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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 23.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 491.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if

paid at three months, and \$2.00 if

paid at six months.

ON PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents

first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-

quent insertion for any period under three

months.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three

changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three

lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-

lished without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote

the expiration of the subscription. Two X's sig-

nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.

P. Rowell & Co's News-

paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where

advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW

YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taking Effect, Sunday, June 12, 1881.

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
5:20 9:45 3:25	Holland..... 10:45 1:50 10:10
5:35 9:55 3:35	Zeeland..... 10:35 1:40 9:55
5:57 10:07 3:52	Hudsonville..... 10:15 1:20 9:25
6:15 10:15 4:05	Grandville..... 10:00 1:12 9:05
6:35 10:30 4:23	Grand Rapids..... 9:45 1:00 8:45
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
9:00	Holland..... 9:45
10:25	Robinson..... 5:30
11:10	Nunica..... 4:55
12:10	Fruitport..... 4:10
1:10	Muskegon..... 8:00
p. m. p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m. p. m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.
10:45 4:00	Holland..... 10:45 5:45
11:15 4:30	Fillmore..... 10:15 5:10
11:35 4:55	Hamilton..... 10:00 4:55
12:00 5:10	Dunnell..... 9:45 4:45
12:45 5:35	Allegan..... 9:25 3:30
p. m. p. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m. p. m.

* Mixed trains.

Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and

Notary Public, River street.

MCBRIDE, & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,

Lepple's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties

will be promptly attended to. 9-ly

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,

corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN BYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting

Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank

Eight street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Haircutting, shaving,

shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-

sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City

Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and

dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-

est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick

store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and

office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the

First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-

cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-

cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-

fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-

cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.

W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a

full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-

ness.

Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser,

would respectfully announce to the citizens

that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dress-

ing rooms, in the building, one door west of Grif-

fin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven.

Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other

fancy work. 81-ly

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-

niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,

Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry

Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,

Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-

prietors. The only first-class Hotel in the

city. Is located in the business center of the town,

and has one of the largest and best sample rooms

in the State. Free bus in connection with the Ho-

tel. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

PHENIX HOTEL, A. D. Nelson, proprietor.

Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R. R. de-

pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and

its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth st., Holland,

Michigan. 10-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL, Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.

This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and

Fish st., convenient to both depots. Terms,

\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always

be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office

and barn on Market street. Everything first-

class.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding

stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-

ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's

Hotel. 33-ly

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;

Ninth street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, Wm. New Meat Market, near corner

of Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sau-

sages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and

vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,

and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper

and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEAD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Agricultural Implements; commission Agent

for Mowing Machines, cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of

Pluggers Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour

Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and

Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-

10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

STEGENGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and

Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short

notice. Office at his residence New Holland,

Michigan. 9-ly

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made

the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a

special study. Office hours nights and day, on the

cor. of Eighth and River st., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Acconcher.

Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth

street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;

office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,

Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 20-ly.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office

at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographers.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-

lery opposite this office.

Tobacco and Cigars.

THE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,

Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and

dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market

and Eighth Street.

Societies.

L. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd

Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening

of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

WILL. H. ROOSE, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,

No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall

Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Aug.

3, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BORD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1 bushel.....	1 75	2 00
Beans, 1 bushel.....	1 75	2 00
Butter, 1 lb.....	12	12
Clover seed, 1 b.....	4 00	4 00
Eggs, 1 dozen.....	12	12
Honey, 1 lb.....	10 00	10 00
Hay, 1 ton.....	2 00	2 00
Onions, 1 bushel.....	30	30
Potatoes, 1 bushel.....	2 50	2 75
Timothy Seed, 1 bushel.....	2 50	2 75

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1 bushel..... new	1 08	1 10
Corn, shelled 1 bushel.....	40	50
Oats, 1 bushel.....	40	45
Buckwheat, 1 bushel.....	75	1 00
Brass, 100 lbs.....	21	21
Feed, 1 ton.....	1 15	1 15
" 100 b.....	1 20	1 30
Barley, 100 b.....	1 20	1 30
Middling, 100 b.....	1 20	1 30
" 100 b.....	1 20	1 30
Pearl Barley, 100 b.....	1 20	1 30
Rye, 100 b.....	1 20	1 30
Corn Meal 100 lbs.....	1 05	1 05
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.....	1 10	1 10

Additional Local.

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

THE largest variety of Cigars and Tobaccos, the cheapest and the best, at 15-ly PESINK'S.

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

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it is a wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a fact which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts, 50 cts, and \$1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back Lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Cancer mouth, and Head Ache. Each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

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

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

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

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

Theo. Kortlander. Adolph H. Kortlander.

Kortlander Bros.,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

Two \$100,000 conflagrations took place one night last week—woolen mills at Adams, Mass., and stove works at Spring City, Pa.

In response to a call for a meeting of citizens of New York, to take action in regard to the attempt on the life of President Garfield, a large number of gentlemen assembled at the Chamber of Commerce. After appropriate addresses, by several persons, Cyrus W. Field announced that a fund of \$250,000 was to be subscribed, to be invested in United States bonds and be deposited with a trust company, the income to be paid to Mrs. Garfield, the principal to be divided among her children after her demise. Subscriptions to the amount of \$39,000 were received in a few minutes. The Secretary of the Chamber telegraphed Postmaster General James that the full sum had been raised.

The Commissioners of Taxes estimate the present value of real and personal property in the city of New York at \$1,186,948,000, an increase of \$42,000,000 over last year. There was a \$75,000 fire in Newark, N.J., a brewery. Roscoe Conkling, in a letter to Attorney General MacVeagh, calls his attention to the broad distinction between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take a life of special value to the whole people, and suggests rigorous punishment for assaults on high executive officers.

BISHOP KERFOOT, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, died at Meyersdale, Pa., after a prolonged illness.

THE WEST.

In Cincinnati, flames broke out in Marquis's carriage factory and speedily extended to and destroyed the Union furniture works, Closterman's chair factory and Meader's furniture shop. Charles Peat perished in the flames and five persons were injured. The loss will reach \$500,000.

The Ute Commissioners have returned to the cantonment on the Uncompahgre, after making 500 miles on horseback through Colorado and Utah. They report having made a selection for the new reservation. A stage was attacked by Apaches about 100 miles south of El Paso, and four passengers and two drivers killed. One passenger escaped in a wounded condition.

Just outside of St. Paul, a freight train of forty-three cars on the Omaha road broke apart, the rear section starting back down a high grade, and striking another train at the depot at the rate of sixty miles per hour. George Trider, a veteran engineer, was killed, and a loss of \$50,000 inflicted. The track was rooted up for fifteen rods. Ex-Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is dead.

The Williams brothers, fugitives from justice in Illinois, killed Deputy Sheriff Coleman, of St. Croix county, Wis., and Charles Coleman, formerly Sheriff of Pepin county. The slaughter occurred at Durant, twenty-two miles south of Menominee, while the officers were attempting to arrest the outlaws. Gov. Smith offers \$500 reward for their capture, and has authorized the use of the Ludington Guards in running them down.

Iowa and parts of Illinois were visited by severe storms Sunday, the 10th inst., which did great damage to crops, railroad tracks and buildings.

THE SOUTH.

The explosion of the boiler of a portable threshing-machine on a farm in Talbot county, Md., killed three persons and seriously injured several others. The accident was caused by a reinforcement of cold water.

A NUMBER of persons took refuge in a barn at Decatur, Ala., during the prevalence of a thunder-storm, when a stroke of lightning killed four and seriously injured eight. Samuel Irvin was hanged at Alexandria, Rapides parish, La., for the murder of A. J. Hanna.

In a long interview at Mississippi City Jefferson Davis declared the attempt on the President's life only an outgrowth of the greedy scramble for office which has of late years been so marked.

The body of Thomas K. Pugh, the son of ex-Senator Pugh, was found recently by a Mexican scouting party near Carrazal, Chihuahua. The body was horribly mutilated, and Mr. Pugh was evidently tortured to death by the Apache Indians, into whose hands he fell. There were three gunshot wounds in his body.

POLITICAL.

BOTH houses of the New York Legislature, on the 6th inst., unanimously adopted resolutions of sympathy for the wounded President and his afflicted family, and of condemnation of the murderous deed of his assailant. The ballot for Senator for the short term on that day was as follows: Potter, 53; Wheeler, 42; Crowley, 6; Rogers, 4; Conkling, 32; Cornell, 6; Lapham, 11; Folger, 1. The vote for Platt's successor stood: Kernan, 53; Depew, 53; Cornell, 18; Chapman, 4; Crowley, 19. Sixty-five members of the New York Legislature signed a call for a caucus of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, to agree, if possible, upon candidates for United States Senators. Only sixty-three were present, however, and the meeting was deferred for one day. Majority and minority reports were made by the Bribery Investigating Committee, which are not conclusive one way or the other. The majority report submitted the evidence taken, but gave no conclusion, owing to the matter being in the hands of the court.

The joint convention of the New York Legislature balloted twice for Senators, on the 7th inst., the closing vote for the short term giving Potter 52, Wheeler 43 and Conkling 30. For the long term Kernan received 52, Depew 49, Crowley 18 and Cornell 17. At a conference of the Republican members in the evening it was agreed to hold a formal caucus next day, fifty-nine signing the call. The supporters of Conkling held a secret conference and resolved to take no part in the caucus.

In accordance with the arrangement of the previous day, fifteen Republican Senators and fifty-one Assemblymen of the New York Legislature met in caucus at Albany, on the 8th inst., to place in nomination two Republican candidates to succeed Conkling and Platt. A letter was read from Chaney M. Depew announcing his withdrawal from the contest. The nominees were ex-Vice President Wheeler, Gov. Cornell, Congressman Warner Miller, Congressman Crowley, Sherman Rogers, and Lyman Tremaine. On the fourth ballot Miller received sixty-two votes, and his nomination was then made unanimous. Can-

didates to succeed Conkling were then balloted for, and on the second ballot Congressman Eldridge G. Lapham received fifty-five votes, all that were cast, and was declared the nominee of the caucus, which then adjourned. The Schwartz met in caucus, and resolved to support Conkling and Crowley.

In the contest for the short-term Senatorship at Albany, on the 9th inst., Potter received 50 votes, Lapham 67, Conkling 31 and Wheeler 1. The vote for the long term gave Miller 68 votes, Kernan 50 and Wheeler 19.

The ballot at Albany, on the 11th inst. for a Senator for the short term gave Lapham 60 votes, with 70 necessary to choose; Potter 48, and Conkling 28. For the long term Miller had 61 votes, Kernan 49, and Wheeler 18. A committee of five, appointed at a recent meeting of the stalwart Republican members, made an appeal to the joint caucus committee to unite in a call for a caucus, arguing that the election of the present candidates, Lapham and Miller, would cause two vacancies in the national House of Representatives at a critical period. The Chairman of the Senate caucus committee replied to the effect that the Conkling faction neglected the opportunity to participate in just such a gathering as it now asked for.

