two months 100,000 bushels have been condemned as unfit for shipment, none that left St. Louis in good condition has arrived in bad order. The grain

merchants of New Orleans agree that the barge system is a success.

WYATT HOLMES, a negro, was hanged in the poorhouse grounds, near Holly Springs, Miss., for the murder of an aged colored man named Scott. Lightning struck the residence of Senator George, at Jackson, Miss. His wife was at first thought to be fatally injured, but is now recovering.

HON. HENRY STANBURY, who was Attorney General during the administration of Andrew Johnson, died a few days ago in his 76th year. For some years past he has resided near Covington, Ky.

SOME stockmen from Southwest Missouri recently invaded the grazing lands of Seavey county, Ark., with their herds. A general battle with the adjacent farmers was the result, in which a herder named George Youngblood was shot four times and two farmers wounded. The Directors of the Kentucky Central road have decided to extend it from Paris to Knoxville.

WASHINGTON.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department reports that during the five months ending May 31 there were exported from the several ports of this country 50,404,966 pounds fresh beef, valued at \$4,715,231; 15,976,449 pounds salt beef, valued at \$1,091,278; 296,305,632 pounds bacon, valued at \$24,526,992; 32,635,659 pounds hams, valued at \$3,349,711; 160,839,515 pounds lard, valued at \$16,312,464; 48,794,967 pounds pork, valued at \$3,838,100; 37,299,014 pounds tallow, valued at \$2,524,119; 7,452,567 pounds butter, valued at \$1,493,059; 32,023,771 pounds cheese, valued at \$3,714,261. There has been some falling off in salted beef, bacon, lard and butter; the others show an increase as compared with the same period last year. The value of the aggregate exports of provisions and tallow for the seven months ending May 31 was \$81,378,469, being a gain of nearly \$12,000,000 as compared with the corresponding seven months of 1880.

GEN. BRADY, late Assistant Postmaster General, has petitioned the Criminal Court at Washington for an immediate investigation of the charge of star-route frauds. Col. Cook, the special counsel for the Government, stated to the court that not a single case is yet ready for submission to the Grand Jury, and that complete failure would result from using the testimony in its present condition. The court, therefore, ordered that the cases go over until September, to which date the Grand Jury has a recess.

WILLIAM G. WHITNEY, a son of the well-known litigator, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, was murdered by his brother-in-law, James Y. Christmas. The two men and their families, who lived with Mrs. Gaines in the Catacazy mansion, had been in business together, and the quarrel which caused the murder was in regard to the settlement thereof. They left the dinner table together, and as they passed into the hall Christmas drew a revolver and shot Whitney through the heart.

A TERRIFIC thunder-storm passed over Washington, unroofing Ford's Opera House, the Art Hall and a large number of residences. The pecuniary damage is placed as high as \$100,000.

POLITICAL.

THERE was a flurry of excitement in the New York Legislative Convention on the 22d, caused by rumors that the administration men intended attempting to secure one of the vacancies by declaring the votes for Jacobs unconstitutional and void, he being a member of the Legislature and ineligible under the State law, whenever any Republican should receive a majority of the remaining votes. On the second ballot, Mr. Wheeler's vote reaching 50, before the vote was declared, a Democratic member mentioned the prevalence of the rumor, and changed his vote from Jacobs to Clarkson N. Potter, and this was followed by a general change of Democratic votes, which were scattered upon sixteen or seventeen different candidates. After adjournment a Democratic caucus withdrew Jacobs and put up Clarkson N. Potter in his place. At a conference of the stalwarts Mr. Conkling made a long speech, warning his followers to "beware of the corrupt group of politicians who are striving to destroy the true Republican party and its prestige," and pleading with them to be steadfast in the faith of that party. He said a great deal concerning the immense power of railroad corporations, that are unscrupulously using millions to "debauch sworn legislators," and hoped that his words would produce "the most profound impression of which they were capable." Mr. Conkling's opinion in the matter of "Senatorial courtesy" was not forgotten, and he insisted that "if two Republican Senators are elected, they must be pure stalwarts and men whose characters are above suspicion." Two ballots were taken that day, with the following result: First—Depew, 52; Platt, 26; Wheeler, 40; Conkling, 32. Second—Depew, 50; Platt, 25; Wheeler, 50; Conkling, 32. Congressman Emory Spear, of the Ninth Georgia district, has publicly expressed his purpose to vote with the Republicans in the organization of the next House.

In the first ballot for Senator at Albany, on the 23d inst., Clarkson N. Potter had 53 votes for the short term, Wheeler 50, and Conkling 32. The vote for the long term gave Depew and Kernan each 53, and Platt 27. In the bribery investigation, James Tillghast, of the New York Central road, explaining what use he made of \$20,000 in currency in his private business, John L. Davenport testified that he was authorized by Henry E. Knox, of Washington, to tender a Marshalship to Senator Strahan. After a long discussion over the admission of delegates, the Democratic State Convention of Maryland nominated Hon. Thomas J. Keating for Comptroller. Nelson Dingley, Jr., ex-Governor of Maine, has been nominated by the Republicans to occupy Frye's vacant seat in the House of Representatives at Washington. Fifty white Republicans of Virginia gathered at Washington to express to the members of the Cabinet their desire for a coalition with Mahone and to protest against the removal of John F. Lewis from the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee.

THE ballot for Senator for the short term, at Albany, June 24, gave Wheeler 45 votes, Potter 44, and Conkling 30. For the long term, Depew and Kernan got 45 each and Platt 27. The Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi met last week, and adjourned without ordering a State Convention, from which it is inferred no ticket will be put up.

In the ballot at Albany, June 25, for Senator for the short term, Potter and Wheeler each received 32 votes and Conkling 22. For the long term Depew and Kernan each had 34 and Platt 20. It was reported that a determined effort for a Republican caucus would be made, in the hope that the deadlock might be ended. Conkling gave the people of Washington a surprise by his sudden appearance in that city.

CONGRESSMAN KEIFER, of Ohio, has already commenced work at Washington for the Speakership of the House. Kasson has some powerful friends and Hisecock develops considerable strength.

In the balloting at Albany for Senator, on the 27th ult., for the short term, Wheel-

er had 32 votes, Potter 31 and Conkling 24. For the long term, Depew led off with 35, Kernan 32 and Platt 21. Mr. Conkling has given up his rooms at Washington. An *Inter Ocean* special gives currency to the rumor that the President is about to ask Attorney General MacVeagh to resign, and that William E. Chandler will probably be offered the position. Twelve indictments were presented by the Grand Jury at Albany, seven of which were sealed.

GENERAL.

SOME statements abusive of Secretary Blaine having got into the newspapers as uttered by R. B. Hayes, the Maine statesman wrote the ex-President, and received the assurance that the paragraph was an utter fabrication. At the request of the Chinese Government, Lieut. D. Pratt Manning, of the United States Marine Corps, has been selected to proceed to China and organize a similar corps. Prof. Samuel A. King has secured funds for an experimental balloon voyage this fall from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE prize drill at Louisville resulted in a victory for the Porter Rifles, of Nashville, the second honors being carried off by Company C, of the First regiment of Chicago. President Garfield has accepted an invitation to visit St. Albans, Vt., and attend an educational anniversary. John R. Buchtel, of Akron, Ohio, has tendered another check to the college bearing his name, making his gift \$200,000.

THE astronomers all over the world are excited over the sudden re-appearance of the brilliant "comet of 1812," in the northeastern heavens. Quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. on Michigan Central and 2 per cent. on Lake Shore stock have been declared. The Pope has appointed Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, Bishop of Davenport, which diocese comprises the southern half of Iowa.

A GREAT slaughter of soldiers on the Morelos railway, in Mexico, occurred near the village of Malpais, on the river San Antonio. After the train had been plunged into the water by the destruction of the bridge, a consignment of alcohol in a freight-car took fire and exploded. No less than thirteen officers and 192 privates were killed by the fall or roasted alive, while fifty others sustained serious injuries. The engineer and fireman were scalded to death. The road is a narrow-gauge, was built by native engineers, and had been opened only a week.

EX-ALDERMAN CLANCY, of Ottawa, Ontario, entertained thousands of people by an exhibition of his flying-machine, on which he has been at work for thirty years. It has wings and is worked by a crank, and he kept steadily in the air for a quarter of a mile at an average height of twelve feet. The excess of American exports over imports for the year ending May 21 was \$266,773,866.

FOREIGN.

THE British House of Commons has rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment by a vote of 175 to 89. John Bright voted with the minority. Weston, owing to sickness, dropped out of the pedestrian contest at London in the middle of the week. Rowell made 280 miles and Weston 201.

THE steward of the Bey of Tunis has taken refuge at the English Consulate in that city with jewels and securities valued at 1,000,000 francs. The census of the United Kingdom, which is rapidly approaching completion, will show the population to be about 35,000,000, an increase of about 4,000,000 in ten years. In a duel at Paris Louis de Cassagnac wounded Capt. Herpant in the shoulder.

TWO oil mills and a factory in Mar-seilles, where Italians were almost exclusively employed, have been burned, involving a loss of 6,000,000 francs.

AT Hull, England, a fire at the docks entailed a damage of \$150,000. The steamship Othello, loading for New York, was badly damaged. Striking workmen of Christiania, Norway, in order to release their comrades who had been arrested, attacked the Town Hall at Drammen. The troops fired upon the rioters, killing one and wounding several. One officer and some soldiers were injured. Seventeen persons were killed and five injured by an explosion in a Prussian colliery.

THE construction of another railway is immediately to be commenced in Japan, and the people of Hong Kong demand a telephone exchange. The Secretary of State for India announced in the House of Commons that the subsidies given Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, amount to \$399,000. Baron Magnus, late German Minister at Copenhagen, who was recalled for attending the Bernhardt banquet, has become insane. Lightning fired a house in a Swiss village, and caused the destruction of 300 houses.

Thoughts from Landor.

Life is but sighs, and when they cease 'tis over.
The purest water runs from the hardest rock.
No ashes are lighter than incense, and few things burn out sooner.
Fancy is imagination in her youth and adolescence. Fancy is always excessive; imagination, not seldom, is sedate.
Whoever is an imitator by nature, choice or necessity, has nothing stable; the flexibility which affords this aptitude is inconsistent with strength.
To discover a truth and to separate it from a falsehood is surely an occupation worthy of the best intellect, and not all unworthy of the best heart.
Neither worth nor wisdom come without an effort; and patience and piety and salutary knowledge spring up and ripen from under the harrow of affliction.
I feel that I am growing old, for want of somebody to tell me that I am looking as young as ever. Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.
Merit has rarely risen of itself, but a pebble or a twig is often quite sufficient for it to spring from to the highest ascent. There is usually some baseness before there is any elevation.
The worst ingratitude lies not in the ossified heart of him who commits it, but we find it in the effect it produces on him against whom it was committed. As water containing stony particles incrusts with them the ferns and mosses it drops on, so the human breast hardens under ingratitude, in proportion to its openness and softness and its aptitude to receive impressions.

