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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 23.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 595.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: No. 52 EIGHTH STREET.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	2 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 published without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two XX signifies that no paper will be continued after date.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday June 10, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N't.	Mix.	Exp.	Ed.	N't.	Mix.	Exp.	Ed.
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
10:30	9:30	11:15	.....	Holland	3:25	8:00	5:15
10:55	10:00	11:35	.....	East Saugatuck	3:05	7:30	4:53
11:05	10:20	11:45	.....	New Richmond	2:55	7:15	4:43
11:57	11:55	12:35	.....	Gd. Junction	2:15	5:52	3:55
12:20	12:35	12:55	.....	Bangor	2:00	5:30	3:35
1:50	3:15	2:30	.....	Benton Harbor	12:50	3:20	2:20
2:15	3:30	2:30	.....	St. Joseph	12:40	3:10	2:15
3:40	6:00	3:45	.....	New Buffalo	11:40	1:10	1:10
7:30	.....	5:50	.....	Chicago	9:00	.....	19:10
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.				From Grand Rapids to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7:25	8:15	3:25	.....	Holland	11:05	9:10	10:15
5:38	8:40	3:35	.....	Zeeland	10:52	8:40	10:05
6:02	9:35	3:52	.....	Hudsonville	10:30	7:40	9:37
6:20	10:15	4:05	.....	Grandville	10:15	7:10	9:20
6:35	10:40	4:20	.....	Grand Rapids	10:00	6:35	9:00
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7:45	8:25	11:05	.....	Holland	3:25	1:55	9:50
6:20	.....	11:30	.....	West Olive	3:05	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bushkill	.....	.....	.....
6:35	.....	11:40	.....	Johnsville	.....	.....	.....
7:00	4:15	12:05	.....	Grand Haven	2:40	1:1	9:00
7:10	4:20	12:05	.....	Ferrysburg	2:30	1:0	8:50
7:40	4:50	12:25	.....	Muskegon	2:00	12	13:15
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
8:30	9:25	.....	.....	Holland	11:05	3:00	.....
9:10	8:49	.....	.....	Fillmore	10:45	2:15	.....
9:25	4:00	.....	.....	Hamilton	10:30	1:55	.....
10:15	4:15	.....	.....	Dunning	10:15	1:25	.....
10:50	4:40	.....	.....	Allegan	9:50	12:30	.....
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

* Mixed trains.
† Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Detroit 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. 9-ly

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. River street.

VANPUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Borne's Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River st.

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Proprietors. 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 Hotel. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

PHENIX HOTEL. Ryder & Office, proprietors. Located near the City & W. Mich. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommodation of guests. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

SCOTT HOTEL. W. P. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish streets. Terms, \$1.35 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 always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 33-ly

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

Meat Market.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office, on River street, next door to D. R. Meengs, drug store.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market street. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bange. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m. 50-ly

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

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 p. m. 26-ly

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gallery opposite this office.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

WYKIUYSSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets, Holland Mich. 24-ly.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. THOS. MCMASTER, N. G. WILLIAM BAUMGARTEL, 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 18, at 7 o'clock, sharp. O. BREYMAN, W. M. D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 9 bushel..... \$ 75 @ 1 00
Beans, 9 bushel..... @ 1 40
Barley, 9 100 B..... @ 1 20
Butter, 9 lb..... @ 15
Eggs, 9 dozen..... @ 15
Honey, 9 B..... @ 13
Onions, 9 bushel..... @ 40
New Potatoes, 9 bushel..... 1 00 @ 1 25

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 9 bushel..... @ 85
Barley, 9 100 B..... @ 80
Clover seed, 9 B..... @ 6 50
Corn Meal 9 100 B..... @ 1 25
Corn, shelled 9 bushel..... 45 @ 48
Flour, 9 bri..... @ 5 00
Fine Corn Meal 9 100 B..... @ 1 30
Feed, 9 ton..... @ 22 30
Hay, 9 ton..... @ 1 25
Middling, 9 100 B..... @ 8 00
Oats, 9 bushel..... @ 40
Pearl Barley, 9 100 B..... @ 6 00
Rye, 9 bush..... @ 50
Timothy Seed, 9 bushel..... @ 1 25
Wheat, white 9 bushel..... @ 95
red..... @ 97
Lancaster Red, 9 bushel..... @ 1 00

Bring in your orders for the Fourth. Ice Cream, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts and Cigars by the wholesale, at the City Bakery of 20-ly JOHN PESSINK.

Additional Local.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price, 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS.

DALTON, Mass., April 27, 1882.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past seventeen years, and in our employ for fifteen, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of the town and community. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health.

CHAS. O. BROWNS, Pres't.

[The wonderful case referred to above is published in another column and will prove of great value to thousands of our readers.—Ed.]

"FACTS are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases.

Our parlors are open for the public. Ice Cream, Soda Water, Lemonade and everything in season at the CITY BAKERY. 20-ly

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 28-ly

We are ready now to accommodate all our customers. Let every one come and see us in our newly fitted up and remodeled quarters. 20-ly JOHN PESSINK.

Read the Fact.

Wm. Vorst, the Tailor, has removed his business to No. 13 River street, formerly occupied by Zahn the harness maker. I will make new clothes to order, repair old clothes, and renovate and clean clothes, making them appear like new. Give me a call. W. VORST. HOLLAND, June 5, 1883. 18-

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To Fruit Growers & Farmers.

I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, HEDGE PLANTS, VINES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, ETC., ETC., at the lowest prices. I purchase my stock of reliable Nursery men and guarantee satisfaction. Trees delivered free at any Railroad Station in this and adjoining counties. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited. FRED. L. SOUTER. 18-6w. Holland, Mich.

Examination of Teachers.

The series of meetings of the board of school examiners for Ottawa county, for the summer and fall of 1883, for the examination of applicants for a teacher's certificate, will be held as follows: At Coopersville, graded school building, on Wednesday, August 29th. At Holland City, graded school building, on Friday, August 31. At Hudsonville, school building, on Wednesday, September 26. At Grand Haven, court house, Friday, October 26th. Each session of the board will commence promptly at 9 o'clock, a. m. Certificates of good moral character required of all applicants. In view of the large number of failures on the part of those appearing for examination at the late spring series of meetings of the board, will those seeking the position of teacher, and who know, but are just a little rusty, come to the examination prepared to do honor to themselves and to the profession. By order of the board, A. W. TAYLOR, Secretary. Nunica, June 23, 1882.

A. P. STEGENGA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Claim & Collection Agent, Notary Public.

Special attention given to collecting claims. All business entrusted to me will be faithfully cared for. A. P. STEGENGA, ZEELAND, MICH. 21-ly

Historical Incident.

When the war commenced the vice-president, in advance of many of his associates, foresaw that its ultimate result must be the liberation of the slaves. It is not claimed, certainly not by him, the most modest of men, that he had any accurate idea as to the exact manner in which said liberation was to occur, still he was convinced that, sooner or later, and in some way the slaves would be set free. Holding these views, as the war progressed he repeatedly pressed upon the president the advisability of issuing an emancipation proclamation. To all the arguments in favor of such a course Mr. Lincoln gave the most thoughtful and careful attention, but still let drop no hint as to what his action in the matter would be. This was the situation one evening when Mr. Hamlin went to the white house and announced to the president that he intended to leave that night for a visit to his home.

"No, you don't intend to do anything of the sort," was the somewhat remarkable response of the president.

"Oh, yes, but I do," replied Hamlin, not quite understanding Mr. Lincoln.

"No," said the latter, "you do not intend anything of the sort. In short, Mr. Vice President, you will not leave Washington at present." This Mr. Lincoln said with a look that was far more significant than his words, and Mr. Hamlin, seeing that he had something of more than ordinary importance on his mind replied:

"Of course, I will not think of doing so if you wish otherwise. You are the commander-in-chief, and I am under orders."

"And I order you," continued the president, laughing, "to sit in that chair, and afterward to ride with me to supper." Hamlin did as he was directed, and shortly afterward the two gentlemen, guarded by a file of soldiers, rode on horseback out to the summer residence of the president. There they quietly partook of a light supper, and then the president invited his guest into the library. Here, having carefully closed the door, he turned to his trusty adviser and said:

"Mr. Hamlin, you have been repeatedly urging me to issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves. I have concluded to yield to your advice in the matter, and that of our friends, at the same time, as I may say, following my own judgment. Now listen to me while I read this paper. We will correct it together as I go on." Saying which the president unrolled and read the famous proclamation which gave liberty and manhood to 4,000,000 human chattels.

Cadet Examination.

Having been invited by the Hon. Secretary of War to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment as cadet to the United States Military Academy, who must be at West Point no later than the 28th day of August, 1883.

I hereby give notice that a competitive examination will be held in the United States court room at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the first day of August, 1883, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon before an examining board. The age for the admission of cadets to the academy is between 17 and 22 years. Candidates must be at least five feet in height, and free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and free from any deformity or disease which may render them unfit for military service. They must also be versed in reading, writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States.

Applications may be made to me by letter at Grand Rapids, stating full name, age and permanent abode of the applicant, who must be a resident of the 5th Congressional district of Michigan.

Dated, Grand Rapids, Mich., July 6, '83.

JULIUS HOUSEMAN, Representative 5th Congressional district of Michigan.

Papers in the district please notice.

"AND how is your neighbor, Mrs. Brown?" inquired one nicely dressed lady of another.

"She's well enough, I suppose. I haven't seen her to speak to her for six weeks."

"Why I thought you two were on the most friendly terms?"

"Well we used to be; but we've exchanged servants."

How a Native Went to Bed.

Going down the great Jackson route from Grenada, Miss., a regular old homespun native of the State entered the sleeping-car and paid for a berth. He had never been inside of a car of the kind, and everything astonished him. When the porter came to make up the beds, I saw that the native was greatly perplexed, but as he made no direct appeal, it wasn't my duty to post him. He was the first one to make preparations for bed. He glanced anxiously around, pulled off one boot and then took a rest for five minutes. When the other boot came off, he had solved the problem. Pushing his boots under the berth, he started for the rear platform, and nothing was heard from him for about ten minutes. Then he put his head into the door and called out:

"All you 'uns in thar', look out, for I'm coming!"

And come he did. He had disrobed while standing on the platform, made a bundle of coat, vest and pants, and as he shot into bed, after a run up the aisle, he gurgled out:

"Old Mississippi may be a little slow but she allus gits thar' just the same!"

Did we not go fishing it would not be Summer. Conversely, if it were not Summer we would not go fishing.

"We are going fishing next week," said Mr. Oldboy, "and we want to be sure that we've got all our things together."

"Got a tent?" asked his partner.

"Yes; that's engaged."

"Whisky?"

"Lots of it."

"Some pilot biscuit?"

"Yes, a whole box."

"Five or six dozen beer?"

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

HENRY WICKES, an aged lawyer of Albany, has disappeared. It is known that for ten years he has embezzled moneys collected for Mrs. Van Rensselaer, of Greenbush, the aggregate being \$50,000.

A **HEAVY** storm at Dover, N. H., caused the bursting of a sewer, which flooded the Cocheco Print Works, damaging prints ready for shipment and other stock to the extent of \$50,000. Seven persons were struck by lightning and three persons killed. The mill of Bleak & Co., at Amesbury, Mass., valued at \$100,000, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

JOHN ARMOY KNOX, of the Texas Siftings, and one D. B. Sheahan, said to be a sculptor, quarreled about politics at a wine supper in New York, the matter culminating in a duel across the river, in New Jersey. The combatants were placed twenty paces apart. At the second fire Knox felt his left arm twitched, and found that Sheahan's bullet had passed through his coat and shirt, slightly grazing the skin. Sheahan was untouched. The pair then shook hands, and the proceedings were over.

GOV. BARSTOW, of Vermont, ordered out four companies of militia to quell a labor disturbance at Ely, in the Green Mountain State. Three hundred miners, armed with pistols and knives, took possession of the mine explosives, threatened to destroy the mine and burn the town unless they received their pay, which is long overdue, owing to the mining company being financially embarrassed. Grimley, an aeronaut who ascended from Honesdale, Pa., in a balloon, landed in the Catskills, and had a terrible experience.

THE heat in New York last week was most intense. There were many cases of sunstroke. The street-car companies erected temporary sheds for their horses. Each street was patrolled by carts loaded with blocks of ice and covered by tarpaulins. The greatest suffering was among the immigrants at Castle Garden. No less than 672 children under 5 years of age died in the city during the week. John Dennison Baldwin, editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, is dead. He served three terms in Congress and was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860. Fire destroyed the Massachusetts Almshouse at Bridgewater. Six hundred inmates were safely removed. It is supposed that the conflagration was started by somebody inside. The loss is \$150,000. C. R. Marvin, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, is dead. Two leading physicians of Reading, Pa., were drowned in the Schuylkill river while swimming.

THE WEST.

In the suburbs of Cincinnati the Thunderbolt express on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road, which was running rapidly to make up lost time, struck a huckster's wagon containing seven persons, killing six instantly. The victims, Henry Kracke and his wife and family, were shockingly mutilated, and the locomotive was sprinkled with flour to hide the blood stains. A masked mob in Grand county, Col., shot four Commissioners and the County Clerk. Mr. Mills and Harvey Day were instantly killed. E. P. Webster and D. J. Dean were mortally wounded. The citizens have called on the Governor for military protection. The suit of E. J. Lehman vs. The Chicago Herald Company was decided against the latter. The jury awarded \$5,000 damages, the amount asked for. Lehman is a leading merchant, and the paper charged him with having formerly been a swindler and confidence man.

An outbreak in the penitentiary at Salem, Ore., resulted in the death of three convicts, the fatal shooting of three, and the escape of eight. A fire at Astoria, Ore., swept away property of the estimated value of \$225,000. The commission house of Whitcomb & Kendall, of Chicago, has been closed on an attachment by Philip D. Armour. The liabilities of the bankrupts are about \$100,000. Wood's Opera House at St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire. Twenty-six buildings at Evansville, Minn., were burned, entailing a loss of \$150,000. It appears that Commissioner Mills, of Grand county, Col., was one of the three men who assassinated the other Commissioners and the County Clerk. The whole affair grows out of the removal of the county seat.

KANSAS sends the first car-load of winter wheat to Chicago. It inspected No. 2, and weighed fifty-nine and a half pounds to the measured bushel. Nelson Howard, colored, killed an official of the Washburn train near Mound City, Ill., on the Fourth of July, and fled to the woods. On being captured he was jailed at Mound City, where a mob saved the county the cost of a trial and execution by lynching him.

THE death is announced of **Mlle. Marie Litte**, the well-known operatic and concert singer, of Bloomington, Ill. The cause of her death was a complication of troubles, resulting in cerebro-spinal meningitis. She had been breaking down for a year or more, though the attack that ended her professional career came about two months ago. For years she had suffered at times exceedingly with stomach troubles, together with affections of the kidneys of a serious character and other complications, including rheumatic affections, more or less severe. She sang for the last time at Escanaba, Mich., May 1. She then went to Negaunee, where she was compelled to take to her bed, and where she remained till June 5, when she was taken home to die. Her age was 77. Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, has expressed his intention of strictly enforcing the Sunday clause of the new liquor law. Though the Sunday law on the statute books has long been neglected, and looked upon as a dead letter, the Governor maintains the passage of it in the Downing bill revivifies the matter, and expresses the will of the people's representatives, which he has solemnly sworn to obey. An enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at Milwaukee last Sunday. There were several addresses in which it was stated that the Prohibition party of the country was preparing to nominate a Presidential ticket in 1884.

THE SOUTH.

MARTIN JONES, a negro, who murdered Mrs. Ambacher at Skipwith, Miss., was hanged by a mob a short distance from the town. On returning from a night session of court at Jefferson, Texas, Judge Haughn was fairly perforated with buckshot by some unknown person, and died in his saddle.

THE boiler of J. F. Kelley's saw-mill

at Huntsville, Texas, exploded, killing four men instantly, and severely wounding four or five others. A bale of new middling cotton, weighing 335 pounds, was sold at Albany, Ga., for 35 cents per pound.

SIX negroes, four men and two women, were drowned in Columbus county, N. C. On reaching a bridge that spanned a swollen stream, they found that a portion had been washed away. Determined to cross the stream, however, they looked for a boat, and, being unable to find one, made a raft of logs and grapevines, and on this they attempted to cross. When the middle of the river was reached the raft went to pieces, and the whole party of six found a watery grave.