In the ballot for Senator for the short term at Albany, on the 12th inst., Lapham had 68 votes, Potter 52, and Conkling 32, with 78 necessary to a choice. For the long term Miller received 70, Kernan 52, and Wheeler 21. The Wisconsin Greenback State Convention was held at Watertown on the 12th inst. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor, E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor, David Giddings, Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, Wilson Hopkins, Chippewa; Treasurer, Gerhart Lammer, Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Gavner, Wood; Attorney General, Joel Foster, Pierce; Railway Commissioner, T. G. Brunson, Crawford; Insurance Commissioner, L. Merrill, Dodge.

WASHINGTON.

WALKER BLAINE, son of the Secretary, has entered upon his duties as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the Attorney General the question whether national banks should be permitted to deposit any lawful money other than greenbacks to the credit of the fund for the redemption of circulating notes. A decision has been prepared holding that gold and silver may be deposited for the redemption of circulating notes, and that coin may be paid out by the Treasurer in redemption of national bank notes.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD has decided that pensioners who have been inmates of soldiers' homes, and who leave these institutions without the consent of the managers, are entitled to receive their pensions directly. He holds that, if the care of soldiers' homes is not given to or is repudiated by the soldier, the soldier, and not the institution, is entitled to the pension. Pension Commissioner Dudley recommends the discharge of a hundred clerks and a reduction in the salaries of over sixty. The unadjusted claims number 120,000.

GENERAL.

REPORTS are received of massacres by hostile Apache Indians in New Mexico and Northern Mexico. A stage coach was attacked south of El Paso and its four passengers and two drivers killed, and there is a report of the killing of a surveying party of thirty persons on the Mexican Central railroad.

OVER 800 Mormon immigrants, chiefly Scandinavians, arrived at New York one day last week, in charge of Elder Rocelli. King David Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in London. Twenty-three recruits deserted from a party obtained in Canada for the Northwest Mounted Police, while in transit through the United States. In the City of Mexico a Spaniard has been arrested having in his possession \$30,000 worth of Havana lottery tickets which he had stolen from the office of the lottery in Havana.

D. O. MILLS has given to the University of California \$75,000 to endow a chair of intellectual and moral philosophy.

THERE has been unparalleled suffering from the heat at many points in the country. Many cases of sunstroke are reported. Large amounts of grain have been harvested by moonlight, the harvesters dreading the sun's rays. The mercury at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other cities ranged from 95 to 105 in the shade.

PASSENGER rates from the seaboard to the Western cities are wholly demoralized. The war was commenced by the Boston and Albany road, which made a reduction of \$5, and was sustained by similar rates on the Erie, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio until the fare from New York to Chicago is now \$14 by the American lines and \$14 by the Canadian. East-bound rates from Chicago have been fluctuating from \$20 down to \$12. The prediction is recorded that \$5 will soon purchase a ticket from this city to the seaboard, and that a reckless war is at hand.

A FIRE at Joliet, Quebec, consumed nineteen buildings, valued at over \$100,000.

CAPT. LUNDBORG, a Swedish naval architect, has made designs for a passenger steamer to cross the Atlantic in six days. The vessel will be 500 feet long and 74 broad, and be propelled by four compound engines, having 22,800 horse-power. Lundborg's main idea is to construct a ship whose main body shall divide the water horizontally, and he projects the hull below the water-line.

Deja Posier, a religious monomaniac confined in the Tongue Point Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, fancied that her cellmate, Gertrude Roberts, was a frightful dragon intent on devouring herself and all the other inmates. She attacked her companion with a piece of board, crushing her head into jelly. An inquest was held in the death of the woman Roberts, and the asylum authorities were censured.

FOREIGN.

It is stated that France and other countries of the Latin Union, and probably Holland, will undertake to be bimetallic. The proposal by America to coin actually an amount of gold and silver equal to the annual production meets with great favor in the conference at Paris.

An English journal announces that France intends to mobilize 120,000 men and dispatch them for three months to North Africa to secure tranquility in French possessions in that quarter. It is said that the relations between France and Turkey have been strained to the utmost. Five small Turkish iron-clads have been sent to Tripoli to make an armed protest against French invasion. An intense hot weather prevails in Europe. At the British camp in Aldershot, during a sham fight, four soldiers died of sunstroke, and several others were prostrated. Mr. Stephenson, a Liberal member of Parliament, presented a petition, 1,100 yards long, and bearing 84,324 signatures in favor of closing public houses (saloons) on Sundays, in the House of Commons.

A COMPANY has been formed in Paris,

with a capital of \$10,000,000, to develop the mining resources of Canada. A daughter of the English Gen. Fyres fell into the sea at Berres, France, and in the effort of her mother and sisters to save her all were drowned. A fire, the English newspaper reports, who murdered Mr. Gold in a compartment of a carriage of the London and Brighton railway, was arrested in East London. He has made a full confession of his crime. A new political party has been formed in Germany, under the name of Anti-Progressists. It is composed of the Conservatives, Liberal Conservatives, Anti-Semites and a portion of the Clericalists.

THE International Monetary Conference at Paris adopted resolutions proposed by the French and American members, expressing a desire that negotiations shall be opened between those states which took part in the conference, and that another conference be summoned to meet April 12, 1892, to perfect the work and its details. The conference then adjourned.

The farmers of France count on a good crop of wheat, and declare that the vintage will be one of the best for fifteen years. Another complication has appeared in the East. Dervish Pasha, the Turkish commander in Albania, reports that the Austrians at Novibazar are making arrangements to advance on Salonica, and the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has mildly protested against such a proceeding, but the Austrian Government has blandly informed him that Dervish Pasha is mistaken.

TWO SETS of pilgrims from France were about to visit the Pope—the one in August, the other in September. The Pope has informed the intending pilgrims that it would not be safe for them to visit Italy at the present time, as the Italians are not greatly in love with Frenchmen just now, and might give the pilgrims the wrong kind of a reception. The Sultan has assured France that in sending troops to Tripoli his sole object was the maintenance of order. France regards the assurance as satisfactory, and the project of a French expedition to Tripoli is therefore abandoned. Venezuela, the most northerly of the South American republics, has a revolution on hand. The President, Gen. Guzman Blanco, has nearly 10,000 men under arms.

At Certe, a seaport town of France, a fire in the railway warehouses destroyed over two square miles of sheds, burning 1,000 trucks and passenger-cars. At Zurich, the Swiss Grand Council have decided, by a large majority, not to allow the Socialists, Nihilists, Communists, etc., to hold their universal congress in that city.

GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFERING PATIENT.

Yesterday was another day of favorable symptoms in the condition of the President, the most favorable being the discharge of "laudable" or healthy pus from the wound. This gives the physicians great confidence that there is no danger from blood poisoning. The yellow color of the skin has to some extent disappeared, and with it all fear of the effects of jaundice. The President partook of more nourishment than on any day since the shooting. The weather was very favorable to the condition, and the work of producing artificially a better atmosphere in the sick-room is being pushed. The quickened pulse arises from the process of suppuration, which was expected, and which in the opinion of the physicians is progressing very favorably. The President maintains his courage and hopefulness, and the chances of his recovery increased 100 per cent. yesterday.

The only message of sympathy which has been shown the President is the one sent by Gen. Grant. He has also been shown the resolutions adopted by the Williams College alumni. He has been told, however, that the public anxiety in his regard has been intense, and that telegrams and letters of sympathy were coming from all parts of the civilized world.

SEEKING NOTORIETY.

It is stated that a number of prominent Washington lawyers are anxious to defend Guiteau on account of the notoriety it may give them. Some of these persons have sought access to Guiteau, but have been refused on the instructions of District Attorney Corkhill. Insanity will be the ground of defense, but it is quite certain that the prosecution will try to show that Guiteau is sane and entirely responsible for his acts.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service Division, who has been investigating with a view to ascertaining whether Guiteau was a member of a conspiracy, has come to the conclusion that there has been no conspiracy, but that Guiteau acted alone. Chief Brooks does not think Guiteau is insane. He is only eccentric, but his eccentricity is of a fanatical and exceedingly mean variety.

CONCERNING GUTEAU.

"When will the matter be laid before the Grand Jury?" asked a reporter of District Attorney Corkhill.

"No action will be taken regarding the case until the result of the President's wound is finally determined."

"What can be done with Guiteau if the President lives?"

"If the President lives, the crime will be assault with intent to kill."

"Are you ready yet to give out the papers taken from Guiteau?"

"That question is asked me by everybody, as if there were something very grave contained in them. These papers are not so very important. The only very important thing I have is a full detailed history of the crime from its inception to its culmination, which I believe is accurately true. That, in due time, will be given to the public. I will say in addition that I think it exceedingly cruel, considering the fervid state of the public mind on this subject, and the horror with which every man regards the assassin, that any man's name should be mentioned in connection with him. He is an egotistical, presuming, dishonest man, attempting to borrow money of people; claiming acquaintance with persons whom he only knew by the fact of his going to them and speaking to them; speaking of persons as his friends whom he had no acquaintance with at all; attempting to obtain money by representing himself as a man of great political influence, both here and in New York. To mention the names of these citizens in connection with this man at this time is improper and unjust. While everybody who has known anything about this man at all has been perfectly willing to detail some of his entire relations with Guiteau, still there is scarcely one of them but has requested that his name be kept from the public."

"He was in the habit," continued Col. Corkhill, speaking of Guiteau, "of going to the Riggs House, to the Arlington, and to Willard's, occupying the reading-rooms and conversing with people occasionally, although he was not generally communicative."

"I would like to hear more about that detail statement."

"The statement to which I refer is a detailed statement of the crime, why it was done, when it was done, and just how it was done, given by the prisoner himself after I had told him certain facts that I had ascertained. I then got from him what I believe was a correct statement. He was so solicitous about its being correct that he even sent a messenger to me to return to the jail, as he wanted to say to me something that had escaped his memory. He was afraid I would learn it somewhere else, and then think he had concealed something from me."

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

The following correspondence between ex-Senator Conkling and Attorney General MacVeagh has been made public:

CONKLING TO MACVEAGH.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, July 5.

