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### Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 26: August 5, 1882

Holland City News

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 26: August 5, 1882" (1882). *Holland City News: 1882*. 31.

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**COL. JOHN CHURCH HAMILTON**, a son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch, in his 90th year. He was born in Philadelphia, his father then being the first Secretary of the Treasury. He was about 12 years of age when his father was killed in the duel with Aaron Burr. "Tug" Wilson and ex-Alderman James Dunne, of Brooklyn, are matched for a prize-fight for \$2,500 a side, the battle to occur in Mississippi or Louisiana.

**AARON C. BURR**, the adopted son of Aaron Burr, died in New York city, aged 74. He was the son of a French Count, and was born in Paris.

**JOHN L. SULLIVAN**, the pugilist, was arraigned in the police court at Boston and fined \$20 for drunkenness and using obscene language.

### THE WEST.

**SPECIAL CROP REPORTS** are published by the Chicago papers from the region traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system. The wheat yield shows a large increase; corn, one-half to a two-thirds crop; oats, immensely abundant; and rye and barley far above the average.

**INDIANS** attacked a wagon train near Clifton, N. M., and killed two of the teamsters. The teamsters captured a wounded Indian, scalped him and then roasted him alive. A dispatch from Lordsburg, N. M., says: "The citizens are preparing to take the settlement of the Indian question into their own hands. A secret organization is being formed to wipe out the Apaches. New Mexico has already over 600. Arizona will furnish more than this number. Globe City and the Gila valley already have over 300. Other sections are organizing rapidly. The citizens throughout Arizona are praying for the arrival of Gen. Crook." A Kalamazoo telegram reports that "the wheat harvest is nearly all finished in the southern four tiers of counties of Michigan, which furnish 80 per cent. of the crop of the entire State. Indications are that the crop will considerably exceed that of 1880, when the yield of Michigan was 31,000,000 bushels."

The new directory of Minneapolis contains 28,928 names, on which is based a claim of 76,659 population.

### THE SOUTH.

**CAPT. JOHN S. WISE**, Readjuster candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Virginia, joined John S. Crockett, Prosecuting Attorney of Wythe county, in an affair of honor near Christiansburg, Va. Both fired without effect in the first round; in the second Crockett's pistol went off half-cocked; in the third Wise's weapon missed fire, while Crockett's bullet went wide of the mark; and then everybody was satisfied, and the meeting terminated most agreeably to all concerned.

An explosion on board the river steamer Fanchon, at New Orleans, caused the deaths by scalding and drowning of eight or ten persons, and the wounding of many others. Martin Becket, who was in jail at Hampton Court House, Del., for criminally assaulting a 12-year-old white girl, was taken thence by a mob and lynched.

At Hagerstown, Md., a young lady named Jennie Boggs attracted unusual attention by the thickness and length of her hair. Recently some unknown marauder entered her apartment and deprived her of the precious tresses. Illness set in, and culminated in her death. It is supposed she died of a broken heart at the loss of her hair.

### POLITICAL.

At a Cabinet meeting in Washington, the other day, the opinion of Attorney General Brewster on the subject of political assessments was the chief topic of discussion. The opinion was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Folger, expressing his views. The subject was generally discussed. The President expressed his views freely and fully. They were, in substance, that no person in any one of the executive departments declining to contribute shall on that account be subject to discharge or criticism, and no attempt to injure him on this ground will be countenanced or tolerated.

The Republicans of Delaware nominated Albert Curry for Governor and Washington Hastings for Congressman-at-large. The State Committee of the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have formally rejected the propositions for harmony proposed by the Stalwarts.

### WASHINGTON.

The President has referred a supplemental petition, bearing 49,000 signatures, from the Garfield Club of New York city, asking the pardon of Sergeant Mason, to the Secretary of War, together with several other and similar petitions.

**COMMISSIONER RAUM** reports the entire collections of internal-revenue taxes for the past fiscal year—\$146,520,273—has been accounted for and turned into the treasury.

**GEORGE H. BETHARD**, who "would have shot Guitau if he had been able to borrow a pistol during the trial," was the other day ordered by the District Commissioners to be released from the workhouse, and transportation to Pittsburgh was furnished him, with the understanding that if he comes back to Washington he shall be again sent to the Washington Asylum.

### GENERAL.

A COURT of inquiry finds that Gen. Sheridan was justified in relieving Gen. Warren of his command at the battle of Five Forks.

The Executive Committee of the trunk lines have increased the gross rate on cattle to 60 cents per 100 pounds, on the basis of Chicago to New York.

Out of \$1,600,000 taken by burglars from the vaults of the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, nearly \$1,300,000 has been recovered. After six years, some of the stolen coupon bonds are being placed on the market in Europe, victimizing the bankers.

### FOREIGN.

**MEILING**, who was convicted at Berlin of selling plans of the coast defenses of Germany to the Russian Government, gets six years' imprisonment. Sagasta, the Spanish Prime Minister, was the recipient of a small box from Granada, which, upon being opened, was found to contain nitro-glycerine. Fourteen persons were killed in a riot between railway laborers and peasants at Dobrova, Province of Dolina, Austria.

**WAGNER's** new opera, "Parasol," was presented for the first time at Bayreuth on the 26th of July, and created great enthusiasm.

The author was called before the curtain and acknowledged the honor conferred on him by the audience. A cable dispatch from London states that the Catholic Archbishop, Feenah, of Chicago, will be elected a Cardinal at the next consistory at Rome.

In a court-room in Dublin a shot was fired at the Recorder by a man named Fitzpatrick, who had been non-suited as plaintiff.

**GERMANY** views with satisfaction the peaceable intentions of the French nation, as shown by their defeat of the policy of armed intervention in Egypt.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

**HECKER & Co.'s** flour mills, in Cherry street, New York; also the mill of Sanger, Beers & Fisher, together with a number of tenements, were destroyed by fire. The employees and dwellers in the tenements were compelled to run for their lives. Two firemen were injured by falling walls. The loss will exceed \$1,000,000. What is said to be the first Catholic camp-meeting ever held in the United States has just been in progress at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. The attendance was large and the services interesting. The heat in New York has been intense, and the mortality reports show a large increase of the death rate in consequence.

An epidemic of yellow fever is threatened along the Rio Grande. At Matamoros, where the plague first appeared, there is an alarming increase in the number of victims. Pittsburgh telegram: "A leading iron manufacturer, who does not desire his name mentioned in the matter, said to-night that an understanding had been reached among mill-owners to introduce non-union workmen as fast as possible as the most effective way to break the strike."

The Guitau case is, it seems, to be continued in the Probate Court. A Washington dispatch states that "George Scoville has given notice to Hicks that he intends to contest Hicks' right to control the body of Guitau. Hicks will probably cause a citation upon Reed to appear at the Probate Court and prove the will. If he does so, Reed will appear and make oath that Guitau was insane when he made the will. If the will be set aside in this way, Hicks will have no right to Guitau's effects, which will become the property of his brother and sister, subject to his debts. Scoville may put in a claim as creditor for legal services to Guitau, and Reed may make a similar claim. Whether Guitau's body, like his book, is part of the assets, is disputed. The law seems to attach no pecuniary value to the corpse of a man. Ordinarily, the law requires the dead man to be decently buried by his personal representative, and protects, by penalties, his grave from violation, leaving him there to rest in peace."

The statistics prepared by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture as to the winter wheat yield of 1882 in the State show a total of over 30,000,000 bushels. Results of threshing since these figures were prepared indicate that the aggregate will be increased to 35,000,000 bushels. The estimated yield of corn is 175,000,000 bushels, but there are good reasons to believe this estimate to be too low by 15,000,000 bushels.

For the week ending July 30 the number of cattle passing up the trail through Indian Territory was 1,106,700. This is the largest drive on record.

### DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was adopted by the Senate, July 25. The Revenue bill came up, the question being on Mr. Hale's amendment to the sugar duty, striking off the latest addition of 25 per cent., which was adopted. Mr. Harris moved to reduce duties on all imports 10 per cent. after January, and an equal amount at the commencement of the next year. Mark L. Joslyn, of Woodstock, Ill., was nominated by the President for Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In the House, the regular order of business was the bill to allow drawback on imported material used in the construction of vessels for foreign account, which was recommitted. Mr. Washburn offered a resolution for a naval court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the Jeannette. A resolution was adopted to print 300,000 copies of the agricultural report. Mr. Page explained the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, to which the House refused to agree by a vote of 82 to 97.

Mr. Conger made a favorable report to the Senate, July 26, on the Deuster bill to regulate the carrying of passengers by sea. Mr. Hale secured the postponement of the Revenue bill, and the Senate went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation. Mr. Hale showed that with thirty-nine steam vessels in active service the American navy has over 1,400 commissioned officers, while the British navy, which has over 300 men-of-war, has but 2,700 officers. Mr. Cameron moved to recommit the bill to the Appropriation Committee, with instructions to eliminate provisions in regard to the organization of the navy. Mr. Hale stated that out of a force of twenty-five Commodores only one was doing actual duty at sea. The bill then went over without further action. The President sent to the Senate the name of Harrison Allen, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Dakota. In the House, Mr. Pound secured the passage of a bill providing that in all suits for trespass on public lands the actual expense of survey or estimate shall be included in the bill of costs. A joint resolution was passed to authorize the loan of tents to Russian refugees in Foote county, Kan. An act to incorporate the Oregon Short-Line railway in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming was passed. A joint resolution was adopted to pay the widows of Ministers Harburt, Kilpatrick and Garnet an amount equal to one year's salary. The House conferees refused to consent to the clause in the general deficiency appropriation for the payment of mileage to Senators for the extra session. On reconsideration of the conference report on the River and Harbor bill the House yielded, by 111 to 82.

The Senate had a long debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, at its session on July 27. A motion by Mr. Cameron to recommit the measure with instructions to eliminate all general legislation was defeated by twenty-nine to thirty-four. This proved an exhausting day's work, and the measure was flung aside without action. A new conference on the Japanese Indemnity bill was ordered. Williams offered an amendment to the Sunday Civil bill to allow Charles H. Reed not exceeding \$5,000 for his services in defending Guitau, the Attorney General to fix the amount. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. The House passed a bill to place Chicago among the classified ports, making the salary of the Customs Collector \$7,000 per annum, and allowing a naval officer and surveyor. Mr. Kasson reported back the bill to make the duty on imported hay 20 per cent. ad valorem. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$1,600 for memorial cards to accompany the address on the life of President Garfield. A Senate bill was passed granting to the St. Louis and San Francisco road two right of way through Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, an amendment to secure the consent of the Indians being lost. Mr. Williams reported a disagreement in the Conference Committee on

the Japanese Indemnity bill, and a further attempt to arrange the issue was ordered. In accordance with the request of the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution calling for the instructions to Admiral Nicholson at Alexandria was tabled.

The Senate devoted the entire day's session, on the 28th ult., in wrangling over the Naval Appropriation bill. An amendment by Mr. Beck was adopted, reducing to \$400,000 the item for completing the Miantonomah and launching the other four monitors. The clause abolishing the grade of Commodore was struck out, as was also the provision for the condemnation and sale of unseizable stores belonging to the several bureaus of the navy. The House passed the bill making Kansas City and St. Joseph ports of delivery, and a joint resolution providing for the expenditures of the Government to August 2. Mr. Townsend reported back the bill regulating the carriage of explosive materials on steam passenger vessels. The Senate accomplished nothing in the way of legislation on the 29th ult. The House was not in session.

After passing the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign securities, the Senate, on the 31st ult., took up the Naval Appropriation bill. Several amendments were adopted looking to the abolition of useless navy-yards, the disposal of worthless ships, and the making of tests and experiments. All laws were repealed providing for promotion and increase of pay on the retired list. An attempt to strike out the Robeson contract job failed, and the bill then passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to a discussion of the sundry civil measure. In the House the Senate bill for the retirement of U. S. Grant, late General and ex-President of the United States, came up. A motion to lay the bill on the table failed, and it was referred to the Military Committee.

### THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A terrible story of the atrocities at Tintah, Egypt, is related by an escaped eye-witness: "I saw women carrying, tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of massacred Europeans. The soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheikh, with twenty Bedouins, saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheikh saved myself and party. A mob from Alexandria murdered three employees of the Cadastre and their families and burnt their bodies with petroleum. The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of their victims to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum, which was set on fire amidst cries of joy from women and children. The mob was dispersed eight times. Finally two Sheikhs arrived and dispersed it. Three employees of the Cadastre who, with their families, were murdered at Tintah, defended themselves bravely against their assailants, many of whom they killed, until the mob broke in at the back of the house and dispatched them." Alexandria dispatches of July 26 state that Omar Lufti, formerly Governor of Alexandria, has been appointed Minister of War and Marine in place of Arabi. An officer who deserted from Arabi stated that, under the protection of a flag of truce, the rebels were constructing fortifications near Aboukir, and were also making formidable preparations near Rosetta. The English experienced much trouble in moving their heavy ordnance, by the use of which they intended to dislodge Arabi, and gunners and guns from the fleets were being sent to the front. A London dispatch announced that England and France had decided to invite Italy to participate in measures taken for the protection of the Suez canal, and it was expected that England would also invite Italy to join in the restoration of order in Egypt.