Altogether Martyrs.

A ridiculous paragraph is going the rounds of the press stating that Col. Ingersoll expects to be shot every time he goes on the platform by some religious fanatic. Oh, yshaw! Go right on with your lectures, Colonel; nobody is going to hurt you. Why, what harm have you done Christianity, that any Christian should want to shoot you? Go on with your lectures. You're a thousand times safer than any Christian was when the Bible-haters had the floor in the first and second centuries. That was the time when the live lions got fat on religious lecturers, and they weren't atheist lecturers either. Don't be scared, Robert. It isn't your crowd that has been in the habit of furnishing martyrs. What a funny little book the lives and sufferings of all the men who have died for their devotion to atheism would make. It would be very brief. It would only read, "There are no atheist martyrs." Ah, no. When they had a chance to be martyrs they hung on to life, and died natural deaths at the age of 90 or 97 or somewhere around there. And now, when martyrdom is altogether and entirely out of the fashion, it won't do for them to affect a fear and a willingness for it. "Honor bright," Colonel, "it will not do."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

England's Volunteer Service.
A military writer in the *United Service Magazine*, in criticising the volunteer service of England, conveys some interesting information concerning that branch of England's power which is not generally known. The organization of the volunteer forces was the result of a fear of French invasion in 1859, when the relations between the two Powers were strained to that point that war seemed inevitable. It was in November of that year that the Government gave its consent for the formation of a volunteer army, and in a few days nearly a hundred thousand men were under arms, and were speedily drilled. Since that time the force has grown rapidly. In a year it swelled to 177,000 men, and now there are 200,000 well-drilled men in the volunteer ranks, who, by regular target service, have become experienced and skillful marksmen. According to the writer to whom we have referred, the Government supplies each battalion with an Adjutant, Sergeant Major, Drill Inspector, Musketry Inspector, and Armorer, all of whom are regulars. They are inspected yearly by regular officers, and upon certificates each battalion receives \$5 for every man who is up in drill, and ten shillings for each extra-efficient, the test being his marksmanship. All the other expenses are met by the volunteers themselves. They pay for their uniforms and for their ammunition, except the conventional sixty rounds of ball cartridge for target practice, as well as for all their incidental expenses. Probably \$1,000,000 will cover the entire expense of the Government for its home army of 200,000 men, which answers to the levies made by conscription on the continent and excels them in soldiery, because they have the advantage of drill and a certain amount of Government inspection under the supervision of regular officers. They have never yet been called into active service, and probably never will, except in case of invasion, which is a very distant contingency, when they would be utilized as a home guard behind the ranks of the regular army. The writer in question does not place a very high estimate upon their efficiency, for the reason that their discipline is not kept up, and they are crude and raw, but the same objection might have been urged against our own volunteers at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. It does not take very long to mold men into shape and teach them to fight who are patriotic and in earnest. It was not very long before our volunteers went into battle with all the steadiness of regulars. There is no reason to suppose that English courage is inferior to our own.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Tobacco Production in the United States.

The report of J. R. Dodge, special agent for the collection of statistics of agriculture, showing the tobacco product of the United States for the census years 1880 and 1870, has been issued from the Census Office in Washington. The comparative statement presented in the report shows an increase in production of 80 per cent. during the decade, the product in 1880 being placed at 473,107,733 pounds, and that of 1870 at 262,735,341. This apparent increase, Mr. Dodge says, exaggerates the real advance in tobacco cultivation, as the preceding census crop was a small one, and the fear of taxation may have operated to prevent a full census of the tobacco in 1870. The crop reported in 1880 was one of good production, and not in excess of present requirements of home consumption and exportation. Fifteen States produce now, as in 1870, more than 99 per cent. of the tobacco of the United States, though it is reported in twenty-two other States and Territories. Of these only Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts produce less than in 1870. Kentucky occupies the first position, producing 36 per cent. of the total product of the country. Virginia holds the second place, Pennsylvania has advanced from the twelfth to the third, Wisconsin from the fifteenth to the tenth, and North Carolina, Connecticut and New York have each gained one point in the rank of the tobacco States. Those that have retrograded, relative to production, are Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. The average yield per acre is shown to be 731 pounds, varying from 1,599 pounds in Massachusetts to 471 pounds in North Carolina. This variation in the rate of yield, the report states, is due, in a differing degree, to the use and neglect of fertilizers, habit of growth of the different varieties and vicissitudes of the seasons. The following table shows the total product in pounds and the yield per acre, in 1880, in the fifteen leading tobacco-growing States:

State	Pounds	Per acre
Kentucky	171,421,134	708
Virginia	80,099,838	573
Pennsylvania	38,957,772	1,340
Ohio	34,725,405	1,090
Tennessee	29,368,052	707
North Carolina	25,866,448	471
Maryland	26,082,447	683
Connecticut	14,044,672	1,620
Missouri	11,994,077	773
Wisconsin	10,878,463	1,234
Indiana	8,872,842	742
New York	5,555,351	1,327
Massachusetts	5,369,486	1,549
Illinois	5,836,700	699
West Virginia	2,266,136	624

THE universe is but one great city, full of beloved ones, divine and human, by nature endeared to each other.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

A poultice of fresh tea-leaves, moistened with water, will cure a sty on the eyelid.

For earache, dissolve asafetida in water; warm a few drops and drop in the ear, then cork the ear with wool.

The true physiological way of treating burns and scalds is to at once exclude the air with cotton-battling, flour, scraped potato, or anything that is handiest.

To cure bunions, use pulverized saltpeter and sweet oil. Obtain at a druggist's 5 or 6 cents' worth of saltpeter; put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to dissolve it; shake up well, and rub the inflamed joints night and morning, and more frequently if painful.

The following drink for relieving sickness of the stomach is said to be very palatable and agreeable: Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes, then add fresh milk one pint, water one pint, sugar to make it palatable; boil, and get it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey it is useless.

ACCORDING to *La France Medicale*, borax has been employed with advantage in cases of hoarseness and aphonia occurring suddenly from the action of cold. The remedy is recommended to singers and orators whose voices suddenly become lost, but which by these means can be recovered instantly. A little piece of borax the size of a pea is to be slowly dissolved in the mouth ten minutes before singing or speaking. The remedy provokes an abundant secretion of saliva, which moistens the mouth and throat. This local action of the borax should be aided by an equal dose of nitrate of potassium, taken in warm solution before going to bed.

A THOROUGHLY qualified medical man has recently, in the course of his practice, come upon what he believes and uses as a specific remedy for small-pox. The remedy is the bi-tartrate of potash, the common cream of tartar of the drug store; two ounces dissolved in boiling water, with the juice of a lemon and sugar added. Let the patient drink as much as he likes, but not less than a wineglassful every hour. In some of his cases this medicine has exhibited the most remarkable curative effects. It will purge, but as it is perfectly harmless this will not matter, and it does not appear to be the cause of cure, the remedy acting specifically on the virus, the pustules collapsing, leaving no pits, and a perfect cure following in a short time.

ALL kinds of burns, scalds, and sunburns are almost immediately relieved by the application of a solution of soda to the burnt surface. It must be remembered that dry soda will not do unless it is surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of sprinkling it on and covering it with a wet cloth is often the very best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with a strong solution. It would be well to keep a bottle of it always on hand, made so strong that more or less settles on the bottom. This is what is called a saturated solution, and really such a solution as this is formed when the dry soda is sprinkled on and covered with a moistened cloth. It is thought by some that the pain of a burn is caused by the hardening of the albumen, and this relieves the pressure. Others think that the burn generates an acid acid, which the soda neutralizes.

As we have only a ghost of a navy it is meet and right that Admiral Porter should be an Inspector General.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.* In connection with Porter we might further add that it would be meet and drink; but to be sure, the navy takes water.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 25	@ 11 50
HOGS	5 60	@ 6 10
COTTON	11	@ 11 1/4
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	4 00	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 25	@ 1 26
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	1 29	@ 1 31
CORN—Ungraded	55	@ 60
OATS—Mixed Western	42	@ 44
PORK—Mess.	16 50	@ 17 00
LARD	11	@ 11 1/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 70	@ 6 15
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	5 25	@ 5 40
HOGS	4 75	@ 6 20
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 75	@ 6 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 12	@ 1 13
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	1 02	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	38	@ 39
RYE—No. 2	95	@ 96
HARLEY—No. 2	97	@ 98
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	18	@ 22
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 14
PORK—Mess.	16 00	@ 16 25
LARD	10 1/2	@ 11
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 16	@ 1 19
WHEAT—No. 2	1 12	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	36	@ 37
RYE—No. 1	98	@ 1 00
HARLEY—No. 2	99	@ 1 00
PORK—Mess.	16 00	@ 16 25
LARD	10 1/2	@ 11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 18	@ 1 19
CORN—Mixed	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36
RYE	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess.	16 50	@ 16 75
LARD	10 1/2	@ 11
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 22	@ 1 25
CORN	47	@ 51
OATS	40	@ 41
RYE	98	@ 99
PORK—Mess.	16 25	@ 16 50
LARD	10 1/2	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 22	@ 1 23
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 49
OATS	37	@ 38
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 75	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—No. 1	49	@ 51
OATS—Mixed	40	@ 41
HARLEY (per cental)	1 50	@ 2 30
PORK—Mess.	17 50	@ 17 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS	38	@ 40
PORK—Mess.	15 75	@ 16 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	6 10	@ 6 50
Fair	5 00	@ 6 00
Common	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 40
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A POPULATION as large as Chicago has been added to London in ten years.

SINCE 1877 the school population of Denver has jumped from 2,440 to 5,700.

PIERRE LORILLARD made \$50,000 more on Parole's first race in England than he did upon Iroquois' recent victory.

CHICAGO is the second postal city in the country, the business of its postoffice being next in magnitude to that of New York.

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

FIVE educated Indians, who are theological students, will spend the next two years in the missionary work among the Cheyenne tribe at Fort Reno.

WATCHES are smuggled into Italy from Switzerland through the agency of carrier pigeons. A Swiss firm is said to use hundreds of pigeons in such work.

LORD BUTE'S new house in Scotland will cost about \$1,000,000. The great central hall will be 130x60; the great drawing-room 60x23. Three hundred men are employed on the work.