MY DEAR SIR: In the abhorrence with which all decent men alike shudder at the attempt to murder the President, I have given thought to a matter to which your attention may or may not have turned. Our criminal code treats premeditated homicide in all cases alike, irrespective of the victim. Murder being visited by the greatest penalty, perhaps no distinction between one case and another could be founded on the public relations held by the person slain. But, in the case of an attempt to murder, a broad distinction can be made between the life of an individual and an attempt to take life of special value to the whole people. The shocking occurrence of Saturday demands that the definition and punishment of assaults aimed at high executive officers, whether successful or not, should be made thoroughly rigorous. The man who attempts the life of a President, if morally responsible, commits an offense which the nation ought to guard against and punish by the exertion of all the power civilized nations may employ. I suggest this as deserving of consideration. My profound sympathies are with the President and with all of you every-where. The conflict of reports keeps hope and fear striving with each other, with nothing stable except the facts and trust that the worst is past. I wish you would express to the President my deepest sympathy in this hour, which should hush all discord and enlist prayers for his safe deliverance. Please also give to Mrs. Garfield my most respectful condolences. Trusting that all will be well, cordially yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

MACVEAGH TO CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

Thanks for your letter of the 5th, which has just reached me. Its suggestions will be carefully considered, and its kind message of sympathy will be conveyed to the President and Mrs. Garfield at the earliest opportunity.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Postmaster General James received a telegram from George Wilson, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, requesting the Postmaster General to say to Mrs. Garfield that the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce have subscribed \$250,000 to be presented to her, both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy and as a means of relieving the mind of the President entirely from anxiety with respect to the future of his family. To this telegram Postmaster General James sent the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.

George Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, New York City:

Your dispatch has been handed to Mrs. Garfield. On receipt of it she remarked that there was so much that was touching and beautiful in the sympathy of the people of the whole country that she did not dare trust herself to think of it.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster General.

GEN. SHEPHERD.

"In your opinion, General, is there any foundation for the belief that the shooting was the outcome of a conspiracy, however small or insignificant, political or otherwise?" asked a New York Herald correspondent.

"Not at all; not at all," said the General, with evident impatience. "To talk of a conspiracy of any kind in any way is to talk the wildest bosh. The dreadful act was committed by a fool. He don't even rise to the dignity of a crazy man; and if he is what may strictly be termed insane, he is so because of his wonderful self-conceit and consuming love for notoriety. Conspiracy! Not at all. It was simply the act of an individual more or less out of his mental gear, and, therefore, partially responsible for his act. From what I have heard and read, this is my opinion of the miserable wretch and his motives."

THE NINTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Throughout yesterday and the day before the President continued as favorable as could possibly be expected in view of the serious character of his wound, and up to midnight the bulletins, official and otherwise, were in the highest degree reassuring. An extremely encouraging feature of the case was the disposition and ability of the sufferer to obtain rest through natural and healthy sleep, his experience in this regard being more satisfactory than at any time since he was shot. So marked has been the improvement in general that the physicians in charge of the case no longer hesitate to speak very hopefully of the outcome. The patient is fed chicken broth, oatmeal gruel, and milk with a touch of rum. On yesterday three of the President's children were permitted to take his hand and exchange greetings. Several inventors have been permitted to put machines in the basement of the White House for cooling the air in the patient's chamber. Only Mrs. Garfield and the attendants were permitted in the sick-chamber yesterday. The President asked to see a copy of the bulletins sent out, and remarked that it did not seem necessary to keep his name before the country in such a manner.

As Col. Rockwell stood by the President's bedside, yesterday, the President said: "I hear that the Catholics have been saying masses for my recovery. Is that true, Rockwell?"

"It is," responded the latter.

"Were they spontaneous or ordered?" asked the President.

"Both," said Rockwell.

"Well," said the President, "when I get up I must make some recognition of this Christian act."

Mrs. Garfield says that she is confident of the President's recovery. She telegraphed herself for Dr. Boynton, in whom she feels very great confidence, and his presence has increased her confidence in the President's recovery. Since the arrival of Dr. Boynton Mrs. Garfield has been greatly relieved, and she no longer hesitates to leave her husband's bedside and take rides in the open air.

Letters and telegrams of congratulation on the President's favorable symptoms and of sympathy with his sufferings continue to be received at the White House and at the State Department from all parts of the world. Yesterday morning a bushel basketful of such letters and telegrams was received by Secretary Blaine. Many of these letters contained handsomely engrossed resolutions adopted by civic societies, municipal bodies and business associations. Yung Wing, the Chinese Minister, writing from Avon, Ct., sent a letter conveying his and Mrs. Yung Wing's sympathies, and saying that the Chinese Government will hail with delight every symptom of improvement in the President's condition; the leading London weeklies, like the *Standard*, the *Saturday Review* and *Examiner*, contain articles expressing the most warm sympathy with the President, and the keenest desire for his recovery; Minister White telegraphs from Berlin that letters, articles and telegrams of a congratulatory character have been received by him from all parts of Germany; from every nation of the civilized world, and from every city, town and hamlet of our own nation, messages of sympathy and congratulation are received.

PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The President has passed another favorable day, and the hope that he will recover has almost grown into confidence. The Jennings system of reducing the temperature of the sick-room has worked admirably. The temperature yesterday was about 70 degrees. The change has been very grateful to the patient, and he has expressed his thanks to the inventor. He asked for solid food again yesterday, and was given a piece of toast, which he partook of. No gastric disturbance followed. The Cabinet officers are in high glee at the prospect of their chief's recovery, and so are the people. The physicians, while not pronouncing positively, seem to be very confident that he will pull through.

Dr. Frank B. Hamilton, the eminent surgeon of New York, says that while the President is not a well man by any means, the present symptoms are not alarming to a surgeon, and that nature may be expected to do all that remains to be done. Dr. Hamilton says that by the end of the week the President will be out of danger. Dr. F. D. Weiss has demonstrated that a ball such as the one fired by Guiteau could enter the body between the tenth and eleventh ribs, four inches from the spinal column, and yet produce no fatal injury. Dr. Carnahan, of New York, another prominent surgeon, believes the patient has passed the critical periods, and is now out of danger. Dr. Reyrburn said that an effort to remove the ball would not be made until the operation could be performed without danger. He expected to be able to say that at the end of the week the President would be absolutely out of danger.

Written applications for office are tossed into the waste basket.

The assassin, Guiteau, continues to demand newspapers and cigars. A sympathetic female called at the jail with fruit and delicacies for the wretched brute, but the authorities administered a rebuke. Guiteau admits that he slipped into the President's room two days before the shooting, but the officials thrust him out.

STILL GAINING.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

President Garfield's condition yesterday was an improvement over that of Monday, when a feverish attack in the afternoon created some alarm among the medical staff. The fever symptoms, indicated by an increased temperature, returned in modified form, but, being considered a feature of the case, did not cause anxiety. It is generally allowed by his physicians that satisfactory progress is being made, although fears are entertained that weeks may elapse before the President is a well man. The patient's pulse, respiration and temperature increase every afternoon and decrease every morning, but from day to day they show little change. But whatever change they undergo is in the right direction. This fact, together with the favorable supposition of the wound, and other symptoms, all afford ground for a hope for the President's recovery that grows stronger day by day. Milk punch, consisting of twenty-four parts of milk and one part of punch, continues to be the chief article of his diet, while milk toast serves as an entree, and there are relieves of sulphate of guinine and morphine. Yesterday he had some perfectly natural sleep, not having taken any morphine since the previous day. As it has been found necessary to administer a small amount of morphine hypodermically every night in order to induce sleep, this fact that he has had sleep without the assistance of a drug is decidedly encouraging. Last evening the President said with a touch of querulousness that he wondered if the few remaining years of his life, which were all that he could hope for, were worth the fight he was making to gain them. His wife assured him that the prolongation of his life was well worth all that it cost, when he replied quickly that he had no idea of relaxing his efforts in the direction of recovery.

What He Hadn't.

A certain rich man possessed of great wealth was wont to be proud of his possessions and to refer to them often, but, withal, he was not a man of intellect. One day he had an old Irishman working for him, and he went out to oversee the job. He looked at Pat a minute, hard at work, and said:

"Well, Pat, it's good to be rich, ain't it?"

"Yis, sur," said Pat, who had the wit of his nation.

"I am rich, very rich, Pat."

"Yis, sur."

"I own lands, and houses, and bonds, and stocks, and railroads, and—and—"

"Yis, sur," said Pat, shoveling away.

"And what is it, Pat, that I haven't got?"

"Not a bit of sinse, sur," remarked Pat, as he picked up his wheelbarrow and trundled it off full of dirt; and the rich man went into the house and sat down behind the door.

THE noble silent men scattered here and there whom no morning newspaper makes mention of! They are the salt of the earth. A country that has none or few of these is in a bad way; a forest that has no roots, all turned into leaves and boughs, which must wither and be no forest.—Carlyle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 25	@ 12 00
HOGS	6 20	@ 8 50
COTTON	11	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	4 30	@ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—Ungraded	47	@ 56
OATS—Mixed Western	39	@ 40
PORE—Mess	17 00	@ 17 50
LARD	11 1/2	@ 12

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 80	@ 6 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	5 40	@ 5 55
HOGS	5 30	@ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	5 85	@ 6 35
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	96	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	45	@ 45
RYE—No. 2	95	@ 96
BARLEY—No. 2	90	@ 91
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	19	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh	12	@ 13
PORE—Mess	17 00	@ 17 25
LARD	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36
RYE—No. 1	96	@ 97
BARLEY—No. 2	90	@ 91
PORE—Mess	16 50	@ 17 00
LARD	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 13	@ 1 14
OATS—Mixed	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36
RYE	91	@ 92
PORE—Mess	17 00	@ 17 40
LARD	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

ROSA BONHEUR is getting to be an old woman. She began painting when only 19 years of age, and she is now 58. She has often been paid \$500 a day for painting.

TWO WELL-KNOWN London banking firms, with the co-operation of a French syndicate, have taken the Italian loan. To prevent danger in the transportation of so much gold, \$80,000,000 will be sent in the course of two years.

ACCORDING to a French paper, the first sheets of M. Littré's great dictionary were sent to press in 1859, and the last in 1872. The manuscript contained nearly 500,000 sheets. The work of composition was only interrupted during the war.

THE best thing the late Lord Beaconsfield did for England, financially, was the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for a controlling interest in the Suez canal, which paid a net profit to the stockholders last year of \$2,500,000.

ENGLISH people are growing alarmed at the decline of church attendance there. Reports from fifty-seven parish churches were obtained for May 1, 1881, and it was found that, with a total seating capacity of 32,455, there were present that morning only 6,731.

FORMAL notices of contests for fifteen seats in the next House of Representatives at Washington, in most cases accompanied by voluminous testimony, are now on file in the Clerk's office of the House. Thirteen of these contested cases are from the South, Alabama alone having four. One is from Maine and one from Iowa.

WHEN Judges as well as doctors disagree who shall decide? A few weeks ago Judge Hardin, of the Marion Circuit Court, Kentucky, decided that the State has a right to prohibit the running of trains on Sunday. Lately, Judge Jackson, of the Jefferson Circuit Court at Louisville, decided that the State has no such power. The Court of Appeals will probably sit upon the question.

AN interesting story is told in Elmita of the attachment of an old gander to a blind horse. The gander, noticing the difficulty the horse had in going around, would all day go in front of the horse leading by a cackle. At night the gander would accompany the horse to the stall, lie under the trough and the horse would supply the gander with food. At length the horse died and the gander refused all food and soon died.