An attempt was made to surprise the British outposts at Ramleh on the night of the 26th, but it was a signal failure, the Egyptians beating a hasty retreat under the fire of the Thirty-eighth regiment. The garrison at Aboukir, numbering 2,000 men, declared its loyalty to the Khedive, and an Egyptian vessel was dispatched to take of the men and spike the guns. Arabi telegraphed the Sultan deprecating the sending of Turkish troops to Egypt. It is believed he will, if defeated, desert Cairo, join the Sudan insurgents, and proclaim the independence of Upper Egypt. The Khedive can not be induced to offer amnesty to the chief rebel officers, to induce them to desert Arabi Pasha. The center of the great square at Alexandria was being filled with cafes and booths, and retail trade was reviving.

Dispatches from Alexandria of July 27 state that a conflagration in the native quarter of Alexandria, believed to have been set by incendiaries, destroyed many houses. The mosques at Mukhebe were occupied almost daily by preachers exhorting the people to take up the cause of Arabi. The latter's government at Cairo announced that many Bedouin chiefs and the best classes of Moslems were aiding him. Arabi proclaimed that any person found distributing the Khedive's letter dismissing the former from the Ministry of War would be court-martialed. He also wrote to the Sultan, stating that he would oppose with force any Turkish troops dispatched to Egypt. Admiral Seymour informed the Khedive that England had no intention of conquering his country, but was determined to suppress rebellion. The House of Commons adopted the motion for the Egyptian credit, 275 to 19. In the French Chamber of Deputies, De Freycinet announced that Turkey had accepted the proposals of the conference for her intervention in Egypt. De Lesseps undertook to prevent the entrance of the British corvette Orion into the Suez canal, but his protest was set at naught, and the war ship went on her way, her commander even omitting the formality of paying the customary canal dues. It is said the Orion was the bearer of instructions materially modifying the situation at Port Said.

Gladstone announced in the British Commons on the 29th ult. that the Turkish Ambassador had sent a communication to the Government that the Sultan had decided to immediately send troops to Egypt. Arabi Pasha will provide for the safety of the Suez Canal so long as England will respect its neutrality. The cotton and wheat crops of Egypt are in a world state from neglected irrigation. The Sultan informed the Secretary of the British Legation that England's action with regard to Egyptian affairs irritated him; that he would do nothing for that country, but would be observant of the wishes of the powers. De Lesseps, on learning that the British troopship Orion intended to land men at Ismailia, started at once for that point, declaring that the English should only embark after passing over his dead body and that of his son. The French Admiral telegraphed to Paris grave complaints about De Lesseps' behavior. He is said to be in daily communication with Arabi Pasha. The British forces in Egypt have destroyed the fort at Gabari and blown up the large powder magazine at Mekhuron.

Alexandria dispatches of the 1st inst. report numerous outrages in the territory dominated by the whites. The Khedive authorized the English to occupy the Suez canal, while De Lesseps has been given supervisory power along its line by Arabi. The conference at Constantinople terminated without arriving at any conclusion, owing to the attitude assumed by the Russian representative.

**SELF-LOVE** is the instrument of our preservation; it resembles the provision for the perpetuity of mankind; it is necessary, it is dear to us, it gives us pleasure, and we must conceal it.—Voltaire.

### FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

One of the late census bulletins exhibits the number of farms in the United States in 1880, 1870, 1860 and 1850, and the rate per cent. of increase from 1870 to 1880. Francis A. Walker, late Superintendent of the Census, in a note made before his retirement from office, said:

The table shows no results which especially require notice, except in the case of Massachusetts. The figures for this State seem to prove that the agricultural statistics of 1870 were taken very loosely, and that the number of farms in the State at that time was greatly understated. The great increase in the number of farms from 1870 to 1880 in the Northern, Western and Pacific States and the Territories is of course satisfactorily explained by the rapid settlement of those regions during the past decade. The great increase in the late slave States, especially in the cotton region, is readily accounted for by the subdivision of the large plantations of ten and twenty years ago, by reason of social and industrial changes consequent on the war, and also, in the case of Florida, Arkansas and Texas, by immigration. The whole number of farms in the United States in 1870 was found to be 2,659,985. In 1880 the number was 4,008,907. The absolute increase from 1870 to 1880 was, according to the census, 1,348,922; the rate per cent. was 51. It is obvious that if the computation was not accurate in 1870, as possibly it was not, the value of this comparison is correspondingly reduced. A slight variation in the mode of collecting statistics in the two periods would make a great difference in the results. If, for example, strict inquiry were not made as to farms leased and farms owned, or farms worked on the share system at the time both enumerations were made, or if the system, in accordance with which the two sets of returns were tabulated, differed, the discrepancies would be very large. Inasmuch as Gen. Walker has confessed to the errors of 1870, generally and specifically, perhaps it will not be wise to attach too much importance to the comparisons made in this table.

The reported increase in the number of farms in New England was, as might be expected, comparatively slight. In Maine it was 8 per cent., in New Hampshire 9 per cent., in Vermont 5 per cent., in Massachusetts (where Gen. Walker points out a probable error in the census of 1870) 45 per cent., in Connecticut 20 per cent., in Rhode Island 16 per cent. The increase in New York was 11 per cent., and in Pennsylvania 23 per cent.

The Southern States show a gratifying increase, most of which is undoubtedly genuine, in the number of farms. In Virginia, where the negroes have become landholders in larger numbers possibly than any other Southern State, the increase is reported at 60 per cent., in South Carolina it is 81 per cent., in Georgia 98 per cent., in Mississippi 50 per cent., in Louisiana 70 per cent., Kentucky and Tennessee, where the same causes have not operated to the same extent, show but 41 per cent. and 40 per cent. of increase respectively.

Illinois, Indiana and Ohio report an increase of but 26, 20 and 26 per cent. respectively. There has been some breaking up of large farms in these States by deaths and other causes, and much swamp and other waste land has been brought under cultivation. Some of the increase in Illinois also has been due to the sale of railroad lands and the cultivation of pastures in consequence of the building of railroads.

The greatest increase has been, as was natural, in the far Northwestern States and Territories. The increase in Iowa has been 59 per cent., in Minnesota, 99 per cent., in Dakota 914 per cent., in Oregon 114 per cent., in Washington Territory 109 per cent.

The growth in the number of farms has been healthy and nominal. There have been no signs of a disposition to hold lands in large quantities except in California and Northern Dakota, and in the Southwestern States and Territories, where much of the land can only be used profitably as cattle-ranges. It is, and will long continue to be, for the interest of the people at large that small farming shall be generally practiced in this country, and there is happily no present reason to fear that there will soon be any serious departure from this custom.

### RETAIL LIQUOR TRADE.

#### A Census of the Saloons of the Country.

Every place where liquor is sold must have a federal license. The United States Internal Revenue Department makes this return of the retail liquor trade, showing the number of saloons in each State and their proportion to population:

State.	Dealers in Liquor.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
Alabama	2,076	51	608
Arizona	787	53	51
Arkansas	1,437	32	558
California	8,658	276	39
Colorado	2,534	74	235
Connecticut	2,653	14	252
Dakota	639	1	229
Delaware	487	7	553
Florida	2,517	64	612
Georgia	415	14	76
Idaho	21,324	251	267
Illinois	5,199	76	383
Indiana	4,313	50	377
Iowa	1,310	25	897
Kansas	3,700	183	438
Kentucky	4,687	160	294
Louisiana	820	10	791
Maine	4,836	156	293
Maryland	7,279	198	245
Massachusetts	4,31	43	360
Michigan	2,510	36	311
Minnesota	1,729	36	654
Mississippi	6,430	101	337
Missouri	765	36	51
Montana	928	15	487
Nebraska	955	15	65
Nevada	922	8	376
New Hampshire	6,325	60	179
New Jersey	1,238	49	98
New York	26,446	701	192
North Carolina	1,975	21	708
Ohio	14,336	326	225
Oregon	1,025	20	263
Pennsylvania	16,292	446	363
Rhode Island	1,083	23	910
South Carolina	2,956	89	522
Tennessee	1,901	77	649
Texas	387	9	372
Utah	400	9	812
Vermont	400	9	812
Virginia	2,507	45	693
Washington	325	12	251
West Virginia	757	11	817
Wisconsin	4,886	69	364
Wyoming	243	8	80
Total	170,100	4,021	17,357

### After Me, the Deluge.

This saying was used by the celebrated Metternich, as implying that no statesman after him would be able to preserve the peace of Europe; but the celebrated mot was not original with him, as Mme. Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., who died nine years before Metternich was born, was quoted as saying: "Après nous, le deluge," and the witty diplomatist only changed it to "Après moi." The idea did not originate, however, with her, quick witted as she was. Cicero ascribes it to a Roman Emperor, and Milton supplies the name: "They practice that, when they fall, they may fall in a general ruin, just as

cruel Tiberius would wish: 'When I die let the earth be rolled in flames.' It was older even than Tiberius, and is a very ancient Greek proverb, too old for any discovery of its author. Tertullian ascribes it to Demosthenes, but it turns out to have been used by him as a common proverb, familiar to the public even in his day.

### Importance of the Rediscovered Pueblos.

When in 1852 Lieut. J. H. Simpson, of the United States army, gave to the world the first detailed description of the vast ruined pueblos of New Mexico, and of the other pueblos still occupied, he did not know that he was providing the means for rewriting all the picturesque tales of the early conquerors. All their legends of cisatlantic Emperors and empires were to be read anew in the light of that one discovery. These romances had been told in good faith, or something as near it as the narrator knew, and the tales had passed from one to another, each building on what his predecessor had laid down. The accounts were accepted with little critical revision by modern writers; they filled the attractive pages of Prescott; even Hubert Bancroft did not greatly modify them; but the unshrinking light of a new theory was to transform them all. And with them were to be linked also Stephens' dreams of vast cities, once occupied by an immense population, and now remaining only as unexplored ruins amid the forests of Central America. The facts he saw were confirmed, but his impressions must be tested by a wholly new interpretation. And, after all, these various wonders were only to be exchanged for new marvels, as interesting as the old ones, and far more intelligible and coherent.

From the publication of Lewis H. Morgan's remarkable essay, entitled "Montezuma's Dinner," in the *North American Review* for April, 1876, the new interpretation took a definite form. The vast accumulation of facts in regard to the early American races then began to be classified and simplified; and, with whatever difference of opinion as to details, the general opinion of scholars now inclines to the view which, when Morgan first urged it, was called startling and incredible. That view is still a theory, as Darwin's "origin of species" is still a theory; but Morgan's speculations, like Darwin's, have begun a new era for the science to which they relate. He thinks that there never was a prehistoric American civilization, properly so called, but only an advanced and wonderfully-skilled barbarism, or semi-civilization at the utmost. The aboriginal races, except perhaps the Esquimaux, were essentially one in their social structure, he holds, however varying in development. There never was an Aztec or Maya empire, but only a league of free tribes, appointing their own chiefs, and accepting the same general modes of organization, based on consanguinity, that have prevailed among all the more advanced tribes of North American Indians. Montezuma was not an Emperor, and had no palace, but he lived in the great communal dwelling of his tribe, where he was recognized and served as head. The forests of Yucatan held no vast cities—cities whose palaces remain, while the humble dwellings of the poor have perished—but only pueblo towns, in whose vast communal structures the rich and poor alike dwelt. There are questions enough left unsolved in American archaeology, no doubt, but the solution of this part of the problem has now been proposed in intelligible terms, at least; and it has been rapidly followed up by the accurate researches of Morgan and Putnam and Baudelier.—T. W. Higginson, in *Harper's Magazine*.