THAD STEVENS' old home at Lancaster, Pa., is now used as a barber shop and cigar store, and a barber pole and wooden Indian are the unsentimental objects that first confront the visitor.

It is asserted that the tract of country, including the celebrated "Everglades," which the State of Florida is now going to drain, will be able to produce more sugar than the United States can consume.

HENRY CRUM, a lawyer of Newcastle, Pa., was recently mistaken for a horse-thief by a band of vigilantes, and nearly killed before he succeeded in proving his identity. Lawyers should stay at home nights.

THE Superintendent of the Census has received a request from a poor woman to run his eye over the names on the rolls and see if he cannot discover the whereabouts of her brother, who disappeared fifteen years ago.

THE hospitality which Mr. A. H. Stephens offers to strangers at his Georgia home is something unique. He has even, it is said, fixed his dinner hour at 11 in the morning, because that time suited the railway arrangements, and he could invite all those who came to see him to dine before leaving.

MANY persons are misled by the term, a "fair" day, in the United States Signal Service reports. It does not mean clear and bright, but cloudy, though neither stormy nor threatening storm. It will probably soon be replaced by some other term, such as "overcast" or "neutral," so as not to convey the erroneous impression it has hitherto caused.

A MAN in Ottawa, Canada, built a small edition of Noah's Ark, with which to escape the second deluge which he believed would drown the world on June 19. His wife laid in provisions, which she had been cooking all the week. Another resident of that city was taken to the insane asylum, crazy on the contemplation of the end of the world.

ONE of the most interesting and promising recent inventions is a machine for purifying the middlings of wheat flour by electricity. The work is done by passing the coarsely-ground middlings under a series of hard rubber cylindrical rollers, which are kept in an electric condition by the friction of sheepskin pads with the wool down, pressed upon them from above. The electrical roller picks up the bran from the middlings, leaving the pure parts to be ground over into flour of the highest grade.

STOPPING at a ranch on the San Antonio river, in Texas, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune saw the handsomest dogs and horses he had come across in that region. "The proprietor," he says, "came out dressed in baggy, brown pantaloons, bed-ticking suspenders, and a Yankee chip hat turned up behind like Joshua Whitcomb's. He was a very handsome man—tall, muscular, with a manly brow; features fit for a model, and a rich, full voice, which spoke pure English. I thought at once, 'What a handsome man! How did you come down here on a ranch?' 'My two men are sick, and I'm working like a

slave myself," he said. "Yesterday I dug out that irrigating ditch, and I've drawn 171 loads of manure this spring myself, and spread it on the land, too." This agriculturist was the Rev. Adirondack Murray, formerly of Boston.

THE little village of Abilene, Kan., is noted for having six churches. It has only one newspaper, and that is a weekly; but Abilene is nevertheless ahead of all other towns in this season's competition in the matter of warm-weather stories. A farmer living near Riley Center—so it is printed—started for Garrison with a load of hogs; but the sun was warm, and the hogs were fat, and when the farmer arrived in Garrison, his \$85 worth of pork had melted, and leaked through the bottom of the wagon box.

A COLLECTION of fossils from Washington Territory, on exhibition in Denver, Col., consists of the bones of what is believed to be a new species of mammoth, which the discoverer, Mr. Copen, has named *Elephas Columbianus*. The tusks are about twelve feet long, and the teeth of the lower jaw weigh twenty pounds each. The bones were discovered in May, 1876, in a mineral spring in Spokane county, W. T., and have until lately been in the cabinet of the Pacific University, Oregon. They are now to be brought East, and will probably be placed in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

THE changes made in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, by the revision committee, substituting the word "love" for "charity," are not new. In the edition printed by Robert Barker, of London, in 1610, "love" appears throughout the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians, thus: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels and have not love, I am as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Again, in the fourth verse, "Love suffereth long," etc., and in the thirteenth, "And now abideth faith, hope, and love, even these three; but the chiefest of these is love."

It seems that the attempt to naturalize camels in Texas and New Mexico was not, after all, an utter failure. The camels used for carrying freight across the California desert did not, for some reason, prove profitable, and they were turned loose on the Gila and Salt river bottoms. There they lived and bred until now, it is said, they roam the Lower Gila plains in large numbers, giving the *Louisiana Citizen* ground for the belief that they "will continue to increase in numbers until a drove of wild camels will be as common on the western plains of Arizona as buffalo now are on the plains east of the Rocky mountains."

MR. COOK, from the country, fell asleep in his chair on the veranda of the St. James Hotel, St. Louis, and did not awake until 4 o'clock a. m. His watch and \$500 in money had in the meantime been stolen. He was very angry, and resolved to catch the thief at any cost of time and trouble. On four successive nights he feigned sleep in the same chair, with the brass chain of a brass watch hanging out temptingly, but nobody touched it. On the fifth night, however, the pickpocket returned. He had scarcely pulled out the watch when Cook opened fire with a revolver, and, when a surgeon looked the thief over critically, four bullets were found in his body.

Old Age.

The brain in old persons at the age of seventy, diminishes both in bulk and density, and thus becomes lighter. Its capacity for continuous hard work is thereby lessened as really as is that of the body for muscular labor.

As an old man, however, has the accumulated knowledge, skill and practical experience of almost a lifetime, and that wonderful facility which comes of habit, he may, with good health and care, do much of his best work in the neighborhood, say, of eighty.

He cannot bear mental strain, and he must not attempt mental "spurts," but he can still show himself a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Since, however, the brain is not so firmly supported by the skull, and is slighter in texture, the blood vessels are more easily dilated or ruptured. The danger of paralysis and apoplexy is still further increased, because the blood vessels become in old age more or less ossified and brittle, and thus unable to sustain a sudden rush of blood.

The aged should carefully abstain from every form of violent action, and, indeed, from every violent emotion. The full term of toil, whether in rearing and supporting children or in the service of the public, earns a right to what is the normal physiological condition of age—freedom from all that annoys, perplexes, harrasses, excites and burdens.

A professional musician is now claiming notoriety by playing on sixteen drums, all at once. This is allowed in spite of the fact that a man with one drum can run an audience outside of a theatre.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

THE deepest known worked mine is in Australia—a shaft having been sunk 3,200 feet.

A MEMBER of the French Academy of Sciences has discovered well marked sexual differences in eels.

SPECIMENS of fossil woods and lignite are reported to have been brought to the surface from the depth of 191 feet while boring an artesian well at Galveston, Texas.

EXPERIMENTS at Woolwich have demonstrated that the transmission of detonation from one mass of gun cotton to another not in contact is so rapid that a row of gun cotton reaching from London to Edinburgh could be fired in two minutes.

REPLYING to the question whether or not our ancestors were acquainted with the peculiar physical condition known to us as somnambulism, Dr. Reynard, of Paris, said in a recent lecture that one of the most accurate descriptions of somnambulism in existence was the sleep-walking scene of Macbeth.

FOUR Jourdan glycerine barometers are now in use in or near London. One is at Kew, in the museum of practical geology, one at South Kensington, and one in the office of the *London Times*. The enormous scale of the barometer enables changes scarcely visible in the mercurial instrument to be detected with ease.

ROSSETTI has found that the temperature of the positive carbon of the electric arc is between 2,400 degrees and 3,000 degrees centigrade, and that of the negative carbon between 2,500 degrees and 3,900 degrees, making, therefore, the temperatures of the extreme points of the electrodes not below 2,500 degrees and 3,900 degrees.

EXPERIMENTS have been made on animals with pure hydrocyanic acid by M. Brame. The bodies of those killed with it remained unaffected by decomposition for about a month. During that time the acid remained in the tissues, and especially in the stomach. It could be easily settled to distillation, but much more readily from the tissues of herbivorous than of carnivorous animals.

IN a communication to the St. Petersburg Technical Society, Prof. Beilstein recommends the use of sulphate of alumina as the best practical disinfectant. He states that the best method of making the salt for disinfecting purposes is to mix red clay with four per cent. of sulphuric acid and to add to the mixture some carbolic acid for destroying the smell of the matter to be disinfected.

A SCIENTIST in the *Magazine of Pharmacy* asserts that the usual physico-chemical methods for determining the potable nature of water have proved themselves to be quite insufficient, and he says that "recourse must be had to the microscope and to the culture-glasses used by physiologists in their inoculation experiments, before any really sound and valuable knowledge can be gained by the examination of waters" as to their purity or impurity.

ALARM with indignation has arisen in Halle regarding tarletans rendered poisonous by the introduction of copper arsenite in their production. Dr. Reiman has attempted to allay the general outcry by stating that copper arsenite is not a splendid green color, and as for such goods as tarletans, Guignet's green, which contains no arsenic, has quite displaced the poisonous Schweinfurt green.

THE authority for the statement that after the extraction of the niter from gunpowder the residue cannot be dried at 200 degrees, without a slight loss of the sulphur, is Fresenius. Herr A. Wagner, on the contrary, rises from his experiments with the conviction that no such loss has ever been observed at or below the temperature given. Above that temperature the residue suffers a notable diminution in weight.

Jokes of the Last Century.

An old newspaper, printed way back in Revolutionary days, contained these witticisms of our daddies, showing that there was an element of fun in life even in the times that tried men's souls:

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

While an old farmer in Connecticut was flogging one of his graceless sons, a pumpkin-headed fellow about 18, an idea all of a sudden entered the head of young Jonathan, and he sung out: "Stop, dad—let's argue."

A lady who was in the habit of spending much of her time in the society of her neighbors happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband, in great haste, for the physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming: "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

A lady at confession, among other heinous crimes, accused herself of using rouge. "What is the use of it?" asked the confessor. "I do it to make myself handsomer." "And does it produce that effect?" "At least I think so, father." The confessor on this took his penitent out of the confessional into the light, put on his spectacles, and, having looked at her attentively, said: "Well, madam, you may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it."

Sainte-Beuve as a Duelist.

Sainte-Beuve, the eminent critic, was once engaged in a duel, the cause of which is forgotten. While the preliminaries were arranging, it began to rain slightly, and the author of "Volupte," who had prudently brought his umbrella with him, held it over his head with one hand, while he firmly grasped his sword with the other. This proceeding objected to by the seconds as irregular, he coolly replied that "it was quite sufficient for him to risk his life, without running the chance of catching cold into the bargain." He, however, did not lack

courage, which is more than can be said of one of his colleagues, who, finding himself under the necessity of accepting a challenge, only consented to do so on being confidently informed by his second that in the present case the duel was merely a matter of form, and that his adversary would take care not to hit him. Somewhat comforted by his assurance, he repaired to the scene of action, and the distance—twenty-five paces—having been duly measured, boldly faced his opponent, who, on the signal being given, blazed away, and neatly perforated the critic's hat just half an inch above his head. "Confound it!" exclaimed the latter to his second, who was congratulating him on his gallant bearing; "why didn't you tell me that he was going to spoil my new hat? I would have put on an old one."