THREE men, one holding a large bucket of boiling-hot pitch, were standing on a sky-light in Atlanta, when the glass gave way, precipitating the men fifty feet, the black fluid pouring on them after their fall. Although the victims were all fearfully bruised and their bruises scalded with pitch, yet none of them will die. Joseph Brewster, a soldier, guilty of criminally assaulting Mrs. Davis, of Fort Davis, was hanged at Ysleta, Texas. He made no confession, but delivered a speech of twenty minutes, during which he took two big drinks of whisky, his religious adviser taking the bottle from him once. The knot was tied in a bungling way, and after the fall Brewster writhed and twitched terribly. Then the rope slipped and he was hauled up from the trap and upon the platform. The rope was replaced and the man was then rehanged. John Cone, colored, was hanged at Houston, Texas, for a criminal assault on Mrs. Effie M. Scott. He made a speech from the scaffold asserting his innocence.

SUBSCRIPTIONS amounting to \$100,000 have been guaranteed in aid of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans next year. The total amount wanted is \$500,000.

POLITICAL.

THE National Anti-Monopoly Convention, with 325 delegates in attendance, assembled in Chicago, the 4th of July. Hon. Allen W. Root, of Nebraska, was called to the chair. After a hot debate of an hour, Dennis Kearney was ruled out by a vote of 118 to 74, and took his departure. John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, was elected Permanent Chairman, and C. C. Post, of Indiana, Secretary. At the evening session, principles were discussed by Capt. Stickley, of Nebraska; B. F. Snively, of Indiana; Mrs. Todd, of San Francisco; a farmer named Dean, from the Pennsylvania oil region, and J. C. Magie, of Illinois.

GEN. CHALMERS' Independent State Convention was held at Jackson, Miss., with Reuben Davis, a Confederate Brigadier and Congressman, in the chair. The first plank in the platform is for a free ballot and a fair count, and the fourth demands legislative supervision of railroads. About thirty-five counties were represented.

At the second and last day's session of the Anti-Monopoly Convention, in Chicago, Martin Todd, of San Francisco, spoke of the oppression of labor. Mr. Crocker, of Iowa, thought railroads the most damnable of all monopolies. W. S. Wolf, of New York, regarded the tariff as a question which should be left outside the convention. Rev. Gilbert De La Matry, of Ind., denounced class legislation for the robbery of labor. A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, presented the report of majority on platform, which adopted. It pronounces all corporations subject to the control of the States or the Federal Government, and demands an investigation by Congress of the cost of railroads and transportation. It urges the establishment of a postal telegraph, postal savings banks, a graduated income tax, and the amendment of the patent laws. It opposes the issue of currency by banks, and favors paying off the national bonds in lawful money. The tariff is denounced as being wholly in the interest of monopolies.

WASHINGTON.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the exportation of bonded whisky to Bermuda with a view to its reimportation, for the purpose of evading or delaying payment of the tax, is not an exportation within the meaning of the law. The Attorney General holds, however, that the tax due upon spirits at the time of importation is collectable upon its return to this country.

FOLLOWING is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

Interest bearing debt—	
Three and one-half per cents.....	32,082,600
Four and one-half per cents.....	250,000,000
Four per cents.....	737,586,300
Three per cents.....	304,294,350
Refunding certificates.....	355,300
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,338,229,150
Matured debt.....	7,861,415

Debt bearing no interest—	
Legal-tendernotes.....	346,740,001
Certificates of deposit.....	13,375,000
Gold and silver certificates.....	170,995,471
Fractional currency.....	7,000,690
Total without interest.....	\$538,111,162

Total debt (principal).....	\$1,884,171,728
Total interest.....	12,309,382
Total cash in treasury.....	345,380,902
Debt, less cash in treasury.....	1,538,790,727
Decrease during June.....	18,098,201
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1882.....	137,823,253

Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$ 1,702,845
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	7,861,415
Interest thereon.....	3,964,824
Gold and silver certificates.....	170,995,471
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	13,375,000
Total.....	\$345,389,902

Available assets—	
Cash in treasury.....	345,380,902

Bonds issued to Pacific Railway companies, interest payable by United States—	
Principal outstanding.....	\$4,623,512
Interest accrued, not yet paid.....	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States.....	57,283,388

Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service.....	\$ 16,777,380
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings.....	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	39,850,809

As a result of the prolonged conferences at Washington, it has been agreed by Secretaries Lincoln and Teller that the captured Apaches shall be cared for by and kept under the control of the War Department at some point on the San Carlos reservation. The War Department is to be intrusted with police control of all Indians on the reservation and the protection of the agent. The Postmaster General has decided to order the Postmaster at New Orleans to pay no postal orders to Mr. Dauphin, connected with the Louisiana lottery, and to return all registered letters sent to his address.

GENERAL.

BISHOP McMULLEN, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Davenport, died at Davenport, Iowa, on the evening of the 4th of July. Bishop Pinckney, of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, died in Baltimore at about the same hour. The venerable Archbishop Purcell also died on the morning of Independence day, near Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON telegram: "The statement made at the Internal Revenue Bureau as to the complaint in Iowa as to the removal of Collector Sherman is that Sherman was not physically capable to perform the duties of his office, and that he would have soon been compelled to retire on the ground of ill-health."

TWO GRAND TRUNK freight trains collided near Port Hope, Ont., the locomotives and twelve cars being demolished and a brakeman fatally injured. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

INCIDENTS and accidents of the Fourth: Henry C. Bowen's annual celebration at Woodstock, Ct., was a great success. Rutherford B. Hayes delivered the chief address, and Mrs. Hayes was forced to step to the front of the platform and receive a round of cheers. Bishop Cox, of Buffalo, spoke on national topics, and was followed by Senators Aldrich and Blair. A poem written for the occasion by John G. Whittier was read by Clarence Bowen. Nearly 8,000 persons assembled at the cemetery on the farm of the late Gov. Williams, of Indiana, to witness the unveiling of a suitable monument. All the State officers were present, and addresses were delivered by ex-Senator McDonald and Senators Voorhees and Harrison. At Erie, Pa., Albert Kuhn and several companions, who were somewhat intoxicated, fired from the windows of a street-car in which they were riding. Mary Steiner, who was on the sidewalk, was shot through the heart, and Kuhn was arrested for murder. Two hours later Kuhn's brother was found in a cellar, where he had hanged himself. Prince L. Moody, of Streator, Ill., after assisting to fire a cannon, early Wednesday morning, sat in a window to get cooled, and fell asleep. His wife called out to him in warning, and he awoke so suddenly as to fall into the street and break his neck. While 2,000 citizens of Goodland, Ind., stood in the park listening to the Fourth of July oration, a liberty pole beside them was shivered to fragments by lightning, but no one was injured. Hon. David Davis presided over an old-fashioned celebration at Bloomington, Ill., where John H. Oberly was the orator of the day. Michael Davitt addressed a mass-meeting at Innishowen in celebration of the anniversary of American independence. The people of Portland, Me., celebrated the 250th anniversary of its settlement by dedicating a monument and placing memorial tablets at various historic spots. H. H. Ludlum made a balloon ascension at Montrose, Pa. At a height of forty feet the trapeze rope caught on a tree, and the aeronaut was hurled to the ground, fracturing his skull. The feature of the celebration at Quincy, Ill., was the unveiling of a bronze statue of the late Gov. John Wood, the first white settler of that city. Ex-Senator Oglesby delivered the oration. In New York the Continental Guards of Charleston helped the veterans of 1812 to raise the stars and stripes at the Battery. The cadets of the Military Institute of Virginia were received by President Arthur at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and returned a flag captured from the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York regiment.

RAILWAY projects already outlined for unsettled sections of the province of Quebec involve an outlay of \$100,000,000 of French and British capital. There are two lines from Montreal to Ottawa, with business for but one, and two from Montreal to Quebec, with a third in progress.

FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from Cairo, Egypt, says: The situation between here and Port Said in one direction and Alexandria in the other is deplorable, and can scarcely be exaggerated. The extent of the cholera plague, owing to Government precautions, is not actually known, but the statements of those who have escaped from the infected districts, and those whose very presence is shunned by almost every one, reveal a terrible state of affairs. There are scarcely well natives enough to bury the dead in some of the comparatively isolated villages along the Mediterranean and in the Nile Delta districts between Lake Menzaleh and Lake Boorlos. Sir William Gull, an eminent English physician, does not believe the cholera will spread to Europe. While the coast-trading steamer Daphne was being launched at Kenfrew, Scotland, she capsized when she struck the water, and of a large number of persons on board 150 were drowned. The ill-fated craft had all her masts on board, and her hull retarded navigation in the Clyde.

THE cable announces the death of John Winston Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, at the age of 61. In Parliament he distinguished himself for his efforts in behalf of the Established Church. In 1870 he was nominated to the Viceroyalty of Ireland. He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and enjoyed a pension of £5,000 per annum. A man named Griffey was shot at Ennis, Ireland, for taking a place from which the former tenants had been evicted.

THE raftsmen, upon whose confessions so much depended to convict the Jews of Tiza-Eszlar, Hungary, now declare that their statements were obtained by torture. Their recital of the cruelties practiced upon them by the authorities reads like a chapter from Fox's "Book of Martyrs." A detachment of British troops in India accompanied a political agent to bring a refractory village into subjection. A band of 500 natives made an attack, and were repulsed with a loss of fifty. Irish Catholic Bishops condemn State-aided immigration, maintaining large tracts of uncultivated land, if filled, would support the surplus population. In the British House of Commons a motion by a Liberal member in favor of female suffrage was rejected by a vote of 130 to 114. The London Times reports that James Carey, the informer, has quitted Ireland in disguise.

THE deaths from cholera at Damietta, Egypt, for the week ending July 9, averaged about 130 per day. Several cases occurred among the gendarmes forming cordons around the infected districts, and particularly in the case of the cordon surrounding Samanoud. Fresh cordons drawn around the old and infected district have thus become necessary. The alarm in London over the cholera caused a discussion in the Cabinet whether or not to recall the British troops from Egypt, but Lord Wolseley declined in the negative. The populace at Brindisi, Italy, fearing the introduction of the pestilence, refused to allow the steamer Surat to land Indian mail even when fumigated.

FOUR men named Rogerson, Tanzy, Kelly and Houghton were found guilty at Sligo on the charge of having attempted in March of last year to blow up the residence of a landlord near Loughrea, in the County of Galway. The convictions were obtained on the evidence of two informers who swore that the conspirators were to get \$500 if the house was destroyed and the inmates killed. The dynamite was, the informers said, the agents of a secret society. Detectives in Ireland have exhumed a box containing 6,000 dynamite cartridges, part of the quantity stolen two years ago in Cork, and the officials breathe easier. James Carey, the informer, has been taken by a detective from Dublin to London, to be shipped away without reward or a written pardon. His family were sent in advance.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A RECENT dispatch from Portland, Ore., says that tremendous forest fires are raging south of Kolama. Six miles of railroad and two locomotives were destroyed. The Oak Point logging camp losses are \$20,000. The flames extend for miles, and are so fierce that it is unsafe to attempt to investigate the losses. It is believed the fires will continue until rain falls. Judge James A. Dawson, of the Superior Court at Denver, fined the Hon. Willard Teller, brother of the Secretary of the Interior, \$500 for contempt of court as attorney in filing a scandalous answer on behalf of W. H. Bush in the suit of ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor vs. Bush. The document in reply to Tabor's complaint was the most remarkable ever seen in any court. The State Entomologist of Illinois reports that vast numbers of the Hessian fly are now in a dormant condition (the so-called hatched state) so low down in the stalk that they are left in the stubble when the wheat is cut. This is true of the entire wheat region of Illinois. He therefore urgently advises that the stubble be burned at the earliest day possible, and that, where this is impracticable, the infested fields be plowed deeply and rolled.

EX-SPEAKER COLFAX writes to the Lockport (N. Y.) Journal that while he has no intention of returning to public life he still believes the people have confidence in his integrity, and avers that, Oakes Ames' oath to the contrary, he never had a share or a dollar of the dividends of the Credit Mobilier of America.

Two men named Brown and Mayer were arrested for an attempted outrage on the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Sunbright, Tenn. They confessed, and were summarily lynched. Henderson Lee, colored, was lynched at Monroe, La., for stealing. Portions of Garland, Yell, and Montgomery counties, Ark., have for some time been under the control of outlaws, who defy the local authorities. The other day Gov. Berry wrote a letter to the Sheriff of each county saying he had been urged to call out the militia, but saw no necessity for doing so, and urging the Sheriffs to call out large forces to hunt the outlaws down.

ACCORDING to a report just received at the Navy Department, there would seem to be very earnest need of a prohibitory law in the navy. Drunkenness is alarmingly prevalent among the officers of the Asiatic squadron, and the loss of the steamer Ashuelot is directly traceable to the use of liquor. A special agent of the Treasury Department calls attention to the large number of assisted immigrants arriving at Canadian ports with through tickets to points in the Western States. Twenty-eight paupers from one vessel were recently found destitute at Buffalo and sent to the Erie county almshouse. Canadian steamers engaged in the cattle trade with Great Britain bring back these immigrants at the lowest rates.

GLADSTONE having announced in the House of Commons that Charles Bradlaugh has affirmed his intention to take his seat, despite any orders of the House, Northcote moved that he be excluded from its precincts until he agreed not to disturb the proceedings, which was carried—232 to 65. Cholera is raging with violence at Swatow, China. A yacht will be held in readiness at Cairo to take the Khedive to Naples. One European died at Alexandria, where the abattoirs are in a filthy condition.

NEAR Plinville, Ct., a passenger train dashed into a gravel train, causing the death of two men, injuring one fatally, and badly shaking up the passengers. The bodies of two of the victims were thrown forty feet over the telegraph wires. A telegraph operator caused the disaster by failing to give the passenger conductor necessary instructions. Four apartment buildings, eleven stories high, are to be erected at Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York, at a cost \$2,400,000.

Paid in His Own Coin.

An old and well-known auctioneer in a New England city was driving by a group of school-boys, one day, when he received a thump from a snow-ball, just back of his ear. Reining in his horse, he turned about and addressed them: "I'll give \$1 to any one who will tell me the name of the boy who threw that snow-ball." The response came from the urchins spontaneously, "One, give me two?" "One, I'm offered; give me a half." "One, I'm bid; who'll make it three-eighths?" He drove on without any more ceremony.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$ 5.60 @ 6.72
HOGS.....	6.50 @ 6.90
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3.40 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.08 @ 1.08 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1.12 3/4 @ 1.13 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	.58 @ .58 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.40 3/4 @ .41
PORK—Mess.....	17.37 1/2 @ 18.00
LARD.....	.9 3/4 @ .9 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.00 @ 6.10
Cows and Heifers.....	3.50 @ 4.45
Medium to Fair.....	5.20 @ 5.55
HOGS.....	5.80 @ 6.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	6.00 @ 6.25
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.....	5.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.93 1/4 @ .93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.49 1/4 @ .49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.43 1/4 @ .43 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.53 @ .53 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.58 @ .70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19 1/2 @ .20
EGGS—Fresh.....	.14 @ .14 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15.70 @ 15.75
LARD.....	.9 1/2 @ .9 3/4
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.97 1/2 @ .97 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	.49 @ .49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 1/2 @ .32 3/4
RYE—No. 2.....	.52 @ .52 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.46 3/4 @ .47
PORK—Mess.....	15.85 @ 15.90
LARD.....	.9 1/2 @ .9 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04 3/4 @ 1.05 1/4
CORN—Mixed.....	.43 1/2 @ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.31 1/2 @ .32 1/2
RYE.....	.46 3/4 @ .47 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	16.00 @ 16.75
LARD.....	.9 1/4 @ .9 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.03
CORN.....	.51 1/2 @ .52
OATS.....	.33 1/4 @ .35 1/4
RYE.....	.53 1/4 @ .54
PORK—Mess.....	17.00 @ 17.50
LARD.....	.9 @ .9 1/2
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.03 1/4 @ 1.06
CORN.....	.53 1/4 @ .53 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	.32 1/2 @ .33
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.12 @ 1.14
CORN—No. 2.....	.55 @ .56
OATS—Mixed.....	.45 @ .46
PORK—Mess.....	20.50 @ 21.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.00 1/2 @ 1.01
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 @ .48 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	.30 @ .30 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.85 @ 6.00
Fair.....	5.60 @ 5.75
Common.....	4.65 @ 4.85
HOGS.....	6.40 @ 6.50
SHEEP.....	5.50 @ 5.75

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

The Steamship Daphne Capsized Immediately After Leaving the Ways at Glasgow.

Large Number of People Drowned.

A cable dispatch from Glasgow, Scotland, says the steamship Daphne tipped over on her side, capsized and sank in midstream while being launched in the Clyde. About 100 persons perished. The vessel, with upward of 200 workmen aboard, left the ways at a very rapid rate. As she gained the water she rolled from side to side. When opposite Renfrew, about five miles above this city, the human freight was seen rushing to and fro. The ship gave a furious lurch, rose clear above the water and disappeared as if by magic.