WOMEN are hereafter to be admitted to the University of Mississippi in all its departments.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEANS—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 7 75
Cows and Heifers	2 75 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair	5 20 @ 5 60
HOGS	6 50 @ 8 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 25 @ 6 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 25 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 07 @ 1 15
No. 3 Spring	1 07 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	77 @ 78
OATS—No. 2	54 @ 57
RYE—No. 2	66 @ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	82 @ 83
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23 @ 24
EGGS—Fresh	17 @ 18
PORK—Mess.	21 00 @ 21 25
LARD	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
CHICAGO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	1 20 @ 1 21
CORN—No. 2	77 @ 78
OATS—No. 2	60 @ 61
RYE—No. 2	65 @ 66
BARLEY—No. 2	73 @ 74
PORK—Mess.	21 00 @ 21 25
LARD	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	96 @ 98
CORN—Mixed	77 @ 79
OATS—No. 2	50 @ 51
RYE	69 @ 70
PORK—Mess.	21 00 @ 21 25
LARD	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 00 @ 1 03
CORN	59 @ 62
OATS	59 @ 62
RYE	74 @ 75
PORK—Mess.	22 00 @ 22 50
LARD	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 06 @ 1 07
CORN	80 @ 81
OATS	58 @ 59
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice	6 25 @ 6 80
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 26 @ 1 27
CORN—Mixed	78 @ 80
OATS—Mixed	55 @ 57
BARLEY (per cental)	2 00 @ 2 20
PORK—Mess.	21 50 @ 22 00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 00 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	76 @ 77
OATS	60 @ 62
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best	7 00 @ 7 50
Fair	5 50 @ 6 50
Common	3 50 @ 5 00
HOGS	7 75 @ 8 20
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 40



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

SERENADING parties are very fashionable in Battle Creek.

MIDLAND is paving one of its streets with cedar blocks.

A FIRM of young men in Kalamazoo are shipping celery South.

FOREST fires have been doing considerable damage in Iosco county.

THE residence of T. M. Burgess, of Big Rapids, was destroyed by fire.

J. HUNT was caught by a belt in a Manistee mill and hurt so that he died.

R. G. PETERS, of Manistee, has bored 1,000 feet for salt, and is going to try a new place.

A. W. LOVERIDGE, of Saginaw, was drowned at Marquette by the capsizing of a sail boat.

A YOUTH of 18 and a sweet girl baby of 13 years were married in Fenton a few days ago.

BAY CITY has an egg-eating champion who offers to bet that he can eat 100 eggs in 100 minutes.

MORT BROS.' tannery was totally destroyed by fire at Reed City. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,000.

An injunction has been served stopping the building of the proposed new Court House at Saginaw City.

A STANTON blacksmith named McFadden pounded a man terribly for insulting his wife on the street.

THE city of Negaunee offers \$25,000 bonus to any company which will provide the city with water works.

THE wife of John A. Price, proprietor of the Midland Exchange Hotel, East Saginaw, died of consumption last week.

THE grocery store of Thompson McClary, at East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$3,000; insured for \$2,500.

JACOB REITZ, of Burnside, Lapeer county, slipped from the roof of a building which he was shingling and broke his back.

S. S. FOSS, prominent among the lumber-dealers of Bay City, lost his life by being thrown from a buggy against a telegraph pole.

JOHN HUNT, foreman in Russell's shingle mill, Manistee, while attempting to remove a belt, was drawn against a shaft and killed.

LEXINGTON and Port Sanilac are to have new school houses in the near future. The former a \$15,000 and the latter a \$5,000 edifice.

FARMERS of Macomb county think their wheat crop will be one of the largest of recent years. The peach and apple crop will be enormous.

AT Lapeer Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, becoming disheartened over the drunken habits of her son, killed her little grandson and herself with strychnine.

NELSON LEMIER, aged 33, was knocked overboard from a lighter at West Bay City, and, being unable to swim, was drowned before assistance could reach him.

GILBERT C. BURNHAM, aged 9, fell from a third-story window into an alley, in Kalamazoo, striking on his back, but except a severe shaking up he was uninjured.

AN East Saginaw druggist says the Saginaw river water assays "about 3 per cent. bullheads, 1 per cent. anglerworms, and a trace of every animalcule known to fresh-water science."

W. H. BACHE, of Kalamazoo, who recently had nearly 30,000 silk worms busily engaged in making cocoons, has lost 15,000 of them from their being fed on some bad mulberry leaves.

DURING a shower at Flint, lightning struck a chimney of the Bryant House, and going down the chimney knocked a stove to pieces and shocked Mrs. Knill very badly, but did no serious damage.

AUGUST OTT, a saloon-keeper at Saizburgh, Bay county, suicided by shooting himself through the head, the weapon used being a 32-caliber revolver, the first shot producing instant death.

THE fruit growers of Van Buren county have again commenced war upon the yellows in their peach orchards. Large numbers of trees are being cut down. One man cut down 100 trees out of an orchard of 400.

MRS. DANIEL MCINTYRE, of South Bay City, a married woman 18 years of age, suicided by administering chloroform. She had no children, and those who know her can assign no reason for her self-destruction.

REV. MR. PALMER, pastor of the Congregational church at Mancelona, Antrim county, is said to have become almost a mental wreck under the strain of the intense religious excitement recently started at that place by S. A. Burns.

THE North Branch Gazette says: "E. Wilson, of Burlington, brought a head of wheat to our office last week that had, sticking between the grains of wheat in the head, a sprig of chess, and offered it in evidence of the theory that wheat will turn to chess."

A SON of Sylvester Shake, of Sanilac county, was burned to death while with his father in the shingling. Mr. Shake left the little fellow near a burning log heap while he went to attend some cattle, and during his absence the boy's clothes caught fire, with the above result.

MANISTEE TIMES: On Monday afternoon a frightful and fatal accident occurred in the shingle mill of Russell Bros. John Hunt, foreman in the packing room, got his right arm caught in the small belt that carries the grindstone. By this he was drawn upon the main shaft and in an instant his arm was

torn from the body at the shoulder. He lived about half an hour.

A YOUNG man named Lahart, living in Bridgehampton township, Sanilac county, was fooling with a revolver when it accidentally went off, the ball entering his hand in the palm, plowing its way out at the end of the right finger. The wound was properly dressed, and was in a fair way to heal completely, when Lahart went to a logging bee and drank freely of whisky. The lockjaw set in at once, and death speedily followed.

THE Health Officer of Detroit, in calculating the required capacity of storm water sewers, has ciphered out, among other things, the following: On July 31, 1878, there fell on the city of Detroit (13.1 square miles) over 75,000,000 cubic feet of rain-water in forty-five minutes. The weight of that amount of water is over 2,350,000 tons. In exact figures, 75,476,121.08 cubic feet, weighing, at 62½ pounds per cubic foot, 2,358,625.08 tons.

CHARLOTTE REPUBLICAN: There is a silent as yet but nevertheless earnest rebellion going on in this country against fences. The cost and labor are being computed, and occasionally a man comes from some part of the country where animals are fenced in, not out. His description of the way the thing works is commented on and the plan is growing in favor. The day is not far distant when Eaton county will have many miles less of fence than at present.

MR. WM. E. CULVER, of Coldwater, Branch county, disappeared from his house on or about the 29th day of June last, and his whereabouts are entirely unknown. He left without giving his wife any intimation of his intentions, and his disappearance was a complete surprise to her. It is supposed that he had converted his worldly goods into money and carried it with him. He was of medium height, sandy complexion, and about 29 years of age, and had been engaged in the hardware business. Any information from any source as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address postoffice box 779, Coldwater, Mich.

EPHRAIM AXTEL, Postmaster at Macomb Corners, Macomb county, attempted to commit suicide in a singular manner. He is a cripple who cannot get around without help. After all the people in the house had gone away temporarily, he managed to get out into the yard, tied a large iron wedge about his neck and jumped into the cistern. The whole transaction was seen by the neighbors at quite a distance, who hastened to the scene, and after much difficulty fished him out before life was extinct. Family troubles are supposed to have caused the act.

## Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by seventy-one observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending July 22, 1882, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number and Per Cent. of Observers by Whom Each Disease Was Reported.	
	Number.	Per Cent.
1 Intermittent fever.....	58	82
2 Rheumatism.....	47	66
3 Neuralgia.....	45	63
4 Consumption, of lungs.....	44	62
5 Diarrhea.....	40	56
6 Remittent fever.....	32	45
7 Bronchitis.....	32	45
8 Tonsillitis.....	23	32
9 Cholera morbus.....	20	28
10 Erysipelas.....	20	28
11 Whooping-cough.....	18	25
12 Dysentery.....	17	24
13 Scarlet fever.....	17	24
14 Cholera infantum.....	12	17
15 Diphtheria.....	11	15
16 Influenza.....	11	15
17 Pneumonia.....	11	15
18 Measles.....	9	13
19 Typho-malarial fever.....	9	13
20 Inflammation of bowels.....	8	11
21 Puerperal fever.....	5	7
22 Small-pox.....	5	7
23 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	4	6
24 Inflammation of brain.....	4	6
25 Mumps.....	3	4
26 Cholera.....	3	4
27 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	3	4
28 Membranous croup.....	3	4

Besides those tabulated above, the following-named diseases were reported each by one observer: Pernicious fever, diabetes, spasmodic croup, peritonitis, and Bright's disease.

For the week ending July 22, 1882, the reports indicate that whooping-cough, remittent fever and erysipelas increased, and that influenza, puerperal fever, tonsillitis, consumption, measles, inflammation of the bowels, cholera morbus, pneumonia, cholera-infantum and bronchitis decreased in area of prevalence.

The uniform pleasant weather has been attended with a marked decrease in sickness; during the week seven diseases increased, while eighteen diseases decreased in area of prevalence; and the average per cent. of decrease was greater than the average per cent. of increase.

At the State capital, during the week ending July 22, the prevailing winds were west, and, compared with the preceding week, the average temperature was slightly lower, the average relative and average absolute humidity were slightly less, and the average day and night ozone were the same.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending July 22, and since, at 15 places, scarlet fever at 16 places, measles at 13 places and small-pox at 10 places, as follows: At Detroit, Flint, Lansing (one case, convalescent), in the township of Burton, at Mt. Morris and at Hastings, July 22, at Wayne county pest-house, at Deerfield, Lapeer county (one case), July 23; at Grand Rapids (two cases), July 24, and at Westwood, ten miles north of Kalkaska, July 27. At Grand Rapids one man had small-pox who had it 16 years ago.

Sanitary inspectors report for the week ending July 22, 15 cases of measles brought by immigrants arriving at Port Huron, and 6 cases of measles among those arriving at Detroit.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

## The Dog.

The dog is a digitigrade carnivorous mammal. This will be news to most persons, who always supposed that a dog was simply a dog.

It has been bruited about that the dog is the best friend to man among the brute creation.

He pants after the thief, and when once he gets hold of the thief's pants he makes breeches.

The dog leaves off his own pants during cold weather.

A barking dog never bites; that is to say, when he begins to bite he stops barking. Conversely, a biting dog never barks, and for similar reasons.

The hair of a dog will cure his bite. This is a cure-ious superstition among hare-brained young men who are fast going to the dogs.

Dogs are dentists by profession. They insert teeth without charge.

The dog never barks except when he is awake. He is always awake.

The dog has no other way to express his joy than to bark. He always feels joy when he sees a man. When there is no other man to see, he expresses his joy to the man in the moon.

As we remarked, the dog is always awake. This is no tale, though he carries a tale in his wake.

The sea dog loves his bark. Did you ever see dog that did not?

The head of a dog has a dog-head look.

The bark of a dog is unlike the bark of a tree. Even a dog-wood know this.

Dogs are not always kind, though there are many kinds of dogs.

Every dog has his day, although dog days last but a few weeks in the year.

There must be a Sirius error here.

The dog's star is the dog's planet.

They planet so that their days come while the star is in the sky.

They do not fear it. It is not a Skye terrier.

When a dog enters a pitched battle he uses dog's tar.

Brutus said, "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."

He had seen the dogs roamin' around on the bay.

They never get over the bay.

Sea?

The Jews considered the dog unclean.

And yet the dog will clean out a crowd, no matter how dirty.

But the dog Spitz.

A living dog is said to be better than a dead lion. There's no lyin' about this, but a dead dog is dog gone bad.

Tray was a good dog, but tress is worse than the deuce when it is against you.

Dogs were the original Argonauts.

They have never given up their search for the fleas.

The bulldog is a stubborn fellow. He is not easily cowed.

Of course the gentler sex is the more stubborn of the two. You have heard of the dogma.

A great many stories about the dog have obtained currency. The man who has left a part of his clothing with the dog has cur rent. See?

Puppies are born blind. They are not see dogs then.

There are many types of dog, including the doggerotype.

The dog has four legs; two of them fore legs.

But perhaps we had better paws here.

Howl this do for the dog?—Boston Transcript.

## Ingenious Contrivances Which Pay.

Some people hardly realize how many men have become enormously wealthy from some simple invention which perhaps took shape in the brain during an idle moment.