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE Kalamazoo knitting factory employs seventy hands.

ROMEO'S mineral well is so briny that a salt factory is talked of there.

A TECUMSEH firm of produce buyers purchases 20,000 dozen eggs per week.

THE general tenor of the State press is to the effect that the rains have greatly benefited crops everywhere.

THE salary of Bishop Harris was increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000 at the recent diocesan convention in Detroit.

OF a proposed diocesan fund of \$50,000 for the Episcopal diocese of Michigan, \$48,675 have been subscribed.

THE postoffice at Saville, Barry county, has been discontinued, and mail for that place is now sent to Hastings.

GOV. JEROME has appointed Maj. E. C. Watkins Warden of the Ionia prison. The latter was for several years a Special Agent of the Indian service.

GEORGE BRUE, who died at Adrian, was one of the promoters of the Attica and Buffalo railway, and the founder of the Lenawee County Savings Bank.

A WOMAN in Bay City, "just for fun," wrapped herself in a sheet and frightened another woman so badly that it has thrown her into a fit of dangerous nervous illness.

JOSEPH G. IRLAND, of Adrian, died a few days ago of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Ireland, who was a highly-respected citizen, and for twelve years a resident of that city, was one of the early settlers of Lenawee county, having moved there forty years ago.

THERE were 450,000,000 feet of timber put into the Muskegon river above Big Rapids the past winter. The length of the river is 250 miles from Big Rapids to Houghton lake. At this date the small streams have all been driven, so to speak, and the logs are lying promiscuously in Muskegon river.

THE saw-mill of T. Noble, at Bad Axe, burned last week. It had not been running the day before. The proprietor thinks it was incendiary; others think not. Loss, probably \$3,000. This is the third saw-mill Mr. Noble has had burned during his experience as a lumberman, beside a dwelling-house.

THE recent heavy rain checked the fires in the woods north of Saginaw, which had done considerable damage to timber. News is received there that 500,000 feet of log-timber owned by Chapman Bros., and 250,000 feet of short logs owned by Mr. Prescott, skidded on the line of the Tawas and Bay County railroad, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$8,000.

ALBERT FREITAG, aged 8, was instantly killed at Adrian, while playing ball near his house, by a stroke of lightning. Another boy, Charley Mead, had his right ankle injured. At the time of the catastrophe there were distant indications of a storm, but the sky overhead was clear, and the sun shining brightly. The shaft struck the boy's right temple, and passed down the body, burning off his hair, tearing his clothes off, and throwing him in the air several feet.

IN the Supreme Court, in the case of the State vs. the Auditor General, the petition for mandamus to compel the Auditor to assess the Michigan Southern Railroad Company for an arrearage of back taxes under the General Railroad law was denied. In another case brought by appeal from the Wayne county circuit the decision was affirmed, which will oblige the company to pay some \$60,000 of back taxes, and to pay additional taxes of \$9,000 per year hereafter.

THE Lansing Republican says: The Legislature of 1881 held sessions for 108 days, counting Friday mornings and Monday evenings (when the work was usually nominal), and no sessions were held for fifty days of the remaining time (of which twenty-two were Sundays). The total length of the session, counting from its commencement, Jan. 5, to its close, June 11, was 158 days, being seven days longer than the next-longest session, in 1879. This year there were 289 public acts and 142 local ones, 34 joint resolutions and 9 concurrent ones, passed by both branches and approved by the Governor; total, 474. In 1879 the total number of acts and resolutions passed and approved was 461; in 1877 it was 413; in 1875 it was 448.

ONE of the most peculiar accidents we have been called upon to chronicle occurred at the Norway mine Friday last, and resulted in the death of two miners and the narrow escape of a third. The unfortunate men, one an Italian by the name of Peter Gabriel, and a Frenchman, whose name we failed to learn, were engaged in sinking in a winze near shaft No. 1, and had made a heavy blast, in which eight sticks of giant powder, equivalent to nearly three pounds of pure nitro-glycerine, had been used. After waiting a sufficient length of time for the smoke to have cleared away, the Italian descended into the winze, and, upon reaching the bottom succumbed at once to what is supposed to have been the poison gen-

erated by the blast. His companion, becoming apprised of his condition, went to his assistance, only himself to fall a victim to the deadly effects of the poison. Another volunteer was lashed into the bucket and lowered into the winze, but he at once became insensible, and was brought to the surface just in time to be restored to life. Two hours and twenty minutes were allowed to elapse before any further attempt at rescue was made, when the bodies of the two men were found to be entirely lifeless. The deceased were both married men. To attempt an explanation of the accident would be entirely beyond us, except on the hypothesis of the generation of a powerful poison by the burning of such a large quantity of the pure nitro-glycerine where scarcely no ventilation existed. The fact that the candles attached to the unfortunate men's hats were burning brightly when the bodies were found lifeless and rigid would dissipate the theory that death was caused by suffocation. —*Menominee Range*.

Highway and Drain Laws.

Among the more important measures passed by the Legislature just closed are the revised Highway and Drain laws. As regards the former, the changes are mainly of detail, if we except chapter 4, which gives the option of working the highways by a money tax, and those sections of chapter 3 which look to the more permanent improvement of the roads by grading and turnpiking.

The new Drain law makes radical changes. Both the county and township systems are retained, but under a single act, which in length is less than the old county Drain law, so that about one-half the space now occupied in the statutes by the Drain laws is saved. The old method of condemning right of way by a jury of twelve men is superseded by three special Commissioners to be appointed by the Probate Court. The new law, instead of dividing the drain and apportioning it to be done as a voluntary work by parties benefited, as by the old law, provides for assessing benefits as a basis for apportioning the cost of construction and maintenance. The work is required to be let on a money basis by contract, in sections, but parties who are to be taxed for the cost of construction, who may be equal bidders with others on the contracts, are given the preference. The cost of construction is to be assessed and levied upon townships in which lands to be drained are situated, so far as the drainage may contribute to the public health, and the balance is to be assessed upon the lands benefited according to the degree of benefit. The processes are greatly simplified and the details of the law made much more plain than in the old superseded laws.

The Effect of Admitting Girls in Harvard College.

There is trouble in Harvard College, on account of the admission of girls as students. It appears that the college has a large library, provided with "authorities" and sofa seats, where the students go to refresh their memories upon certain points in their studies, and the complaint is that the girls will get down some work, of which there is only one copy in the library, and when a young man comes in and desires the same book he is so obliged to wait until the girl gets through with it, or else sit down and look it over with her. On a recent occasion a venerable professor entered the library and was surprised to see no less than six girls with books that young men were desirous of perusing, so desirous, in fact, that the two were seated together eagerly scanning the pages, when the professor entered. The sight fairly caused the glasses in his spectacles to bulge out, and it would be a mild expression to say that he was shocked. He at once inquired the cause of the extraordinary desire for information that had suddenly sprung up, and the young men told him plainly that there must be duplicate copies of the books procured, so that the girls could have one and the young men the other. He said he would attend to it the first thing in the morning, and then the old Puritan glared around the room at the girls, who, poor things, were sitting with their noses close down to the pages of their books, and studying as though their hearts would break. Then he coughed a couple of times, vaguely, and had the decency to go out.

Women in Boarding-Houses.

Differences in families united by marriage are mostly on the side of the women. Woman fails in tact to preserve the amenities of the hearth. The soft answer or the repression which evades an issue is more on the part of the man than the wife. Young women manage their lovers, but lose their skill to manage their husbands. Women make the cliques in congregations, church societies, family hotels, boarding-houses, and wherever lovely woman predominates. Lack of tact makes the traditional mother-in-law. Fathers-in-law have too much tact to be fussy and irritating in matters that should be left alone. Men live harmoniously in clubs; women can not live in clubs without getting into hostile divisions.

Chained by His Collar-Bone.

A Buddhist priest was seen in Hangehow asking for alms in the public streets. He bore round his neck a heavy iron chain, which on close inspection could be seen to be attached to his body by a small silver chain passing around his collar-bone, through the flesh. Numerous placards posted in the streets announced that the alms solicited by the priest were for the sake of rebuilding a stone bridge in the neighborhood of Shaoshing. He hoped, of course, that the sight of the pain inflicted on himself would soften the hearts and loosen the pursestrings of the passers-by. —*Japan Gazette*.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

DISCOURAGING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Those who have watched the contests of the past winter, in the several State Legislatures, over bills for the regulation of the liquor traffic have probably conceived the idea that the subject has been exhaustively discussed and that every possible plan and suggestion has been considered. They are mistaken. The New Hampshire Legislature, which never meets until the approach of hot weather drives all the other Legislatures to adjourn, has come to the front with an entirely new method of dealing with intemperance, or rather, with the traffic in malt and spirituous liquors; and before that body adjourns the literature of the subject will be enriched with a good deal of warm discussion, if no new law is evolved.

The bill before the New Hampshire Legislature is not a prohibitory measure, but one "to discourage the use of intoxicating liquor." This "discouragement" it proposes to effect by a tax on all intoxicating liquors manufactured for sale, kept for sale, or sold in the State. The tax on wine, ale or lager is fixed by the bill at one cent per gallon; on other intoxicating liquors five cents per gallon. If the light liquors are sold in quantities of less than ten gallons the seller pays ten cents a gallon, and in the case of the heavy liquors twenty cents a gallon.

The tax is to be levied twice a year by the State Board of Equalization upon the best information it can obtain, any party aggrieved by its decision having the right to appeal. Any dealer failing to pay may be seized, upon a warrant from the State Treasurer, and lodged in jail until he pays the tax, the fees of the officer, one dollar for the warrant and one dollar per day for his board in jail. The estimated income from the law, if passed and enforced, is something like a half a millions of dollars, which will pay all the current expenses of the State government and the interest on the debt, and still leave a surplus for the sinking fund.