Those who had clung to floating pieces of the wreck did their utmost to save their drowning comrades. Eye-witnesses saw a great number struggling and shrieking for help. Many were bruised and covered with blood, having been struck by the debris. Boats were pulled hard to aid in rescuing the unfortunates; many were thus saved.

A number of men at the ship's yard, on the opposite side of the river, witnessed the disaster, but were unable to render any assistance. They immediately set to work saving the people struggling in the water. They say some of the men on the steamer jumped overboard and others were thrown overboard and that a quantity of loose fittings fell from the deck and crushed many unfortunates struggling in the water. A number of swimmers were visible directly after the ship capsized, but many of them were afterward seen to sink. Six men were seen clinging together. Four endeavored to climb upon the steamer as she was sinking, but were forced to desist by rush of steam from the port-hole. Some climbed upon the keel just before the ship was submerged.

Many who were dashed into the water swam ashore. Several of those picked up were so exhausted that it was found necessary to remove them to hospital.

According to the stories of witnesses and survivors, the vessel fell the slip too rapidly, causing her stern, which entered first, to sink deeply in the water. She was then caught by the strong current of the river, by which, as well as her topweight, she was caused to keel over so far that the water entered her port. She had all her machinery aboard when launched. She is now completely under water. She was constructed for coast trading, and was of 500 tons burden.

Crowds of stricken relatives lined the quays all day. Whenever a dead body was taken out and recognized heartrending cries drowned the splash of busy cars.

A later despatch says: A diver reports that the bodies in the hold of the Daphne are so closely packed that he was unable to move them. Preparations are being made to raise the vessel. Fifty-two bodies have been recovered. It is now estimated that 150 persons were drowned by the sinking of the Daphne.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

Nearly Twenty-five Hundred Miles Completed.

The Mexican Financier gives the following list from official sources of the railroads completed in Mexico up to the end of April:

	Miles.
Tlascala railroad.....	2.50
Orizaba-Ingenio.....	3.00
Nueva-Tlasciaco.....	3.75
San Andres.....	7.00
Tlalmanalco.....	9.03
Puebla and Matamoros Izucar.....	19.00
San Martin.....	23.01
Tehuacan-Esperanza.....	31.00
Tehuantepec.....	31.00
Sinaloa and Durango.....	36.00
Vera Cruz-Medellin.....	39.00
Hidalgo railroad.....	52.00
Pueblo San Marcos.....	57.00
Yucatan lines.....	68.00
Mexico-Tlalcala.....	75.00
Sonora railway, Guaymas to Nogales.....	234.00
Interoceanic, Mexico to Cuantia and branches.....	183.00
Mexican National, Mexico to Acapulco.....	178.00
Laredo southward.....	248.00
Branches.....	87.00
Mexican Central, Mexico to Lagos.....	311.00
Paso del Norte to Chihuahua.....	302.00
Tampico to San Luis Potosi.....	62.50
Mexican railway, Vera Cruz to Mexico.....	264.00
Puebla and Jalapa branches.....	89.50
Total.....	2,379.25

The table foots up 2,379 1/4 miles, although the Financier gives the total completed road at 2,437 miles. The Mexican National, the Inter-oceanic, the Hidalgo, and the Yucatan lines are narrow-gauge, the rest standard gauge. A number of the shorter lines given above are worked by horse-power, and some of them have been in existence a long time.

PERSONAL.

DOM PEDRO, of Brazil, wears white silk and white satin when he sits on his throne, a necklace of immense diamonds and emeralds, and a rich lace cravat.

A NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD Pennsylvanian, who never smoked, never drank, never fell in love, and never went out of his native town, has just started on his first journey. He went in a hearse.

OLIVE LOGAN has discovered a Scotch girl to whom the Prince of Wales sent a nosegay, which terrified her parents to such a degree that the Caledonian lamb was promptly shipped to the North of Tweed.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

APPROPOS of the delicate term "remove," for murder, which the Invincibles have brought into vogue, the correspondent of the London journal remarks that Cardinal Wiseman once, protesting vigorously against infanticide for child-murder and similar euphemisms, said: "I shall not be surprised if we ultimately come to 'uxoricide' for a brutal wife murder."

DYNAMITE is about to be thrown into the shade. An ingenious citizen of Paris, the appropriate home of such discoveries, has produced a new compound which he calls panclastite, consisting of hypoazotic acid, which is one of the numerous compounds of oxygen and azote, or nitrogen, mixed either with essence of petroleum or sulphuret of carbon. The degree of explosive force is said to depend upon which of the last named ingredients is used.

THE Vassar girls are protesting against the marking system of their college. They insist that a childish system of "honors" is absurd in view of the agitation for the higher education of women. The motives for study induced by the system they believe to be especially unworthy for the graduates of Vassar, who are expected to go into the world as exponents of the higher education. Looking at the very sensible things which their protest says, the conclusion must be made that it is time to stop circulating the silly old jokes about the chewing-gum of Vassar, and to acknowledge that the students there are very earnest and womanly young women.

IN France the snail is considered more toothsome than the oyster. The best ones are raised in Burgundy, where they grow double the size of the large garden-snails of this country. Some of them are fully as large as an ordinary oyster. Snail raising has become quite a profitable business, and is increasing yearly. They are kept in a damp place and fed on peppermint and such things as they like best, until they seal themselves up in their shells for the winter, when they are ready for the market. Nature has furnished snails with extraordinary powers of reproduction, each individual being both male and female, and the outlay in snail farming is represented only by the time and trouble spent in collecting them and keeping them from straying.

A CHICAGO reporter, wishing to learn the facts in regard to certain gossip about a lady in that city, called on another, a neighbor, in the evening, and was met at the door by the little daughter, who said, in answer to his question, "Mamma's gone to bed, but if you're a newspaper reporter you can come right in." He not only went right in, but went right up to the lady's bed-chamber, where, says the brazen-faced reporter, "mamma was twisted up like an interrogation point, with her toes peeping out from under a crimson cornerpane, and her head and arm hanging over the edge of a brass bedstead. Mamma was a trifle surprised when the young girl entered, urging the reporter to 'come on.'" She was surprised enough to say: "Well, this is typical of Chicago journalism, I must say."

A GEORGIA picnic last week was largely attended, but when the parties returned home two couples were missing. Simultaneously there appeared at a hotel in Albany two strange couples who seemed to have something important on hand. They got the hotel-keeper to procure for them marriage licenses for W. L. Simpson and Miss A. Collier and James Gliz and Miss E. Lundy. A preacher arrived, but here a hitch occurred. One of the ladies wanted to back out, and the parties kept the parlor door locked for five hours, trying to settle the point. At 10 o'clock at night the door was thrown open and the preacher admitted, when the ceremony was performed. The brides retired to one room and the grooms to another for the night. They returned home to Terrell county, where the fatted calf was killed and all forgiven. They all belong to the upper tenfold.

A CONNECTICUT man has a very novel plan for a public exhibition. It was he whose robbery, several months ago, in a Hester street groggery, led to a well-remembered tragedy. He entered the worst drinking place in the whole street. Shrewd Yankee though he was, he laid down a \$20 bill in payment for a 5-cent drink. His expectation of get-

ting the change was not realized. The bartender first laughed at him, and then swore, the gang of men and women gibed and threatened, and he felt glad to get out of the place with his life. He appealed to the police, and Roundsman Delaney returned with him and a warrant. A drunken slugger, who was in the place sleeping off the effects of a night's debauch, fired upon the officer, wounding him seriously, and was himself shot dead. That event made the saloon infamous, and consequently it would have become prosperous, had not the police obdurately closed the place. "The Connecticut man proposes to get his \$19.95 back, and more too," says the Boston Herald. "He is having a panorama painted of scenes in Hester street and its vicinity, showing the vile resorts which have been described by newspapers throughout the country, and as to which, he calculates, a good deal of interest exists. He will lecture on the pictures, detailing his own lively experience, after the fashion of daring explorers who have survived the hardships and dangers of travel in some wild country. He will introduce some vivid descriptive matter from the reports of city missionaries, police officers and members of the Excise Board, and will, altogether, make such a popular exhibit of New York vice as will make country people's eyes stick out."

THE Dukes-Nutt tragedy recalls a tragic romance that occurred in Kentucky forty years ago. Col. Sharpe, the United States District Attorney at Frankfort, became engaged to a Miss Cook, daughter of a widow residing four miles from Bowling Green. After a time he became suspicious of the girl's purity, telling his friends that he had heard that Miss Cook had yielded to a vile passion for a negro. The engagement was broken off, and in a short time Miss Cook heard of the cause. Her resentment grew into bitter hatred for Sharpe, and shame caused her entire seclusion from society. A young man named Beauchamp, who greatly admired Miss Cook for her beauty and spirit, contrived, after various ruses, to see the young lady, and proposed to her. She accepted him on the condition that he would take the life of her traitor. Beauchamp readily consented, and in a few days took a walk in company with Sharpe to a secluded spot. Then, giving him a pistol, Beauchamp warned Sharpe to defend himself. The Colonel refused, and declaring he would kill him at the first opportunity, Beauchamp retired. One night, disguised as a negro, the lover went to the residence of Sharpe, whom he stabbed to the heart and fled. He was suspected of the crime, and pursued to the house of Miss Cook, where, after a desperate fight, in which several of the Sheriff's deputies were wounded, Beauchamp and Miss Cook were arrested. Henry Clay and Amos Kendall were engaged in the case as counsel. But before the trial was finished poison was smuggled into the cells of the prisoners, of which they partook. Miss Cook died from the effects of her dose, but Beauchamp recovered. It was but a few days afterward, however, that, securing a knife, he fatally stabbed himself. The case had a national notoriety at the time.

South American Woods.
South America is rich in woods for engineering purposes. The yandubay is exceedingly hard and durable, the conopsea is also very hard and high in tannin. The quebracho is, however, more interesting than any, and grows abundantly in the forests of La Plata and Brazil. It resembles oak in the trunk, and is used for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, piles, and so on. It is heavier than water, its specific gravity varying between 1.203 to 1.333. The color at first is reddish, like mahogany, but grows darker with time. Being rich in tannin it is employed for tanning leather in Brazil, and has recently been introduced for that purpose into France. A mixture of one-third of powdered quebracho and two-thirds of ordinary tan gives good results.

Indian Bread Like Mortar.
As a veritable curiosity, we have a sample of bread made and used by the full blood Indians of the Indian Territory. It resembles mortar in consistency, and is composed of pounded corn meal and beans and flavored with lye. A chunk brought us by Mr. Robinson is about half the size of an ear of corn, and is wrapped and tied with corn shucks, and has been boiled in lye, and is in a state of perfect preservation, having been put up last fall without salt. It is really a curiosity, and more so now that the modern way of cooking with a stove is in vogue with most of them.—Fort Smith, (Ark.) New Era.

Look not mournfully into the past, it cannot come back again; wisely improve the present, it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.—Longfellow.

PASSING EVENTS.

The Cholera in Europe--The Scott Law in Ohio.

The Czar and the Vatican--"Assisted" Emigration.

All Europe is becoming alarmed at the threatening character of the cholera and the rapidity of the spread. Notwithstanding the international quarantine, which was intended to prevent it from getting into Europe by the gateway of the Suez canal, it has reached the northern entrance and appears to have fastened itself permanently at Port Said, Damietta, Mansurah and Rosetta, in Egypt, which are all in close proximity to the entrance. Thence it has reached Alexandria to the westward and Cairo to the south, entering the latter place, as usual, while the doctors are disputing about it. The march of this terrible destroyer not alone threatens the health of Europe, but it is laying an embargo upon its commerce. It has closed Port Said and the Suez canal tighter than any Government or any quarantine could do it already. The great canal is now shut against commerce, and that means a cessation of the trade between Europe and Asia or its compulsory diversion from the short cut of the canal into the Mediterranean to the old, long, and tedious route round Africa.

The Scott Law in Ohio.
So much has been said about the Scott liquor law, and the probable action of the Supreme Court upon the question of its constitutionality, says the Chicago News, that it has become a subject of interest to the public. It is well known that the constitution of Ohio prohibits the licensing of saloons, and the clause was ratified by the temperance people in the expectation that its adoption would put an end to the liquor traffic in that State. Such was not, however, the case, as under the organic law of the State there was no power to restrain the sale of liquor, and it ran riot. In April last the State passed what was known as the Scott law, which authorizes an annual assessment upon the business of liquor selling. A case was made up and carried to the Supreme Court with the view of testing its constitutionality. The other day the court rendered its decision, all of the Judges except one declaring the law to be constitutional. The opinion seems to be that the effect of the decision will be to strengthen the Republicans, as that party championed the law while their opponents opposed it. As two of the members of the Supreme Court are on the Republican State ticket the Democrats charge that they were guided as much by their political prospects as by a strict construction of the law in the case.

The Czar and the Vatican.
An understanding has been arrived at between the heads of the respective churches of Greece and Rome. The two churches were formerly a unit, but as early as 482 A. D. doctrinal differences sprung up between them, which gradually threw them more and more apart, until July 16, 1854, when the schism was completed. Various proposals have since then been proposed and rejected for a union of the two churches again, the last being that of Pius IX., when, in 1848, he invited, by an encyclical letter, the entire Greek church to a corporate union with Rome, which proposition was rejected with scorn. There is, however, in the Greek church a faction that hopes and prays for such a union, which embraces some of the nobility and societies of the Greek Church. That a *modus vivendi* has been agreed upon by the heads of the Eastern and Western churches is, in view of their past histories, very significant. Under this concordat the Russian Government retains the right of inspecting seminaries, supervision in the appointment of teachers, and the education of Catholic children in the Russian language, history and literature, and abrogates the harsh measures declared against the Catholics in 1864. For the first time in many centuries, the chasm between the Eastern and Western churches seems to be closing.

Assisted Emigration.
Our Government has at last taken decided action to prevent Great Britain from unloading her paupers in this country. Having tried every possible means, except those of humanity and justice, to restore peace to Ireland under her tyranny, Great Britain began some months ago to ship the poor of that country to this, in the hope that by reducing the population there would be less demand for land, fewer paupers to support, and an element of political disquietude banished from the island. In May last several vessels loaded of pauper-Irish landed in Boston. Gov. Butler called the attention of the Secretary of State to the matter, and quietly since then has it been investigated. The result is that enough proof has been procured to sustain the charge that Great Britain is paying the passage of emigrants from Ireland to this country. The subject was brought up for consideration at a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, and under the direction of the President. Secretary Folger instructed the Collector of Customs in New York to prevent the landing of all immigrants found to be paupers within the meaning of the law. Some of those who have been donated to us are taken from the workhouse and are usually persons well along in years, with large families, which have been and are the subjects of public charity. On the same day that this action was taken by the President the telegraph informs us that there were then waiting transportation from Queenstown to the United States 100 persons from the Limerick Union, most of whom have been taken from the workhouse. While it is true that we have always prided ourselves that our land was the asylum for the oppressed of all nations, we have never favored compulsory immigration, although the voluntary immigrant, rich or poor, has always been welcome. Our Government has once before had to adopt similar restrictions in the case of Italy, which began sending us her paupers and criminals. The return of a ship-load or two put an end to the trouble, and such will be the case of Great Britain. Let her deluge her dominion of Canada with these people if the depopulation of Ireland is necessary to the preservation of the United Kingdom.

FASHION NOTES.

GRAY is steadily increasing in popularity. DEEP collar and cuffs of velvet adorn many of the new Jerseys. THE fans shown as the new importations are quite equal in size to those of last season. CUT-JET nail-heads are used with very good effect as trimming for black woolen costumes. SUITS of terra cotta are fast losing their popularity, and no strictly new ones are to be seen. COSSAGE bouquets may be worn either directly in front or on the left side, as fancy dictates. THISTLES of dull gold and wheat-heads of either gold or silver may be mentioned among the many other fashionable hat ornaments.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Frightful Accident on the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Seven Persons Killed and Many Seriously Wounded.