LAST year 12,000 young men of the military age left Germany for the United States, and this year it is probable the number of our immigrants of this class will reach 20,000. The period of military service in Germany is from the age of 20 to 42, and if this emigration continues the army will be greatly weakened by it. Prince Bismarck is seriously alarmed by this tide of emigration, but finds no effective bulwark to prevent its flow.

PARIS has a laboratory in which what people eat and drink is analyzed. It would not do in this country; if people knew just what they were eating they would practice Griscom's theory on half or two-thirds of our so-called luxuries. Butter made from dead carcasses, candy from glucose and wine flavored with old boots and drugs would not go down quite as easily if the ingredients were marked on the bill of fare, but as long as American stomachs hold out the thing is likely to continue.

THE Census Bureau gives us the grain product of the United States for the year 1879. From these tables we learn that from 62,326,952 acres planted in corn there were raised 1,772,909,846 bushels; from 35,497,065 acres in wheat the yield was 287,745,626 bushels; 36,150,611 acres of oats produced 407,970,715 bushels; 2,005,466 acres devoted to barley gave us 44,149,479 bushels; the 1,844,321 acres sown in rye brought forth 10,918,795 bushels, and the 856,304 acres of buckwheat gave a return of 9,821,721 bushels. The total acreage for cereals in 1879 was 118,665,619, and the yield nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels, or an average of fifty-four bushels to each individual of our 50,000,000 of population.

BURRELL was for many years a circus performer. He always said that he disliked the business and meant to quit it as soon as he found his daughter, for whom he was constantly looking. His wife had eloped from him in 1867, taking

along their child, then 2 years old, and he hoped some time to recognize the girl among the crowds that he daily saw at the performances. In Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, he discovered a face that he felt sure was the one he had been seeking. He deserted the show, employed detectives to hunt out the girl's history, and collected a great deal of evidence of her being his daughter. She believes so, and wishes to join Burrell; but the family who had brought her up refuse to relinquish her, and the case will go into court.

THE San Francisco Bulletin tells the story in a few words. Thousands of men who have homes and are in comparative comfort should read and study the lesson and be content. The Bulletin says: "There are not less than 2,000 prospectors in the mountains of California at the present time. Most of them have been prospecting for ten or twenty years. They are all poor. With few exceptions they have been poor and 'hard up' all the time. They do not average 50 cents a day the year round; and no men work harder, or more hours a day. They live on the coarsest and cheapest food, with no luxuries, and wear the cheapest of clothing. But they toil on, month after month and year after year, hopefully and courageously, infatuated and driven forward with the belief that they will 'strike it rich' one of these days, and then they will have a rest and a good time 'down at the Bay' or at the old home 'in the States.'"

THERE is a fox-terrier which some time ago made his appearance on the London, Brighton and South-west railroad, and attached himself to the conductors of the trains with such pertinacity that about eighteen months ago he was presented with a collar inscribed: "Jack, London, B. and S. West R. R. Co." One day he was watched, when his movements were found to be as follows: He arrived from Brighton by a train reaching Steyning at 10:50; there he got out for a minute, but went on by the same train to Hensfield. Here he left the train and went to a public house, not far from the station, where a biscuit was given to him, and, after a little walk, took a later train to West Grinstead, where he spent the afternoon, returning to Brighton in time for the last train to Lewes. He generally sits close to the conductor and looks out of the window.

ALL at once the astronomers have changed front, and say that the present great comet, instead of being a mere nebulous thing, has body and substance. They think they have discovered enough carbon in it to burn, and that it is probably a world on fire. In the infinitude of space there must be countless comets. Herschel said that they could be counted by millions, but billions would be better. If the comet be a world ablaze, there is some reason to believe in the orthodox idea of a general conflagration of our planet at some distant age. But the astronomers know very little of comets or planets or suns. A grand and profound mystery surrounds them all. The finite mind has its limits and can never pierce infinity. What little creatures men are when they cannot tell whether the side of the moon seen by them has or has not an atmosphere!

Keeping Children at Home.

A mother who had several fun-loving boys so interested them that they preferred to spend their evenings at home, instead of seeking amusement out-of-doors or going off with questionable companions. The way she did it is told in her own language: "I remember that children are children, and must have amusements. I fear that the abhorrence with which some good parents regard any play for children is the reason why children go away for pleasure.

"Husband and I used to read history, and at the end of each chapter ask some questions, requiring the answer to be looked up if not given correctly.

"We follow a similar plan with the children; sometimes we play one game and sometimes another, always planning with books, stories, plays, or treats of some kind, to make the evenings at home more attractive than they can be made abroad.

"When there is a good concert, lecture, or entertainment, we all go together to enjoy it; for whatever is worth the price of admission to us older people, is equally valuable to the children; and we let them see that we spare no expense where it is to their advantage to be out of an evening.

"But the greater number of our evenings are spent quietly at home. Sometimes it requires quite an effort to sit quietly, reading and playing with them, when my work-basket is filled with unfinished work and books and papers lie unopened on the table.

"But as the years go by, and I see my boys and girls growing into home-loving, modest young men and maidens, I am glad that I made it my rule to give the best of myself to my family."

STREAMS OF GOOD AND BAD LUCK.

How a Curious Belief Interferes with Building Railroads in China.

Dr. D. Bethune McCartee, who for thirty-seven years was engaged in missionary work in China for the American board of foreign missions, and is now in the diplomatic service of that country, has given some explanations in regard to the attitude of the Chinese toward railroads.

"To understand the opposition of the Chinese to railroads," said Dr. McCartee, "you must know something about their superstitions. In China, considerations of good and bad luck enter into every transaction in life. In their conception, luck is a sort of material substance that can have a course like a wind or a stream. For instance, a house opposite to the junction of a street, with the street in which it stands, is an unlucky position. The bad luck that may happen to flow down the opposite street will run right into the house. In such a case a sign will be put up to keep the bad luck away, such as:

"The stone of the great mountain is here.

"This refers to the sacred mountains worshiped by the high dignitaries of the empire. Only the Emperor may worship the heaven. Officers of the highest rank worship the sacred mountains, the various powers of nature are worshiped by the lower official grades, and the common people worship their parents and ancestors. It is not at all necessary that a piece of the stone of the sacred mountain shall be there, for the Chinese believe you can humbug the bad luck by simply declaring that the stone is there. Sometimes they put up a barrier to keep off a stream of bad luck. In front of every mandarin's office there is a large wall called pit-ho-Chang, which means 'the wall keeping off calamity.' Sometimes measures are taken to divert a stream of bad luck. I know of a house where a road came opposite the back door and then came around the house. It so happened that several cases of illness occurred in the house, and it was concluded that the trouble arose from a stream of ill-luck pouring down the road into the back door. So they closed the door and made the road zig-zag, so as to diminish the force of the stream.

"Good luck is supposed to flow in the same manner as bad luck. If a man's ancestors are buried in a good place, a stream of good luck flows down the family; if in a bad place, then a stream of bad luck descends. So careful are Chinese in such matters that they will keep a corpse unburied for several years rather than take any risk. They make their coffins very thick, and put packages of quicklime in among the wrappings of the bodies so that they do not become offensive. I have many a time slept in a room that had such a coffin in it. You must not think that these things are merely the superstitions of the ignorant. Divination is a recognized science in China. The board of astronomers of the empire fix the lucky days for marriage, house-building, or travel, and these are published in the official almanacs. And then there are innumerable Fungshui doctors, whose business is to decide questions of luck. Fungshui means literally 'wind and water,' but the idea is best represented in the English by the word luck. The direction of luck streams are always considered in building, and hence it is that pagodas are always found at the junction of rivers, the forks of roads, or the intersections of valleys.

"Now, you can imagine how much trouble railway building would cause in China: what innumerable streams of good luck it would cut off, or streams of bad luck it would divert upon poor people who had carefully put their houses out of reach of such influences. The Chinese do not have cemeteries, and tombs are scattered in every direction through the country. Nowhere could a railroad be laid down without desecrating the tombs and lacerating the feelings of the people. When an English company built a railroad from Shanghai to Woosung—only fourteen miles—people stood on the track crying and beseeching so that it was sometimes necessary to stop the locomotive to put them off. The company never would have obtained a charter from the Chinese authorities had its intention been known. Their application was for permission to build a horse-road, which was granted. The protests of the Chinese authorities were disregarded, and the company, sustained by Sir Francis Wade, the British ambassador at Peking, carried things with a high hand. There was no traffic for the road, and finally the company sold it to the Chinese government for a good sum. The railroad was then taken up."

The Russian Peasants.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard gives some illustrations of the peculiar ideas at present agitating the minds of peasants in the interior of Russia. He says: In one province the peasants went in a body to a large landowner and informed him that his land would shortly be divided among them. The proprietor induced several of the chief men to go with him to a neighboring town in order to discuss the matter further, and on arrival there the peasants were taken to the police station, and there treated to a round number of strokes with a rod. They were then allowed to go home, and no doubt succeeded in convincing their comrades that the idea of a speedy redistribution of lands was a mistaken one. In another province the peasants informed their employer, a large proprietor of land and manufactures, that they had received a ukase from the Czar, ordering them to wreck his property. The employer asked and obtained two days' grace, and meantime he informed the authorities. The peasants were made to produce the ukase, which proved to be forged, and, after being impressed with the falsity of the order, the peasants were allowed to disperse. From the above and many other instances, it seems clear that the revolutionists are

not idle in turning the times to account by raising false hopes in the minds of the ignorant masses.

Realities of War.

A popular writer thus describes a battle: "We have been fighting at the edge of the woods. A moment ago the battery was a confused mob. We look again, and the six guns are in position, the detached horses hurrying away, the ammunition chests open, and along our line runs the command, 'Give them one more volley, and fall back to support the guns.' We have scarcely obeyed when boom! boom! opens the battery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the green trees under which we fought and struggled. The shattered old brigade has a chance to breathe, for the first time in three hours, as we form a line and lie down. What grim, cool fellows those cannoners are! Every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around, they do not dodge. There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he sponged his gun. That machinery loses just one beat, misses just one cog in the wheel, and then works away again as before. Every gun is using a short fuse shell. The ground shakes and trembles, the roar shuts out all sound from a battle-line three miles long, and the shells go shrieking into the swamp to cut trees short off, to mow great gaps in the bushes, to hunt out, and shatter, and mangle men until their corpses cannot be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest, followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it—aye, press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they form for the rush.