A few years ago a Nevada man invented a card table, which, by a touch of the foot to a spring, would cause the table top to flop over, and in a second the cards are supplanted by a large family Bible lying open before the man whose turn it is to deal. Thus a quartette of players on Sunday can, if surprised, resolved themselves into a gathering of pious investigators of the Word, and sit as if listening to the psalms of religious consolation which drop from the lips of the reader (dealer.) It is a thing that no Christian family can do without, and the demand in large cities already exceed the supply. Brooklyn takes 5,000 a year, and wants more.

Only a few years ago a man conceived the idea of making paste diamonds for actresses. He sells a necklace of diamonds, with earrings, bracelets, etc., invoiced at \$500,000 for \$26, \$10 cash down and the balance in installments. For \$10 a month he sends a man along to steal the diamonds from large hotels. The manager feeds and transports the diamond thief, and gives him a suit of clothes a year. This plan takes immensely, and results in about \$10,000 of free advertising.

In 1876 a poor shoemaker in the State of New Jersey, invented a shoe blacking which would eat leather and cause boots to go into a swift decline. The boot-makers furnished the blacking free to hotels and barbershops, and the boot-trade is thereby made a paying business. Thus are American industries encouraged.

## Give Mother a Rest.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* says that too many mothers, in their love of their daughters, entirely overlook the idea that they themselves need recreation. They do without all the easy, pretty and charming things, and say nothing about it; and the daughters do not think there is any self-denial involved. Jenny gets the new dress and mother wears the old one, turned upside down and wrong side out. Lucy goes on the mountain trip, and mother stays at home and keeps house. Emily is tired of study and must lie down in the afternoon; but mother, though her back aches, has no time for such an indulgence. Dear girls, take

good care of your mothers. Coax them to let you relieve them of some of the harder duties, which for years they have patiently borne.

## Running A Locomotive.

"Well, I've had a little experience in running an engine," said a long specimen of the genus Yankee, putting one elbow on the bar counter and holding his whisky straight up to the light, and if it would amuse you I'll give you a yarn or two.

"Stave ahead," said his companion, "but I've been there myself. I used to run an engine from New York to Philadelphia."

"Oh, you did," said the Yankee. "Well, that's just amounts to nothin'. I've been a special engineer for the last ten year, and there ain't a mile of track atween here and Frisco I haven't traveled over. You see us specials are obliged to be ready for anything at a moment's notice, and when we travel we just go right over the ground, and don't you forget it."

I've made some pretty good time myself," said the second engineer. "I took a train through from New York to Philadelphia in eighty minutes."

"Oh, that's child's play," said the first engineer. "Why, man, I've made that run myself, and that with one piston-rod gone at that. It was a lively trip, and don't you forget it. I'd just got back from a special run up through the coal regions, when word came that one of the big guns of the company wished to start at once for Philadelphia. I knew what that meant, so I jumped aboard long-legged Jim, hitched a construction car behind the tender, and a drawing-room coach behind that and reported for duty. I knew my engine, and I ran up forty pounds of steam more nor she was marked to carry. When word came I let everything slide and the old boy just jumped in the air. Then he settled down to his work. Everything was clear in front of us, and I let him ont for all he was worth at the start. In less 'en five minutes you couldn't a counted the telegraph poles they flew by us so fast. I had two firemen un' I just made them earn their passage from the go. Old Jim must have eat up two ton o' coal inside of ten miles."

"What!" ejaculated the second engineer.

"Sure!" said the first engineer. "And we hadn't been out of the station fifteen minutes before every blasted boiler pipe was hot, and we had to keep flooding the cab with water to keep from burning the darn thing up. Oh, we was just gettin' there, my boy, and I didn't let up a pound. Every time we took a curve the outside wheels would be at least a foot up in the air, and once or twice the tender jumped clean on to the ties, and old Jim would yank her back again, and—"

"Ain't you kind of stretching a point?" asked the second engineer.

"Not a bit of it," said the first engineer. "Why, afore we was half way to Philadelphia, both o' those stokers was down on their knees praying, and I had to do the feeding myself until I swore 'em back to their senses again. Well, everything went well the first two thirds o' the run, and I was just a whistling to myself over the record I was piling up, when there came a report like a rifle, and I knew one of the blasted piston-rods had busted. There was nothin' to do but stop, and I lost ten minutes fixin' up. The big gun left the coach and came down to see what was up. 'What's to be done?' said he, 'I've got one piston-rod left, says I, and I'll take you through on time.' He knew me, and he just lit a fresh cigar and walked back to the coach as contented as a lamb. Well I just set them praying firemen to work for all they was worth, and I had her up to sixty pounds over the limit in less 'en no time. Then I let her slide. Lord, Harry, I thought old Jim would jerk the stuffin' out of everything behind him. We just played hop scotch, and I don't believe we touched the rails more nor four or five times a mile. I knew it was a \$100 check or nothin', an' I was after that check. Well, those firemen got to praying worse 'en ever, and I had to swear I'd throw 'em overboard afore they'd come to time. I tell you we was just movin'. Why, the towns got runnin' all together, and we had no more 'en got a squint at one station afore we was five miles past the next one—"

"Hear! hear!" said the second engineer, "that's laying it on too strong."

"True as you're here," said the first engineer. "I'd introduce you to the praying firemen, but they cut the business after that run, and I kinder lost sight of 'em. Well, we got within ten miles of Philadelphia and I began to stop her."

"Stop her?" "Yes; I knew I couldn't do it inside o' ten miles, and I didn't quite fetch it at that; for when we ran into the station we smashed in the bumpers and ripped u p about twenty feet o' the platform before old long-legged Jim would agree the run was over, but I got the check," and the Yankee engineer thoughtfully drained his glass, as his friend ordered the barkeeper to "set 'em up again."

## Carelessness of Health.

The late Hon. Clarkson N. Potter's illness was primarily due to the neglect of proper precautions to preserve health. Of vigorous and robust health, he thought he might make unlimited drafts upon it. He started to Albany to argue a case without taking breakfast, and when he began his argument in the afternoon, no food had passed his lips that day. He was insufficiently clad—wore no underclothes and had on a pair of low-cut shoes. This, which would have been indiscreet in a younger man, was positively reckless in one of his age. Like the late Mr. Stoughton, his death was unquestionably accelerated by neglect to wear appropriate clothing.

THE population of Tombstone, Arizona, is 5,300, twenty-four nationalities being represented.

## Hotel Life In Sicily.

Charles Dudley Warner writes as follows: We found, at Syracuse, another Sicilian hotel worthy of mention. This is the Locanda del Sole. It is only about half as dear as the Vittoria, which we tried first; but it is a little worse. We did not understand, at first, why there were no bells in any part of the dirty house, but we soon discovered that there was nothing to be had if we could have rung for it. It is a very old and not uninteresting sort of barracks, and its rambling terraces give good views of the harbor and of Etna. The rooms, too, are adorned with quaint old prints which give it an old time air. It can be fairly said of its management that the attendance is as good as the food.

I do not know how long it would take to starve a person to death there, or to disgust him with victuals to that extent that death would be preferable to dining, but we touched close upon the probable limit of endurance in five days. It was a lengthy campaign of a morning to get a simple early breakfast. It was a work of time, in the first place, to find anybody to serve it. When the one waiter was discovered and coaxed into the dining room, I ordered coffee and the usual accompaniments. In about fifteen minutes he brought in a pot of muddy liquid and a cup. I suggested then, in reason, a spoon ought to go with it. A spoon was found after some search—sugar, also! I got by importunity. The procuring of milk was a longer process. Evidently the goat had to be hunted up.

By the time the goat came to terms the coffee was cold. I then brought up the subject of bread. That was sent out for and delivered. Butter, also, was called for, not that I wanted it, or could eat it when it came, but because butter is a conventional thing to have for breakfast. This butter was a sort of poor cheese gone astray. The last article to be got was a knife. The knives were generally very good, or would have been if they had been clean. By patience, after this, you could have a red mullet and an egg and some sour oranges. All the oranges in Sicily are sour. The reason given for this, however, is that all the good ones are shipped to America. The reason given in America why all the Sicily oranges are sour is that all the good ones are kept at home.

When the traveler reaches Malta and Tangier he will learn what an orange really is. I do not know that I can say anything more in favor of the Hotel Sole, except that the proprietors were as indifferent to our departure as to our comfort while we stayed. We left at ten o'clock at night, to take the train for Malta. We procured a facehion outside to move our luggage, and not a soul connected with the hotel was visible. The landlord had exhausted himself in making out our bills. There was some difficulty in separating our several accounts, and when the landlord at last brought a sheet of paper on which the various items were set in order, and the figures were properly arranged, he regarded his work with justifiable pride, and exclaimed, "It is un conto magnifico." We agreed with him that, in some respects, the account was magnificent.

## Chemistry.

All bodies are composed of elements or bodies, that have never been decomposed. Chemists have discovered over sixty elements, a large per cent. of which are very rare, and of no value to our present purpose.

We shall now consider only sixteen, a number sufficient to illustrate the leading principles of chemistry. These sixteen elements are twelve solids and four gases.

The solids are iron, lead, potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, carbon, silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus. The four gases are oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and chlorine. Some of the solids are metallic substances, and were known and used in the early history of mankind—some five thousand years before the four gases were recognized as actual existences. Tubal Cain, of the seventh generation from Adam, was a worker in iron and copper.

Some scientists suppose that the earth was, myriads of years ago, an immense metallic ball, and that its long exposure to caloric, oxygen and water, had gradually produced wonderful changes in its surface, so that now the earth is covered with water, rocks, and soils. These forces—caloric, oxygen, and water—are even now acting upon its surface. Caloric, or the force that produces heat, is constantly distributing itself among particles of matter. Mountains and oceans still hold an immense amount of it.

Trustworthy chemists tell us that four-tenths, or nearly one-half, of all things upon the surface of the earth is oxygen. This gas, then, must be a mighty force. Few materials can exist without it, and few materials can escape its destructive power. It is a positive force. Cold means the comparative lack of caloric. Caloric passes from one body to another. If two bodies contain different degrees of heat or different quantities of caloric, the hotter one gradually yields caloric to the cooler, either by direct contact or by radiation. Place the hand upon a block of warm iron, and the iron gradually yields caloric to the hand. A hot body is constantly radiating caloric to the cooler.

Water may not be in itself a force, as caloric and oxygen are, but it aids the forces in their composing and decomposing power. These three forces, then, are the leading ones that have from the outset of creation been constantly producing changes on the surface of the earth.

"What have you been drinking, or eating?" exclaimed his wife, as he returned late at night. "Liquor-ish" he responded, and then he winked at himself in the dark and breathed thin till she got asleep.







## JOTTINGS.

New wheat is selling for 90 and 92 cents.

LAST Saturday the new mill received another car-load of machinery.

QUITE a party of excursionists from Saugatuck visited this city last Wednesday.

REV. D. Van Pelt has returned home from the East and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

M. F. ADAIR, of this city, succeeded in landing a black bass last Saturday which weighed 6½ pounds.

MR. and Mrs. D. Kruidenier, of Peila, Iowa, and Mr. Kruidenier's sister, Miss Dora, are in the city visiting friends and relatives.

LAST Monday morning Mr. M. T. Ryan and lady, of Grand Rapids, while fishing in Macatawa Bay, caught a 25 pound Muskallonge.

TO-NIGHT at half past eight o'clock, the steamer Douglas will leave Harrington's Dock on an excursion to Chicago. Tickets round trip \$2.00.

Now look out for the cows. The ordinance recently passed by the Common Council restricting the running at large of cattle is in effect, and will be rigidly enforced.

LAST Wednesday, Sheriff Vaupell, Pros. Atty. McBride, Register Baar, County Treas. Van Schelven, and Mr. J. W. O'Brien, Treasurer of the city of Grand Haven, paid Macatawa Park a visit.

A FEW of our young ladies spent a quiet day at Macatawa Park last Wednesday. It was called the "Old Maid's Picnic." The bachelors present kept at a distance, and of course gazed with admiration at the joyous maidens.

MR. D. Schram proprietor, and Gerrit Visscher Editor, of the *De Standaard* enjoyed a day at Macatawa Park last week. They entertain a very high opinion of this city and its hotel accommodations, judging from a recent issue of the paper. Was it fair gentlemen?

Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons received a car-load of sheet iron this week. Twelve thousand pounds of it will be used as a sheeting for the new flouring mill, and 6,000 pounds will be used for the same purpose on the addition to the dry-house of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company.

THE steamer Douglas will run an excursion to Muskegon on Tuesday, August 15th, Star Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, of this city having chartered her for the occasion. The boat will leave Harrington's dock at 7:30 o'clock a. m. and will leave Muskegon on the return trip at 6 p. m. Tickets, 75 cents, or \$1.25 for gentlemen and lady.