(Telegram from Bradford, Pa.)
About 3 o'clock this morning a coal train, with a passenger-car attached, on the Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, broke in two while going up a steep grade near Russell, a few miles south of Kinzua viaduct. The severed section, consisting of seven heavily-loaded coal-cars and a passenger-coach, immediately started down the steep grade, and, while going at the frightful speed of forty miles an hour, collided with an approaching coal-train. The passenger-car was well filled, and the destruction of life and limb was appalling, seven having already died from injuries, and others fatally hurt. A relief-train with three surgeons and a number of employees of the company on board was dispatched to the scene at 5 o'clock this evening. The killed and injured were brought to this city, and as far as can be learned their names are as follows:
S. N. Talles, aged 34, conductor, residing at Bradford; terribly mangled, died instantly.
David Ford, brakeman, of Bradford, had both legs broken, and fatally injured internally.
Mike Downs, brakeman, of Bradford, had both feet cut off, and fatally injured; died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
George Quinn, of Bradford, traveling salesman, died on the relief train.
Angelo Odono, an Italian laborer, was instantly killed.
W. S. Davis, of Olean, Pa., received a terrible gash on the head, and is supposed to be fatally hurt.
L. I. McKee, of Bradford, leg broken and injured about the abdomen, died at noon while being carried into his house.
Robert Clemons, of Bradford, neck broken and body badly crushed. Killed outright.
James O'Connell, of Altoona, dangerously injured.
Joseph Ravella, of Altoona, badly hurt, and will probably not recover.
Mrs. W. H. McCurdy and baby, of Bradford, slightly cut about the head and arms; child bruised.
John Collins, of Limestone, N. Y., badly hurt on the head.
J. Bosway had several ribs broken and severe contusions about the head.
J. Cosmillo, an Italian, leg broken in two places.
R. Cosmillo, a brother of the above, rib stove in and condition critical.
"Pop" Downs, engineer of the second train, was the only one hurt in his crew. He saw the severed section approaching, and, after reversing his engine, jumped, escaping with slight bruises.
Mrs. McCurdy, who was only slightly injured, has made a statement in which she says that the conductor and both brakemen, who were in the car with her, were asleep. It is not yet known to whom blame is most to be attached.

A NOVEL RACE.

A Boat vs. Horse Race Won by the Former After an Exciting Contest.

(Telegram from New York city.)
A steel-gray horse and a skeleton wagon in which sat a determined-looking man wearing a linen duster, with a straw hat tied under his chin, sped away from the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street at 5 o'clock this morning. Simultaneously a catamaran sail-boat sounded into the East river from the foot of Twenty-fourth street. The race between Ezra Daggett's horse, Boston, and Frederick Hughes' catamaran, Jesse, to Stony Creek, Ct., ninety miles away, for \$1,000 a side, had begun. Trainer Schenck followed Daggett in a square-box buggy. When the trainer pulled rein on his tired nag in front of the Huguenot Hotel in New Rochelle at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, he had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Daggett hop nimbly up behind Boston and whirl away. The owner had in half an hour rested his horse and refreshed himself. The groom said that Boston had not turned a hair in his jaunt of eighteen miles. At 7:58 o'clock a crowd on the shore of the sound saw Jesse sail by. Two minutes later, Mr. Schenck, with a fresh horse, was pursuing Boston. New Rochelle was excited. It had bet \$2,500 variously on the race. At 1:05 p. m. a reporter who had gone to Bridgeport by rail saw Boston approaching in a cloud of dust. Half of the dust belonged to Mr. Schenck's horse. Boston had come the forty-four miles from New Rochelle in six hours and three minutes. The distance of twenty-three miles between Stamford and Bridgeport was trotted in two and a quarter hours. It was a race nearly all the way. A great crowd gathered at the stable. The wind had shifted to the south since 10 o'clock, and was now favoring the boat. At 1:48 o'clock the horses turned their heads toward New Haven. The sun was blazing down. They were soon covered with foam, but the road was fine, and they got over eight miles to Milford in thirty-eight minutes. City folks in the summer residences, who knew the New York horse was to pass their way, were out looking for it. Before the travelers reached New Haven they were almost certain that the boat was ahead of them.

A steady southerly breeze had been blowing for five hours, and must have carried the boat beyond New Haven, barring an accident, but they urged the horses on. It was 9:30 p. m. when Boston trotted through Water street, New Haven, past the railroad station, with ten miles yet to go to Stony Creek. He was going about six miles an hour. Here Mr. Daggett got word that he had lost the race. The catamaran had passed New Haven at 2:30. Crossing Tomlinson's bridge, the cool breeze from the harbor struck Boston and chilled him to the bone. He dropped into a walk, and Mr. Daggett haled under a clump of trees and rubbed him down and poured a few drops of spirits down his throat. He rallied and spun over another mile to the Four Corners House, reaching it a little after 4:30. A telephone message announcing the arrival of the catamaran at Stony Creek, greeted Mr. Daggett, here, and he rested his horse until 7, and then drove leisurely to Stony Creek, arriving there at 8:45. Time for ninety miles, fifteen hours and forty-five minutes. The horse was in good condition, and was treated to a feed of hay and bran mash. To-night he shows no signs of having covered ninety miles since morning.

PERSONAL.

TUPPER, the poet, is a spiritualist. MAGGIE MITCHELL is the fourth largest land-owner at Long Branch. It is said that Hanlan has made \$53,000 in the last six years by rowing. OLE BULL'S widow is occupying Minister Lowell's residence at Cambridge, Mass. A FARMER in Vermont is named Haydn Mozart Handel, but can't even play the jaw-harp.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

A RAFT has been made up in the bay at Tawas containing 2,000,000 feet of timber and a tug will take it in tow for Tonawanda, N. Y.

A STAGING broke at Detroit, and two painters were thrown to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet, and probably fatally injured.

THOMAS MCAULEY, aged 45, who lately left Saginaw for Ontonagon, was shot and killed in a house of ill-fame in Ontonagon by the proprietor.

CHARLES COLSON, a Swede employed in the saw-mill of Miller & Lewis at Bay City, fell off a tramway into the river, and was fatally injured.

A TEAM became frightened at a bicycle on the street in Jonesville and ran away, throwing out the owner, Mr. Roll Chandler, and his wife, and injuring Mr. Chandler it is feared fatally.

WILLIAM ELLIS, convicted of forgery in Bay county, is the son of a rich Chicago lawyer. His father has pulled him through several bad scrapes before this, but concluded this time to let the law take its course.

HILLSDALE Standard: Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorp, on whom the Trustees of Hillsdale College conferred the degree of Master of Arts, formerly lived at Litchfield, and is the author of "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," by which she gained more than a national name.

AT L'Anse recently, a little boy was kicked to death by a circus horse. The boy was leading the horse to water, and had wound the halter around his waist. The horse became unmanageable, the boy was thrown down, dragged some distance, and kicked so severely that he died in about an hour.

SANILAC Jeffersonian: Uncle Nye, of Delaware, tells a story about the field of wheat. Last season one part of the field was in wheat and the other part in peas. Last fall the whole field received the same culture and was sown to fall wheat. This spring the part which was in peas shows a good stand of wheat, while on the part which was in wheat, not a spear is to be seen.

AN Italian woman of Calumet gave birth to a double child with one head, which, had it not died the other day, would have proved a great curiosity in the future. The two bodies were perfect to the abdomen, when they seemed to go together until they united in one head. Each body had two legs; there were also four arms; one ear on each side of the head, and two ears joined together on the back of the neck. The monstrosity was given to Dr. E. H. Pomeroy to be forwarded to the Michigan University museum.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, of Parkville, near St. Marie, was walking along the road one evening when an ugly-tempered Canada lynx suddenly sprang at him from some wayside bushes. Mr. Crawford brought his rifle hastily from his shoulder and tried to shoot, but the cap failed. Then he dropped his rifle and grabbed a club as soon as the abruptness of things gave him a chance. With the club he and the lynx made things lively for some minutes, till finally Mr. Crawford got in a whack or two, whereupon the lynx fled down the road and escaped.

THE new landlord of the Central House, at Hastings, Edward M. Hawley, met with a shocking accident, resulting in almost instant death. He had retired to his room on the second floor, at the head of the front stairway, a few feet from it, to retire for the night, had prepared for bed and stepped out of the room into an unlighted hall for some purpose. On returning, not being familiar with the location, he stepped off the head of the stairs, lost his balance and went crashing down stairs head foremost, striking his head against the front hall door, breaking his neck. He survived but a few minutes.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in the different parts of the State, show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan, during the week ending June 30, 1883, as follows:
Names of observers heard from, 54.

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	No. of cases reported.	Per cent. of total.
1 Intermittent fever.....	69	77
2 Neuralgia.....	68	66
3 Rheumatism.....	61	72
4 Consumption of lungs.....	57	58
5 Diarrhea.....	46	68
6 Bronchitis.....	37	36
7 Remittent fever.....	37	19
8 Tonillitis.....	35	40
9 Measles.....	31	38
10 Influenza.....	20	32
11 Whooping-cough.....	20	17
12 Cholera morbus.....	19	19
13 Erysipelas.....	19	19
14 Scarlet fever.....	17	17
15 Pneumonia.....	15	23
16 Diptheria.....	13	17
17 Dysentery.....	13	17
18 Inflammation of bowels.....	13	19
19 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	11	11
20 Typho-malarial fever.....	9	23
21 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	9	11
22 Cholera infantum.....	7	8
23 Mumps.....	6	9
24 Membranous croup.....	6	6
25 Pauperal fever.....	4	6

For the week ending June 30, 1883, the reports indicate that bronchitis, considerably decreased, that typho-malarial fever, influenza, rheumatism, diarrhoea, intermittent fever, pneumonia and measles decreased in area of prevalence. There was no marked increase of any disease recorded. At the State Capital, the prevailing winds, during the week ending June 30, were northeast; and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the absolute and relative humidity and the day ozone more, and the night ozone less.

Compared with the average for the month of June, in the preceding six years, measles and bronchitis were reported more prevalent, and intermittent fever, remittent fever, whooping-cough and consumption less prevalent during the month of June, 1883.

For the month of June, 1883, compared with the average of corresponding months in the five years, 1873 to 1883, the temperature was slightly lower, the absolute and relative humidity and the day ozone more, the night ozone less, and the rainfall very much greater.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diptheria was reported present during the week ending June 30 and since, at eleven places, scarlet fever at twenty-two places, and measles at seventeen places.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

It is a curious commentary on Gladstone's humane and reformatory work in Egypt that the deaths occurring daily in Mansurah, and charged to cholera, prove to be deaths from starvation, the wooden-headed khedive having prohibited the sending of provisions to that city through fear of spreading cholera. This method of checking the progress of pestilence by depopulating the threatened district with famine, has at least the merit of originality with the khedive and the advantage—no small one to the Egyptians—of saving the provisions. It is even cheaper than to ship the cholera-smitten Mansurahites to America as "assistant emigrants," after the method of Great Britain with the famine-stricken Irish.

The decision of Postmaster General Gresham relative to lotteries, which at first sight looked like a fatal blow at these swindling concerns, begins to appear like a clever advertisement in their interest. The postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., finding a number of money orders and registered mail packages in his office addressed to the Louisiana lottery company, telegraphs to headquarters for instructions, and he receives a reply that the late decision "applies only to agents of the company in New Orleans and New York," the thousands of postmasters at other offices being obliged to receive and deliver lottery matter as usual. Under this ridiculous ruling the company suffers little inconvenience and the public receives no protection whatever.

The Post Office Department has agreed upon the design of the new 2-cent postage stamp for first-class matter, and the work of printing for distribution and sale will shortly be begun. A medallion of Washington in a panel is the most prominent feature, and half round the top the words "U. S. Postage" are placed. This is a departure from the present system when the initials "U. S." are used. At the lower portion of the stamp the words "two cents" are situated divided by the figure two. The design is conspicuous for its plainness, and there is an absence of any decoration not in keeping with the subject. The likeness of Washington has been pronounced perfect by all who have seen it. It is a copy of the head of the painting in the East Room of the President's house.

BARON de Constant Rebecque and Mr. W. F. Hugalaar, of the Maxwell Land-Grant company, of Amsterdam, of Holland, which has a capital of \$10,000,000, arrived in New York on last Sunday in the steamer Leerdam, on their way to the lands of the company in the northeastern portion of New Mexico. These gentlemen were stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Hugalaar, the vice president of the company, said that the land, comprising about two million acres, was bought about thirteen years ago when it was a bare wilderness. Lately the tide of civilization has flowed in that direction, and now there are eight towns in the district, the largest of which is Raton, which fifteen months ago had but one hundred inhabitants, but now has thousands. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company has its line right through Elizabethtown. One of the other villages is situated close to several gold mines which are held by a number of original settlers, and of these the company will try to get possession. After inspecting the land the two gentlemen will return to Holland, where companies of colonists will be organized and assisted to come and settle on the grant. The directors are accompanied by Baron von Zayler von Nyevult, of Amsterdam, who is traveling for pleasure, having no interest in the company.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, (Chapel)—Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Subjects: Forenoon, "The Reward of Faithfulness." Afternoon, "How can a Sinner be Saved?"

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The Power we need." Evening, "Suffering Wrongfully." Congregational singing led by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brock, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. (Communion.) Subjects: Morning, "Christ Precious to the Believer." Afternoon, "Following the Lord Fully."

First Reformed Church, (Church Edifice) Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Rev. Zwemer of Graafschap will conduct the services in the afternoon.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. The services will be conducted by Prof. G. Boer, of Grand Rapids.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Morning, "The Light of the World." Evening, "Circles." All the seats are free.

Ventura Items.

Conn weather has arrived at last and corn is improving greatly.

The busiest time of the year is at hand and will stay until all the crops are properly housed.

All report having had a good time on the Fourth wherever they went to celebrate—and Ventura was represented at a number of places.

As a party from here were returning from Grand Haven on the 5th of July, where they had been to spend the Fourth, Mrs. Drinkwater, who was one of the party, was thrown from a wagon and considerably hurt, but no bones were broken. She is now recovering.

We give below the receipt of which we spoke some time ago. It may be old to that young lady of Hudsonville, but some of the old receipts are the best: "Many a real good husband is spoiled in cooking. Some women go about it as though they were wind-bags and blow them up; others keep them in hot water constantly; while others freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in hatred, contrition and variance and some keep them in pickle all their lives, these women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good if managed in this way, but on the contrary very delicious when managed as follows. Get a large jar called the Jar of faithfulness (which all good wives keep on hand), place your husband in it and set him near the fire of conjugal love let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear and above all let the heat be constant, cover him with affection, kindness and subjection, garnished with modesty and becoming familiarity, and spiced with pleasantness, and if you add kisses and other confectionary, let them be accompanied with sufficient portion of secrecy mixed with prudence and moderation. We would advise all good wives to try this and realize what an admirable dish a husband makes when properly cooked. ZEEK.

Neighboring News.

Mrs. JULIUS RADEKE, of Grand Haven, died very suddenly of apoplexy last week Friday morning.

A WOMAN at Fruitport is accused of regularly milking her neighbor's cows against the wishes of said neighbor and has caused herself some trouble thereby.

THE proposition to bond the city of Grand Haven for \$15,000 was voted on by the electors of that place and carried by a vote of 101 for, to 49 against the proposition, on last week Thursday.

LAST Saturday night burglars entered the store of Patrick Lee, general merchant at Spring Lake, and carried off \$350 worth of goods. They entered the store by cutting a pane of glass from a window in the rear of the store.

J. E. SPEARS' little girl seven years of age, rides the horse rake, drives a horse that a boy sixteen years old is afraid of, and dumps the hay with a skill and dexterity equal to an older person. Who can beat this.—*Allegan Democrat.*

WILLIAM FLETCHER, a young man aged twenty-six years, of Portland, Ionia Co., committed suicide at his home last Tuesday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was studying for the ministry, and overstudy brought on temporary insanity, which resulted in his taking his own life.

ON the morning of July 4th, Mrs. Thomas Burton, of Salem, took an overdose of fluid extract of belladonna, which came near resulting fatally. Drs. Palmer, Cole and Negley were summoned, and by giving powerful antidotes the poison was neutralized and the patient is now convalescent.

A TRAMP attempted to commit rape on a little Dane girl aged about 14, Monday last near the cemetery, but the girl succeeded in getting away from him and gave the alarm. The wretch, however, escaped. Our authorities should wake up and put an end to this kind of work in some way.—*Spring Lake Message.*

C. E. COULTER is the name of the class historian of the university medical class of 1883. He spells jollification with one "j," and alludes to the "dead march through Saul." Query: Does a university course always educate?

"THOMAS," said a gentleman to a colored whitewasher at the Central Market yesterday, "can I put entire confidence in you?"

"Yes sah."

"Well, then, I've half an acre of water-melons out at my farm on Woodward Avenue."

"Yes, sah—jess so, sah. Am dat all, sah?"

"All, except that I wanted to say that I depend on you not to say a word to any of your colored friends about it."

"No, sah—no, sah not a word. I hain't dat sort o' person, sah. If any ob em axes me whar I got dem mellyons I'll put 'em on de wrong smell, sah—some smell way ober in Kennedy."—*Free Press.*

A Life Saving Present.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan.: Saved his life by a simple Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when Doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and All Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial Bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

Lost in Holland.