For a New England State the proposition is a singularly bold one. It is a frank recognition of the impracticability of prohibition, and of the fact that success in dealing with intemperance must be looked for in the direction of regulation. It is not at all probable that the bill will pass, for it will have the combined opposition of the pronounced temperance men, and the dealers in intoxicating liquors. Nor is it at all certain that the bill, if passed, would achieve any such success its framers anticipate. But it is a long step forward to discuss the abandonment of the prohibitory theory and the adoption of some other. And in the end, perhaps, New Hampshire may startle her New England neighbors with a practical taxing measure which will serve as good a purpose as the Michigan tax law has. Meanwhile we cannot be too thankful that the New Hampshire proposition was not broached until after the Michigan Legislature had adjourned. If our Lausling Solons had heard of it while the liquor question was under discussion, they would have wasted more time than they did.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mt. Jenney our Secretary of State says: "Crop and stock reports received at this office from 908 townships show that there were 1,860,024 sheep sheared in 1880, yielding 10,139,581 pounds of wool. This is an average of 5 45-100 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 2,013,008 sheep sheared in the State the present year, and the total clip at the above average per head will be 10,974,163 pounds."

We are in receipt of a new piece of music, entitled "We will love this Nation," that has just been issued, by Prof. J. J. Anderson, of Wisconsin. It is a patriotic song, the words by Prof. Anderson, and set to music by R. Nordraak. The music is pronounced very excellent by high musical authorities, and the patriotic words will speak for themselves. The patriotic song and music is for sale at G. Rankins.

A LARGE black bear was killed inside the city limits of Ludington the other day. The carcass weighed 350 pounds.

THERE will be no peaches or sweet cherries in Kalamazoo county, and few sour ones; of pears and apples only a few.

AYER'S AGUE CURE is an infallible cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms. The proprietors warrant it, and their word is as good as a U. S. bond. Trial proves it.

Special Notices.

At the Jewelry Store of Mr. J. Albers, you can now get clocks, plated silver ware, jewelry and spectacles, at cost price. Now is the time to purchase. 21-1f

CLOCKS at cost price, at J. Albers. 21-1f

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.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balm of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carchodon Rosalethi*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1100. His cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 500 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

Only Imported by HAYLOK & CO., Sole Agents for America. 7 Dey St., New York.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Among the many readers of the Review in one part and another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will receive by return mail a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—*Editor Mercantile Review.* 21-8m.

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

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 warehouse, and pay all liabilities of the firm, and to whom all claims due the firm will be made.

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.

18-4w

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 25 per cent. National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

Will make, for the next 60 days only, a Grand Offer of

Pianos and Organs.

\$850 Square Grand Piano for only \$245.

STYLE 3 1-2 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 8 strings, 7 1/2 Octaves, full patent cantabile agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers. In fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered or board cars \$245.

at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

PIANOS \$160 to \$400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly first-class and sold at Wholesale Factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. The Exhibitors contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The new patent scale Uprights are the Finest in America. Positively we make the finest Upright Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 11,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Piano Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Piano Catalogue of 50 pages mailed for 6c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

JUBILEE ORGANS Our New Style Jubilee Organ in Japanese Case, called the "ORIENTAL." Style 99, is the handsomest, latest and sweetest toned Parlor Organ ever offered the musical public. It contains FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE sets of Reeds, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, Diapason, Sub-bass and Celestina. Also Fifteen Beautiful Stops, as follows, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, (a charming stop), Diapason, Sub-bass, Echo, Dulcet, Melodia-Forte, Celeste-Forte, Expression, Treble-Cornet, Celestina, Bass-Cornet, Grand Organ (which throws on the entire power of the instrument), Right Knee Stop and swell, Left Knee Stop and swell. Height, 70 in.; Length, 47 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$275. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 days' test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Positively, our Organs contain no "Bogus" sets of Reeds, or "Dummy" stops, as do many others. We make no misrepresentations, and guarantee honest and fair dealing, or no sale. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles \$35, \$50, \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$275, \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375, \$400, \$425, \$450, \$475, \$500, \$525, \$550, \$575, \$600, \$625, \$650, \$675, \$700, \$725, \$750, \$775, \$800, \$825, \$850, \$875, \$900, \$925, \$950, \$975, \$1000. Over 34,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Organ Catalogue mailed free.

Factory and Warehouses, 57th St. and 10 Ave.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This

musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

21-8mo

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

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 that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS. 51-1y.



PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

\$1,000 FORFEIT!!

Immix Cancer Cure Depot, Coaticook, P. Q. Canada.

CANCER CURED

without the use of the Knife.

The only permanent Cure in the world. For particulars enclose two 3 cent stamps to S. C. SMITH, Coaticook, P. Q. Canada.

Cures Swift and Certain. (Any paper can publish this for \$5 per year, with this note and paper sent regularly.) 1-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

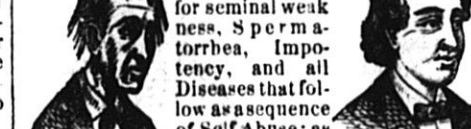
TRADE MARK The Great EN-TRADE MARK.

glish Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Pain 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 41 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



BEFORE TAKING Universal Laxative.

After Taking.

Before, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

After, 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 41 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

BUCKEYE

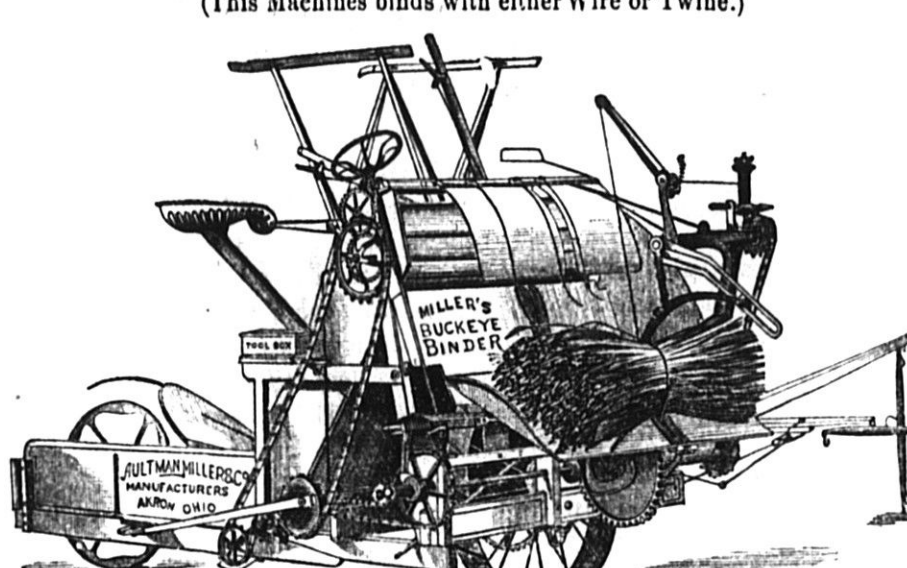
MOWER, TABLE-RAKE, HARVESTER & BINDER,

FOR SALE BY

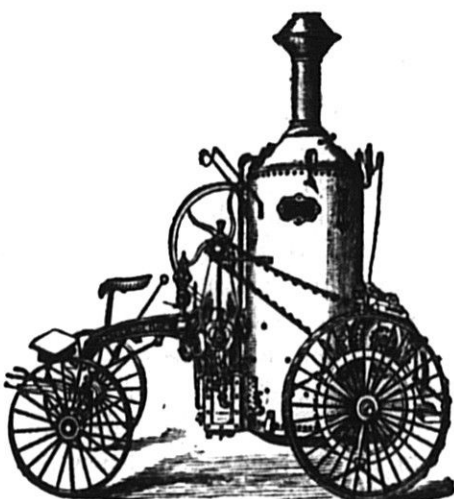
P. H. WILMS,

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

(This Machines 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.

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, 304 Washington Street Chicago Ill. 41-1y

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. 1-1y

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 BUSHELS BUCKEYES, of which I cure Files. 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. MEENGS for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

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

Always on hand at
P. & A. STEKETEE.
HOLLAND, May. 18th, 1881.

FARMER WHITE.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

You may envy the joys of the farmer,
An' fancy his free, easy life;
You may sit at his bountiful table,
An' praise his industrious wife.
If you worked in the woods in the winter,
Or followed the furrer all day,
With a team of murrin young cren,
An' feet heavy loaded with clay,
If you held the old plow—I'm a thinkin'
You'd sing in a different way.

You may talk of the golden-eyed daisies,
An' lilies that wear such a charm,
But it gives me a heap o' hard labor
To keep 'em from sprin' my farm;
You may picture the beautiful sunsets,
An' landscapes so full o' repose,
But I never get time to look at 'em,
Except when it rains or it snows;
You may sing of the song-birds of summer,
I'll tend to the hawks and the crows.

You may long for the lot of the farmer,
An' dwell on the pleasures o' toll;
But the good things we hev on our table
All hev to be dug from the soil;
An' our beautiful, bright yellow butter,
Perhaps you may never hev learned,
Makes a heap o' hard work for the wimmin,
It hev to be cheerfully churned,
And the cheeses, so plump in our pantry,
All hev to be lifted an' turned.

When home from the hay-field in summer,
With stars gleamin' over my head,
When I milk by the light o' my lantern,
An' wearily crawl into bed,
When I think of the work o' the mornin',
An' worry fur fear it might rain,
When I hear the loud peal o' the thunder,
An' wife, she begins to complain,
Then I feel ez if life was a burden,
With leetle to hope fur or gain.

But the corn must be planted in springtime,
The weeds must be kep' from the ground,
The hay must be cut in the summer,
The wheat must be cradled an' bound.
Fur we never are out o' employment
Except when we lie in our bed,
Fur the wood must be hauled in the winter,
An' patiently piled in the shed,
While the grain must be took to the market,
The stock must be watered and fed.

You may envy the joys of the farmer
Who works like a slave fur his bread,
Or, mebbey, to pay off a mortgage,
That hangs like a cloud o'er his head.
You may sit in the shade o' the orchard,
Nor think o' his wants or his needs,
You may gaze at his meadows an' cornfields,
An' long fur the life that he leads,
But there's leetle o' comfort or pleasure
In fightin' the bugs an' the weeds.

But the farmer depends upon only
The things that he earns by his toll,
An' the leetle he gains is got honest,
By turnin' an' tillin' the soil.
When his last crop is toted to market,
With conscience all spoolin' an' clear,
He may leave the old farm house forever,
To dwell in a holier sphere;
An' the crown that he wears may be brighter
Because o' his simple life here.

A PLEASANT LOVE.

"I have got some news for you, Maggie," he said, one day, about eighteen months after he had gained his commission. "Guess what it is."

They were walking along the green lanes of Perlock, listening to the ceaseless murmur of the sea, as at intervals they had walked and listened ever since they could remember; at any rate, she was six years younger than her former play-fellow.

"You are going to be promoted," she said.

"Promoted, you little goose! No one ever gets promoted in the British army. Guess again."