Now the shells are changed for grapeshot and canister, and the guns are fired so fast that all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shriek of a shell is the wickedest sound in war, but nothing makes the flesh crawl like the demoniac singing, purring, whistling, grape shot, and the serpent-like hiss of canister. Men's legs and heads are torn from bodies, and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes two men out of the rank as it crashes through. Grape and canister mow a swathe and pile the dead on top of each other. Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. It is not a battle, but a mob of men desperate enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The guns leap from the ground almost as they are depressed on the foe, and shrieks and screams and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty out on the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accept it as a sign of wavering and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away when the guns give them a last shot. That discharge picks living men off their feet and throws them into a swamp, a blackened, bloody mass. Up now, as the enemy are among the guns! There is a silence of ten seconds, and then the flash and roar of more than 3,000 muskets and a rush forward with bayonets. For what? Neither on the right nor left, nor in front of us is the living foe! There are corpses around us which have been struck by three, four, and even six bullets, and nowhere on this sort of ground is a wounded man! The wheels of the gun cannot move until the blockade of dead is removed. Men cannot pass from caisson to gun without climbing over rows of dead. Every gun and wheel is smeared with blood; every foot of grass has its horrible stain. Historians write of the glory of war. Burial parties saw murder, where historians saw glory."

A Day in Africa.

I am not immodest enough to assume to speak for other readers, but for my own part I have become rather tired of African travelers. One always knows beforehand what they have in their pack, and precisely the way in which they will spread out their wares. The victorious struggle with the lion, and the hairbreadth escape from death at the hands of the native chiefs, are matters easily anticipated; and that romantic young savage who attaches himself body and soul to the person of the adventurer, and invariably returns with him to civilization—what a threadbare figure that is! How well we know him under his various gurgling aliases! Yet what would six months in Africa amount to without this lineal descendant of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday?

I may seem to display a want of tact in disparaging African travelers, being, in a humble fashion, an African traveler myself, but I have a rare advantage over everybody who has ever visited that country and written about it—I remained there only one day. The standpoint from which I view the dark continent is thus unique. If I had remained a year, or even a fortnight, I should have ceased to be original. I should naturally have killed my lion, tempted the appetite of the anthropophagite, and brought home a little negro boy. I did none of these things, and, instead of obscurely falling in at the tail end of a long line of African explorers, I claim to stand quite alone, and in an attitude so wholly unconventional as to entitle it to copyright. So far as I am aware, the idea never before entered the head of any man to travel 5,000 miles to Africa, and then to stay there only twenty-four hours!—T. B. Aldrich, in Harper's Magazine.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of raisins, after they are stoned, one pound of currants, one pound of suet finely chopped, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one pint of sweet milk, eight eggs, one-half ounce of cloves, one-half ounce of cinnamon, two nutmegs, a lemon and orange peel grated, a little mace; place in a mold or pudding-bag and boil four or five hours; when done stick top and sides with blanched almonds and cuts of citron; cover with brandy and send to the table lighted; eat with a liquid sauce seasoned with brandy.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

ROMEO's mineral well is already 1,200 feet deep.

In Greenfield, Wayne county, a woman drives a beer wagon.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY LORD is spending the summer at Cheboygan.

The land in the northern part of the State is timbered mostly with beech and maple.

The Exchange Hotel at Evart, Oscoda county, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$6,000.

The finest potatoes grown in the United States come from the Grand Traverse region.

The new Catholic Church at Marquette will cost \$125,000. Its dimensions are 175x60 feet.

On the 14th inst., Maud S. made a mile on the Detroit track, which is said to be three seconds slow, in 2:13.

SHERWOOD SNYDER, aged 73, of Charlotte, fell down his cellar stairs and was fatally injured. He has lived in Eaton county forty years.

ELY MARSH has been appointed Postmaster of Oxford, Oakland county, and Miss Ida Coon assistant, in place of David Bell, who has held the position for sixteen years.

The Bay City Tribune says that the Tittabawassee Boom Company has sent an order to Boston for \$10,000 worth of rope, making about \$68,000 used for rope for this season's rafting.

The Escanaba Iron Port says: "John W. Patterson, on May 10, planted potatoes in his garden, and on June 22 had 'new potatoes' for dinner, grown in forty-two days, without any forcing whatever."

LEVI OGDEN, a prominent farmer living near Milford, Oakland county, while attending a Grange picnic at White Lake, was thrown from his carriage and instantly killed, his wife at the same time receiving serious injuries.

A new cotton manufacturing company has been organized at Flint, Genesee county, with a capital stock of \$25,000. A building will be erected at once for a 1,000-spindle mill, with a capacity to manufacture 1,000 pounds daily of cotton yarn.

POSTMASTER KENDALL, of Kalamazoo, administrator of the estate of the late Gov. Robinson, of Colorado, has disposed of one of the mining interests for \$1,000,000. The mother and sister of the Governor, who live near Kalamazoo, are his only heirs.

WHILE an officer was trying to arrest some drunken roughs, who were having a row at Big Rapids, Mecosta county, a shot was fired, striking Mrs. Fleet Fouts in the temple, and almost instantly killing her. She leaves a husband and two small children, who were with her at the time.

T. H. BLOOMSBURY, while working on a farm near Birmingham, Oakland county, recently dug into an old Indian grave and found six skeletons of full-grown braves. Five of them were buried with their heads to the west and one to the east. The bones are in a good state of preservation.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending June 30:

Balance on hand May 31.....	\$1,515,655.83
Receipts for the month.....	276,727.77
Total.....	\$1,792,383.60
Disbursements for the month.....	130,348.65
Balance on hand June 30.....	\$1,662,034.95

ADRIAN Times: In regard to Northern Michigan Capt. Hadley is very enthusiastic, and especially so about Point St. Ignace. He tells us of an Indian who owned forty acres of land at that place, last fall, and although he tried very hard, could not get \$400 for it. This spring he sold it for \$5,000, and the parties who purchased it expect at once to realize \$20,000.

LANSING Republican: A copper button has been found in Kalamazoo, six feet below the surface, representing a fireman of the last century on the run, blowing from his trumpet the word "fire," and carrying in his hand a torch. Probably there may be the ruins of a second Nineveh under the big village, as the Telegraph says that the oldest inhabitant never saw such a button.

The Supreme Court of this State has just rendered an important decision in a grain-gambling case. One party loaned another money with the agreement to share profits in the attempt to get up a corner on wheat. The lender sued to recover the money back. The court held that such a combination entered into to artificially affect the price of any necessity of life was illegal, and any money advanced in pursuance of such contract cannot be recovered.

MAPLE RAPIDS, Clinton county, has no telegraphic communication, its only means of quick communication being by telephone with the nearest telegraph station, which is nine miles off. In the face of these difficulties, E. B. Rood, the new editor of the Dispatch, managed to get at the leading facts of the shooting of President Garfield and give them to the public in the shape of an extra a few hours after the occurrence of the tragedy—a rare exhibition of energy and enterprise.

The Ishpeming Agitator says: A stupendous work is being talked of by the Cleveland, Lake Superior and Iron Cliffs Companies of this city, which is the sinking of an enormous shaft on the corner forming the union of their different lands, and which, there is not the slightest doubt, is underlain with an immense ore bed. From this shaft the three companies would hoist their ore, saving the expense of sinking three different shafts on the property of each company. This talked-of shaft, there is no doubt, will be sunk, and if so, it will surpass anything of the kind in the iron region of any country.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

OUR NEW CROP.

It is a little early yet to get any reliable estimates of European wheat harvests, but last summer and the summer before the early estimates were more favorable to Europe than the event. During the past year we exported 50 per cent. more wheat than the so-called liberal estimates of the European demand made last summer after much of the harvesting had been done, and in the preceding year the demand from Europe far outran the estimates of it based upon crop reports made several weeks later than this. The presumption, therefore, is that crop estimates telegraphed to this country from Europe now are more likely to be too high than too low. If this be the case, the latest news about the French wheat crop is favorable to American farmers. This estimate, which comes from Paris, is that the wheat crop can not possibly exceed the average, and may fall a little below it. According to the calculations of M. Maurice Block, the average wheat crop of France for the ten years 1871-80, inclusive, is 276,940,000 bushels. The crop of 1878 was 270,120,000 bushels, and to supplement that France imported from us during the year 1878-79 42,147,558 bushels of wheat, not including a very small amount of flour. The following year the French crop was much smaller, being only 233,595,000 bushels in 1879. This is one reason why our total exports of wheat, including flour, rose from less than 146,000,000 bushels in the year 1878-79 to more than 180,000,000 bushels in the year 1879-80. In the year 1880 the French wheat crop rose to 286,537,500 bushels, but our total export for the year 1880-81 is a little in excess of our total export for the preceding fiscal year.

Official reports show that the French imports of wheat and flour, the latter being of small amount, though increasing in a rapid ratio, were 50,639,237 bushels in 1878; 80,919,475 bushels in 1879; and 73,419,252 bushels in 1880. Of the imports in 1880 the United States supplied 45,235,320 bushels; Russia supplied 11,902,563 bushels, and the rest came in smaller amounts from various countries. The statistics of the last three or four years show that the consumption of wheat in France is strikingly uniform, a fact that is the more noticeable because the sales of domestic and imported wheat in England, less the exports, indicate an increased consumption of several million bushels in the United Kingdom. Assuming that the consumption of wheat in any given year is the mean between the crop of that year and the previous crop, plus the imports for the current calendar year, we have the following estimate of the consumption of wheat in France for the years specified:

Year.	Bushels.
1878.....	327,716,162
1879.....	319,776,975
1880.....	328,510,502

The crop of last year has been already given; if the crop for this year proves equal to the average crop for the last ten years, it will be 276,940,000 bushels. The difference between the mean of these two crops and 328,000,000 bushels is 47,236,250 bushels, which is about what the experience of the preceding years would lead one to expect that the imports of wheat, including flour, for the calendar year 1881 would be, allowing something for increased consumption. The imports from August 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881, were about 35,000,000 bushels, and it was then estimated that 10,000,000 bushels more would be imported up to July 31, making an importation for the crop year of 45,000,000 bushels. If we supply France with the same proportion of her foreign wheat that we supplied last year, we shall send her about 28,000,000 bushels during the year 1881. This is likely to be largely increased if the French harvest proves as disappointing this year, in comparison with the early estimates made of it, as it did last year and the year before.

It is announced that the Austrian wheat crop promises to be fully up to the average. This crop is of only indirect interest to us. Austria is not a customer of ours, nor is she a rival to any considerable extent. She is not among the seven countries enumerated in the statement of the sources of wheat supply of France last year, and whatever she supplied that country must be looked for in the 10,614,400 bushels of wheat imported from localities that are lumped together as "other countries."

Popularity.

Thomas' Electric Oil has obtained great popularity, from its intrinsic value as a reliable medicine, in curing hoarseness, and all irritations of the throat, diseases of the chest, etc. For these it is an incomparable pulmonary.

Mr. Riffenstein, Boston, Mass., writes: "My Spring Blossom has cured me of dyspepsia, of four (4) years standing. I have regained my normal appetite, can sleep well and feel like a new man." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

FISH STREET IMPROVEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, }
July 12, A. D. 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Holland, will meet at their rooms on Wednesday the 20th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. to let the job of improving part of Fish street in accordance with the following plans and specifications:

1st. The average thickness of gravel to be put on is 9 inches in the center of the street and 6 inches at the sides; the width to be 24 feet or less, to be determined hereafter by the Common Council.