The undersigned lost an old fashioned sixpence, with a hole in it near the edge, and dated 1723. The date is not very plain to be seen, but by close examination it can be discovered. The piece was found by me seven years ago last May, in a small village near Albany, N. Y., about 18 inches under ground. With this coin a three cornered coin was also found, which my cousin owns. The sixpence is very highly prized by me on account of the associations connected with it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the coin to

GEORGE BARTLETT,
Taylorsville, Ill.

New Advertisements.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

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STEAMER MENOMINEE

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FARE, from Grand Haven to \$3.00 Chicago Berth Included, ROUND TRIP, \$5.00

For further information enquire at the D. G. H. & M. R. office, or of Z. G. WINDSOR, Grand Haven, Mich.

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Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
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For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory, ED. VER SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

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HOLLAND, Mich., April 6, 1883.

NARROW ESCAPE,

OF MASSACHUSETTS ENGINEER JOHN SPENCER RAGGAGE MASTER OF THE S. & A. R. R.

Marvellous Cure of Stone in the Bladder—Large Stones Removed by Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

Stone in the bladder is a very dangerous ailment; but many most remarkable cures have of late been wrought by "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy"—the invention of Dr. Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y. Another striking case is now added to the list. Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., states in a letter to Dr. Kennedy that he had been troubled with bladder complaint for 14 years, and had consulted at different times seven physicians; but nothing beyond temporary allayment of the pain had been worked. Towards the end of last January Mr. Lawler called on Dr. Kennedy. Sounding him the doctor "trick stone." He decided that Mr. Lawler should first try the "Favorite Remedy," so as, if possible, to avoid an operation. And here is the remarkable result: "Dear Doctor Kennedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now. If you would like to see the stones I will send them to you." This letter bears date "Dalton, Mass., Feb. 6th," and is signed "Peter Lawler." The stones, which are as large as to warrant for "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" the claim that it is the most successful specific for Stone yet discovered, are now in Dr. Kennedy's possession. Incidentally Mr. Lawler also states that the "Favorite Remedy" at the same time cured him of a stubborn case of Rheumatism; and it is a fact that in all effections arising out of disorder of the liver or urinary organs it is a searching remedy and works marvellous benefits. It is in itself almost a medicine chest. Order it of your druggist. Price \$1.00 a bottle.

Proposed Improvement of Ninth Street Special Assessment District.

CITY OF HOLLAND.

Clerk's Office, June 28th, 1883.

To E. D. Blair, Isaac Kramer, Willemina Root, Engberts Van Der Veen, Mrs. C. Schols, Wm. Verbeek, Simon Reidsma, Bousje L. Geerlings, H. Meyer, Nina Koning, Wm. & H. Elferink, H. Meyer & Co., Steketee & Bos, P. F. Flandhiel, M. Van Regenmortel, Dirk R. Meens, H. Hoogsteeger & Mulder, Estate of A. Plogger, P. & E. Winter, Mrs. W. C. Nibbelink, Dirkje Hofman, Antoon Meerman, Lukas Aling, Hiermanus Boone, John Pesink, Wm. Ten Hage, Jacielina Westveer, John Alberti, Robert B. Best, Pieter Koning, Koelof Oostema, Klaas Van Haften, Bastiaan Kruiderier, H. Wykhulzen, James Westveer, Mrs. A. Van Ry, Estate of W. Van De Haar, Rokus Kanters, E. J. Harrington, Charles Scott, Andrew Steketee, Charles A. Dutton, Wm. J. Scott, W. A. Gibson, Mrs. A. Lafebre, K. Schaddelee, Maria Torn, T. R. Beck, C. P. Becker, E. J. Harrington Jr., Frank S. Royce, R. Kanters, Jacob O. Doeburg, Hermanus Doesburg, Gerrit Slenk, First Reformed Church, Dallas M. Gee, J. W. Boeman, Elizabeth N. Parks, Jacobus, Schoon, Derk te Riller, Jacobus Nibbelink, Jacob Van Fuiten, Benjamin Van Kaale, John Roost, Hermina Postink, R. Schilleman, Dingeman Verschuere, Meindert Asira, Evert Everhard, Cornelis Dok, J. H. Stegink, C. P. Becker, John R. Kleyn and Isaac Cappen.

You and each of you are hereby notified: That the Common Council of the City of Holland have caused to be made and deposited with the City Clerk for public examination, the profiles, diagrams and estimates of the expense for the proposed grading and graveling of a part of Ninth street, to-wit: from Fish to Pine street.

That all of that part of Ninth street, as aforesaid, be graded the entire width thereof, pursuant to grade and profile to be established by the Common Council as hereinafter further directed:

That the sidewalks and crosswalks along said part of Ninth street, as aforesaid, be taken up, where this shall be necessary, and relaid upon the grade to be established, as above set forth after the grading proper is completed.

That after the grade is completed and a roadbed be constructed of gravel, along the centre of said part of Ninth street, as follows:

The average thickness of gravel to be eight inches, so spread that the same will be ten inches thick in the center, and six inches thick on the sides. The road bed to be twenty feet wide, and the gravel to be taken from the gravel pit of Boone & De Vries, or of a kind equal in quality of the aforesaid pit.

That the expense of the grading of that part of said part of said Ninth street, lying between the center of Fish, and the west line of Cedar streets, and the intersections of Market, River and Pine streets, be defrayed by a special assessment against the City of Holland, and paid out of the general fund thereof, and that the expense of grading the balance of that part of said Ninth street, lying between the west line of Cedar and east line of Pine streets, be paid by a special assessment upon the lots and lands, lying and abutting on said part of said street, and that the lots and lands upon which said special assessment for the expense of grading shall be made, shall include lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, of block forty-one; lots nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of block thirty-six; lots one, two, three, four, and five, of block forty; lots six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of block thirty-seven; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of block thirty-nine; lots ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, in block thirty-eight; and

That the expense of graveling that part of said Ninth street, lying between the center of said Fish and Pine streets, as aforesaid, shall be defrayed by a special assessment upon the lots and lands lying and abutting thereon, except the intersections of Fish, Cedar, Market, River and Pine streets, which shall be assessed to the city of Holland, and paid out of the general fund thereof; that the lots and lands on which said special assessment to pay the expense of said graveling, shall be, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of block 43; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of block 35; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of block 41; lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, of block 36; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of block 40; lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, of block 37; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, of block 39; lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, of block 38.

That the taking up and relaying of cross walks, if the same should become necessary, shall be done by the Street Commissioner under instructions of the Common Council; and that the said lands and street intersections lying, abutting, and intersecting said part of said Ninth street, lying and running between the center of Fish and Pine streets, in the city of Holland, shall be designated and are hereby declared to be and to constitute a Special Street District for the purposes of special assessment to defray the expense of grading, graveling, and otherwise improving said part of said Ninth street, as aforesaid, the said Special Street District to be known as Ninth Street Special Assessment District.

That said improvement was determined upon by the Common Council at their meeting of March 7th, 1883, at which meeting it was resolved:

That on Tuesday the 17th day of July, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. the Common Council will meet at their Rooms to consider any objections to said estimates, plans, diagrams and profiles, that may be made.

By order of the Common Council.
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Genuine Cyclone

Is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

For the next thirty days every person buying a pound of tea from our store will receive a present of a Silver

KNIFE & FORK.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF

HOLLAND, June 14, 1883.

7-ly

1883. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1883.

MILLINERY CLOAKS & FANCY GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Ribbons, Dress and Trimming Silk, Satin Velvets, Crape, Embroidery, Neckwear, Laces, Veiling, Ornaments, Gossamer Circulars, Dolmans, Jackets, Corsets, Bustles, Hoopskirts.

A full line of Infant's Wear. Infant's Robes and Cloaks, a specialty.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH.

A FULL STOCK OF

Hardware

at prices that defy competition at

R. Kanters & Sons,

We have the exclusive sale, for Holland and vicinity, of the celebrated

Brinkerhof Flat Fence Wire.

We also have the exclusive sale, for Holland and vicinity, of the celebrated

Pitkin Mixed Paints

of all colors. This paint is warranted to the customer by the Pitkin Paint Company, which warranty we endorse in every particular, where used according to directions. We also have cheaper paints for barns, fences, and outhouses.

Alabastine,

Paint Brushes,

White Wash Brushes,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Garden Tools,

Oil & Vapor Stoves,

Refrigerators, etc.

Always on hand, in endless variety, and we sell them at reasonable prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1883.

NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills."

P. PRINS & CO.

HOLLAND, March 28, 1883. 8-ly

G. J. VAN DUREN. Wm. VAN DERVEERE.

City Meat Market,

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call."

We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality. G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 9-

REST

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. 66 a-week in your own town. \$500 at free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Maine. 43-ly

The office of the **HOLLAND CITY NEWS** is now located at No. 52, Eighth street, the store formerly occupied by John Albers as a jewelry store. We are now prepared, on account of having received a large amount of new material, to do job work in the best possible manner, and at the lowest prices. Do not forget us when in need of work.

JOTTINGS.

We have moved. Call and see us.

Miss JENNIE CLAU, of Fremont, visited her Holland friends last week.

We are told that apples will not be a large crop in this vicinity this year.

The proprietors of the City Hotel put a coat of tar on the roof of the hotel this week.

The South Haven *Sentinel* calls for an accounting to show where the Fourth of July money went to.

We hear that our Band Excursions to Macatawa Park have suddenly come to an end. It is to be hoped this is not true.

Mr. C. L. WARING, one of the jovial telegraph operators at this station, is visiting his parents and friends in Tecumseh, Mich.

NEXT Thursday the annual picnic of the Sunday School of the First Reformed Church (church edifice, will be held at Macatawa Park.

We have received a communication from the Pine Creek school district, No. 6, which came too late for this issue. We will make use of it next week.

FOUR freight cars on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y were ditched last Sunday night near Bridgman and delayed the night express Monday morning about four hours.

The last order we received for job work in our old quarters was one for twenty-five cents worth of business cards. The job was not done owing to the extensive order.

In another column our readers will notice an advertisement of an administrator's sale. The property will be sold cheap, and is peculiarly adapted for fruit or for garden purposes. If you desire to secure a good bargain, be present at this sale.

It was reported the fore part of this week, that "Dr." Pete Van Lier had died very suddenly on Sunday morning. On last Wednesday he was busy mowing hay, and was undoubtedly as "live a corpse" as there was about. "*Kiek 'tis een 'uus' ou' seen.*"

We received a call this week from Mr. T. S. Gillett, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago. Mr. Gillett and family are spending a few weeks at Saugatuck fishing and enjoying themselves. Mr. Gillett came here expecting to meet an old friend in ye editor, but was disappointed.

LAST Monday afternoon our genial friend, A. K. Roos, left for San Francisco, Cal., via the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Ross will stop at Buffalo, Patterson, N. J., and New York on his way. The trip was induced by ill health, and we hope he may return to his many friends in this city greatly benefitted.

LAST Tuesday, as the afternoon freight train was passing through Johnsville, a pinch bar, which was laying between the rails, got caught on one of the wheels of the train and was hurled with terrific force against the limbs of Gus. Brewer, one of the section men, breaking his right leg below the knee. Dr. McNett, of Grand Haven, was summoned and attended to him. He was brought to this city yesterday (Friday) and was cared for by his friends here.

LAST Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were installed as officers of Holland City Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F.: Thos. McMaster, N. G.; William Zeeth, V. G.; William Baumgartel, R. S.; Otto Breyman, Treasurer. The reports for the term show a very prosperous condition, both financially and in point of numbers. The amount of money expended for benevolent purposes is not as large as during other terms, owing to the prosperous condition of the order in this State.

"THERE is certainly great propriety in calling the building of Hope College after Principal Van Vleck. He told me that he had handled every brick that went into the building. This will give some who never knew him an idea of his energy and determination of character. A feeble body, yet an indomitable will. The building was to be brick, and after the many thousands needed were on the ground, I suppose he determined to personally inspect them that no imperfect ones should be used. I wish to put on record this illustration of a trait of character of one so intimately associated with the beginning of Hope College.—H. P. T. in *Christian Intelligencer*.

THE number of summer visitors at Macatawa Park is increasing.

PROF. WM. SHIELDS, of Hope College, has gone to Good Hope, Ill., visiting during vacation.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Goodrich Transportation Company.

SOUTH HAVEN aspires to be a summer resort. A number of cottages have been built for visitors.

SOME of our farmers will harvest their wheat next week. Harvest is some two weeks later in the season than last year.

THE fruitgrowers of Saugatuck have combined and will ship their fruit only by the line of boats that will carry freight the cheapest.

THE Fenoville *Dispatch* intends following the example of the News and will move into more commodious quarters about August 1.

HON. C. H. TAYLOR, of Grand Rapids, who used to publish the old Grand Rapids *Inquirer*, was in town last Thursday, and took in Macatawa Park.

MR. JAMES BOYES, of Ventura, has taken the contract of carrying the mail between this city and Ventura. The mail will be perfectly safe in Jim's keeping.

W. J. DAVIDSON and H. Schmidt, of this city, started yesterday morning for Buffalo, N. Y. to attend the German Sengerfest to be held in that city this year.

MR. G. T. HUIZINGA, of the firm of Walsh, De Roo & Co., proprietors of the Standard Roller Mills, is building a very fine residence on the corner of River and Twelfth streets.

LUCAS SPRIETSMAN, son of our boot and shoe merchant, S. Sprietsma, returned to the field of his labor in Chicago this week, after spending his summer vacation with his parents and friends in this city.

ED. J. HARRINGTON, the enterprising proprietor of the city dray line, left for the western part of Illinois last Wednesday for a large lot of horses. Ed. is doing a big business in this direction having disposed of a large car load of horses within the last four weeks.

MR. B. P. HIGGINS, the Photographer opposite the News office, has employed the services of an experienced and able operator, Mr. J. S. Sayers, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Higgins is now prepared to do work in the best and most artistic style and at low prices. Give him a call.

CONGRESSMAN Houseman of Grand Rapids has appointed Prof. E. A. Strong of Grand Rapids, Dr. A. Vanderveen of Grand Haven, and H. B. Hudson of Allegan the board of examiners for the selection of a candidate for the vacant West Point cadetship from this congressional district.

MANY people supposed that the new postal law, reducing letter postage to two cents, went into effect July 1st, but it does not until October 1st. The new postal notes will not be ready before September, but since July 1st small money orders have been reduced to eight cents instead of ten as heretofore.

ON Wednesday next the annual picnic of the Sunday School of Hope Reformed Church will occur at Macatawa Park. All persons identified with the church in any way are invited to be present. Those who intend going are requested to meet at the church at 7:30 a. m., as the boat leaves her dock for the Park at 8 o'clock. Dr. Gee's music class will be in attendance.

ALL who have visited the western portion of our city during the past week, have probably noticed that there is a gang of men employed, in the yard of the tannery of the Holland Leather Company, in excavating and hauling sand, and otherwise making things lively thereabouts. We called at that institution last Wednesday and were kindly received by Messrs. Krause & Ballard, who are virtually the business managers of the company. The tannery heretofore have been simply finishing leather, or rather manufacturing the finest grades of leather, but an increase of business compels them to tan, as well as finish their stock. In consequence of this fact they are making arrangements for the erection of a large "tanning yard house" to be thirty-five feet wide by seventy feet long, and is to contain sixty-five vats for tanning purposes. Besides this building, an engine and boiler house is to be built to connect the currying shop with the yard house, and a leach house is to be built in the yard for the cleaning and dressing of hides. The tanning capacity of the firm will be, on the completion of the contemplated addition, about twenty-five thousand sides per year. This will give employment to twenty additional hands, making the total force employed by the company, 60 men. The tannery will turn out, as heretofore, nothing but the finer grades of leather and will be the largest institution of the kind in the west. Long may she wave.

Now begins the small boy to gratify his cravings for green apples.

MRS. C. NYLAND and Mrs. Jacob Van Putten are visiting friends in Grand Rapids.

PROF. and Mrs. I. F. Bangs have returned home from Cedar Springs, where they were employed in the Public Schools as teachers.

MRS. FRANK P. KIRKWOOD and Mrs. William H. Kirkwood, nee Annie Doyle, are visiting the latter lady's parents Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Doyle.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Holland, Mich., July 12th, 1888: Miss S. Burnam, Rev. J. S. Jorlmon, John Westenbroek, Charles F. Young, Steeve Woren.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Western Michigan Press Association will meet at Reed City, August 28th, for an afternoon and evening session, then go by night train to Cheboygan, where the business of the meeting will be completed, after which the party will go on a steamboat excursion to some point not yet determined.