"You are going to marry an heiress." There was a lump in her throat as she said it.

"Wrong again. No estimable young person with green eyes, a turn-up nose, susceptible heart and £50,000 a year has turned up yet. But it's something nearly as good. I am ordered to China."

"Oh, Alice!" she gasped, and burst into tears. It was very foolish of her, but then she was only 16, and had not yet acquired the praiseworthy art of concealing her feelings.

"Why, whatever are you crying for?" he asked, and kissed away her tears. He'd kissed her ever since she was 5, and thought no more of it than if she had been his sister, or the cat, excepting, perhaps, that it was nicer—which it was, no doubt. "I shall only be away five years at most, and when I come back I'll bring you a pig-tail, and an ivory tooth-pick, and a whole lot of things, and—"

"Yes," she said, listening attentively. "But then you'll be a young woman—I forget—and 'out,' and all that sort of thing, and won't condescend to speak to a poor Lieutenant; you will have all the Squires and fox-hunters about the place at your feet."

"Oh! no, indeed, I shall not, Alice," she said, eagerly.

"But I tell you you will. I believe you are a born little flirt, and I shall come back and find—"

But she burst into tears again, and put up her pretty little hand to stop his teasing, which she could not bear just then. It seemed so cruel of him to laugh and joke when he was going away for five years. He did not seem to care a bit, and she could have broken her heart upon the spot, and thrown away the pieces, so as never to be bothered with it again. Then, seeing her mournful blue eyes, he was merciful.

"I believe I shall come back and find you just as great a little darling as you are now, and, if we've got any money, we'll get married and live happy ever after, and if we haven't we'll get married and starve ever after—unless, of course, the heiress turns up."

"Oh, I hope she won't!" said Maggie, like a truthful little idiot. "Shall you ever write to me, Alice, dear?"

"Yes, of course, I shall, and I shall expect you to write back six pages crossed, and all that sort of a thing, you know."

So Alice Granger went to China, and Maggie waited hopefully enough for a letter, but six months passed and none came. "Perhaps it takes longer for a letter to get here from China," she thought, knowing as little about the means of transit and the time it took as if the Celestial city had been in the moon. But a year passed, and yet no letter came, and Maggie journeyed into womanhood, but no word or sign came from Alice Granger, and at last she gave him up altogether.

Maggie was 20 years old when her father died, and the creditors pounced down, and she and her mother were sold

out. Mrs. Dunlop was offered a home in London by a sister, who was well off and bad tempered, and it was thankfully accepted.

Maggie went as governess into the family of a Mrs. Marshall, of Woolwich.

Mrs. Marshall's daughter by her first husband was really mistress of the establishment, for Mary Patterson had a strong will and she was an heiress. "A very nasty heiress, too," poor Maggie thought, and she was right, for Maria was skinny, and thought herself sarcastic, and always said very nasty things to people who did not dare to say them back again.

One evening, when Maggie had been about a year at Woolwich, and she was sitting alone in her school-room as usual, for the pupils had just said good-night and been delivered to the tender mercies of their nurse, Miss Patterson walked in very much dressed and rather flushed and excited.

"Miss Dunlop," she said, "we shall have a few friends this evening, and I know one or two of them like an impromptu dance; will you be ready to come into the drawing-room and play if we should want you?"

In the evening she put on her shabby black gown, and stuck a spray of white flowers in her golden hair, and waited patiently for the summons. When it came, with a roll of music under her arm, a flush on her innocent, frightened face, and a scared, almost hunted, expression in her eyes, she descended and timidly opened the drawing-room door, and there stood still for a moment, staring in astonishment. There sat the heiress, with an eager, pleased expression on her face, and leaning over her, talking and laughing, and more handsome than ever, and sunburnt and soldierly-looking, was Alice Granger. The color rushed to Maggie's face, as if to say a hurried good-by, and then left it altogether. She recovered self-possession, however, and walked with what she flattered herself was great dignity toward the piano. She felt rather than saw him raise his head and look at her, and the next moment she saw him by her side.

"Maggie—my dear Maggie! Why, fancy you being here; where did you come from? I have been trying to find you out for months."

"I thought you"—and then she did not know how to go on, so added, almost piteously, "I am the governess here."

"Are you? Oh, I see, then, that is the reason I have not seen you before, I suppose."

"Do you really know Miss Dunlop?" the heiress asked, coming up and speaking in her coolest manner.

Maggie wished sincerely she could sink into her shoes and bury herself.

"Why, of course I do; we have been play-fellows ever since we were born—haven't we, Maggie?"

And Maggie, feeling that she was backed up, answered bravely:

"Yes."

"Oh, indeed, how interesting!" then turning to Maggie: "Will you be so good as to begin a waltz, Miss Dunlop? This was to be our dance, I think," to Alice, and she sailed off with him triumphantly.

He came to her directly after the dance was over.

"I went down to Perlock to try and find out where you had gone to," he said, "but nobody knew."

"It didn't matter," she said, huskily, letting her fingers wander vaguely over the keys to make believe she wasn't very much interested in what he said.

"Yes, it did—it mattered a great deal. Why, I have got a box full of curiosities for you—clubs to fight with, and a little heathen god or two, and a statue of Buddha and all sorts of things. I told you I should bring you them home. Do you live here—I mean in this house?"

He said these last words under his breath, for the heiress came up, and he was carried off to dance with Mrs. Somebody at the other end of the room, but not before Maggie had nodded a reply to him. Soon after this Miss Patterson came up to the piano, and, saying that she wished to play herself, and that Maggie looked tired, dismissed her without being able to get another look at Alice.

The next morning, to Maggie's very great surprise, Miss Patterson came into the school-room before the children had assembled.

"Miss Dunlop," she said stiffly, "I should like to know where you say you met Mr. Granger."

"At Perlock. His uncle lived next door to my mother. He is a very old friend, indeed—"

"Thank you. I merely wished to inquire, because, of course, you must be aware that it is not usual for any one in your position to make herself remarkable by having long confidence talks with any gentleman who may visit the house."

"I don't know what you mean, Miss Patterson," Maggie said, indignantly.

But Miss Patterson had swept out of the room without deigning to reply.

Then Maggie went into her little room; the one place she had in the world entirely to herself, and cried till her eyes were red and her head ached.

The lessons did not progress that morning. Maggie was thinking of Alice, who was no doubt strolling about the common listening to the band and making love to the heiress. The children were more than usually stupid, too, and all the world seemed upside down, and all its ways turned crooked. Suddenly, at about 12 o'clock, just when Maggie was in the middle of expounding as best she could the eccentricities of the French grammar, there was a knock at the school-room door.

"Come in," she said.

The door opened, and there stood before her astonished eyes the form of Alice Granger, and behind him was a man—evidently his servant—with a box on his shoulders.

"All right, Tom, put it down; that's

right; now be off. There, I've brought the curiosities round, Maggie; I thought you would like to see them."

"Oh! What will Mrs. Marshall and Miss Patterson say?" said Maggie, in consternation.

"Nothing to you for the next half-hour or so, for I have just seen them on their way to Woolwich, and thought I should get a quiet chat with you. My dears," he said, turning to Maggie's wide-eyed, open-mouthed pupils, "I'm quite sure you'd like to be let off with your lessons, so I'll let you off for an hour; run along, my little dears," and he opened the door for them and shut it after them.

"Oh, Alice!" she said, in fear and trembling.

"Oh, Maggie!" he answered, mimicking, "what did you mean by going away from Perlock, and not leaving any address?"

"I couldn't help it, and you never wrote."

"No, I never write letters; don't know how to spell well enough. But I have been hunting for you all over the place, and never dreamed of finding you here. Now we'll unpack the box; I had it opened before I came; so it's only fastened by a lock."

"But, Alice, they'll never forgive me."

"Never mind; it doesn't matter, because if you are good I'll take you away next week. Besides, they'll forgive me anything. I saved the Colonel's life when he was in Hong Kong—at least so he says. There, now, what do you think of these for fighting with? Got them at Java on purpose for you," and he held up a pair of heathenish-looking clubs and brandished them over her head, and then proceeded to pull out the rest of the contents of the box and to decorate the school-room with them. "There's Mr. Buddha, and there's—why, what's the matter, Maggie?"

"Nothing, only you will get me into dreadful trouble—you will, indeed; Miss Patterson came in this morning and scolded me for talking to you last night."

"Never mind, she's only jealous," he laughed. "Now, tell me how soon you can leave here."

"What for?" she asked, innocently.

"Why, you haven't forgotten that we agreed to get married when we came back, have you, little coquette?" and he put his arm around her waist, just as of old, and was not reproved. It was so very comfortable, she thought.

"No; but you are engaged, are you not?"

"Yes, of course, I am—to you."

"Oh, but, Alice—"

"Oh, but, Maggie—"

And then he stopped and kissed her, and nothing more could be said, for the door opened and there stood the Colonel, and there stood Maria Patterson.

Of course there was no rejoicing on the part of Maria, but, notwithstanding, Alice and Maggie were married within a month.

Country Girls.

Meta Victoria Fuller, in a sisterly way, thus talks to country girls:

"The farmers' daughters are soon to be the life as well as the pride of this country—a glorious race of women which no other land can show. I seek not to flatter them; for before they can become this, they will have to make an earnest effort of one or two things. There are some who deprecate their condition, and some who have a false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than they merit. A want of intelligence on all the subjects of the day, and of a refined education, is no more excusable in a country than in a town-bred girl, in these days of many books and newspapers."

Many girls are discouraged because they cannot be sent away from home to boarding-schools; but men of superior minds and knowledge of the world would rather have for wives women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had wherever the desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders; and an earnest thirst after knowledge is almost certain to attain a sweet draught from the 'Pierian spring.' There is a farmer's daughter in this very room in which I am writing—a beautiful, refined and intelligent woman—in whose girlish books were not so plenty as now, and who obtained her fine education under difficulties which would have discouraged any but one who had a true love for study."

A Witch.

The great man is he who rises superior to the prejudices of his age; but before the end of the seventeenth century—with the exception of Bodin, Erasmus, Reginald Scot, John Wagstaffe and Dr. Webster—there were none who had the boldness or the knowledge to brand witchcraft as a base and palpable superstition.