2nd. Each bid shall state the price per cubic yard of gravel for hauling and distributing the same as directed by the person in charge of the work.

3rd. Every bid shall specify the quality of gravel that is proposed to be delivered, by stating the location of the gravel pit and by delivering a sample cubic yard at the southeast corner of River and Eighth street.

4th. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to increase or diminish the quantity of gravel when deemed proper; the difference, if any, to be computed at the contract price.

5th. The whole work is to be finished and completed and ready for acceptance by the Common Council on the fifth day of October, 1881, and when not so completed by that time, the Common Council reserves the right to finish the work at the expense of the contractor.

6th. The contractor will be required to give bonds to the city of Holland, to the amount of five hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance and completion of the work, within the time and in the manner specified. Each bid must be accompanied with the names of the proposed sureties. The insufficiency of any proposed surety or bondsman will be sufficient cause for the Council to reject such bid.

7th. Payment will be made as follows: 40 per cent in cash upon the certificate of the person in charge of the work, that the job is one-half completed; and the balance, upon the acceptance of the entire work, in cash or certificates of indebtedness due January 1st, 1882.

Profile and estimates are on file and can be examined at the Clerk's office.

By Order of the Common Council,
GEO. H. STIPP, City Clerk.

Our Glorious Independence.

What can be more glorious than to be independent of suffering, caused by dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, sick headache, or other diseases emanating from the stomach. This can be easily gained by a timely use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

PRIDE is a vice which inclines men to find it in others, and overlook it in themselves.

The London Lancet.

The "London Lancet" says: "Many a life has been saved by the moral courage of the sufferer" and many a life has been saved by taking Spring Blossom in case of bilious fever, indigestion or liver complaints." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

Special Notices.

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

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

New Advertisements.

STEAMER

Fanny Shriver

Will make

TWO TRIPS DAILY

To the harbor of

BLACK LAKE.

OTHER EXCURSIONS

SPECIALLY CONTRACTED FOR.

For rates or accommodations address the proprietor

CAPT. P. PFANSTIEHL

Holland, Mich.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Dirk Kuiper and Adriana Kuiper, his wife, to Mary Metz, dated September twenty-fourth, 1877, and recorded in the Register's office of Ottawa county, on October ninth, 1877, in Liber 6, of mortgages, page 89; on which mortgage there is claimed due, at this date, one hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty cents, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue, of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered three, in block fifty-five, city of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House in the City of Grand Haven, on **October third, 1881**, at one o'clock, afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage, with interest and costs.

Dated, July 15th, 1881. **MARY METZ, Mortgagee.**
J. C. POOR, Attorney.

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

WHISKEY

The undersigned hereby informs
the public that he is

NOW PREPARED

to sell his

WHISKEY

Cheaper

THAN EVER.

By purchasing from me you will find that it is entirely unnecessary to go to a Drug Store and procure it under false pretenses, and you can get it as cheap, if not cheaper, at my place than in any Drug Store.

GIVE ME A CALL.

S. BROUWERS.

ZEELAND, Mich., July 13, 1881.

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns.

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

or

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL

MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1v WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

YOUNG MEN

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

29-1y

J. Van Landegend

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

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

For Cho's Balm of Shark's Oil

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

This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carcharodon Hondaensis*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK & CO.,

Sole Agents for America. 7 Day St., New York.

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

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

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

Pianos and Organs.

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

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

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

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

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

PIANOS

\$160 to \$400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly first-class and sold at who else Factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. The squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The new patent scale Uprights are the Finest in America. Positively we make the finest Upright Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 11,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Piano Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Piano Catalogue of 20 pages mailed for 6c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

JUBILEE ORGANS

Our New Style Jubilee Organ in Japanese Case, called the "ORIENTAL," Style 99, is the handsomest, tastiest and sweetest toned Parlor Organ ever offered the musical public. It contains FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE sets of

Reeds, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, Diapason, Sub-bass and Celestina. Also Fifteen Beautiful Stops, as follows, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, (a charming stop), Diapason, Sub-bass, Echo, Dulcet, Melodia-Forte, Celeste-Forte, Expression, Tremolo-Compie, Celestina, Bass-Coupler, Grand Organ, (which throws on the entire power of the instrument.) Right Knee Stop and swell, Left Knee Stop and Swell. Height, 70 in.; Length, 47 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved with panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$375. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$37—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 days' test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Positively, our Organs contain no "Bogus" sets of Reeds, or "Dummy" stops, as do many others. We make no misrepresentations, and guarantee honest and fair dealing or no sale. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles \$35, \$50, \$57, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$85, etc. Over 34,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Organ Catalogue mailed free.

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

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety of musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

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

21-8mo

\$1,000 FORFEIT!!

Immix Cancer Cure Depot, Coast-cook, P. Q. Canada.

CANCER CURED

without the use of the Knife.

The only permanent Cure in the world. For particulars enclose two 3 cent stamps to

S. C. SMITH, Coastcook, P. Q., Canada.

Cures Swift and Certain. (Any paper can publish this for \$6 per year, with this note and paper sent regularly.) 1-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great K-TRADE MARK.

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

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

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

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

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

NERVINE PILLS.

They act like a charm on the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Liver, restoring lost vigor, and curing nervous debility.

\$1 per box, or 6 for \$5; sent sealed by mail. Ladies' Rubber Fountain Syringe, \$2, by mail, sealed; A. C. all kinds of Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, a book on Lost Manhood, Regulated, cause and cure, 10c. to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 41-1v

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

11 Ann St. New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 4586. 8-1v

WANTED 10,000 BUCKETS OF WHICH I

make Buckeye File Oilment, warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tobler, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

CURES PILES AND BURNS.

CURES PILES AND BURNS.

CURES PILES AND BURNS.

Cuts & Bruises.

Cuts & Bruises.

Cuts & Bruises.

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

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

1881. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1881.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded & Silk Fringes

JACKETS, CIRCULARS AND DOLMAFS,

FANS & PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Silk & Satins in all desirable Colors. Crapes, Gloves, Hosiery.

German Town Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery.

SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND MICH

Settings.

"Let me have your fan a minute."

GRAND Haven is going to try her hand at a school war.

BOATRIDERS and picnics to the harbor keep on with unabated fury.

A PLACE for everything, and everything in its place—the baby's mouth.

WHEN the schooner Elva comes out of the yard she will be just as good as new.

HE who puts a bad construction on a good act reveals his own wickedness of heart.

THE grocer sets a good egg sample in the window. Those in the basket are often not so good.

REV. Wm. Yokom and lady, of Port Huron, Mich., parents of Mrs. M. D. Terwilliger, are on a visit in the city.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to secure the grounds near the harbor for a pleasure park, before the merciless axe destroys it forever.

THE celebrated Ann Eliza Young—the 19th wife of the Brigham Young—is engaged to lecture in Lyceum Hall on the 9th day of August.

THE new depot of the Chi. and West Mich. R.R. is almost ready for occupation. For a railroad job it hangs on the longest of any we have ever seen.

Quite a number of our business men are beautifying their premises this summer with a new coat of paint—something which don't occur every year.

SOME of our exchanges announce that diphtheria is raging in this city to an alarming extent. This is news to us. At this hour of writing not a solitary case is reported.

ALDERMAN J. Kramer arrived home on Wednesday from a trip to his native country. His health has improved greatly, which is visible and acknowledged by all his personal friends.

SINCE our last issue we have experienced some remarkable hot weather. But compared with the large cities we are cool yet. At Cincinnati it has been frightful, and the mortality lists have increased considerably.

MR. Looijengoed, of Fillmore, while driving a nail, on Wednesday last, had the misfortune to have a piece of it fly in his eye; with the dreadful result that he will lose the sight of his eye, and perhaps the eyeball with it. He was brought to this city on Wednesday, to be put under the care of Dr. R. B. Best, who pronounced it a bad case. The loss is terrible, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Looijengoed.

THE wind-mill manufacturing company are hard at it, and orders are coming in nicely, even before samples were shown. It is now confidently expected that this enterprise will be extended in a very short time. The other stock company is also in a fair way of getting on its feet. In anticipation of this success plans are already being drawn up on a large scale. Keep courage! A few more days may see this town in possession of a large enterprise!

THE army worm has made its appearance near the neighboring village of Graafschap, and was noticed on Tuesday last for the first time. Any one having any curiosity to see this worm can do so by calling at the drug store of H. Walsh. It is said that the wheat crop is safe, but that corn and oats will undoubtedly suffer. Some of our oldest native American farmers tell us, that, by plowing a deep furrow in front of their line of march, will cause them to drop in and can thus be destroyed.

ANOTHER singular ruction is reported in Traverse bay, about forty rods from the mouth of the Boardman river. It was witnessed by a large number of people. The Eagle says: "The commotion lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and was sufficient to bring up large quantities of sand and edgings, throwing some of them ten feet into the air above the surface of the water. The water presented the appearance of a boiling caldron, the edgings and other debris tumbling about and ending over in a manner that was truly surprising."

At the Cape of Good Hope, near Table mountain, the clouds come down very low, and then disappeared without dropping in rain. At such a time, if a traveler should go under a tree for shelter from the threatening storm, he would find himself in a drenching shower, while out in the open space, away from a tree or shrub, everything would be as dry as a bone. The cloud or mist is rather warmer than the leaves, and so, when it touches them, it changes into clinging drops, which look like dew. Fresh drops keep forming; they run together; and, at length, the water drips off the leaves like rain. And this process goes on until the clouds lift and the sun comes out again.

WHEAT cutting is in full blast.

KEEP the ball a rolling! Put up that large butter tub factory!

MRS. G. Van Scheiven started on pleasure trip to Wisconsin yesterday.

THERE is more buckwheat sowed this season than in a number of years.

SOMETIMES it is well enough not to speak your mind, but to mind your speak.

A FELLOW who had been to the circus spoke of his girl's cheek as a splendid side show.

THE stalwarts and democrats have agreed upon a plan for final adjournment of the New York Legislature.

THE latest bulletins indicate that President Garfield is improving, and hopes are now entertained for his final recovery.

THE U. S. Government Dredge is at work at our harbor, and Inspector Gee says "we'll have a fine harbor when she gets through."

A SISTER of Mr. Wm. Zeeb, arrived here from Germany yesterday forenoon. Although somewhat fatigued, she appeared to be in very good health.

FOURTH class matter remaining in Holland post-office: Miss Patemen, in care of D. C. Bingham.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

In this issue the Common Council asks for bids to gravel Fish street. We are glad to see them abandon the old idea of claying, which is has proved to be a detriment to good streets.

THE Ladies Sewing Society of the M. E. Church will give a lawn social on next Wednesday evening (July 20th), at the parsonage. All are cordially invited.

SEC'Y.