THE beautiful weather that has come at last, after so long a reign of cold and rain, is bringing out the linen dusters, straw hats, and summer clothing. Readers remember that E. J. Harrington has a large variety in this line and as he is desirous of closing out his entire stock he will sell goods at bargains. Give him a call.

COL. C. C. BENNETT, who was for a number of years a resident of the Sandwich Islands, was to have delivered a lecture in Lyceum Hall last Wednesday evening on matters pertaining to the Islands, but owing to the small audience in attendance, the money was returned to those present, and the lecturer retired. Col. Bennett's lectures are very highly spoken of wherever he has been, and we are sorry that so poor a house should have greeted him in our city.

Lake Shore Items.

EVERT VAN DEN BRINK lost a new milch cow last week from milk fever.

WM. VAN DEN BRINK has bought the farm formerly owned by C. C. Ogden.

C. H. MONROE, of Chilcothe, is visiting his half brothers, C. C. and N. W. Ogden.

JAMES CORNFORD has several men employed in cutting brush for Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons of Holland.

THE electors in school district No. 7, of Olive, voted to have an extra month's school. Miss Alice Souter is the teacher.

"H," the Hudsonville correspondent, wants a receipt for preserving greens. Pickle them. Zeke, for taming a young lion put him on short rations.

IT is rumored that one of our bachelors of about forty-five years standing is about to obey the scriptural injunction and take unto himself a wife. Better late than never.

THE Fourth was celebrated here on the north side of Macatawa Bay by a general picnic and bowery dance. Everything passed off pleasantly and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

OUR farmers are haying. Corn is backward, but with warm and otherwise favorable weather through July and August, we expect a good crop. Grass and oats will turn out a good crop, as will wheat, where it is not winter killed.

MARTIN J. WITTERVEEN lost a valuable horse a few days ago. The horse went into an open shed used for storing farming implements, and became entangled in a spring tooth harrow, and injured itself so badly that it had to be killed.

DRAIN Commissioner Fred L. Souter says that owing to long-continued rains it has been impossible for him to survey and locate the drains applied for, but promises that as soon as it is safe to enter a swamp without a life-preserver, he will push things.

UNCLE BILL.

Hudsonville Items.

MR. CONSIDER GUILD, one of the early settlers in this vicinity, is very ill. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

MR. JAMES B. YEMANS, who was reported in my last as very sick with inflammatory rheumatism, is slowly recovering.

F. L. SOUTER was in town this morning and informed your correspondent that he was going "over north." We think there must be a "large" attraction over there.

THE dance held at Grange Hall on the night of the Fourth, was a success financially and otherwise, so much so that "ye Grangers" concluded to repeat it on the night of the sixth, which also proved quite remunerative.

THE officers of Hudsonville Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., were duly installed into office on the evening of the 11th inst., and are as follows: Wm. Whipple, Jr., N. G.; C. L. Underhill, V. G.; Wm. W. Morris, R. S.; James Pitts, Treas.; James Richards, W.; E. G. Morris, Conductor; W. J. Atkins, O. G.; L. M. Wolf, R. S. to N. G.; John Tibbet, L. S. to N. G.; D. Cunningham and John Dedie, supporters to V. G.

THERE are rumors of a fight having occurred about two miles east of here between several Hollanders, in which pitchforks and other weapons were freely used, resulting in the stabbing of one of the combatants, John Wezenkoff several times. How severe his injuries are your correspondent is unable to say. The fight is said to have occurred in the barn of Wm. Vanderveen, who was one of those engaged in the affray, and to have had its origin in a dispute over the possession of a mowing machine owned by the two parties named in partnership. If any farther particulars are learned they will be communicated in my next. "H."

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

—Dealer in—

Sewing Machines,

Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and the White,

King of all Sewing Machines and the best in the world.

Also agent for

Weber, Fischer, Decker & Son,

Pease, Krannach & Bach,

PIANOS

—And the—

Estey, Chase,

Tailor & Farlow,

ORGANS

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

Cor. of Eleventh and River streets, Holland, Mich.

17-1y

Administrator's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Ottawa,

In the matter of the Estate of Jan Kerkhof, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of the Estate of said John Kerkhof, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Ottawa, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1888, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises, last described in this Notice, on the *fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1888*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, subject to the right of dower, and the homestead rights, of the widow of said deceased therein, the following described real Estate, all situate, and being in the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to-wit: The North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section numbered One (1) in Township five (5) North of Range Sixteen (16) West, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Also all the right, title, and interest of said Estate, in and to the South East quarter of the North East quarter, of Section numbered One (1) in Township five (5) North of Range, Sixteen (16) West, containing forty (40) acres more or less. Also the East quarter of the North West quarter of the North East quarter of Section numbered thirty-two (32) in Township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, containing ten (10) acres be the same more or less.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated at the Township of Holland this 29th day of June, A. D. 1888.

JOHN KERKHOF,

Administrator *de bonis non* with the Will annexed, of said Estate.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1882. 48-1y

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST,

—Dealers in—

Drugs, Medicines,

TOILET, and FANCY ARTICLES, and PATENT MEDICINES.

WINES and LIQUORS

for medical purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

DR. L. SCHIPHORST,

Will be at the Store and will hold himself in readiness to attend to calls at all hours of the day or night.

MR. A. HUIZINGA, Prescription Clerk continues in our employ.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST. Holland, Mich., March 22, 1882. 20-1y

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

Have received a new stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

—consisting of—

Dress Goods, Table Linen, Summer Shawls, Skirts, and Gossameres.

A large assortment of

HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, WHITE and COLORED CORSETS, BUTTONS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Etc.

Noby Straw Goods and Felt Hats.

A fresh stock of

Groceries

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883.

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. Flieman

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

Better wagon in every way, and will not be undersold by anyone.

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1888. 20-1

JAS. HUNTLEY,

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash,

Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Brackets, etc. made and

furnished.

Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1888.

17-1y

WM. TEN HAGEN,

—dealer in—

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

—AND—

CHOICE LIQUORS

—FINE—

Wines and Liquors a specialty.

Fresh Lager Beer

Always on "Tap."

Don't fail to drop into my place of business, one door east of the City Bakery, ON EIGHTH STREET.

WM. TEN HAGEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883. 14-1y

A BABY'S FEET.

A baby's feet, like sea-shells pink,
Might tempt, should heaven see meet,
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea-flowers toward the heat,
They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet.

No flower-bells that expand and shrink
Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As smile on life's untrodden brink
A baby's feet.

A baby's hands, like rosebuds furled
Whence yet no leaf expands,
Open if you touch, though close upcurled,
A baby's hands.

Then fast as warriors grip their brands
When battle's bolt is hurled,
They close, clenched hard like lightning bands.

No rosebuds yet by dawn imperaled
Match, even in life's best lands,
The sweetest flowers in all the world—
A baby's hands.

A baby's eyes, ere speech begin,
Ere lip learn word or sighs,
Bless all things bright enough to win
A baby's eyes.

Love, while the sweet thing laughs and lies,
And sleep flows out and in,
Soe perfect in them Paradise.

Their glance might cast out pain and sin,
Their speech make dumb the wise,
But mute glad soothed it within
A baby's eyes.

—Swainburne.

AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR.

"He isn't here!" "He's across the river!" "He was a-goin' up on skates on the ice, to take the stage coach at East Hardup. You'll have to go and see him there, for he ain't a-comin' home again. You must be pretty quick, for he was a-goin' to start not far from this time."

This was evidently a pretty well-considered scheme of Mr. Tupling's, and indicated that he must have something somewhere worth taking a good deal of pains for. This could not well be anything except money, which accordingly I presumed he had about his person, to the full amount of the receipts from his swindling sales, very likely \$5,000. On skates, I meditated; that is not a bad idea; it's glorious skating all the way up, and for such a slippery trick so slippery a means is very suitable. I determined that I would take a hasty supper, procure a pair of skates and a stout stick, and start off alone after our sly friend John; for skating being a "specialty" of mine, I made no doubt that, if he should have set out I could overtake him on the river. So, meditating and deciding, I reached the hotel, and finding the proprietor I addressed him in haste:

"Landlord, I want you to do four things a little faster than they were ever done before. First, get me my supper. Second, send out and buy me a pair of good skates; and also, third, a stout straight cane. Fourth, furnish me a pocket-flask of brandy."

"It shall be done in fifteen minutes, sir."

He disappeared with speed, and it was done—I mean the supper—and before my short and rapid meal was complete the remaining articles were at hand; and, paying my bill, putting the skates and flask in my pocket, fortifying myself with comforter, overcoat, gloves and mittens, and grasping my stick, I was off. It was now between 5 and 6 o'clock, and bitter cold, with a sharp wind from the northeast. Settling my head well down in my coat collar, as if I was trying to cover my ears with my shoulders, with hands in pockets, and cap drawn over my eyes, I turned northward, bent low, headed diagonally across the river to round the next point above, and struck out across the glimmering silent ice, with long, steady, rapid, sweeping strokes. My skates, fortunately, though quite new, were not too sharp, and as the ice was extremely hard, they ran over it with very little of the scoring cut which is so apt to diminish the speed, and for twenty minutes I sped hastily on at a moderate pace, until I should get a little easy in my work. There had been so much skating that the many tracks along my route afforded me no indications as to my predecessor. From Middleton to Hardup is twenty-five miles by the course of the river, but I might decrease this distance by a mile or two by taking advantage of my knowledge of the river and cutting off corners. But Tupling doubtless knew the same, and my object, if attained at all, must be so by desperate, straight-forward racing. Away I went, sweeping by the wide, bare meadows, past the gorges in the hills, whirling around point after point, stretching in straight lines from one to the next, while the reduplicated ringing strokes of my skates made a monotonous music for me, and I could hear the little fragments, cut out by an occasional heavy foot-thrust, blown crackling backward by the wind.

Now, I could see upon the river, half-way up the reach, the figure of a man skating along at a good pace. It must be Tupling! Now, at last, I put forth the very utmost of my strength; and, going at a tremendous pace, was rapidly overhauling the dishonest bankrupt. I was almost within speaking distance, when he must have heard the ringing of my skate-irons; for suddenly looking over his shoulder he saw me, and instantly redoubled his speed, which convinced me that he was my man. Away we flew for nearly a mile in perfect silence, except for the scoring and ringing skate-strokes; but I steadily closed up, until as we turned and swept northward again, round the bend in the bow of which the prison stands, I spoke:

"Tupling, hold hard! I want to speak to you!" But he slackened not his speed.

I continued to gain, and was just considering whether I would knock him down with my stick or lay hands on him, when, turning his head, he sud-

denly discharged first one pistol-shot and then another; but, firing over his shoulder, missed me. I was even already lifting my stick, and would have returned his compliment unless he had "winged" me with a further use of his revolver, when at once the gray ice over which we had been gliding disappeared, and I seemed to be skating on water. It was dead black ice. An air hole! An instantaneous horrid thrill of fright shot through me. My speed was too great to turn aside, but with an instinctive impulse I shut my eyes and sprang desperately up from the ice with both feet.

The tremendous speed of my former motion and the effect of that terrific leap swung me over ten feet of black, open water, and threw me with a severe fall flat upon the thin but tough black ice beyond. As I leaped I heard a cry—the crackling of broken ice—a plunge—Tupling had driven blindly into the ghastly open abyss! I had slid some distance beyond the spot where I fell. Stunned and hurt, I arose with difficulty. A glance showed me that we were opposite the entrance of that singular body of water called W—Cove, the warmer outflow from whose springs, passing through a narrow channel into the river, had kept upon the death-trap within whose fearful circle Tupling had risen to the surface, and, the swift current carrying him to the lower side of the orifice, he was sustaining himself by his arms, but made ineffectual struggles to creep out upon the thin ice, which cracked and broke as he bore upon it.

"Hold still!" I cried; "I'll get a bundle!" So I hurried to the next fence and was returning with the hurdle dragging behind me, when it occurred to me that circumstances facilitated the making of good conditions with Friend John, since he was now in a manner at my mercy. So I halted and addressed him.

"Are you John Tupling?"

"Yes."

"Will you settle Mr. Spiggletton's bill if I get you out?"

He answered evasively, "Oh! are you going to let a man drown before your eyes? Shove me that rail, will yer?"

"Agree to settle that bill in full, and here's the rail; if not, why you must get out yourself. Come, I can't wait all night here; I have business at H." And, dropping the rail, I turned as if to depart; not that I would have left the rogue to drown, but it was as well to let him think so.

So he very sullenly agreed to my conditions; upon which I spread myself flat on the ice, crawled out until I could reach him with the rail and held it as firmly as I could, while he raised himself upon it and cautiously crawled out, resting partly upon the rail and partly upon the ice. As he scrambled along to firmer footing, such was the intensity of the cold that every time his mitten or his knee touched the ice, all dripping as he was with water, they froze fast to it; and when at last he stood erect, which he was only able to do by my help, and walked stiffly and feebly toward the shore, we had not reached the bank before he was clothed from head to foot with crackling ice armor. He would fain have sat down to rest, but he would never have risen, and it was only by threats and entreaties that I succeeded in leading him to the door of the nearest house, where, upon knocking, we were hospitably admitted and placed forthwith before a cheerful fire. The bustling dame and her husband both agreed with me that Tupling must at once go to bed, for he was almost speechless. When, however, Mr. Allen (our host) and I attempted to strip him, he would have resisted. Without attending to his efforts, however, we quickly disrobed him, when his reluctance was explained. He wore a belt with a considerable sum in gold sewed up in it under his clothes. But we stripped him, rubbed him down with warm towels, gave him a dose out of my brandy-flask and it was not long before he was asleep. On emptying his pockets, that his clothes might be dried, I took the liberty of examining his exchequer, whereupon he appeared to be possessed of about \$5,000 all told. From this I abstracted the amount for which I stipulated with him, and, having deposited the same with my own slender pecuniary, I went to sleep, pretty well fatigued, but with a joyful mind.

—London paper.

The Petroleum Fields of the World.

Nearly all the petroleum that goes into the world's commerce is produced in a district of country about 150 miles long, with a varying breadth of from one to twenty miles, lying mainly in the State of Pennsylvania, but lapping over a little on its northern edge into the State of New York. This region yielded in 1881, 26,950,813 barrels, and in 1882, 31,398,750 barrels. A little petroleum is obtained in West Virginia, a little at various isolated points in Ohio, and a little in the Canadian province of Ontario. There is also a small field in Germany, a larger one, scantily developed in Southern Russia, and one still larger, perhaps, in India. The total production of all the fields, outside of the region here described, is but a small fraction in the general account, however, and has scarcely an appreciable influence upon the market. Furthermore, the oil of these minor fields, whether in America or the Old World, is of an inferior quality, and so long as the great Pennsylvania reservoir holds out, can only supply a local demand in the vicinity of the wells.—The Century.

Cold lead makes cold Indians; cold Indians are good Indians. As a missionary agent, cold lead beats the world.

HAVE ANIMALS SOULS.

Reasons Why the Writer Supposes that They Have.

(From the Troy Daily Times.)

We assume in the beginning that it is admitted that matter in itself is inert and senseless; that the material organism of the human body in itself is, in respect to its final causes, as powerless as the common clod, until it is animated by a spiritual agent, which directs and uses its members and organs, with an intelligent purpose; that, when this spiritual agent is withdrawn, the whole material organism ceases to act and the process of decomposition immediately commences. This spiritual agent cannot be discerned by the senses, and cannot be known in ourselves by consciousness, and in others by its phenomena. To this agent we refer the phenomena of the bodily motions and perceptions, memory, reason, sympathy, love and will, showing that we must refer the same class of phenomena to the same cause. If, therefore, we refer certain phenomena in man to the soul as its cause, we must refer to the same phenomena in animals to the same cause. Moreover, if any animal manifest a single phenomenon which in man we refer to the soul, we must refer the same phenomenon to the soul in that animal also, and, if one animal has a soul, we must infer that all animals have souls. That not one but many animals manifest the phenomena, two or more that we have enumerated as psychical, no one, we think, will deny. We shall, therefore, dismiss this part of the subject briefly.

1. Animals move themselves and direct their members with intelligent purposes. Inert matter cannot exert itself in this way. Therefore, animals are not inert matter.

2. Matter which does move itself and direct its members with intelligent purposes has a soul. Now animals do move themselves in this way. Therefore animals are a matter animated by a soul.

3. Animals evidently perceive the world of material objects about them by the means of a sentient organism. The act of sense perception is a complex process which involves the energy of a spiritual agent or soul.

4. They manifest the phenomena of memory. They remember familiar objects, their homes, the faces of men, sounds, odors and tastes.

