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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 26.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 598.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: No. 32 EIGHTH STREET.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

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

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday June 10, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N.Y. Exp.	Mix. ed.	Mail.	towns.	Mail.	Mix. ed.	N.Y. Exp.	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
10:30	9:20	11:15	Holland	3:25	8:00	5:15	
10:55	10:00	11:35	East Saugatuck	3:05	7:30	4:43	
11:05	10:10	11:45	New Richmond	2:55	7:15	4:30	
11:57	11:55	12:35	Gd. Junction	2:15	5:52	3:55	
12:20	12:35	12:55	Bangor	2:00	5:20	3:35	
1:50	3:15	2:20	Beiton Harbor	12:50	3:30	2:30	
2:15	3:30	2:30	St. Joseph	12:40	3:10	2:15	
3:40	6:00	3:45	New Buffalo	11:40	1:10	1:10	
7:30		5:50	Chicago	9:00		19:10	
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

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

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
5:45	8:25	11:05	Holland	3:25	1:35	9:50	
6:20		11:30	West Olive	3:05			
			Bushkill				
6:35		11:40	Johnsville				
7:00	15:12	12:00	Grand Haven	2:40	1:1	9:00	
7:10	4:20	12:05	Ferryburg	2:30	1:0	8:50	
7:40	4:50	12:36	Muskegon	2:00	12	18:15	
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
8:20	3:25		Holland	11:05	3:00		
9:10	8:49		Fillmore	10:45	2:15		
9:35	4:00		Hamilton	10:30	1:55		
10:15	4:15		Dunning	10:15	1:25		
10:50	4:40		Allegan	9:50	12:30		
p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.		

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law, Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties will be promptly attended to. 9-ly

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Dine's Family Medicines; River St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Dine's Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

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

SCOTT HOTEL. W. P. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish str. Terms, \$1.35 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Market.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 4, at 7 o'clock, sharp. O. BREYMAN, W. M. D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, bushel, \$ 75 @ 1 00 Beans, bushel, " 1 25 Butter, lb., " 13 Eggs, dozen, " 14 Honey, lb., " 13 Onions, bushels, " 40 New Potatoes, bushel, " 70

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, bushel, @ 65 Bran, 100 lbs., @ 80 Barley, 100 lb., @ 1 20 Clover seed, lb., @ 6 50 Corn Meal 100 lbs., @ 1 25 Corn, shelled, bushel, @ 48 Flour, 40 lb., @ 5 00 Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs., @ 1 40 Feed, 100 lb., @ 1 25 Hay, 100 lb., @ 2 80 Middling, 100 lb., @ 1 20 Oats, bushel, @ 40 Pearl Barley, 100 lb., @ 6 00 Rye, bushel, @ 50 Timothy Seed, bushel, @ 2 25 Wheat, white, bushel, @ 1 02 red, " @ 1 05 Lancaster Red, bushel, @ 1 05

BRING in your orders for the Fourth. Ice Cream, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts and Cigars by the wholesale, at the City Bakery of

20-ly

JOHN PESSINK.

Additional Local.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by D. R. Meenge.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by D. R. Meenge.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS.

DALTON, Mass., April 27, 1882.

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

CHAS. O. BROWN, Pres't.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 35 cents per box. A positive cure for piles. For sale by H. Walsh.

A Card.

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

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

JOHN PESSINK.

Read the Fact.

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

HOLLAND, June 5, 1883. 18-

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

To Fruit Growers & Farmers.

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

ATTENTION

Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long. Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long. Black Ash Heading Bolts, 38 inches long. Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long. Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory. ED. VER SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

A. P. STEGENGA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Claim & Collection Agent, Notary Public.

Special attention given to collecting claims. All business entrusted to me will be faithfully cared for.

A. P. STEGENGA,

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ZEELAND, MICH.

The Bad Boy's Pa Swears Off.

"I understand that your pa has quit drinking," said the groceryman to the bad boy; "how did it come about?"

"Well, ma tried having the minister talk to pa, but pa talked about taking a little wine for the stomach's sake, and gave illustrations about Noah getting full, so the minister couldn't brace him up, and ma said she guessed I would have to exercise my ingenuity on pa again. Ma has an idea that I have got some sense yet, so I told her that if she would do just as I said, me and my chum would scare pa so he would swear off. She said she would, and we went to work. First I took pa's spectacles down to an optician, Saturday night, and had the glasses taken out and a pair put in their place that would magnify, and I took them home and put them in pa's spectacle case. Then I got a suit of clothes from my chum's uncle's trunk, about half the size of pa's clothes. My chum's uncle is a very small man and pa is corpulent. I got a plug hat three sizes smaller than pa's hat, and took the name out of pa's hat and put it in the small hat. I got a shirt about half big enough for pa, and put his initials on the thing under the bosom, and got a number 14 collar. Pa wears 17. Pa had promised to go to church Sunday morning, and ma put these small clothes where pa could put them on. I told ma, when pa woke up, to tell him he looked awfully bloated, and excite his curiosity, and then send for me."