THE following persons registered at the City Hotel this week and took in Macatawa Park and Bay. This list of course does not include the large list of other travellers who came on business, etc.: W. M. Schouler, Chicago; B. O. Price, Chicago; H. O. Carr and wife, J. M. Wilcox, and wife, S. P. Bennett, Grand Rapids; W. H. Teetzell, New York; H. Seymour, Wm. M. Phelps, R. J. Hanebell, A. Wood, Grand Rapids; H. P. Hall, Kalamazoo.

A PARTY of gentlemen employed on the Chicago and West Michigan Railway started for Macatawa Park last Friday. In going there they report having had a splendid time, but coming back, it was rather dark, and they could not see to steer the boat and ran ashore. That was the reason they did not get home to their families and friends in the evening. They say there was plenty of wind, but it did not seem to propel the boat.

IN the suit of the Consistory of the First Dutch Ref. Church, of Holland, and Harm Broek and others vs. Teunis Kappel and others, the complainants commenced taking testimony last Thursday before Arend Visscher, Circuit Court Commissioner, at his office in this city, and until Friday noon there was but little others than documentary evidence offered. The further taking of testimony is adjourned until Tuesday morning the 15th inst.

LAST Thursday night there was quite an excitement at Macatawa Park, and we learn the following particulars from a person who ought to know. It was about midnight, when terrible and tremulous screams were heard by the "campers," but it was soon evident that the disturbance proceeded from the fair throats of two very frightened maidens, who are camping at the Park. It seems that a mouse had obtained shelter under the covering of the couch of the two ladies in question, and had made its presence known in various ways to their great alarm. The ladies, at the last hour of writing, were slowly recovered from their thrilling adventure. The poor little mouse, after its terrible misfortune, found a watery grave in a water pail.

Don't forget the Chicago excursion to-night.

WE understand that the Grand Haven *News-Journal* is about to change hands.

MR. Jns. L. Fairbanks, of Fillmore, brought the first new wheat into town last Thursday.

MR. F. I. Walsh left last Wednesday morning for Petoskey. He will be gone about 10 days.

LAST Tuesday, Mr. A. A. Husted, of the "Lake Shore," shipped the first lot of peaches from here this season.

Mrs. T. Beeuwkes and Mrs. Geo. Con way, of Waupun, Wis., mother and sister of Mrs. G. Van Schelven, are in this city visiting.

THE corner stone of the new school house in district No 4, will be laid with appropriate ceremony, next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A COPIOUS shower of rain was the only thing that interfered with the enjoyment of the numerous pleasure seekers at Macatawa Park last Wednesday afternoon.

DON'T miss the finest opportunity of visiting Chicago that will be offered this season. The steamer Douglas will leave Harrington's dock at 8:30 this evening. Tickets, for the round trip only \$2.00.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 3d, 1882: Mrs. C. A. Hall, Miss Rena M. Retan, Denna Rafman, Geo. L. Sheldon.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

ACCORDING to the reports the farmers give, wheat in this locality will not "turn out" as well as was expected. There is a good deal of shrinkage, and if the present wet weather holds on much longer, a great deal of the wheat will sprout.

A MEETING of the Holland Soldiers' Union will be held in the HOLLAND CITY News office, on Monday evening, August 7. Meeting will be expected to take some action on a proposed excursion.

By order of Committee.

DR. E. De Spelder will locate in this city and his office will be with Dr. T. E. Annis over the drug store of Kremer & Bangs. Dr. De Spelder is well and favorably known in this city and there is no reason why he should not succeed in his profession.

CIRCUIT court for Ottawa County opens next Monday with thirty-eight cases on the calendar which are classified as follows: Criminal, fifteen; jury, five; non-jury, ten; law and imparlance, three; chancery, five. The most important of the criminal cases are the People vs. August Hepper, murder; the People vs. Geo. Lewis, robbery, and four cases for violation of the liquor law. Among the civil cases are those of Martin Walsh vs. Geo. D. Sisson and Martin Huizinga by next friend vs. the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co.

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow: Hope Church—Rev. D. Van Pelt, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m. First Ref. Church, (Church Edifice)—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. First Ref. Church, (College Chapel)—Services 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. B. Van Ess, of New Holland.

Third Ref. Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

LAST Tuesday the Grand River Valley Medical Society met in this city at the City Hotel. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Weston, of Grandville, and the following members were present at roll call: Drs. J. W. Cooper, Sec'y, of Grandville; Strong, of Byron Center; Wallus, of Sparta Center; Goldborough, of Eastmanville; Baert and Huizinga, of Zeeland; Yates, of Overysel; Mabbs, of Fillmore; A. G. Manting, of Graafschap; H. Kremers, R. B. Best, R. A. Schouten, T. E. Annis, F. J. Schouten, L. Schiphorst, W. Van Putten, and E. De Spelder, of this city. After some routine business was gone through with, the older doctors entered into a general discussion, comparing notes of their various experience which was highly enjoyed and appreciated by the younger members of the society. It was then resolved to hold the next meeting at White Cloud, and the meeting adjourned. Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock the doctors, with their wives and children, embarked on the steamer H. F. Brower and were taken to Macatawa Park, where the day was spent in enjoying the various sports and pleasures for which Macatawa Park and Bay are fast becoming famous. We thank the members of the society for the courtesy shown to us, and we are very sorry that we were unable to accept the kind invitation to accompany them on their excursion.

THIRTY-FOUR persons registered at the Park Hotel one day this week.

The 34th annual State Fair will be held at Jackson commencing September 18 and ending on the 22.

LAST Tuesday was Emancipation Day, the colored people had a celebration at Bangor. The attendance was very large.

ROBT. McWade's Rip Van Winkle, company played in Lyceum Hall, last Wednesday evening, to a fair sized audience.

COL. I. E. Messmore has sold the Grand Rapids *Democrat* to Mr. F. W. Ball, of Detroit, an able journalist who was formerly connected with the *New York World*.

THE annual meeting of the Northwestern Michigan Press Association will be held at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 15 and 16—the first meeting at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

ONE day this week, Mr. John Brennan, of Grand Rapids, caught a muskallonge in Macatawa Bay. It measured 4 feet 4 inches in length, 21 inches in circumference, its head was 14 inches long, and it weighed 30 pounds 5½ ounces.

MR. Wm. Phelps and R. J. Hanebell, of Grand Rapids, have been stopping at the Park Hotel during the past week. They had excellent success in fishing and went home with a large string of fish, among which was a black bass weighing six pounds.

MR. R. Kanters has offered the Common Council of this city, a piece of ground, on Eighth street, for \$7 per foot and will take city paper, for a reasonable length of time, at 6 per cent interest. The ground is that on which the Etna House used to stand and is a very desirable site for an engine house.

THE annual reunion of the Allegan county soldiers and sailors comes off next Tuesday and Wednesday, at Otsego. The soldiers all over Allegan county have been drilling, and will present a fine appearance. The Holland Soldiers' Union have been invited to attend and it is expected that quite a number will go. Two-thirds fare on all the railroads.

## ZEELAND ITEMS.

MR. Wm. De Pree's new residence is nearing completion.

UNITY mills are preparing for the busy season which is about to commence.

Mrs. L. Schoon, who fell down cellar and injured herself quite severely a short time ago, is recovering and will soon be as well as ever.

HARVEST is very near over and the hum of the threshing machine is heard in all quarters. Wheat is very fair in this immediate locality.

MR. J. Den Herder is kept busy tending to the wants of our public. His store is the most complete and best Dry Goods and Grocery store in the village.

MR. I. Peak, our Veterinary Surgeon, fell through a defective board in the sidewalk one day last week, and fractured two ribs. Dr. McK Best was called and done all that was necessary to relieve the sufferings of his patient.

## Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending July 29, 1882.

This list includes only such as seem to be bona fide sales, quit claims, where the consideration is very small, not given.

William W. Averill and wife to Thomas Hall 4 acre in s w cor. of n e ¼ sec. 24-8-14. \$400.  
Henry Van Werven and wife to Albert C. North-house, und. ¼ easterly 22 ft of lot 53 Grand Haven. \$700.  
David E. Rose and wife to Jeremiah O'Brien, land in n e ¼ sec. 4-6-17. \$350.  
Henry Yonker and wife to Johannes Yonker, pt lot 9 1/2 Munroe & Harris add Grand Haven. \$1,000.  
John Bell and wife to Peter Wolters, lot 32, Grand Haven. \$275.  
Orson G. Ewing and wife to Philip J. Tresch and 1/2 n e ¼ n w ¼ sec. 34-8-16. \$230.  
Johannes Olsson and wife to Per Poulsson, pt lot 1 blk 5 Akeley's add Grand Haven. \$175.  
Jans Slaar to Gerrit J. Venrink, e ¼ e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 25-6-15. \$725.  
Cornelius Vogel and wife to Johannes Van Dyk, pt lot 9 blk 5 Akeley's add Grand Haven. \$250.  
Lambert Geerlings to John Geerlings, s w ¼ s e ¼ sec. 15-5-13. \$1,000.  
Jan de Weerd to Johannes de Weerd, e ¼ lot 5 blk 3 add Holland. \$475.  
Albert de Weerd and wife to Benj. Van Raalte, w ¼ lot 10 blk 9 s w add Holland. \$80.  
Benj. Van Raalte and wife to Gerrit J. D. W. Vliet, e ¼ lot 11 blk 9 s w add Holland. \$80.  
Geert Dalman and wife to Abel Klaverenga, lot 16 blk 15 s w add Holland. \$375.  
Martin L. Chrypell and wife to Sarah M. Briggs, e ¼ n ¼ n e ¼ n w ¼ sec. 36-7-15. \$100.  
Miner Hedges and wife to Wendall Spinner s w ¼ n e ¼ sec. 33-2-14. \$250.  
Girard H. Drew and wife to Joseph Dearborn, s ¼ n ¼ s w ¼ sec. 4-5-13. \$1,600.  
John Hewey Stoddard to David More 2 acre in n e cor e ¼ n e ¼ sec. 26-7-14.  
William J. Ackerman and wife to Bonnie de Vries, 1 acre in s w corner n w ¼ n w ¼ sec. 25-7-14. \$250.  
William T. McCue to Thomas Hefferan, w ¼ s e ¼ sec. 24-7-14. \$750.  
Healy C. Akeley and wife to C. & W. M. R'y Co., all those parts blk 2, 3, 4, Akeley's add Grand Haven lying south of right of way of D. G. H. & M. R. R. and west and north of the C. & W. M. R'y Co's depot ground and right of way. \$800.  
Meint Venhuizen and wife to Simon Van den Berg part lot blk 2 Munroe & Harris add Grand Haven. \$625.  
Charles W. Embody to Nelly Harper, 12 acres more or less in s e ¼ n w ¼ sec. 22-7-15. \$800.  
Omar H. Simonds and wife to Josephine L. Doane, e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 8-6-15. \$350.30.  
Hewey Brower to John Peterson, lot 6 blk 5 Boltwoods add Grand Haven. \$250.

## Dr. Schouten's SPECIFIC FAMILY Remedies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY

SCHOUTEN & SCHEPERS,  
DRUGGISTS,

HOLLAND, - - - MICH.  
11-17

## Kremers & Bangs,

—dealer in—

## Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

KEMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 19th. 11-17

## Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



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

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

All the Goods are warrantep to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BRHYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-17

## R. Kanters & Sons,

—dealers in—

## General Hardware

We keep on hand a full stock of

## Mixed and Dry Paints, Oils,

White Lead, Brushes, Etc.

## Doors, Sash and Glass,

## Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers,

OIL STOVES,

## REFRIGERATORS

## DRAIN TILE.

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

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

9-17

Steamer for

## CHICAGO.

The passenger steamer

## DOUGLAS

will leave Holland for Saugatuck, Douglas, and Chicago, tri-weekly on

Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday

at 3 o'clock p. m.

For information in regard to passage and freight inquire at the store of E. J. Harrington, or at the City Hotel.

Fare, \$2.50; Round Trip, \$4.

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, Oct. 12th, 1880. 36-17

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES IN THE

## JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

## J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Oct. 15, 1881.

87-17

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

## R. A. BRAYMAN,

At the old place of L. T. Kanters.

An entire new stock of

## Stationery and Confectionery,

FANCY GOODS,

## CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

Complete and well selected stock of Photo. and Autograph

## ALBUMS

As cheap as the cheapest.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 9, 1882.

1-17



# THE DYING CHILD.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Mother, I am tired; I long to sleep so! Let thy bosom be my sleeping place; Only promise me thou wilt not weep so. For thy tears fall burning on my face. Here 'tis cold, and there the clouds are fleeting; But in Dreamland there are sunny skies; And the angel children give me greeting, Soon as I have closed my weary eyes.