AN English visitor to Tunis reports that the French troops have not improved in any way since the Franco-Prussian war. They are younger men, and are very slovenly in drill. On the other hand, the Italian army is in splendid condition.

WE call the attention of the public to the change in the advertisement of Capt. P. Pfantstiel. He has made arrangements to make two trips daily to the harbor of Black Lake, so that parties will henceforth be accommodated regularly.

DONN PIATT says that he knew Tom Marshall intimately, and that he saw him in a hundred positive, solid, through-and-thro' drunks. Marshall, he says, was recognized as a brilliant loafer, quick to learn and slow to study, grand, original, striking and witty, but no pathetic, as Tom Corwin, of Ohio, who could pass from laughter to tears.—N. Y. Herald.

VERY few of those who have used the expression, "He's a brick," know that it comes from Plutarch. An ambassador from Epirus was shown by King Agesilaus of Sparta over his capital, and expressed surprise at the absence of walls and fortifications. "Come to-morrow," quoth the King, "and I will show you our walls." On the morrow he showed him an array of 10,000 men, remarking, "Each one is a brick."

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held on July 11th, 1881, the teachers selected for the ensuing year were as follows, at the annexed salaries:

Mr. I. F. Bangs, Supt.	\$700 00
Miss Nellie Wakker	300 00
Mrs. S. L. Higgins	275 00
Miss Elizabeth C. Allen	275 00
Miss Minnie LeFebvre	250 00
Miss Emeline A. Dutton	250 00
Miss Helena Pfantstiel	225 00
Miss Eda L. Bangs	225 00
Miss Sarah Ledebor	225 00
Miss Frances H. Westveer	200 00
Miss Annie Winter	200 00
	\$3,125 00

Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending July 13, 1881.

Edward P. Fuller and wife to Harvey H. Sheffield, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk. 19 Eastmanville. \$150.

Harvey H. Sheffield and wife to John Wagner et al all of blk. 19, Eastmanville. \$150.

Curtis Pintler and wife to Chas. E. Koon et al, N 1/2 S E 1/4, Sec. 21-13. \$4500.

State of Michigan to Henry Downen, N E 1/4 N E 1/4 Sec. 10-9-13. \$160.

J. Morris Cross and wife to Ruth M. Hancock, part of lot 7, Sec. 15-8-16. \$300.

Donald Lamont and wife to Sherman H. Boyce, part of lot 8, blk. 17, Grand Haven. \$400.

Wm. Young and wife to John Schneider, S W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 30-8-15. \$1300.

Wm. A. Brooks and wife to Wm. H. Curtis, S 1/2 of E 44 N E 1/4 N E 1/4, Sec. 1-5-13. \$440.

John Heffer and wife to John Jackson, Jr. part Sec. 15-8-13. \$300.

John Barlow to Mrs. P. Van Drezter, S E 1/4 S E 1/4 Sec. 25-7-16. \$300.

David E. Rose, adm. to Mary Blair, N 1/2 N E 1/4 N E 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 30-8-16. \$55.

Jacob Beckman by ex. to Joseph A. Blackney, N 1/2 S E 1/4 N W 1/4 S E 1/4 and N E 1/4 N W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 31-7-13. \$650.

Elizabeth Beckman to Joseph A. Blackney et al N 1/2 S E 1/4 N W 1/4 S E 1/4 and N E 1/4 N W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 31-7-13. \$100.

Joseph Blackney and wife to Otto Stuhmke N E 1/4 N W 1/4 S E 1/4, Sec. 31-7-13. \$500.

Eliza A. Kimball to John H. Hunt, 62 1/2 ft off S side lot 1, blk. 1 Cooper'sville. \$200.

George G. Beach and wife to Wm. H. Beach, part lot 1, Holland. \$500.

George G. Beach and wife to Wm. H. Beach, W 1/2 lot 7, blk. 33 except N 15 ft, Holland. \$500.

Charles Baxter and wife to Mina Hodges, lot in Village of Lamont. \$350.

Gilbert Garretson, ex. to Robt. Kimpton, lot 9 of subdivision of lot 1 blk. 9, Holland. \$150.

Olivet Dykema to John Bultenwerf, E 1/2 lot 3, blk. 1, Grand Haven. \$100.

Silas Hunt and wife to Oliver P. Gordon, N E 1/4 S W 1/4, Sec. 30-8-15. \$400.

THE man who was stage-struck, had the driver arrested.

PEACHES are dropping bad and the crop will be exceedingly light.

WHEN a man is climbing the ladder of fame he likes rounds of applause.

A MIND that is conscious of its integrity, scorns to say more than it means to perform.

THE coming sangerfest, which will begin at Grand Rapids, Aug. 25, will be the most elaborate and finest musical event ever known in the state.

THE Methodist Church people indulged in a picnic to the harbor of Black Lake on Tuesday last. The steamer York State took them down, and we are told, they had a pleasant time.

MUSKEGON, July 13.—The first trial of the Fourth of July liquor cases came off to-day, and resulted in a verdict by the jury of not guilty. S. D. Clay of Grand Rapids appeared for defendants.

THE cap of the western smokestack of the new schoolhouse, which blew off last October, during the gale which annihilated the Alpena, is being replaced, and for which a scaffold of about 80 feet high is being constructed.

THE last cases of diphtheria we have heard from were the children of Mr. Hunt and Mr. Smith, both of whom died. We are informed that both patients were virtually over the diphtheria, but that the disease caused blood poisoning, which killed them. The grief of the parents can better be imagined than described.

BALTIMORE, July 12. The Captain of the British bark St. Lawrence, which arrived here from Rio, reports that during the voyage he and his crew, and several passengers, saw two comets in the sky. The first comet was seen in the northeast early in the morning on June 25, and regularly thereafter for several days. On the evening of June 28, at 9 o'clock, they saw a comet in the northwest and were wondering at its rapid change of base, when they were astonished by seeing the first comet simultaneously in the northeast. The two comets were seen frequently thereafter and the fact was recorded on the logbook. The passengers corroborate this.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE body of Henry O'Brien, a young man well-known in this city, was found in Grand River near Pottowatamic Bayou, on Monday last. Coroner Gray, being notified, went to the place and held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. O'Brien was in the habit of drinking to excess, and it is supposed that in one of his drunken bouts he fell in the river and was unable to get out again.

ABOUT 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when about 12 miles from this port fire was discovered in the cabin of the propeller De Pere. As soon as the alarm was given the Captain ordered the engines to be stopped, and by the use of a couple of fire extinguishers, and the fire-pump the fire was put out before much damage had been done. In fact some of the passengers were not aware of the danger they had been in until everything was over. Too much praise cannot be given to the captain for his coolness and intrepidity during the whole affair, and it shows that the boat is well officered and the crew disciplined. The fire seemed to have originated in a linen closet just forward of the smokestack, although the exact cause of the fire can not be so clearly demonstrated. The whole damage is not supposed to exceed \$500. The De Pere left again for Milwaukee at her usual time.

THE Annual School Meeting took place at the Court House last Monday. There was an unusual number in attendance and excitement ran high. After the first formal ballot, at which 238 votes were polled it was ordered that every voter should give his name, and it was found that only about 150 voters were present. This, of course, created considerable argument and cries of fraud were pretty loud. At last the moderator, Rev. Chr. Van der Veen, declared that Messrs. Barnes, Thomson and Hubbard had been elected Trustees. Messrs. Cutler and Tate, however, claiming that they had been elected on the first ballots, went on Tuesday morning to Mr. Geo. D. Sanford and filed their acceptations, so that it had all the appearance of a regular fight for the future. It is said now, that the parties to the dispute—Messrs. Cutler and Tate, on one side, and Messrs. Barnes and Hubbard on the other, there being no dispute about Mr. Thomson's election—have concluded to submit the case to the Attorney-General, and that the papers have been forwarded to him. It seems that the principal ground for the dispute is—whether Mr. Phillips, the present Superintendent of Schools, shall be retained, some of the trustees being in his favor, while others are opposed to him.

SWEEPING REDUCTION

In all Kinds of

SUMMER GOODS.

To make room for an extensive fall trade, we have marked down our entire stock of

Summer Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Shetland Shawls, Linen Ulsters, Parasols, Lawns, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Ties, Hosiery,

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

And everything else in the line of Summer Goods, from 15 to 25 per cent below present prices.

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

Stekete's Pin Worm Destroyer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman Now is the chance for Farmers.

Dealer in



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

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS. I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

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

IN THE NEW GROCERY AND DRY GOODS STORE OF C. STEKETEE & BOS,

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. C. STEKETEE & BOS. HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

STEKETEE'S

Neuralgia Drops,

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

NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor. 89 Monroe St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN,

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

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND Open and Top Buggies,

ALSO AGENT FOR BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN, Holland, Mich.

A fine assortment of all kinds of

DRESS GOODS.

A full line of

SHAWLS, SILKS

A large assortment of

RIBBONS.

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

A full line of

BOOTS and SHOES

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

Eastern Salt at Bottom Prices.

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

GROCERIES

Always on hand at

P. & A. STEKETEE, HOLLAND, May 18th, 1881.

Woodcock Telegraphy.
On a number of occasions I have closely observed the woodcock's system of telegraphy. The bird's mandibles are furnished with extremely sensitive nerves, so arranged that when the point of the bill rests upon the ground the slightest sounds are conveyed to its brain. Standing upon the water-saturated earth of a spouty bog, our bird utters a faint, keen cry, scarcely audible at two-rod's distance, then immediately lets fall his head till the tip of his bill touches the ground, and listens attentively. If his mate hears him she replies, puts her bill on the ground, and listens in turn. So the love messages go back and forth as long as the birds have anything to say. This sort of thing usually happens in the soft twilight from May to the middle of August, though occasionally I have seen and heard it in the broad light of a summer day. In June, 1868, I made the following note:

"To-day sketched a woodcock in the listening attitude. Shall try to get further studies."

Five years later I succeeded in getting three more sketches and last year (1880) I got four more. Many of these and kindred sketches have been obtained at the end of indescribable care and labor. The woodcock is so shy, so attentive, so sensitive, that the least sound will cause it to skulk and hide—a thing it does with even greater cunning and success than the quail. The only way in which I ever have been able to get near enough to the bird to sketch its natural attitudes has been to crawl on the wet ground through tangled weeds and shrubs until I reached a hiding place on the border of its feeding range, and there patiently and silently watch for its coming. This I have done over and over again for days together before getting sight of the bird.—*Chicago Tribune.*

[From the Battle Creek (Mich.) Daily Journal.]

Upon being spoken to concerning St. Jacobs Oil, our fellow townsman, Mr. Theodore Wakelee, said: "I had been suffering with rheumatism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in my family for some time, and has never been found to fail in giving prompt relief."

Encouragement.

An amusing story is told of a little fellow named Artie, one of three brothers, whose parents had brought them up to be brave and self-reliant. He couldn't do much, but what he could do he did with all his might.