"You didn't play such a trick as that on a poor old man, did you?" said the groceryman, as a smile came over his face.

"You bet. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Well, ma told pa he looked awfully bloated, and that his disposition was killing him, as well as the rest of the family. Pa said he guessed he wasn't bloated very much, but he got up and put on his spectacles and looked at himself in the glass. You'd a dide to see him look at himself. His face looked as big as two faces, through the glasses, and his nose was a sight. Pa looked scared, and then he held up his hand and looked at that. His hand looked like a ham. Just then I came in, and turned pale, with some chalk on my face, and I began to cry, and I said, O, pa what ails you? You are so swelled up I hardly knew you. Pa looked sick to his stomach, and then he tried to get on the pants. O, my, it was all I could do to keep from laughing to see him pull them pants on. He could just get his legs up, and when I got a shoe horn and gave it to him, he was mad. He said it was a mean boy that would give his pa a shoe horn to put on pants with. The pants wouldn't come around pa into ten inches, and pa said he must have eat something that disagreed with him, and he laid it to watermelon. Ma stuffed her handkerchief in her mouth to keep from laughing, when she see pa look at himself. The legs of the pants were so tight pa couldn't hardly breathe, and he turned pale, and said, 'Henery, your pa is a mighty sick man,' and then your ma and me both laughed, and he said we wanted him to die so we could spend his life insurance in riotous living. But when pa put on that condensed shirt, ma she laid down on the lounge and fairly yelled, and I laughed till my side ached. Pa got it over his head, and got his hands in the sleeves, and couldn't get it either way, and couldn't see us laugh, but he could hear us, and he said, 'It's darned funny, aint it, to have a parent swelled up this way. If I bust you will both be sorry.' Well, ma took hold of one side of the shirt, and I took hold of the other, and we pulled it on, and when pa's head came up through the collar his face was fairly blue. Ma told him she was afraid he would have a stroke of apoplexy before he got his clothes on, and I guess pa thought so too. He tried to get the collar on, but it wouldn't go half way around his neck, and he looked in the glass and cried, he looked so. He sat down in a chair and panted he was so out of breath, and the shirt and pants ripped, and pa said there was no use living if he was going to be a rival to the fat woman in a side show. Just then I put the plug hat on pa's head, and it was so small it was going to roll off, when pa tried to fit it on his head, and then he took it off and looked inside of it, to see if it was his hat, and when he found his name in it he said, 'Take it away, my head is all wrong too.' Then he told me to go for the doctor mighty quick. I got the doctor and told him what we were trying to do with pa, and he said he would finish the job. So the doc came in and pa was on the lounge, and when the doc

saw him he said it was lucky he was called just as he was, or we would have called an undertaker. He put some pounded ice on pa's head the first thing, ordered the shirt cut open, and we got the pants off. Then he gave pa an emetic and had his feet soaked, and pa said: 'Doc, if you will bring me out of this I will never drink another drop.' The doc told pa that his life was not worth a button if he ever drank again, and left about half a pint of sugar pills to be fired into pa every five minutes. Ma and me sat up with pa all day Sunday, and Monday morning I changed the spectacles, and took the clothes home, and along about noon pa said he felt as though he could get up. Well, you never saw a tickler man than he was when he found the swelling had gone down so that he could get his pants and shirt on, and he says that doctor is the best in this town. Ma says I am a smart boy, and pa has taken the pledge, and we are all right. Say, you don't think there is anything wrong in a boy playing it on his pa once in awhile, do you?"

"Not much! you have very likely saved your pa's life. No sir, joking is all right when by so doing you can break a person of a bad habit," and the groceryman cut a chew of tobacco off a piece of plug that was on the counter, which the boy had soaked in kerosene, and before he had fairly got it rolled in his cheek he spit it out and began to gag, and as the boy started leisurely out of the door the groceryman said: "Look-a-here, don't you ever tamper with my tobacco again, or I'll maul you," and he followed the boy to the door, spitting cotton all the way, and as the boy went around the corner the groceryman thought how different a joke seemed when it was on somebody else. And then he turned to go in and rinse the kerosene out of his mouth, and found a sign on a box of new green apples, as follows: "Colic or cholera infantum. You pays your money and takes your choice."—Peck's Sun.

Ingersoll on Death.

The following lines are an extract taken from a letter recently written by Col. Ingersoll from Long Beach to a personal friend who had suffered a bereavement in the death of his mother:

"After all there is something tenderly appropriate in the serene death of the old. Nothing is more touching than the death of the young, the strong. But when the duties of life have all been nobly done—when the sun touches the horizon—when the purple twilight falls upon the present, the past, and future—when memory with dim eyes can scarcely spell the records of the vanished days—then, surrounded by kindred and by friends, death comes like a strain of music. The day has been long, the road weary, and we gladly stop at the inn.

"Life is a shadowy, strange, and winding road, on which we travel for a little way—a few short steps, just from the cradle with its lullaby of love to the low and quite wayside inn, where all at last must sleep and where the only salutation is 'good night.'"