Do not thou see that angel coming, mother? Do not thou hear the music of his wines? White they are; they shine on one another; Beautiful from God the light He brings. Rosy wings are coming, too, from heaven; Angel children wave them as they fly— Mother, shall I live till mine are given? Or, before I get them, must I die?

Mother, wherefore dost thou look so earnest? Wherefore dost thou press thy cheek to mine? Wet it feels, and yet like fire thou burnest; Surely, mother, I shall still be thine! Thou hast promised me thou wouldst not weep so; If thou sobbest, I shall sob with thee! Oh, I am so tired; I long to sleep so! Mother, look! the angel kisses me.

# DAMMING THE SACRAMENTO.

Away up under the shadows of Mount Shasta, plunging down to the south, foaming, shouting, thundering down the land as if to shake the mountains loose, the new-born Sacramento river is as cold and clear and white as the eternal snows that feed his thousand gold-bearing tributaries.

Long ago, in the early days of California, when all the rivers there were thought to be full of gold, it was considered a matter of course that the great Sacramento, far up at its source, was also gold-bearing, and that it only needed men and a little labor to "wing-dam" the stream some summer, and find a vein of gold almost as rich as the famous deposits of the Feather and the American rivers, which feed the Sacramento and drain the melting snow of the Sierras far away to the south.

And so it was in the spring of '18—, with this purpose in view, that a party of strangers in San Francisco hastily pooled their fortunes, consisting mainly of hope and muscle, and, ascending the Sacramento river to within thirty miles of its source, settled down there and began to cut it in two with a wing-dam.

How, in one short and yet uncompleted summer, these ten men had managed to do the amount of work which they had, it is hard to say. Winter was not far off at the farthest in this altitude, but then how a man working for himself will strike out, with the thought constantly before him that the next blow of his pick may mean to him wife, children, father, mother, home, or, what is the same thing, gold that would pave the road leading back to these and all else dear to him!

Late one evening, as the brawny, hairy, half-robed miners still wrestled with the boulders down in the bed of the river, which as yet had yielded no secrets, a pale, slim boy stood on the bank and inquired in a helpless way, and with a weak, tired voice, if they did not want "to hire help."

The men stopped, looked up, then at each other, then at the boy above them on the bank, and then they roared with laughter.

"Hire help! Look here, are you the help?" howled the strongest of them, called Samson.

"Yes, sir."

Again the ragged men leaned on their picks and shovels, lifted up their heads and roared.

"Say, are you an orphan?" laughed "Col. Lassies," turning a quid. "We're all orphans here, and a long ways from home. Are you an orphan and a long way from home?"

"No, sir," piped the tired boy. "I am not an orphan, but I am a long way from home."

"Well, you better start home, then. It will be dark by the time you get there. I guess. From the Flat, eh?"

"From the flat, sir? What is that?"

"Why, Portuguese Flat," chimed in a tall fellow, with a touch of gentleness in his voice. "It's four miles down, the only mining camp on this end of the river. Where did you come from, my kid, that you didn't know that, eh?"

"Why, sir, I came from the other way—down from Oregon."

Some of the men caught their breath and looked at each other, and others shook their heads. But the very tall and ragged one, who was called "Nut Crackers," leaned soberly aside on his pick.

At last one of the men, a sprightly, handsome young fellow called Timothy, threw down his long-handled shovel and, coming up out of the mine, said:

"Well, my kid, you may not be an orphan, but you're a mighty long ways from home; about a thousand miles, I guess. And as you can't get back there to-night, you'd better bunk with us—eh, boys?"

"Bet your boots!" cheerily cried Nut Crackers at his side, as he twirled a finger playfully through the boy's yellow hair.

A heavy-booted, half-bear creature, that came crawling out of the mine after his young partners, grunted out a qualified assent, and the party went slowly stringing out toward the bush shanty of the company, which stood a little way back from the foaming river. Others followed, for the sun was down, and it was time to "knock off."

The boy was weary and altogether wretched. He was tall and pale and thin, like a weed that had grown in shadow, and was not likely to be an addition to the working force of the mine; but he was reserved and respectful, and so eager to help about the camp in bringing wood and water, and so careful not to be in the way, that he was tolerated until after the tired men had had their suppers. And then when they had filled their pipes and had thrown themselves about the roaring and sweet-smelling fire of yew and juniper, he was made to feel quite at home, and soon fell so soundly asleep by the fire that he knew nothing more till the sun came down over the mountains next morning,

and looked him full in the face and awakened him.

It was Nut Crackers' "cook week," and he had left a cup full of coffee hot by the fire, where the boy still lay. With an air of desperation, he was now down on his knees, with his sleeves rolled up, before a tub full of boiling hot water and obstinately greasy tin plates. He made an experimental dive with his big fist into the boiling water, and then suddenly leaped up, and hopping high on his naked heels, launched into a series of incoherent oaths, which was timely interrupted by the boy.

"Let me wash 'em for you, please?" "You?" said Nut Crackers, savagely, in an effort to vent some of his irritation on the newcomer.

"Yes, as soon as I wash my hands."

"You'd better drink your coffee, and get some color in your face first."

"I will. But, sir, I want to wash the dishes for you. I know how. I always washed the dishes for mother at home when she was sick."

Nut Crackers stopped swearing. Pretty soon he came up to the boy, who was washing his hands and face in the little stream that slid through camp, and, snapping his fingers, which were as red as boiled craw-fish, said:

"Kid, have you got a mother, and do you—? But bah! Yes, wash 'em. It's not a man's place to wash dishes. Wash 'em and clean up about camp. Got no money to pay you; we're all on the verge. But you clean up about here, and stay 'round for grub; time enough to get down to the Flat after beans."

And with this he unrolled his sleeves and hobbled off down to the mine, leaving the boy in charge of the few blankets, brush-beds, camp-kettles, pans and old boots which made up the tangible fortune of the "Sacramento Wing-Dam Company."

When the ten tired men came to dinner that day they found such a change for the better that they persuaded the boy to stay. True, they had no money, even for themselves; but, when they "struck it"—and strike it they must the very next week—he should be paid, and paid well. And with this understanding they went back to their work that afternoon, leaving behind them a boy with a lighter heart than he had borne for half a year.

The men worked like beavers now. The summer had slipped away, and winter had taken possession of the summits of the mountains, and set them with snowy castles. The river was rising every day, inch by inch. They must cut quite across the river-bed, and strike the vein before the river broke over the wing-dam, or all their labor would be lost. They had already, even in mid-summer, pierced the center of the river-bed and thrown the stormy stream behind them. They were now on the farther side, and were cutting straight for the bed-rock bank that cropped out not twenty feet away. They had begun with the rock-bed on the other side, and had followed the rock-bed across the entire bed of the river. The gold must be somewhere ahead of them—somewhere within the next twenty feet. It was now only a question of days, of hours. This, be it remembered, was in the early days, when all men still obstinately believed that gold must lie in veins and strata.

How full of hope of heart, were these men who had been shut up there in a gaping crevice of the earth all summer! Not one doubted that they would strike it—a little yellow vein deep in the bed of this stormy river, where the finger of God had placed it in the dawn of creation. Banks might fail, ships founder at sea, but this gold—it was there! It had to be there! A little yellow river of virgin gold!

These ten men did the work of forty. They could hardly wait for dawn, and they worked at night while the little stars stood sentinel at the castles of snow above them. They scarcely ate their food, they were so eager. However, there was little to eat. They did not wear much clothing, though winter was in the air. One man had not even the fragments of sleeves to his only remaining shirt. This was the man called Samson. He had arms like a giant, and would show the knots of muscle of his arms by the firelight and boast of his strength by the hour. He had a theory that his arms should always be entirely naked. He said he had torn off and thrown away his splendid sleeves in order to give the muscles of his arms full play, and he advised all the boys to do the same. But it so happened that one night, after one of these boastful exhibitions, having undertaken to dry the socks of these giants on a pole by the fire as they slept, the boy discovered that Samson had torn off the coverings of his arms that he might protect his feet.

It is to be recorded that the early Californian was particularly partial to biblical names. There was one of this party called Joseph. "We calls him Joseph because one day he fell in the pit; and then, he's the biggest fool in the camp," said Lazarus, a bony, pock-marked, thoughtful man, aside to the boy.

One of this company was now called Col. Lassies. Col. Lassies was from the South, and chewed tobacco. Perhaps nothing pleased the Colonel better than firing tobacco-juice at the thousand little lizards that darted up and down the shining white boulders that strewn the bar. "I forgot to say that Col. Lassies was not his name. Lazarus, in a burst of confidence toward the boy, had informed him that they at first called the Colonel "Molasses Jug"—not because he was sweet, but because he looked it. But they had found it a little too long and finally pushed it down to "Lassies."

There now remained only a few feet between the energetic miners and the abrupt bed-rock wall before them. Yet no man for a moment entertained a shadow of doubt that his fortune lay there in virgin gold. Or if any man for an instant had a doubt, he kept it to himself. True, only a few feet remained,

But even a few inches would be enough to hide a vein of incalculable wealth. Who should dare to doubt, after all they had endured and dared? No, there was no possible show for fortune to escape them. The gold must be there. For was not winter nipping at their heels? Was not the last bit of rusty old bacon in the camp-kettle with the last handful of chili beans? They had not tasted bread since the Sunday before, the last time they had all gone down to the Flat, and then they had pawned the last six-shooter of the crowd for a last square meal. Bread! Their bread was hope. And of that they had plenty.

But now the boy fell ill—suddenly and dangerously ill. He had never quite pulled up, and now, all at once, just as they were about to strike it, just on the eve of the next to the last day, he broke down and lay half-delirious with a fever as the men came up from the mine by moonlight and quietly gathered about him. They had somehow learned to love him in spite of themselves.

He was indeed very ill. But what could they do? There was no doctor at the Flat. There was not even a drug-store. And if there had been, what then? Every pistol, rifle, knife, every available article, had been pawned—"put up," as they called it—to carry on the work.

"Boys," at last cried Timothy, the impulsive young fellow who had first welcomed him; "boys, I have an idea; yes, boys, I have. Let's make the kid a partner!"

"Just as we're striking!" marmured a voice with a Southern accent, out on the edge of the dark. Then, after a pause long enough to turn a quid, the voice answered itself: "Waal, yes, Timothy."

Nut Crackers was not a talker. His lips quivered a little, and he went outside in the dark. There was a deep silence. The proposition seemed absurd to nearly every man there. The river surged on, now louder, now softer; the fire leaped and licked its red tongue, as if about to break the stillness, and that was all. But Timothy was in dead earnest, and, hearing a voice out in the dark breaking the awkward silence never so faintly, was on his feet.

"He may die, boys. He may not live till morning."

"In that case—in that case, I guess we can do it," chipped in the man from Maine.

"Look here, boys, if we strike it, there is enough for us all. And if—if—" here Timothy's two forefingers hooked together angrily, as if they were ready to strangle each other at the thought—"if we don't strike it—"

Several of the men were on their feet and glaring at each other. The speaker hastened on:

"But of course we will. Boys, it's there. Of course it's there. It's got to be there. I never doubted, boys. But I am a bit superstitious. And, as I sat there looking in that boy's face, I says to myself, says I, boys, God wouldn't, couldn't disappoint that face. Now, if he was in with us, boys, we couldn't possibly miss it to-morrow."

No man answered, but several crossed over to the other side of the fire to the boy, and Lazarus put out his hand to the sufferer and said, tenderly, as he took up the thin and helpless fingers: "Shake, pardner, shake. You're one of us now."

Even the sour and silent man from Maine came up and shook the boy's hand; then, as he shuffled off to his side of the fire, he said, half to himself:

"Well, if we do miss it neow, there's one good deed we git credit for, anyhow."

"Key-rect, boys," said the laconic Colonel, as he gave the hand of fellowship and walked off, feeling somewhat broader in the chest and bigger about the heart than he had for a year. "But if God A'mighty goes back on us now after what we've done—wa-al, I'll jist—" But the last of this speech was drowned in the roar of the Sacramento river as it rolled away in the darkness with its mighty secret that, on the morrow, should be torn from its very heart.

In the lull which followed, a voice was heard out in the dark in the direction toward which Nut Crackers had gone, stumbling and twisting his long, ungainly legs over the great boulders. And as one of the men spoke to the kid by the fire of to-morrow, of the gold, the going home, the wife waiting at the door three thousand miles away, the old mother waiting with one foot in the grave, who could not go to rest till she said good-by to her boy, the moon seemed to come down out of heaven to see and the river to stop and listen.

This was the eve of battle. What victory or defeat for to-morrow! No coward had as yet ever set his face for the Sierras. Each man here was a hero. And every one of these worn-out fellows had a heart like a girl. Even the laconic Colonel hooked his knuckles in his eyes, and, turning away so as not to be seen, muttered:

"Blast me if Nut Crackers ain't out there a-prayin'!"