And as their parents were Methodists of the good old-fashioned kind, the boys were in the habit of hearing—at such times—the hearty "Amen" break forth from their father's lips when the sermon was particularly enjoyable.

One cold Sabbath day these children were left at home, with many cautions to be careful.

Hardly had the parents left ere the woodwork near the stovepipe was discovered to be on fire and out of the children's reach; but, with wonderful activity and energy, the eldest climbed upon the table and put out the flames.

When the father and mother returned they shuddered to see the danger to which their dear ones had been exposed, and, with thankful hearts, praised them for their courage.

"How did you manage, Tommy, to reach the fire?" asked their father.

"Why," said Tommy, "I pushed the table up to the wall and got upon that."

"And did you help brother, Jimmy?" to the next.

"Yes, sir; I brought him a pail of water and handed him the dipper."

"And what did you do?" said the proud father to his pet, the youngest of the group.

"Well, papa," said Artie, "you see I was too small to help put out the fire, so I just stood by and hollered 'Amen.'"
—*Youth's Companion.*

[From the South Bend Evening Register.]

When certain powers are claimed for an article, and everybody testifies that it does more than is claimed for it, to gainsay its worth is useless. This is the substance of the St. Jacobs Oil record.

Life in Texas.

"You am de squarest man in Austin," said old Uncle Mose, entering a drug store and taking the clerk by the hand. The drug man blushed modestly and said he always tried to do his duty as a Christian and an American citizen, regardless of age, race, sex or previous condition.

"I knowed right off you was a Christian, sah. No man in de drug business 'cep'n' a feller on de Lord would hang out such a sign as you has got. Hit shows you am a Christian fust, and a pizen mixer afterward. I was jest spellin' it out. Hit am de best advice eber I got in a drug store."

"What sign are you talking about, Uncle?" asked the somewhat-bewildered druggist.

"Dat ar," said the old man, pointing to a placard on the wall, which read: "Tasteless Medicines." "Dat ar am de best advice in de world, tasteless medicines. I neber had tasted no medicines, no how, and dat ar am de chief reason I ee alive and kickin' yet. But you am de fust Christian druggist eber I struck," and the old man strolled out just in time to avoid stopping with his head a package of hair restorer that the infuriated druggist hurled after him.—*Texas Siftings.*

Advertising Cheats.
It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever say anything else.—*Providence Advertiser.*

The boy who laughed in his sleeve until he burst the elbow is one of the latest public curiosities.

Bayard on the Natural Affections.

Senator Bayard said a pretty thing and a true one at an orphan asylum in Baltimore, the other day: "The best part of a man's life is in the world of his natural affections, and that realm has laws of its own that neither know nor heed King, Kaiser nor President, nor Reichstags nor Congresses, and are deaf even to the voices of shouting popular majorities, but heed and obey rather the gentle voice of woman and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood."

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Camel-Riding.

A traveler says that, if he were asked to describe the first sensation of a camel-ride, he would say: Take a music-stool, and, having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a plowed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel.

Look Out for Sudden Changes of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

It is stated that the Bank of France has almost entirely abandoned chemical tests in favor of the camera for detecting forgeries. The sensitive plate not only proclaims forthwith the doing of the eraser or penknife, but frequently shows, under the bold figures of the forger, the sum originally borne on the check. So ready is the camera to detect ink marks that a *carte-de-visite* inclosed in a letter may to the eye appear without blemish, while a copy of it in the camera will probably exhibit traces of writing across the face, where it has merely been in contact with the written page.

Druggists and physicians recommend and prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female complaints.

Respecting the Sabbath.

The people of a New Hampshire town are so fearfully lazy that when the wife of a minister who had just settled in that town asked a prominent citizen if the inhabitants generally respected the Sabbath and refrained from business he replied: "Confound it, ma'am, they don't do enough work in a whole week to break the Sabbath, if it was all done on that day."

GUARD against fever and all malarial diseases by using Kidney-Wort.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, except during the eight days it is annually inhabited by Queen Victoria, and the four evenings in each season when it is devoted to hospitality, remains empty and useless. The charming grounds are abandoned to the gardeners, and the splendid collection of pictures are rarely looked upon except by housemaids.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c., druggists.

Ladies, Attention.

We want intelligent, energetic lady agents to sell to women only, an article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, address WAGNER & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

SOLD men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair restorer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention, by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Your Stomach and Liver are the offspring of nearly all your ills. Why in the name of common sense don't you use Dr. HOLMAN'S Stomach Pad, Plaster and Medicated Foot-baths? They won't fail you.

NEW boys are preferred to any others as office boys by numbers of Christians in New York. They are found to be exceptionally intelligent and trustworthy.

Every farmer and teamster should know that Fraser's axle grease cures sore necks and scratches on horses. Buy it anywhere.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Connelley, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1875 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HENRY'S BALMAIN FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. WILLIAM HENRY'S BALMAIN, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION can be CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

FREE MUSIC!—Prof. Rice's new Music-teaching system is 24 times more rapid than all other correct methods combined. Organ, Piano, Guitar and Voice at sight. Two books free! Address THE G. S. RICE SYSTEM CO., 243 State St., Chicago. Agents wanted.

Storm Signals of Married Life.

A marriage has other uses than those of perpetuating the race. In this great city there are thousands of refined, high-strung, intelligent, appreciative, but lone, desolate souls, for whom it would be an earthly paradise to rest ever so little in the shade of a really peaceful household. But such peace must be genuine. It must not be any patched-up affair—any show of affection between husband and wife before the guest's face and a snarl behind his back. It's just this lack of harmony between husband and wife that makes so many households as a tomb to visit. It's a bad sign when the wife's friends are hustled out of the husband's presence into another room. It's a bad sign when the husband's visitors are not the wife's visitors, and vice versa. It's a bad sign if matters which interest the wife do not interest the husband, and vice versa. It's a bad sign when the lord of the manor looks down from his lofty elevation and speaks with a sneer, more or less subdued, of the "trivialities of fashion," and deems it beneath him to assist his wife in choosing a dress pattern. Marriage partnership must mean partnership in everything, or there's a social desert for one party or the other to travel over pretty often. We are talking of married life as we have seen it in the houses of great and little men; in the houses of Judges and Generals, of lawyers and politicians, among whom also both great and little men are to be found.—*Graphic.*

Wanted Pay for Being a Fool.

A well-known New York architect was urged by a person who was interested in a certain monument project of large pretensions to make a design for it. He objected. When further urged to name a sum he replied:

"Well, I'll make you a design for \$1,000."

"Isn't that a trifle steep?" said the inquirer.

"I don't charge \$1,000 for merely making the design," answered the architect, adding, "any man who makes a design for an American monumental committee is a fool, and when I deliberately make a fool of myself, I want at least \$1,000 for it."

HOLMAN'S PAD CURES Simply

Without MEDICINE by Absorption

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

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

By a recently perfected improvement Dr. HOLMAN has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

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

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

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

Or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of \$2.00.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,

[P. O. Box 112.] 744 Broadway, N. Y.

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C. N. U. No. 23

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

Cost of Farm Implements.

The following article, which we clip from one of our exchanges, may not exactly agree with machine agents, but contains nevertheless some very useful hints to our farmers, by which they may profit if they will:

That the production of the enormous crop of grain now raised in this country is largely due to the employment of labor-saving machines and other improved implements no one can reasonably question. Without the self-blinder it would have been impossible to harvest the grain crop of the last season in many portions of the western states. That a large proportion of our farmers have gone to extremes in the purchase of farm machinery is also obvious. A gentleman who has traveled extensively in Illinois and other grain producing states during the present season states that he visited many farms valued at \$2,000, on which was \$1,000 worth of farming implements. It also came to his notice that the farmers owning this large amount of machinery and implements were, almost without exception, heavily in debt, and paying 10 per cent. for the use of money.

The price of farming implements used in the United States is very high as compared with what is paid for them in other countries. This high price may be accounted for in different ways. Everything a farmer uses in the production and harvesting of crops and preparing them for market, from the plow with which he turns his furrows to the fanning-mill with which he cleans his grain, is patented. The tribute farmers pay to patentees is enormous. The price of almost everything that enters into the composition of farming implements is rendered costly by our tariff laws. The profits of the manufacture of these articles are greater than those realized to the makers of most articles sold in the market. A very large proportion of our millionaires acquired their fortunes in the manufacture of farm machinery.

Farmers have done as much as patentees and manufacturers have to render the price of farm machinery high. They have purchased on credit and rendered cash sales so infrequent as to be the exceptions to the general mode of sale. Dealers in any kind of goods charge their losses in business from non-payment to the price of the articles they sell. The credit system has caused all kinds of farming implements to pass through several hands from the time they leave the manufactory till they reach the field. Many farmers take one implement in preference to another, not because it is better or cheaper, but because they can purchase it on longer time. So long as these articles are procured on long time the prices of them will continue to be high. The credit system involves losses and these losses must be met by the persons who pay for what they purchase.

Many farmers have been carried away by the high finish and ornamentations of farm implements. Some of them have come to demand plow-shares polished till they resemble mirrors and cultivators finished in a style that would make them fit to ornament a parlor. They seem to forget that it costs a large sum to ornament these articles and that all trace of the decorations will disappear as soon as they are brought into use. Farmers have also demanded machines on which they could ride while doing work in the fields. They have not been satisfied with plain seats. They wanted those that had springs below and cushions above. They also wanted canopies to protect them from the sun. All these luxurious appliances for affording ease and comfort have added very greatly to the cost of many farm implements.

The waste of farm implements from want of proper care on the part of the western farmers is proverbial. Plows are left in the ground where they were last used. Harrows, cultivators, and rollers remain out of doors during the entire year. Costly reapers and mowers stand in a field or yard till the wood rots and the iron and steel rust. Horse hay-rakes are used for hen-roosts, and spades, once finely polished, are thrown about in the yard till they are almost unfit for use. Not one farmer in ten has a suitable building in which to store his tools, and a yet smaller number ever take pains to keep them covered with paint. It is not too much to say that farming tools are injured more by exposure than they are by actual use in the field. With such waste it is no marvel that the expense of farming tools is very great.

That farmers, especially small farmers, own more implements than they can use with profit, is generally acknowledged. Many own a mower, tedder, and steel horse hay-rake, when they have not more than twenty acres of grass to cut. There is very little economy exercised in hiring expensive tools or in buying to purchase and use them in common. There are probably twice as many mowers, harvesters, reaping-plows, rollers, corn-planters, cultivators, and fanning-mills in all the well-settled portions of the west than are required to do the work they are intended for, and to do it in the proper season. This large number of implements calls for a very large expenditure of money, or what is still worse, a vast amount of indebtedness. By a judicious system of co-operation, half the number of implements might be made to do the work of all of them now do, and a comparatively small expenditure of money would provide buildings for protecting them.

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15-12w

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