We find Lord Bacon gravely prescribing "henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium and other soporiferous medicines" as the best ingredients for a witch's ointment. From the pages of his "History of the World," we see that the gifted and practical Sir Walter Raleigh was a firm believer in this childish form of superstition. The learned Selden, in his "Table Talk," while pleasantly discoursing on the subject of witches, shows that he also held the same faith. Sir Thomas Browne, the kindest of physicians; Sir Matthew Hale, one of the most acute and spotless of Judges; Hobbes, the skeptic; "the eminent Dr. More, of Cambridge," and the patient and thoughtful Boyle, all were of opinion that witchcraft was an evil capable of solid proof, and that its disciples merited sharp and swift punishment. It was not until the dawn of the eighteenth century that men came to the conclusion that the devices of "witches and witch-mongers" were only so many tricks and fables, and utterly unworthy of credence. The last judicial execution in England for witchcraft took place in the year 1716, when a

woman and her little daughter were hanged at Huntingdon "for selling their souls to Satan." Since that date, however, various cases have occurred of women accused as witches being drowned while undergoing the ordeal by water at the hands of their intimidated yet infuriated neighbors.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A LIAH, SAH!

Startling Scene in a Colored Church.
(St. Louis Republican.)

The good colored folks were seated in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Wash street. All was silent in there save the rustle of the Bible leaves. The pastor was hunting the text of his sermon. He had come to a passage that looked like the one he sought for, and he paused for a moment and bent his head lower and peered at the good words.

The congregation sent up a sigh, for the moment had arrived when they had to face their weekly lecture, when the warden of the little church opened the windows wider so that the good words of the pastor might float out into the night air and perhaps be heeded by the ungodly.

The minister raised his head, "I take for my text," he said, "the words: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

"Blessed indeed," groaned a sinner from the rear end of the church.

"There are many who come to church," said the pastor, "who would do well to remember these words. They are of that kind who come here and drink and eat of the good things, but who are never here at the time the box is passed around."

"Y-o-u-r-e a l-i-a-h!" were the words that came floating through the air and to the pastor's ears as he paused at the end of the above sentence. A tall, slender figure arose in the middle aisle of the church. It was the frame of a river steward, black as night, the face of John Raymond, twenty-one years of age, a recognized masher in colored circles. With right fore-finger poised, and pointing straight at the pastor he said:

"Your insinuations, sah, are general, but too pointed, sah. You are a l-i-a-h, sah, when you make such insinuations a l-i-a-h, sah—a l-i-a-h."

The pastor looked thunderstruck. With pupils dilated and arms outstretched he begged Mr. Raymond to desist.

Said Mr. Raymond: "I will see you in—first, sah—in—"

"Warden! Warden!" shouted the pastor.

Ashbury Bishop, for many years the venerable and respected Warden of the church stepped to the front.

He looked exceedingly consequential. He imagined that he had but to request Mr. Raymond to leave the church and he would leave. He asked Mr. Raymond to retire.

"You go to —!" said Mr. Raymond in reply. "I shall never leave here, sah, until I have had satisfaction—satisfaction, sah, or blood, sah, or b-l-o-o-d!"

The Warden became terrified. He ran out of the church and into the street, and half the congregation ran after him. The other half remained within and gazed in wonder at Mr. Raymond, who still held the church, and the pastor, too. The latter every now and then attempted an explanation, but before he could get fairly started in that direction Mr. Raymond silenced him with words which chilled the hearts of the godly within hearing distance. Such was the situation when good Warden Ashbury Bishop appeared in the sacred edifice again. This time he was not alone. Police Officer St. John, armed with ponderous night club, brought up the rear. The Warden led on until he was face to face with Mr. Raymond. He said:

"You must leave this church, Mr. Raymond; you m-u-s-t leave."

Mr. Raymond was going to say he would not leave, and curse the Warden again, when the officer collared him. There was a one, two, three, and then Mr. Raymond went out of that church on a run. Officer St. John dragged him to the Third District Station where he was locked up.

Extra Hazardous.

A certain officer received a report of a policy written, covering, among others, this item: \$150 on her wigs, braids, puffs, rolls, curls and other hair for her personal use, etc.

The presiding genius of said office exhibited an alarming ignorance of the subject in writing the agent as follows: "This is an uncommon item, and, as we find no blanks for an appropriate survey, you will please speedily answer the following interrogations: What is the color of her hair? and, if red, decline. Is assured married or single? If not single, is her husband quick tempered? Does she 'fire up' quickly herself? If single, has she beaux, and does she smoke? Does she use a spark arrester? Is she near-sighted or cross-eyed, and are her dressing-mirror lights gloved or basketed? Is she a match-maker, and is she subject to 'em? Has she sparkling eyes, and is she a heiress? Limit degree of heat of curling tongs, and toilette chemicals to bay water and champagne, and not more hazardous. Strike out lightning clause if steel hair-pins are used. Celluloid pins, back combs, bang supporters and other articles prohibited, and powder limited to twenty-five pounds in metal packages. If any moral hazard or enemies decline."

A Constant Lover.

Jeremy Bentham, the victim of a lifelong attachment to a lady of the Fox family, is a figure that takes us a little by surprise. In his eightieth year he wrote to her, reminding her of a flower which she had given him on the lawn at Bowood. "From that day not a single one has passed (not to mention nights) in which you have not engrossed more of my thoughts than you could have wished." Sir John Bowring says that the old man was much mortified by the coldness of the answer which he received.

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.

Holman's Pads.



Holman's Ague, Liver & Stomach Pad, For Malaria, Ague and Stomach troubles. PRICE, \$2.00

Holman's Special Pad. Adapted to old chronic cases. \$3.00.

Holman's Spleen Belt. For mubborn cases of enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. \$5.00.

Holman's Infant's Pad. For ailments of Infants and Children. \$1.50.

Holman's Abdominal Pad. For Uterine, Ovarian and Bladder troubles. \$5.00.

Holman's Renal or Kidney Pad. For Kidney Complaints. \$2.00.

Holman's Pectoral Pad. For affections of the Chest and Lungs. \$3.00.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster. The best Plaster in the world. Porous on Rubber basis. 25c.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters. For Cold Feet, Headaches and Sluggish Circulation. (per pair) 25c.

Absorption Salt for Medicated Baths. For Colds, Rheumatism and all cases where a medicated Bath is needed, also an excellent foot bath. (per 1/4 lb. package) 25c.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The ABSORPTION SALT is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at Purchaser's expense.

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the true HOLMAN'S, saying, "They are just the same," etc.

Beware of all bogus Pads only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

See that each Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, with above Trade Mark printed in green. Dr. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatment sent free on application. Address,

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
[P. O. Box 2112.] 744 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a preparation of Protoside 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 Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Diseases, and all cases 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 nerve 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 gratefully yours,

J. P. WATSON,

Troy, O., Jan. 2, 1878. Pastor Christian Church.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere

CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.

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

One Cent

will buy a postal card on which to send your address and receive free (postage prepaid) a 100-page book on "The Liver: Its Diseases and their Treatment," including Malarial troubles, Rheads, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, etc.

Address

DR. SANFORD,

178 Broadway, New York.

Columbia Bicycle.

A permanent practical road vehicle, with which a person can ride three miles as easily as he could walk one. Send 2-cent stamp for 34-page catalogue.

THE POPE MFG CO.

564 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

INTEMPERATE SHOPPING.

Total Abstinence from Shopping and the Shopping-Women's Moderation Society.

[From the New York Times.]

The awful prevalence of the vice of shopping among women is one of those signs of the times which lead the thoughtful patriot almost to despair of the future of our country. Few people have any idea of the extent to which our women are addicted to this purse-destroying vice. Statistics show that of every 1,000 women between the ages of 18 and 45 no less than 693 are habitual shoppers, and of these more than one-half notoriously shop to what would be universally considered excess. Even girls younger than 18 are frequently found shopping. Mothers have actually been known to teach girls of tender years to shop by urging them to "play store" with one another, and to go through the ghastly mockery of buying useless things with unconvertible pin currency. When these children grow a little larger and go to school, their mothers supply them with pocket-money, and abet them in going into shops and openly buying ribbons and things. It is now a difficult task to find, even in a retired country farmhouse, a girl who is absolutely uncontaminated by shopping; for, although there may be farm-houses remote from all kinds of shops, nevertheless the tempter, in the shape of the peddler, will search out the innocent farmer's daughters, and with his wily ways lead them to take the first steps in a career of headlong shopping. The husbands that have been ruined and the homes that have been made desolate by wives whose passion for shopping has mastered them, are almost without number. The amount of money annually spent in shopping by the women of America is so enormous that in comparison with it the amount spent by men for whisky seems too trifling to deserve notice.

How to fight this terrible vice is a question to which there has hitherto been no satisfactory answer.

We cannot look to legislation for any relief. Neither can we hope for anything from the efforts of professional anti-shopping lecturers. These misguided women take the extreme ground that all shopping is a sin per se, and denounce every shopkeeper as a fiend incarnate. They insist that the moderate shopper is as bad as the woman who wallows in shopping, and that she who buys a calico dress is as bad as she who buys forty yards of trimmings or insertion. If one of these lecturers happens to be an eloquent woman, a reformed shopper, with a fund of comic anecdotes and pathetic stories illustrative of the follies and miseries of shopping, she is moderately sure to draw a large audience, but she produces little or no effect in reclaiming confirmed shoppers. Sometimes the lecturer may induce a few women to sign the total-abstinence shopping pledge, but of the signers nearly every one relapses when the excitement of the lecture has been forgotten. The truth is that people will not be brought to regard total abstinence from shopping in any and all circumstances as a Christian duty.

The first ray of hope on this dark matter has been afforded by the organization of the "Shopping-Women's Moderation Society." This society owes its origin to several intelligent and upright women who fully recognize the evils of excessive shopping, but who do not consider that shopping in moderation is necessarily wrong. As is well known, the favorite purchase of the confirmed shopper is "trimmings." After the habit of shopping becomes fixed, calico, barege, hosiery, and even gloves cease to satisfy the victim. She craves the stronger stimulus of "trimmings," and on these she squanders her own or her husband's substance. The "Shopping-Women's Moderation Society" pledges its members to abstinence from trimmings, except when ordered by an experienced family dressmaker, and forbids them even to approach a counter where "trimmings" are sold. The members of the society also agree to indulge in shopping of any kind only in the afternoon, and never as a mere amusement. The funds of the society will be used to aid such confirmed shoppers as show an earnest desire to reform, and for the relief of distressed and impoverished husbands whose wives have ruined them by excessive shopping; and every member promises, in employing servants, to give the preference to those who do not shop.

The influence of a society which thus rejects the extreme measures employed by the professional anti-shopping lecturers, and appeals in a reasonable way to the intelligence of the community, ought to be very great. It will receive the support of the very large class of people who are disgusted with the violence and intolerance of the professional agitators. It is really the first organized effort to meet the evil of excessive shopping which has yet been made.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

Insanity from Kissing.