As the man came back out of the dark a song burst out in the mountains by the camp-fire such as the Sierras had never heard before and will never hear again. It was not the words, not the air, not the singular occasion. But it was the heart, the hope—the extreme of hope which is despair. It was the old and simple song, lined by the man from Maine:

From Greenland's icy mount'ns,  
From Jutly's coral strait;  
Where Africa's sunny feunt'ns  
Roll down their golden saut.

Perhaps it was the "golden sand" that had so long filled their souls, sleeping and waking; maybe it was the "icy mount'ns" about them that invoked the song. But whatever it was, the hymn broke out and rolled on to the full completion as strong and as resolute as the river it outsang. The man from Maine sang loudest of all; it seemed that the

power of the mountain pines was in his voice.

And the boys no longer looked down or turned aside now. They shook hands in hearty mountain fashion, and sang and sang together again. It seemed that they had never become acquainted through all that summer before.

When they had finished the hymn for the second time, the man from Maine grasped the hands of Lazarus and Nut Crackers, and cried out,

"Once more, boys! Once more! And, boys, the pint and main thing in the prayin' and the singin' is that the kid gits well, of course. But, boys, chip in a sort o' side prayer for the mine. Now, all together:

From Greenland's icy moun-t'n-t'ns,  
Yes, boys, heave it in for the mine, on the sly, like. Keep her up, now?

From Jutly's coral strait,  
Where Africa's sunny feun-t'ns  
Roll down their golden saut.

Yes, boys, weather eye on the mine; don't cost a cent more, you know, to come right out flat-footed for the mine, so that she can't miss in the mornin' under no possible derved circumstances."

The song was finished, and with light hearts they laid down at midnight—soldiers in the trenches, waiting for the dawn.

The boy had heard and understood it all. He was not so ill now. Care, the thought of those at home, the hope deferred—these things had made the heart sick and the body sick. But now he should have gold! Gold! Gold! Not for himself had he come to the Sierras. But there was a mother who had been tenderly reared, there was a father who had been a scholar in his day, then the little ones—all these had been pitched headlong into the wilderness, and were utterly out of place. How he pictured the return—the escape from the wilderness! It made the blood leap in his heart, and after a night of sleep he felt a new flush of strength with the first gray of dawn, when the men were on their knees before the fortune in the mine.

No man had tasted food. No man thought of that. And well enough, too. No! Their first meal should be down at the Flat. They would all take back their pistols, rifles, rings and knives, and pay the men with the gold ravished from the unwilling river.

The boy sat on the bank, wrapped in a blanket, just above the knot of eager, breathless men. The dull, blunt pick-axes were driven to the eyes at every blow. The wornout shovels sent the gravel ringing to the rear. Only one foot now remained!

Was the gold hidden in the last little crevice in the river? Where was it? It was there! It must be there! But where?

At last the pickax struck through. The gravel shelved off and fell down with a dull thud, and a pan was washed in a trice.

Not a color!

And not an oath was heard! Draw a red line right here and remember it. Not a single oath was heard. And these men were neither unskilled nor out of practice in that line!

Quietly and mechanically the boy went back and gathered up the few old blankets that would bear transportation. Joseph went up the river a little way, opened the floodgates, and, as the last man climbed out of the pit, leaving the battered tools behind him, the waters came booming over like a mighty inflowing tide.

The huge and weary old wheel ceased to creak, and the Sacramento swept on in its old swift fashion.

The group of men was not so depressed, not so miserable, after all, as you might think, as they hobbled back to camp and took up their blankets. True, they turned their heads for a last look as they climbed the hill away from the bar, but it was noticeable that they still did not swear. The man from Maine muttered something about yet making the river pay by rafting lumber down it, but that was all.

The boy's legs failed him at the first hill, and Nut Crackers took him upon his shoulders. Soon another took him, and so in a sort of glorious rivalry these vanquished Trojans reached Portuguese Flat. And as, tired and heartless, they stumbled into the town, they lustily sang a song, with these words for the chorus:

And we dammed the Sacramento  
As it was never dammed before.

Joseph had the boy on his shoulders, while Nut Crackers followed close behind; and in this order they entered the only hotel, with the others stringing in after them.

"Barkeep," began Joseph, as he settled the load on his shoulders, "we wants to pawn this 'ere boy. Yes, we do. We want to pawn this boy for one square meal to get away on, and we'll come back in the spring and redeem him. Yes, we will. If we don't, barkeep, may we never strike it—here or up yonder."

And what a dinner it was!

But Joseph, Timothy, Samson, Lazarus, gentle Nut Crackers, where are you now? And what befell you, brave soldiers of fortune, after you came back in the spring and redeemed the pledge? Are you climbing the mountains still? Or have you left them forever and become merchant princes, railroad kings, and leaders of your fellow-men? If there is one of you living anywhere, in whatever circumstances, answer one who loves you well, for he it was you pawned for your dinner when you dammed the Sacramento.—Joaquin Miller.

Two young rascals, true types of American boys, were arrested in a Philadelphia park for boisterous and troublesome conduct. Being locked up in an underground cell they amused themselves by catching rats and tying them to empty cigar boxes that happened to be within reach. When their respective paternals arrived they found their wild sons engaged in betting their loose change upon a rat race. They were enjoying the situation amazingly.

# PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer



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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



Woman can sympathize with woman.  
Lydia E. Pinkham  
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

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

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, fatigues, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will show times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 235 and 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

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

Sole Sold by all Druggists. "68

# HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



# STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and less mental invigoration, appetite and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs. The Bitters also give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WANTED: A well-qualified Agent, lady or gentleman, to represent our Company in this town and surrounding country. Business permanent and extraordinary compensation insured. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

# INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.

\$10  
\$20  
WHEAT  
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Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. Try it. Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record. FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund \$8671. per share. Address FLEMING & MERRIAM, 141 & 143 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.



### A Mississippi Pilot's Story.

The passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback, who never told a lie in his life.

"Many alligators in the river?" asked the stranger, after a look around.

"Not so many now, since they got to shootin' 'em for their hide and taller," was the reply.

"Used to be lots, eh?"

"I don't want to tell you about 'em, stranger," replied the pilot, sighing heavily.

"Why?"

"Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, an' that's sumthin' I never do. I can cheat at keards, drink whisky or chaw poor tobacco, but I can't lie."

"Then there used to be lots of 'em?" inquired the passenger.

"I'm most afraid to tell ye, mister, but I've counted 1,100 alligators to the mile from Vicksburg clear down to New Orleans. That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at 'em."

"Well, I don't doubt it," replied the stranger.

"And I've counted 3,459 of 'em on one sand-bar," continued the pilot. "It looks big to tell, but a government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger, as he heaved a sigh.

"I'm glad o' that, stranger. Some fellows would think I was a liar, when I'm tellin' the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile."

"Is that so?"

"True as Gospel, mister! I used to almost feel sorry for the cussed brutes, 'cause they'd cry out e'en most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em, as I said, and we hurt a pile more. I sailed with one captain who allus carried one thousand bottles of liniment to throw over the wounded ones!"

"He did?"

"True as you live he did. I don't 'spect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom, and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat, and purr like cats, and try to smile!"

"They would?"

"Solemn truth, stranger. And once, when we grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around her, got under her stern, and jumped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall; I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put aboard this boat?"

There was a painful pause, and after a while the pilot continued:

"Our engines gin out once, but a crowd of alligators took a tow-line and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg."

"They did?"

"And when the news got along the river that Captain Tom was dead, every alligator on the river dabbed his left ear with mud as a badge of mournin', and lots of 'em pined and died."

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn and replied:

"That's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, and I'll stick to the truth if this boat don't make a cent!"

### The Poison of Tobacco Smoke.

A series of experiments has been recently conducted by Herr Kissling, of Bremen, with the view of ascertaining the properties of nicotine and other poisonous substances in the smoke of cigars. He specifies as strongly poisonous constituents carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, prussic acid, picoline bases and nicotine. The first three occur, however, in such small proportions, and their volatility is so great, that their share in the action of tobacco smoke on the system may be neglected. The picoline bases, too, are present in comparatively small quantity, so that the poisonous character of the smoke may be almost exclusively attributed to the large proportion of nicotine present.

Only a small part of the nicotine in a cigar is destroyed by the process of smoking, and a relatively large portion passes off with the smoke. The proportion of nicotine in the smoke depends, of course, essentially on the kind of tobacco; but the relative amount of nicotine which passes from a cigar into smoke depends chiefly on how far the cigar has been smoked, as the nicotine contents of the unsmoked part of a cigar is in inverse ratio to the size of this part, i. e., more nicotine the shorter the part. Evidently, in a burning cigar, the slowly advancing zone of glow drives before it the distillable matters, so that in the yet unburnt portion a constant accumulation of these takes place. It would appear that in the case of cigars that are poor in nicotine, more of this substance relatively passes into smoke than in the case of cigars with much nicotine; also that nicotine, notwithstanding its high boiling point, has remarkable volatility.

### The Habit of Liberality.

A well known financier in New York, who died lately, was noted during his life for lavish and unceasing liberality, as well as for the wisdom with which he gave to individuals, charitable and religious purposes—in a word, to every worthy cause. On one occasion, when a friend spoke to him of his generosity, he said bluntly, "You mistake, I am not generous. I am by nature extremely avaricious. But when I was a young man I had sense enough to see how mean and belittling such a position was, and I forced myself to give. At first, I declare to you, it was a fortune to me to part with a penny, but I persisted until

the habit of liberality was formed. There is no yoke like that of habit. Now I like to give."

### Beer Not Intoxicating.

(Testimony of Josh Billings.)

I have finally come to the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating.

I have been told so by a German who drank it all night long, just to try the experiment, and was obliged to go home sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink eighteen glasses, and if he was drunk it was in German and nobody could understand it.

It is proper enough to state that this man kept a lager beer saloon, and could have no object in stating what was not strictly true.

I believed him to the full extent of my ability. I never drank but three glasses of lager in my life, and that made my head untwist as though it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told it was owing to my bile being out of place; and I thought it was so, for I never biled over was than I did when I got home that night. My wife told I was going to die, and I was afraid I shouldn't, for it seemed as though everything I had ever eaten in my life was coming to the surface; and I believe that if my wife hadn't pulled my butes off just as she did they would have cum thundering up, too.

O, how sick I wuz! Fourteen years ago, and I can taste it now!

I never had so much experience in so short a time!

If any man should tell me that lager beer was not intoxicating, I should believe him; but if he should tell me that I wasn't drunk that night, but that my stummick was out of order, I should ask him to state in a few words, just how a man felt and acted when he was set up.

If I wasn't drunk that night I had sum of the most natural simtums that a man ever had and kept sober.

In the first place it was about eighty rods from where I drunk the beer to my house, and I wuz just tew hours on the road, and a hole busted through each one of my pantaloons neeze, and I didn't have any hat, and tried to open the door by the bell-pull, and hiccuped dreadfully, and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the back side of me, and sitting down on a chair, I did not wait long enough for it to get exactly under me when I wuz going round, and I set down a little too soon and missed the chair about twelve inches, and could not get up soon enough to take the next one that cum along; and that ain't awl, my wife sed I wuz as drunk as a beest, and as I sed before I begun to spin up things freely.

If lager beer is not intoxicating it used me most almighty mean, that I know.

Still I hardly think that lager beer is intoxicating, for I have been told so, and I am probly the only man who ever drunk enny when his liver was not plumb.

I don't want to say anything against a harmless temperance beverage, but if ever I drink enny more it will be with my hands tied behind me and my mouth pried open.

I don't think lager beer is intoxicating, but if I remember rite, I think it tasted to me like a glass of soap suds that a pickle hed ben put tew soke in.

### A Word to Thinkers.

The perfection of a strengthening medicine consists in its leaving no unpleasant after-effects. Whisky, ale, beer and other alcoholic beverages excite the brain and blood vessels to unnatural activity, and while the whirlpool of excitement lasts, all feeling of languor and distress is banished, but when the reaction comes, "the last state of that man is worse than the first." Invalids should trust more to nature for their recovery and avoid the use of stimulants as altogether injurious. Be partial to a fruit and vegetable diet and choose such medicines as are strengthening to the whole general system. To this end no better remedies can be used than Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Iron, Buchu, Celery and Calisaya, each of which has separate and distinct virtue, but when blended in a single compound excel all other remedies in giving health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. Such a compound is Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its harmonious action on the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys and muscular system is astonishing. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

### Appearance of Arsenic Eaters.

"Whenever you clap your eyes on a woman as plump as a partridge, with a milky whiteness of complexion, puffy eyelids, and swollen skin, you've found a victim of the habit," said a physician to a reporter, in alluding to the growing use of arsenic by ladies. "If there is a delicate tinge of red on the cheeks, don't be deceived. Paint, not nature, is responsible for the bloom made hideous and ghastly by contrast with the coarse whiteness of the rest of the face. The arsenic eater is seldom downcast or despondent, come what may, for the drug not only affects the skin, but produces mental exhilaration. The plumpness produced by arsenic is not natural plumpness, but rather a dropsical condition of the skin. Cessation of the habit causes this water-distended skin to collapse, and wrinkles and sallowness are the inevitable results. Of course no woman is willing to submit to this ordeal when it may be prevented, at the mere sacrifice of health and intellect, by a continuation of the use of the drug. The inevitable results of the arsenic habit are hideous and incurable cutaneous eruptions and loathsome diseases of the scalp, falling out of the hair, dropsy, and oftentimes insanity. But what care the footlight favorite or the society belle for these trifling after-inconveniences so long as they can borrow illusive charms and fictitious beauty by the use of a deadly drug?"