5. They manifest intelligence in their movements. They are also manifestly guided by the relation of cause and effect.

6. They manifest sympathy and affection, and the moral quality of faithfulness toward human beings.

All these are the phenomena which in man we ascribe to the active energy of the soul. If these phenomena are the result of the action of the material organism in animals, they are the results of the material organism in man, and the theory of the materialist that these phenomena can be attributed to material substance must be admitted. If we deny this in respect to man, we must also deny it in respect to animals, and admit that they have souls as well as men.

It may be urged that these phenomena that are observed in animals belong to the lower forms of physical energy, and that the phenomena of the higher forms are wanting. We admit this fact, but urge that it does not destroy the force of our argument. In the great variety of organic beings which have life we see a great diversity of development. There are living creatures whose organism is of the very simplest nature, and as we ascend the scale of being we find the material organism becoming more complex, until we reach man, the most highly developed of all. We do not, however, because of this diversity, refuse to consider any particular species as an organic being. We are willing to admit that animals and men are alike in having a material organism of the same general nature; also that man is an animal, the highest in the scale of being. Now the spiritual nature of both follows the same analogy. The soul of the animal is the same general nature as man. It is spiritual, does not occupy space, and its energy results in psychical products of phenomena. This soul, however, is not as fully developed, is not so complex in its nature, not so high in the scale of spiritual being as the soul of man. Nevertheless it is a soul, a spiritual being distinct from the material organism which it animates. What becomes of this soul after death of the material organism? In our own case, we know that the soul does not perish, but that it passes into a higher state of existence. We believe that after death the human soul will develop faculties now dormant and unrecognized, appropriate to the condition of its new state of existence, just as in a child the faculties are aroused into life one after another. So it may be that the animal soul may finally develop the faculties of the soul as those which we as human beings now enjoy.—G. E. Nerwin, Anandale, N. Y.

Cincinnati's Nickname.

The nickname of Porkopolis is of English origin, and was the brilliant inspiration of a sponsor who never saw Cincinnati. In the year 1825 there flourished in the Queen City a gentleman named Jones. He was the President of the United States Branch Bank, and was locally known as "Bank Jones." The pork trade had already taken such proportions as to rouse the financial enthusiasm of Bank Jones, and in a succession of letters he dilated upon the prosperity of the pork prospects of the Queen City. The letters were addressed to the Liverpool correspondent of the Cincinnati bank, and this gentleman's imaginations at length became fired by Bank Jones' enthusiasm. In a moment

of wild generosity he bled him to the studio of some Liverpoolian Thorwaldsen and ordered the construction of "what is set down in the annals as a unique pair of model hogs." These noble effigies were made of papier-mache, and were sent out to Cincinnati as a present, accompanied by the inscription—destined in part at least to become famous—"To Mr. George W. Jones, as the worthy representative of Porkopolis." The hogs have still a local habitation and a name. They add to the burden of life in the office of one of the largest "slaughterers" of Cincinnati, having passed by inheritance from Bank Jones down, from hand to hand, among the pork monarchs of Porkopolis, for nigh upon half a century.—Olive Logan, in Harper's Magazine.

Anthony Trollope's Wonderful Fertility.

He published too much; the writing of novels had ended by becoming, with him, a perceptibly mechanical process. Dickens was prolific; Thackeray produced with a freedom for which we are constantly grateful; but we feel that these writers had their periods of gestation. They took more time to look at their subject; relatively (for to-day there is not much leisure, at best, for those who undertake to entertain a hungry public) they were able to wait for inspiration. Trollope's fecundity was prodigious; there was no limit to the work he was ready to do. It is not unjust to say that he sacrificed quality to quantity. Abundance, certainly, is in itself a great merit; almost all the greatest writers have been abundant. But Trollope's fertility was fantastic, incredible; he himself contended, we believe, that he had given to the world a greater number of printed pages of fiction than any of his literary contemporaries. Not only did his novels follow each other without visible intermission, overlapping and treading on each other's heels, but most of these works are of extraordinary length. "Orley Farm," "Can You Forgive Her?" "He Knew He Was Right," are exceedingly voluminous tales. "The Way We Live Now" is one of the longest of modern novels. Trollope produced, moreover, in the intervals of larger labor, a great number of short stories, many of them charming, as well as various books of travel and two or three biographies. He was the great improver of these latter years. Two distinguished story-tellers of the other sex—one in France and one in England—have shown an extraordinary facility of composition; but Trollope's pace was brisker even than that of the wonderful Madame Sand and the delightful Mrs. Oliphant. He had taught himself to keep this pace and had reduced his admirable faculty to a habit. Every day of his life he wrote a certain number of pages of his current tale, independent of mood and place. It was once the fortune of the author of these lines to cross the Atlantic in his company, and he has never forgotten the magnificent example of stiff persistence which it was in the power of the eminent novelist to give on that occasion. The season was unpropitious, the vessel overcrowded, the voyage detestable; but Trollope shut himself up in his cabin every morning for a purpose which, on the part of a distinguished writer who was also an invulnerable sailor, could only be communion with the muse. He drove his pen as steadily on the tumbling ocean as in Montague Square; and, as his voyages were many, it was his practice before sailing to rig up a rough writing-table in his small sea-chamber. Trollope has been accused of being deficient in imagination; but, in the face of such a fact as that, the charge will scarcely seem just. The power to shut one's eyes, one's ears (to say nothing of another sense) upon the scenery of a pitching Cunarder and open them upon the loves and sorrows of Lily Dale, on the conjugal embarrassments of Lady Glenora Palliser, is certainly a faculty which has an element of the magical. The imagination that Trollope possessed he had, at least, thoroughly at his command. I speak of all this in order to explain (in part) why it was that, with his extraordinary gift, there was always in him a certain touch of the common. He abused his gift, overworked it, rode his horse too hard. As an artist, he never took himself seriously; many people will say this was why he was so delightful.—Henry James, in the Century.

One of the Wonders of California.

Recently in San Francisco when the chorus for the Thomas concerts asked for tickets for themselves and for escorts for the ladies on nights they were not to sing, Mr. Thomas replied, "No."

"Very well," said the chorus, good-naturedly. "Tickets without escorts, then?"

"No," replied Mr. Thomas. "All right," the chorus said. "We will sit up in our chorus seats as usual the nights we don't sing."

"No," replied the only Thomas, for the third time; "when you don't sing, you can pay for tickets like anyone else."

"In that case," the chorus replied, "it is still very well—we won't come at all—not even to sing."

This Pacific-coast way of looking at affairs speedily effected a compromise, and during the festival, in smiling triumphant tiers, the chorus will sit up aloft on the nights it does not sing, and Mr. Thomas has made note of the incident as one of the wonders of California.—San Francisco Call.

An old lady in Gainesville, Ga., has a colored Easter-egg which she prepared on an Easter day fifty-two years ago.

PITH AND POINT.

ADAM's first wife must have been the Eve of suicide when she ate of the forbidden fruit.

He spent \$60 on his daughter's art tuition, and then she couldn't draw a conclusion.

An Ohio man has taken the smallpox from a pet pig. When once this disease gets into a family it is pretty sure to go through it.

A NEW YORK tailor says that when he desires to get rid of a poor-paying customer he misfits him so badly that he is laughed at. Then he gets mad and patronizes some other tailor.

"WHAT is a woman?" says an exchange. It is—well, we suppose she is a combination of dynamite and mule, for she looks as innocent as a mule and talks like dynamite when she is mad.

"Is ANYBODY waiting on you?" said a polite dry-goods clerk to a young lady from the country. "Yes, sir," replied the blushing damsel; "that's my fellow outside; he wouldn't come in the store."

In a recent sermon, statistical Talmage said: "Every human being winks about 30,000 times a day." He might have added that in Brooklyn a good deal of the winking is at sin.—New Orleans Picayune.

A MAN looking over his wash, which the laundress had just brought home, remarked that he could very well understand how his nether garments might shrink up, but what puzzled him most was how the ruffles grew on each leg.

"This is a fine time of night to come home, and you just married," said Mrs. Davis indignantly, looking at the clock, which had just told the midnight hour. "My dear," replied her husband ponderously, "I decline to be interviewed on the subject of politics."

"LIVER is king." We have seen the foregoing statement in a dozen different papers, signed, too, by some prominent doctor who is in the patent-medicine business. It is strange, if liver is really king, that nobody at a boarding-house ever says, "Pass me the fried king."—Texas Sittings.

A CHICAGO Judge has decided that it is not unlawful to call a girl a "heifer." Neither is it unlawful to punch the head of the person who would use such language to a girl. And now we suppose it is not unlawful to call the Judge an ox, who couldn't find an excuse for punishing the man who called the girl a heifer.—George Peck.

"CHILDREN," said a rural Sunday-school Superintendent, "never strike a man—" "Got that money yet?" shouted a man looking through the doorway. "Unless you owe him," continued the Superintendent; and, seizing a bench leg, he made it so warm for his intruder that he afterward declared the thermometer ranged among the nineties.—Arkansas Traveler.

"I SUPPOSE you must have your sad days, as well as any one," said a lady to the editor of a Chicago humorous paper. "What day of the week are you the saddest?" and she beamed on him with a pitying look. "Well, let's see," says the editor, as he opened a drawer in his desk and took out a pinch of tobacco and placed it in a briar-wood pipe. "Tuesday, I believe is the most sad and mournful day to me," and he heaved a sigh as he lit a match on his boot. "Why Tuesday?" asked the lady, as she wished she could take a comb and straighten out his hair which seemed to be scrambled. "Oh, Tuesday, you know, is the day we receive the London humorous papers." The lady got his name in an autograph album and went away to engage a Chinese laundryman to translate it.—Peck's Sun.

In the By-and-By.

"Good-morning, sir; how is the infernal-machine market to-day?"

"Firm, sir; firm."

"Prices off any?"

"Not a shade."

"How many kinds do you handle?"

"Ten different makes, sir, ranging from the size of a pill-box, warranted to blow up a town alderman, to a machine large enough to shake down a whole block of buildings."

"I want something to blow up a Chicago hotel."

"Exactly; I see. I can furnish you just what you want for \$200, 10 per cent. off for cash down. Just received a supply from Philadelphia last night."

"That's a pretty steep figure?"

"Very reasonable, sir; very, considering the active state of the market. Fact is, sir, all the shops are behind on their orders, and we won't get a decline in prices until more capital is invested. You desire revenge on an hotel clerk, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, by taking this machine you blow up the entire building, clerk, proprietor, guests, servants and all. Being that one of our firm is interested in a Chicago daily, and will have a chance to profit by the sensation, I'll make the price \$175. How shall I ship, and by what line?—Wall Street News.

The total acreage of Scotland is 18,946,634. One nobleman owns 1,326,000 acres, and his wife 149,879. Another has 431,000 acres, a third 424,000, a fourth 378,000. Twelve proprietors own one-quarter of the whole acreage of the country, seventy-one own one-half. Nine-tenths of Scotland belongs to 1,700 persons.

A MAN went home one night and found his house locked up. After infinite trouble he managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife reading: "I have gone out. You will find the key on the side of the step."

THE ADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL.

How a Fashionable Young Lady Studied Her Own Country.
(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Two beautiful young damsels meeting on Fulton street, beamed with delight as they scanned each other's summer finery.

"And where have you been, my love?" asked the brunette.

"Traveling," responded the blonde. "Been gone three months, studying our own country. Ma said a young lady's education was not finished till she had gone abroad, and 'twas vulgar to go to Europe without knowing anything of one's own country."

"How grand," sighed the brunette, whose sight-seeing had been limited to Central Park and Coney Island.

"Yes, but pa didn't want to go a bit, so ma and I planned and planned. Finally, I fell in love with a plumber. Pa reasoned with me, so did ma, but I got firmer and declared I'd have my own way. Ma got awfully uneasy (before pa) and—well, in short, pa concluded to let me travel."

"You naughty thing. But where have you been?"

"Just everywhere. First South and—"

"Oh! then you had a chance to study some of those Southern problems one is always reading about?"

"I don't remember them; but pa first trapped me over miles and miles of battle fields, and I saw where—Oh! what's his name?—Oh! that big General; you know who I mean?"

"Yes," responded the other, eagerly.

"Never mind his name."

"Well, we saw where—Oh! Grant, that's it—where Grant and Lee, yes, I'm sure it was Lee, fought, or bombarded, or surrendered; anyway, I don't remember details. And then we went to Mexico, and that was awful; flies and sand, and pa just wore me out with his old Spanish towns, and graveyards, and dug-up things. But ma said it was all-important, and I wanted to be able to describe them all, so I just got through somehow."

"How lovely to travel and improve one's self!" murmured the listener, with an admiring eye on Kitty's terra-cotta bonnet.

"So ma says. Well, then we went to Utah, to Salt Lake City."

"Oh! those horrid Mormons! Did you really see them?"

"Yes, indeed, and made a study of them. Ma said that was proper. Were there two or three days, and such dowdies as those women are, and the men—well, they are too insignificant. Pa took us to the—the—Oh, temple—no—tabernacle. 'Twas ever so queer, and ma got me a book on statistics and things; so I'll be way up, see?"

"How splendidly you'll be able to converse with every one! I quite envy you."

"Yes, ma says few girls have such opportunities, and I mean to improve mine. Then we've been to California, and oh, such big trees, and those wretched little Chinamen. San Francisco isn't much to see. The shops are not any nicer than Brooklyn. But St. Paul is too lovely. Got one of those stylish-looking ulsters. Will you believe me? Pa wanted to drag me off to see the falls of—of—Millie or Minnehaha, just because Whittier, or Lord Byron, or some other Tom, Dick or Harry wrote a poem about it. But we only had two days there, and I was a fright."

"And you've seen all the great, grand West—the splendid mountains, the rolling prairies, and breathed that pure air"

"Oh, my! yes!" interrupted the tourist, eagerly, "and we visited a real mining camp. But I soiled my new silk Jersey. I was so disgusted. But pa—well, once get him started and there's no going back. Chicago and Cincinnati are not like New York. Thank goodness, we are home. Traveling is improving and all, but pa did manage to take us to some horrid places. Now, ma says, 'Europe next spring, to give a fine polish.' Pa is awfully contrary, but ma and I are patient with him, and we generally work together. I guess he will give in."

"Of course he will," murmured the brunette, "for he must be proud of you."

"Oh! he is, but pa is queer, and thinks it is silly to show one's feelings. But come around to lunch some day, and I'll tell you more. Ma says next thing to traveling one's self is to cultivate those who have enjoyed the privileges."

"How kind you are, dear!"

"Good-by."

And the sweet creatures separated, one buying her ribbons with an envious soul, the other selecting ruffles with complacent pride.

A Faulty Definition.

"I am an agnostic," remarked a young man in swelling accents. "And an agnostic is what?" inquired an elderly gentleman. "An agnostic," replied the fresh youth in a manner expressive of his pity for his interlocutor's ignorance, "an agnostic is a fellow, you know, who isn't sure of anything." "I see," replied the old gentleman; "but how does it happen that you are sure you are agnostic?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Silent Be; It Was the Bootjack.

A Newport man brought home a fine big cat. He was very tame and made himself at home by lying stretched out in front of the fire until the old man went for the bootjack to pull off his boots, when all at once he took a fit and sprang around the room and at the windows in such a wild way that they had to open the door and let him out. He had seen bootjacks before.

Does thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

NO HOME EXEMPT.

The Source of These Mysterious Troubles that Come to Every Household Explained.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of striking nature and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*:

Sir: My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow, are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against hearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the 1st day of June, 1891, I lay in my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, it is a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was coming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment realized in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food, upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living case of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the 1st day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopeless means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery, I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state liberally, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself

upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts upon which I am prepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

"Doesn't you think, Clara, that you could love me a little?" And Clara answered, with her most engaging smile, "Yes, Fred, a very little."

Look Well to the Name.

The only genuine German Hop Bitters have the word "German" blown in the bottle. Sold by all druggists.

"You have lovely teeth, Ethel." "Yes, George," she fondly lisped, "they were a present from Aunt Grace."

Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia and sick headache do not return to those who have used Great German Hop Bitters. Sold by all druggists.

A girl has been arrested while disguised as an old woman. The old woman disguised as a girl is still at large.

A Happy Wife.

"My dear husband, I never slept so soundly as I do now, after using German Hop Bitters." Sold by all druggists.

"In case I am recalled," announced a young vocalist to a Western audience, "I shall sing 'My Grandfather's Clock.'" She was not recalled.

CONYER'S GAZ.—Dr. W. H. Lee says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good medicine and many are using it in this place."

CHEEK is one of the hardest-worked business capitals in the country.

WALTERBORO, S. C.—Dr. J. M. Klein says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have given universal satisfaction."