The "kissing games," in the country, sometimes bring about strange results. Mrs. Thomas Armour, of Schuylkill county, Pa., is insane from being a mere looker-on at one of these games. Four years ago she attended a picnic in company with her husband, who took part in a "kissing game." Mrs. Armour watched the players for some time with pleasing interest, until she saw her husband kiss another woman. From that moment she showed signs of insanity, and has grown worse constantly. She has an intense hatred for her husband, and every other woman, whom she

thinks will injure her. It was quite different with a Brooklyn woman who attended a picnic and saw her husband kiss another woman. She at once hit him over the head with the cover of an ice-cream freezer. He is now perfectly sane.

[From the Louisville Home and Farm.]

FRANK O. HERRING, Esq., of the Champion Safe Works, 251 and 252 Broadway, New York, reports the use of St. Jacobs Oil for a stiffness and soreness of the shoulder, with most pleasant and efficacious effects.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE writes concerning Lord Beaconsfield's audacity: "Some years ago, while he was plain Disraeli, he was at a large dinner, where his wife also was present—an excellent lady, but not distinguished for outward attraction. It happened that her next neighbor at the table was Bernal Osborne, and after the ladies had withdrawn, the latter (who has the manners of a city cabman) broke out in a loud voice: 'Good God, Disraeli, how on earth did you come to marry that woman?' Hereupon ensued an appalled hush, all eyes fixed on Disraeli. At length he said, with a quiet, frigid drawl: 'Partly for one reason which you, Osborne, are incapable of understanding—gratitude!' This completely crushed the vivacious Osborne."

[From the Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.]

THERE is now a substance which is both professionally and popularly indorsed and concerning which, Mr. J. B. Ferschweiler, Butteville, Oregon, writes: "I have often read of the many cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil and was persuaded to try the remedy myself. I was a sufferer from rheumatism and experienced great pains, my leg being so swollen that I could not move it. I procured St. Jacobs Oil, used it freely and was cured."

THEY stood at the gate beneath the starlight. In a few hours he would be whirled away across the prairies, and she would return alone to wander wearily and sadly amid scenes endeared by a thousand tender recollections—if it hadn't been that she wasn't that sort of a girl. "One last kiss," he murmured fondly, "one last look—one last word—what shall it be?" She gave him the kiss, she gave him the look, and she gave him these last words, "Remember your promise to me not to eat any onions."

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.*

AN ELDERLY lady said her husband was very fond of peaches, and that was his only fault. "Fault, madam," said one, "how can you call that a fault?" "Why, because there are different ways of eating them sir. My husband takes them in the form of brandy."

Has Everything Failed You?

Then try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A MAN's good breeding is the best security against other people's ill-manners.

WOMEN have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

AN OLD lady says it is remarkable the number of people willing to take foreign missions, and she fears the home missionary cause will suffer.

KIDNEY-WORT radically cures biliousness, piles and all nervous diseases.

BASE BALL clubs have their uses. Some of them bring forward colleges that otherwise would not be heard of.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

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

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISTATA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

YE martyrs to Sick-headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, poor circulation! DR. HOLMAN'S remedies are the only things you need. Build up just where the pulling down began—the stomach. Are you an aged person? Then assist the vital forces with the gentle, ever-continuous nerve tonic found in DR. HOLMAN'S PAD. It will sustain you as nothing else can.

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.

THE regular Frazer axle grease saves money for the consumer. The light-colored or yellow loosens the spokes.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1898 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1897 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

No POISONOUS drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair restorer dressing, as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art, and will, beyond a peradventure, restore the hair on bald heads.



Recover their vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and other maladies are completely removed by it. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them.

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.

DR. HUNTER, 103 State St., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Me.

BIG WAGES, summer and winter. Samples free National Copying Co., 300 West Madison St., Chicago.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STRINER & Co., Portland, Me.

BUGGIES for Dealers' Medium Work; Low Prices. UNION CARBIDE MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O. Catalogue FREE.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn \$40 to \$100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying office. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 50 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

LATEST TRANSLATION.—Send at once for the English 6th and 7th Books of Moses! Genuine. Never before offered. Address: VICTOR PUBLISHING CO., Elizabethville, Pa.

"Here's Fun! Humor! Laughter!" 25c. postpaid. MRS. SPOOPENDYKE W. B. SMITH & CO., 27 Bond Street, New York.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS. An absolute, speedy and irrefragable cure for either. Medicine \$2.00 per bottle. A cure warranted. Address GEO. C. MAGUIRE, Sabatha, Nebraska Co., Kansas.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD Macaulay's History of England. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the United States. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the World. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Bible. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Church. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Republic. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Revolution. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the War. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Peace. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Treaty. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Alliance. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the League. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Union. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Confederacy. 12mo. 10s. 6d. The History of the Empire. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Farmers' Column.

The Coddling Moth.

June is the month to commence active operations against this pest of the orchard which reduces beyond computation the profits of the fruit grower. Thousands upon thousands of barrels of otherwise fine apples are yearly rendered totally unfit for market by a dirty worm, the ill-starred offspring of a little miller known as the coddling moth. So extensive and devastating had this evil become before a remedy was found that it became a serious question whether the orchard interests of the country would not be ruined by it. But man with his giant intellect was not made to be ruled by inferior beings, much less by an insignificant insect or crawling worm. Dominion was given him over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, as well as insects and reptiles. When it became apparent that so important an interest was jeopardized, the light of science and the test of experiment came to the rescue. The habits of the pest were observed and studied, and as a result of this observation and study a sure remedy has been found, so simple and cheap that any one with common diligence and perseverance can save his fruit. It was found that the worm of the moth after obtaining its growth left the fruit and sought some dry sheltered place to spin its cocoon from which in a few weeks a moth would take wing and become the mother of hundreds of other worms "as vile as she." This remedy is to furnish the worm an inviting place to do this business at once easy of access to him and to the orchardist. Paper bands from two or three inches in width, lined with a narrow strip of cotton flannel and long enough to reach around the tree, have been extensively and successfully used; these are drawn tight around the trunk of the tree well up toward the limbs, and fastened with a small tack where the ends lap. They should be put on about the second week in June and the worms that have harbored under them be destroyed about once in two weeks until the fruit has grown out of their way. Equally as good a trap and much cheaper, as we have found by careful experiment, is common soft carpet paper, without the flannel, cut into strips five or six inches wide and folded lengthways, so as to make a double band about the inches wide. This affords a dry, sheltered retreat between the paper in rainy times when the water runs down the trunk of the tree, keeping it wet. Of course these bands want to be put on with the open side down. We have trapped in the course of the season from fifty to two hundred worms to each tree, the number depending upon the quantity of fruit on the tree. There will be no worms found under the bands where there is no fruit on the tree. If for any reason you neglect to kill the worms the birds will do the work for you, striking their bills through the paper just in the right place to secure a choice morsel every time.—*Empire State Agriculturist.*

Misfortunes of the Farmers.

The fruit trees of Hartford, Conn., are so scourged by caterpillars that they are as brown as if swept by fire. Apples appear to be the favorite.

Worms are playing havoc with corn in Bainbridge, Ga., and a sorry crop is inevitable; but watermelons are doing well, and there will be a big crop.

Gatesville, Texas, is overrun with wolves that are making havoc in sheep folds. In some parts of the country they kill the sheep in the daytime.

At least one-third of the corn crop is entirely destroyed in Chancery, Ga., caused by a small white worm which bores into the young stalk just above the root.

In Arkansas a species of cutworm has completely destroyed the stands of cotton on a great many large plantations. Many portions of the State are overrun with locusts.

Reports from Oglethorpe, Ga., give more worms and bugs, with greater appetites than were ever known before, and the cutworm has gone over to tobacco chewing in South River, Md.

Even Texas complains of a rainy season that is ruining crop prospects, and Alabama cries out in sorrow over bud worms, cut worms, and cold nights that are demoralizing farmers in Greene County.

The entire Chowan section of North Carolina is suffering incalculable injury through the locust plague. Whole forests of valuable timber have been destroyed by the beasts stripping the bark and depositing their eggs.

Farmers about Joliet, Ill., report fruit ruined, hay less than half a crop, while farmers from Lake City to Bidwell, Cal., say that all crops are looking well, and the yield will be the largest ever known in the valley.

The grasshoppers, locusts, and cotton worms have become such a burden that some Texas farmers will try the experiment of importing the Lubbock beetles from Russia that are very voracious and live on these pests.

TAKE THE



THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequalled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send Free to any address an elegant *Country Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to:

JAMES R. WOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
T. J. POTTER,
General Manager, Chicago.

COLORADO EXCURSION

BURLINGTON ROUTE

Now on sale an inflexible season, one-day Excursion Tickets, from Chicago and local points, to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, and PUEBLO, AND RETURN, by six (6) different routes. At wonderfully low rates. These tickets will be good going west within fifteen (15) days from date of sale and for return until October 31st following.

Pullman Palace Cars are run on this Company from CHICAGO to COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

For rates, further information, and elegant Map of United States free, address:

GEN. PASS' AGT., C. B. & Q. R. R., CHICAGO, ILL.

FIRST WARD Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

Having purchased the interest formerly owned by Mr. M. Seery, and having leased my Hotel, I will devote my entire attention to the Grocery Business, and therefore respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Holland to my new business. The store is on the

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

I will endeavor to keep on hand a complete supply, and fill all orders promptly to the best of my ability.

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.

HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-1f

SHOLES INSECT EXTERMINATOR

PUT UP ONLY BY

AM. CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

KILLS ALL INSECTS

HARMLESS TO EVERYTHING ELSE

ALL GENUINE BEARS OUR SIGNATURE

21-w3

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED!

75 West Main St. in the World's largest sample free. Ad. JAY BROWN, Detroit, Mich.

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.

Don't you Forget it THAT IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass,
J. R. K. is just the man for you.

TINWARE,
J. R. K. Pans out big for you.

SASH AND DOORS,
J. R. K. wants every one of you.

Paints and Oils,
J. R. K. wants a brush with you.

PUMPS AND FITTINGS,
J. R. K. has struck hard for you.

STOVES,
J. R. K. is watching for you.

Close Cash Buyers,
J. R. K. is the man for you.

We want to remind you of it to day, do not wait, prices are as low as the lowest and can not be appreciated till you see the goods.

J. R. KLEYN, NO. 56 EIGHTH STREET, Holland, Michigan.

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 4586. 8-1v

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, CASHMERE, 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.

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



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

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

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. 50-6m

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.

E. HEROLD. HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

HAIR'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.