A PHYSICIAN SAYS: "I know many who had long suffered from dyspepsia, weak lungs, asthma, consumptive symptoms, impure blood, scurvy, etc., and who found quick relief by using Dr. Guyott's Tonic of Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, etc."

The New York Clipper mourns because Eve didn't tell the serpent "not this Eve, some other Eve."

### ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is a curable disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scorful, or blood purifier and strength restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Is Mr. Vanderbilt in?" asked a gentleman of a person who was lounging at the entrance of the officers' apartments at the Grand Central depot, New York. The latter regarded his interrogator with a look of mingled pity and contempt as he answered: "In? Well, I should say so. Lake Shore stock was 98 three weeks ago and now it's 112. He's in about \$500,000 if he's in a cent."—Brooklyn Eagle.

As ANY man may be compelled to eat his words, he should never indulge in bitter speeches.

### THE WEAKER SEX

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

The late benevolent David Dale, who was a man of short stature, on entering his counting-house one frosty morning, complained of the state of the streets, and mentioned that he had "fallen a' his length." "And what of that, sir?" remarked an old bookkeeper. "I'm sure a gentleman of your height couldn't fall any great length."

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII. of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

An Irish girl who had applied for a position in which she was required to do general housework was asked by the mistress if she ever made fires. "Sure, that's a strange question for a married woman to be axin' me," responded Bridget. "Begorrah, mum, I never did make fires, but I've no objection to be afther 'achin' yer husband."—Brooklyn Eagle.

### What We Do Not Like to See.

A man who knows so much you cannot tell him anything.

A yellow saffron-colored skin, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to restore the complexion.

One man occupying a section in a railway car, and his valise and grip-sack half another, while modest people are squeezed in and packed away sardine style.

A live business man who is oftener incapacitated from business on account of dyspepsia, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure the worst case of this insidious man-killer.

The man in the street-car who sits and waits for some other fellow to get up and give a lady the seat.

A person who is always complaining of bilious attacks and sick headaches, when the trouble can so easily be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

A ninny primmy Lab-di dah-di cigarette-smoking specimen of Miss Nancy, who parts his hair in the center and tries to pass for a nice young man.

A person that we like, but whom we would like much better if he did not come so close on account of his disagreeable, foul breath, and who won't take Burdock Blood Bitters to purify it.

A person who will succeed in proving to every lady in the land they look perfectly hideous in head-gear of huge proportions; especially at a theater.

The man who reads this, and who fails to prescribe Burdock Blood Bitters to his wife, who is a martyr to sick headaches.

The girl who sings to an admiring company in the parlor. "You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear," is the same creature who expects her mother to make the fire, get the milk and bring her breakfast up to her room.

### After Eight Long Years.

C. C. Jacobs, 78 Pilsom Street, Buffalo, writes that for eight long years he had tried every known remedy to cure him of piles, also had been treated by physicians, without success, when he was ultimately cured by Thomas' ELECTRIC OIL.

The reporter of a New York paper went to see the panorama of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." The man at the door refused to admit him without paying, and the reporter said: "Send Mr. Bunyan out here; he will let me in."

### How They Were Removed.

NORTH TOPEKA, Kan., May 12, 1881. H. H. WARNER & CO.: Sirs—Sharp pains in the kidneys, frequent desire to urinate and scalding sensations were easily removed by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

HENRY SANDERS.

"CHILDREN," said a Boston school-examiner, after hearing some essays read, "you should never use a 'preposition to end a sentence with.' 'Isn't with a preposition?' asked the girl whose composition gave rise to the correction.

### Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

THEY don't have rains out West. A cloud just saunters up and examines a town, and then collapses right over it. Nobody escapes but the newspaper-reporters and the book-agents.

How OFTEN persons have been annoyed by burrs clinging to their dress or clothing, and how seldom have they, when cleaning them, given it a thought that Burdock root is the most valuable blood cleanser and purifier known, and is sold by every druggist under the name of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.50.

The Aldermen of Philadelphia have forbidden the appearance of monkeys in the streets of that city. In passing such an ordinance, did the Aldermen consider the question of self-abnegation?

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

ESTHERITE wife (sobbing)—Dearest, I'll see that your grave is kept green—but not one of those horrid bright greens. A nice olive-green, with an old brocade tombstone, will look too awfully lovely for anything.

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

### Corns! Corns!

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes are alike removed in a few days by the use of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor a trial. Beware of substitutes. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Wholesale, Lord, Stoughton & Co., Chicago.

Mrs. EWING, a Chicago lecturer on cookery, says that a chicken requires one hour of stewing for every year of its life. At last the secret has been discovered why a boarding-house chicken, which is to be served at 6 o'clock in the evening, is usually put on the fire very early in the morning.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used." Sold by all druggists.

In addressing a Sunday-school speaker said to the boys, "Always be kind to your little sisters. Now I never had a little sister, and I once tried to be kind to some other fellow's sister, but she had a cruel father, and he hurt me helping me off the front stoop."

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

An agricultural paper says: "You can make your hens so lean they won't lay." Man alive, that isn't what ails the hens at our boarding house. They're so lean they can't stand.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial and Paris Exposition.

The Duke of Albany, Queen Victoria's youngest son married, has already received several orders.—Ez. He probably received them from his mother-in-law.—Texas Siftings.

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

A FASHIONABLE summer drink is called "Jumbo julep." Probably because a man after imbibing a few glasses thinks he's traveling with a circus and feels as if he owns four legs.

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

SOME traits run in families. Shakespeare's father, being illiterate, made his mark. So did Shakespeare.—Texas Siftings.

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

ALLIGATOR note-paper is one of the latest freaks in stationery. Going to bayou some?

Try the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

"I see this has a little dashed your spirits," is what the man said when he put too much water in his friend's goblet.

CARD.—A handsome set of CARDS for Collectors, 8c stamp. A. G. Bassett, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a job, nation, address VALENTINE BROS., Jacksonville, Fla.

ADDRESS Rev. C. V. Spear for the Prospects of MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass.

\$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address J. J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

NEW AND SECOND HAND ADDRESS HARRIS IRON WORKS, Titusville, Pa.

THRESHERS The Best is the Cheapest. Illustrated price list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Inures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c, and \$1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE. For stamp, Dr. H. SCHULTZMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

A. REED & SONS' ORGANS.

New Illustrated Catalogue, 1882, sent free. Special price Agents wanted. Write to E. B. B. TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 139 State St., Chicago.

DURING AUGUST ONLY!

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Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. \$3 The Specific Medicine is sold by druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

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On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. Free MARTINEZ, the Great American Tea Company, and Psychologist, will, for 30 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send a CORRECT PICTURE of your future husband or wife, with name, date and place of meeting, and date of marriage, psychology, really predicted. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Fred L. Martinez, 10 West 7th St., Boston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 31

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WEAKNESS of the joints and muscles, impurity of the blood, urinary catarrh, and other disordered organic functions, permanently cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens the affected parts, infuses new life, new health, and new vigor into the whole general system, and makes life seem well worth living.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

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What was in a Bottle.

I was once called upon to analyze a bottle of liquor in a case of suspected poisoning. I took it into my laboratory applied the chemical test that science had developed and found only the usual component parts of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. No, there was no poison there, such as had been suspected. It was as the manufacturer stated on the label of the bottle, "pure liquor." My little chemical skill failed to detect any unusual ingredients.

I sat looking at the suspected compound for a few minutes, when imagination, ever busy with the human brain, said to me: "Oh thou most blind and inept chemist, most ignorant of what thou art most assured, is thy scientific knowledge of so little avail? Seest thou no poison there? Look again; regard not the evidence of the alembic and the retort, but take it into the laboratory of thy recollections of the past and of all human experience, then tell me what thou seest."

I looked for a few moments, and soon I saw its color change, and on the bottom, the red drops of murder were gathering there; I looked again, and from its liquid depth the ghastly face of suicide looked forth at me, with the glazed eye and livid features of the dead. Again I looked, and pale haggard want, famine and wretchedness were floating like motes in the sunbeam in its sparkling contents. And there I saw the mother's grief, the wife's agony, and the tears of the drunkard's children; saw the ruined hopes of a wicked life and the record of sin and crime. The very bubbles that sparkle on its surface were full of human sorrow, disease and woe.—From "Leaves from the Diary of an Old Lawyer."

Mr. M. A. Whiteley, Toledo, Ohio, writes: "After trying all advertised medicines for nervous weakness and early decay, I gave up in despair, and resigned myself to the seemingly inevitable—a premature grave. Happening to hear a druggist recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for dizziness, I got myself a bottle. I am most agreeably surprised to find myself restored to perfect health, strength and manhood. I feel sure the cure is permanent, yet in future I intend to observe more carefully the laws of health."

A MARRIAGE at Cobb, Wis., was between a widow aged 62 and her adopted son, aged 23. Her first husband had on his death bed advised the match, as a means of preventing the raising of certain legal questions regarding his estate.

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Some would-be Byrons look on with disgust At the rhymes of Eclectic Oil "poet;" But we have the best article known to the world, And intend that all persons shall know it. It cures coughs, colds, asthma and catarrh, Bronchitis and complaints of that kind; It does not cost much, though rheumatics it cures. 'Tis Best Oil in the world you can find.

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When judiciously used, Burdock Blood Bitters are in themselves a remedy for all the evils arising from impurities of the blood, which never fail to make the patient long-lived and happy. Price \$1.00.

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When you are continually coughing night and day, annoying everybody around you, and hoping it will go away of its own accord, you are running a dangerous risk—better use Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil, an unfailing remedy in all such cases.

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Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing admired for its purity and rich perfume.

Experience the Best Guide.

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

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\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and accept no imitation or substitute. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

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WHO IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF HIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

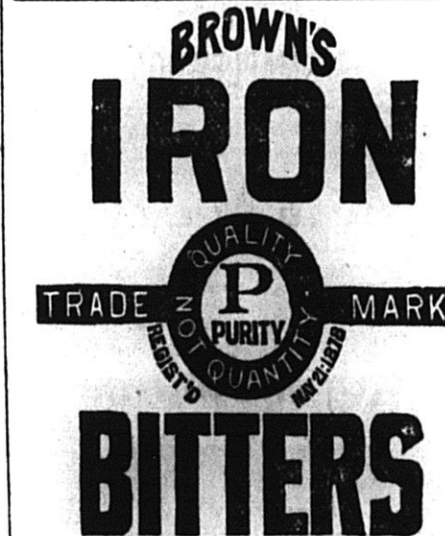


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The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and \$1 sizes at druggists.

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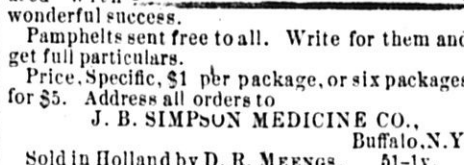
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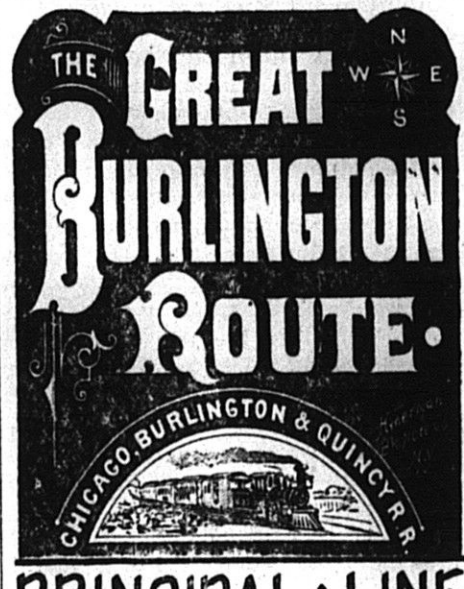
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I keep a full line of Spectacles, which are the best in the market.

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