VERY few people nowadays suffer from suggestion of the brain.—*Mrs. Partington.*

Personal—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A Bonanza for Travelers.

When in Chicago, stop at the Gault House, corner Madison and Clinton streets. The Gault has been rebuilt, refurnished, and enlarged, to accommodate 300 people. It contains every improvement of the modern hotel and is located in the heart of the wholesale and manufacturing district. Check your baggage to the Gault. Terms, \$2 and \$2.50. H. W. Hoyt, Proprietor.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CARBOLINE, a natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected is pronounced by competent authority to be the best article ever invented to restore the vitality of youth to diseased and faded hair. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

STICKING, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Palms." \$1.

ALL our lady friends will be delighted to hear that I. L. Cragin & Co., 116 S. 4th st., Phila., are giving first-class Piano Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, gratis. (No advertising on it.) Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

DON'T die in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

CHAPPED HANDS, Face, Pimples, and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."—15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

LADIES' children's boots & shoes can't run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

THAT husband of mine is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer.

FIVE REASONS

Why the public preference is, and should be, given to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Because the superior strength of well-chosen ingredients in a combination peculiar to itself and possessed by no other preparation, with the skilled pharmacy used in its manufacture, make Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine in the market for purifying the blood.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla has, in numerous well-known and verified instances, eradicated Scrofula, cleansed the blood of Humors, and restored weakened invalids to health, in which condition they remain.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla has really and truly cured cases of Dyspepsia, long standing and chronic, of Indigestion, of General Debility, of Salt Rheum, Catarrh and all Humors which riot in the blood and break the skin in festers, pustules, pimples and boils. Because Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found to be the best medicine for ailments produced by the season or climate, wonderfully sharpening the appetite and markedly toning up the system against debility and nervousness.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is everybody's medicine. No one is so poor that he cannot pay \$1 for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla—100 doses—or 1 cent each dose; and none are so rich and lofty as to be beyond its benefit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Another Life Saved.

J. C. Gray, of Dadeville, Ala., writes us: "I have been using your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and I can say, of a truth, it is far superior to any other Lung preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by as good physicians as there are in the country, and they all failed to effect a cure; but when I got one bottle of your Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth, that it was the means of saving her life. I knew of five cases that Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam had cured, and my mother is better now than she has been before for twenty years."

Not a drink, not sold in a bar-room, but a reliable, non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Does a man make a rye face when he asks if it is good for a drink?

Good health is the greatest of fortunes; no remedy has so often restored this prize to the suffering as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

This old saw, "the words butter no parsnips," is now rendered, "elegant diction oleomargarine no pastinacae edulis."

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Mr. THOMAS A. HOWARD, of Honey Grove, Tinnin county, Texas, under date of April 5, 1893, writes as follows:

"I have been suffering during several years from severe illness, and a general breaking down of my physical system, and have tried the treatment and prescriptions of many doctors far and near, and traveled to the Hot Springs and other mineral springs famous for their remedial qualities, drinking the waters and bathing systematically in their healing depths, but all to no avail, as I steadily failed in health; and although informed by my physicians that my ailments and weaknesses were the result of kidney disease of a dangerous character, they could give me nothing to cure me. During the past two years my sufferings at times were dreadful, and I had the most indescribable pains in the regions about the kidneys, the paroxysms of which were so severe as to render it impossible for me to sleep. While in this deplorable and discouraged condition I was persuaded to try Hunt's Remedy, and after using less than half a bottle my great sufferings and paroxysms of pain were entirely relieved, and I could sleep better and longer than I had in two years before, and although I am now on my third bottle only, my improvement is very remarkable, and I regret that I did not know of the wonderful curative powers of Hunt's Remedy before, as it would have saved me years of suffering. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted with any kidney disease or disease of the urinary organs."

"HIT MY CASE EXACTLY."

Please allow me to speak in the highest terms of "Hunt's Remedy," for it hit my case exactly. I had kidney and urinary trouble pretty bad. I was recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took one teaspoonful as directed. I felt a decided change at the first dose. I took two bottles, and have felt like a new man ever since. Please receive the sincere thanks of myself for the benefits which I sought vainly for and found only in Hunt's Remedy.

I will cheerfully give this same opinion of Hunt's Remedy to any one who wishes it, by addressing

ROBERT D. ARCHER,

811 Linnaud street, Philadelphia,

March 14, 1893.



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beset others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Loss no time in using this effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

DEFAULTED BONDS BOUGHT.
SAMUEL A. GAYLORD, Banker, St. Louis, Mo.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY for Girls.
Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, M. D., Reisterstown, Md.

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

Young Men learn Telegraphy here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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

WILL WIND UP MY WATCH WEAR OUT. SOLD by watchmakers. By mail \$50. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 27 Jay St., N. Y.

HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price list. Goods sent O. O. D. Wigs made to order. E. BURNHAM, 71 State street, Chicago.

MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

PATENTS PROCURED or NO PAY. Send Sketch or Model. PATENTS BOUGHT or SOLD. Long experience. Send Stamp for Book. A. W. MORGAN, Patent Attorney and dealer in Patents, P. O. Box, 720, Washington, D. C.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS, SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers. Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Axtell & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowiness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

AN AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY! Of Fresh, Practical and Accurate information on the subject of Agriculture and kindred industries. Elaborately Illustrated by cuts and diagrams. Three Imperial Octavo Volumes, handsomely and substantially bound in Full Cloth and Half Morocco, or one stout volume in Leather, containing One Thousand and One Hundred Double Column pages. Sold only by subscription.

We Want Agents in every State and county in America. A liberal discount on a book that will sell. Intelligent Farmers, Teachers and Students, either Ladies or Gentlemen, can secure Profitable employment by addressing the publishers for terms and information.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

DR. WM. HALL'S FOR THE LUNGS. BALSAM

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

C. N. U. NO. 28-93.

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

FARMERS!

PLEASE CONSIDER THIS:

Perry Davis Pain-Killer

Acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails, when taken at the commencement of an attack of

CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS,

As well as all summer complaints of a similar nature.

Sudden Colds, Sore Throat,

etc., a tablespoonful of PAIN-KILLER, in sweetened water (warm or cold) taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never-failing cure, and save much suffering.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns,

Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c.,

The PAIN-KILLER will be found a willing physician, ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost. For

Colds, Cramps and Dysentery in Horses,

The PAIN-KILLER has no equal, and it has never been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance. It is given as a drench, a small bottle of PAIN-KILLER in a pint of molasses and water. It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold, a little PAIN-KILLER mixed with milk will restore them to health very quickly.

The PAIN-KILLER is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world.

\$72 A WEEK. \$13 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Lady Agents can secure permanent employment and good salary selling Queen City Balm and Shocking Suppositories, etc. Sample outfit Free. Address Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 3 TON WAGON SCALE, \$10.50, \$20.00, 4 TON \$20.00, Beam Box Included. 240 LB. FARMER'S SCALE, \$5.00. The "Little Detective" for weighing small things. 500 OTHER SIZES. Reduced Prices List Free. FORGES, TOOLS, &c. BEST POWER HAM FOR LIGHT WORK, \$10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10. Farmers save time and money doing old jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices, & Other Articles at LOWEST PRICES. Wholesale & Retail.

EDUCATIONAL.

1893. THE NEW CALENDAR of the 1894. NEW ENGLAND. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Beautifully illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. TOUBEE, Franklin St., Boston, Mass. The Largest and best appointed Music, Library and Art School, and HOME for young ladies, in the world.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT

Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney, Spleen, and Liver diseases, Gout, Asthma, Heart disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Piles, etc., etc., promptly. Dumb Ague, Protruding Uteri, etc. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the Electricity and magnetism through the body, and can be trusted in its instant by the patient. Send Stamp for Circular.

Dr. W. J. HORNE, Inventor, 181 Wabash Av., Chicago.

300 A DAY GUARANTEED. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Pad differing from all others, in shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, and is suited to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the center PRESSURE BACK THE SPINE AND ALL PAIN VANISHES. DAY ALL PAIN VANISHES. THE HERNIA is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is effected. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

IRON LIVERS, Steel Bearings, Brass JAW PLATES. JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. Sold on trial. Warranted 5 years. All done as low. For free book, address JONES OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, N. Y.

THE MOST RELIABLE FOOD IN THE WORLD FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. BRIDGES' FOOD. THE BEST DIET FOR INVALIDS AND OLD PEOPLE. FOUR SIZES, 10c, 25c, 50c, 1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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We Want Agents in every State and county in America. A liberal discount on a book that will sell. Intelligent Farmers, Teachers and Students, either Ladies or Gentlemen, can secure Profitable

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

Drunk and Disorderly.

"There were arrested last year in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, 87,665 women on the charge of drunk and disorderly."

Such is the statement, taken no doubt, from the police records of those cities, that is going the rounds of the newspapers and all who read it stand aghast at the figures. That in those five cities alone there should be such a number of women, arrested on such a charge, is a matter of great astonishment. Indeed, it is a matter of astonishment, that in our land of boasted privileges for the cultivation of all womanly graces, there should be even one of the favored set who should so far forget her womanhood as to become "drunk and disorderly," and be arrested for the offense.

And yet, what is there strange about it? So long as we do not prohibit the accursed traffic, somebody will drink, some "drunk and disorderly" will be arrested and a good many more will need it, and why should not, at least, half of them be women? Rather more than half, we should suppose, since the "weaker sex" ought not to be expected to withstand the temptation so well as the sterner. If husbands and brothers must patronize the saloons—and of course they must if saloons are to exist—then why should not their wives and sisters accompany them and help sustain these places that pay revenue to the government? People meet dozens of men and boys staggering through the streets and scarcely notice the fact, but let one woman appear in public in a similar condition and the entire community is thrilled by the unexpected occurrence. We do not wonder at the shock experienced but we ask in all truth and soberness why we are not equally shocked at the sight of men under the influence of liquor? We are told that women are the mothers of our nation, and we have a right to expect from them all womanly virtue for the sake of their children. True, but are not the fathers of our nation and have we any less right to expect from them the exercise of all manly virtue for the sake of their children? "Oh yes, of course," is the reply; "the theory is most beautiful, but then nobody does expect it," and this is supposed to settle the question, and we go on virtually teaching our boys that they need not be as pure as their sisters. We hedge our daughters about with all possible barriers, and if one of them in an unguarded moment steps even a little beyond these barriers, society is prompt with its retribution. No amount of repentance, no careful rectitude in the future life can atone for one false step. Society will never forget it, will never again freely open its doors to the erring woman. Knowing this, we do well to guard our daughters most carefully. They cannot reform after years of dissipation and be received with open arms into the best circles and wed the noblest and best men of the land.

(To be Continued.)

For the Holland City News.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me a little space in your paper to express my pleasure at the treatment I received while on a visit to Altona, Macosta Co., Mich. This little town is a marvel in the way of energy and growth and I was agreeably surprised at the lively and very healthy appearance of the business of the town. As my visit extended over the 4th of July, I naturally celebrated the day as a "stranger in a foreign land," and the treatment that I received was cordial and friendly in the extreme. The celebration, like all occasion of this kind, was entered into with a zeal and energy that was truly surprising. The program consisted of the usual salute in the morning, procession and speaking during the forenoon, and races and games of various kinds in the afternoon, while in the evening, the most brilliant pyrotechnic display that it has ever been my lot to witness took place. The manufacturing and commercial interests of this thriving little town are represented by men who are full of enterprise, and who are united for the well-being of their town. Saw mills, shingle mills, and a large grist mill furnish employment to a large number of laboring men, who, as a rule, are orderly and good citizens. Considering all these circumstances, as well as the kind treatment I received, I could not help but ask you Mr. Editor, to indulge me by giving my "piece" a place in your paper.

G. MILLER.

HOLLAND, July 8th, 1888.

A Bad Case of Kidney Trouble Cured.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1882.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.: I should have written you before in regard to the Rheumatic Syrup which you sent me, but I have been waiting to see if the result was permanent. I can confidently say that it has had a very gratifying effect on my wife, relieving her of all pain within three days after she commenced taking it. I also gave away one bottle of the Syrup to a friend, which had the same effect as on my wife. My wife has suffered great pain from rheumatism and kidney difficulty for years, and at times could hardly move. She has tried a great many medicines recommended to no purpose. It is the only remedy that gave her permanent relief. Yours,

ROBERT S. ARMSTRONG.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood-purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Kremers & Bangs,

Specialties

Pure Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,
BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS,
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,
PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED, LARD, CASTOR,
MACHINE OILS, ETC.,

PARIS GREEN,

warranted strictly pure.

We are sole agents for the famous

"Tansil's Punch" Cigar.

WINES & LIQUORS

for Medicinal use.

Physician's prescriptions and family recipes accurately prepared.

KREMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 26th, '88 16-17.

CLOSING OUT SALE !!

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

I desire to change my business and will sell my entire stock at greatly reduced prices.

My stock of goods consists of a full line of
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., ETC.

I also desire to sell the following Real Estate: Six hundred and thirty-nine acres of timbered land seven miles north of this city, twenty acres of improved land on the south side of sixteenth street, three houses and lots, a saw mill, and three lots in this city, and an improved farm of 165½ acres three miles west of the city, on the road to Macatawa Park. Call and see me and obtain good bargains.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Apr. 6th, '88.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—I have been a great

sufferer from Rheumatism for six

years, and hearing of the success

of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded

to give it a trial in my own case,

and I cheerfully say that I have

been greatly benefited by its use.

I can walk with entire freedom

from pain, and my general health

is very much improved. It is a

splendid remedy for the blood

and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Feb. 20, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

I had been doctoring for three

or four years, with different phy-

sicians, for scrofula, as some cal-

led it, but found no relief until I

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After taking it a short time, to

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Continuing its use a few weeks,

I found myself as well as ever.

As a blood purifier, I think it has

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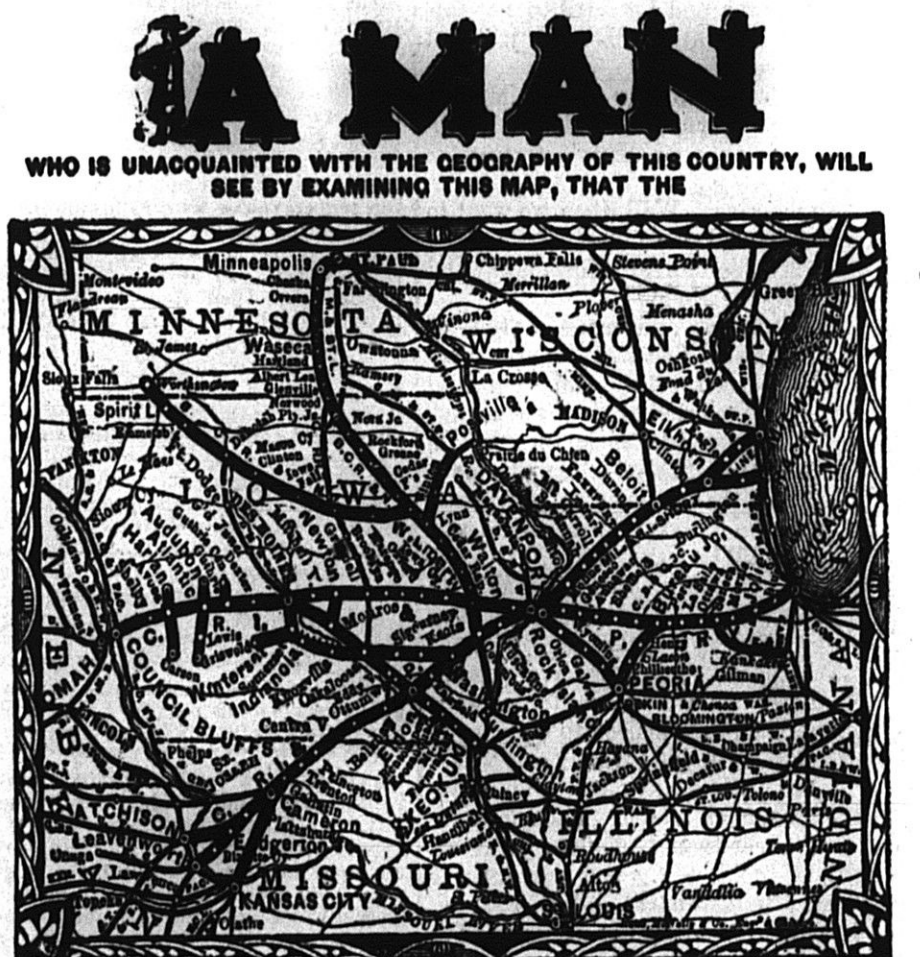
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