"Nearly forty-eight years ago, under the snow in the little town of Cazenovia, my poor mother was buried. I was but 1 year old. I remember her as she looked in death. That sweet, cold face has kept my heart warm through all the years."

Advertising Notes.</

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The extensive works of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Ct., were nearly destroyed by fire. The company employ about 400 hands, and were turning out about 110 machines per day. The loss on buildings, machinery and stock is about \$350,000. Insurance, \$275,000. Oil sand has been discovered in a few miles north of Pittsburgh, and it is believed a new oil-field has been discovered. A dispatch from the Crawford House, in the White Mountains, states that there was a heavy frost there the other night.

SADLER & NEWMAN, wholesale dealers in clothing, Philadelphia, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$22,000. D. Sollers & Co., manufacturers of shoes in Philadelphia, offer to compromise with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities, \$88,000; assets, \$33,000. Gilbert Brothers & McFadden, lumber dealers, Portland, Me., have failed. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$100,000. Under a special law of New Jersey, thirty-six young Italian bootblacks, belonging to a padrone, were arrested at Atlantic City and ordered to change their vocation, as none of them are 18 years of age. On account of having granted the telegraphers 10 per cent more wages, the American Rapid Company of New York has raised its rates 300 per cent. An express train approaching Mount Joy, Pa., killed a man and two women who attempted to drive across the track after the engineer had blown the whistle to warn them. Suits have been instituted against the patrons of a private letter express company at New York for violation of the United States Postal law.

A FRIGHTFUL railroad disaster happened on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, near Carlton Station, N. Y. The accident occurred west of Rochester, in Orleans county. Twenty-two persons were killed and thirty wounded. The train was carrying a party of excursionists to the Thousand Islands, and was running fast to make up lost time. A gale prevailing at the moment had blown a freight-car on the main track. Notwithstanding the passenger train had two locomotives, it failed to hold the track against the obstruction, and a great heap of ruins was made in an instant. The crash was heard three miles away. Hon. Thomas Hoynes, one of the foremost citizens of Chicago, was among the victims. Prof. C. W. Stone, of Battle Creek, Mich., was also killed. The persons killed belonged to classes having a wide circle of business and social acquaintance.

The body of Capt. Webb was found floating in the river near Lewiston, N. Y. There was a cut on his head, evidently caused by a rock at the entrance to the whirlpool, which was in itself sufficient to have caused his death. The remains were sent to Boston, where Mrs. Webb is at present residing. Senor Francisco Barca, the Spanish Minister to Washington, shot himself through the head in his room at the Albemarle Hotel, New York. Financial troubles led to the terrible act. Senor Barca was appointed American Minister in 1881. Several cloudbursts in the region of the headwaters of the Allegheny river produced a sudden rise in the stream that proved more disastrous than any flood since 1861. Eleven acres of boards and timber were sent adrift down the Ohio, causing a loss of fully \$1,000,000.

THE WEST.

A RECENT telegram from Denver says of the county-seat war in Grand county: "Information has been received here that F. J. Dean, the County Clerk, who was wounded in the late fight between masked men and the officers of Grand county, is dead. This makes a total of five lives that have gone out of the dreadful feud. Commissioners Webber, Mills and Day were killed in the struggle, and Deputy Sheriff Redmond. Sheriff Reyer committed suicide, presumably because of his inability to apprehend the assassins and the adverse criticisms of the press, and Deputy Sheriff Redmond, one of the masked murderers, is supposed to have been mortally wounded. It is still feared that the list of the dead is not complete. There remains a bitter feeling between the factions contending for political supremacy in the county, and despite the accepted appointment of Commissioners by Gov. Grant, the result of their introduction to official duties is uncertain." The exciting hunt for the Polk county (Iowa) murderers ended in a lynching after all. A recent dispatch from Harlan, Shelby county, says that "between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m., a body of men estimated all the way from thirty to 100 in number, went to Harlan from the southeast and quietly tied their teams on the bank of the river. The men were led by some one of military experience, as could readily be seen by their formation and the precision with which everything was done. Marching directly to the jail, and in the meantime posting outwards, they called upon Deputy Watkins for the keys. He made some objections, when they seized him, secured the keys, and proceeded to the cell where Hardy was secured, without trouble. He met his executioners calmly at the door, not a muscle or tremor showing that he had the least fear. A rope was quickly placed around his neck, and he was hanged. The cell doors were then unlocked and the men quickly formed in line, without disturbance, the prisoner being placed under a strong guard. The fire alarm soon woke the whole town, and at the same time rang out William Hardy's death warrant. Volley after volley of shots were heard in the direction of Chadwin's mill, and the crowd which followed the lynchers, after some search, found the dead body of the victim in the river, just below the bridge, riddled with bullets, and the marks of a rope upon his neck. The supposition is that he was thrown from the bridge and at the same time shot."

The village of Onondaga, Mich., suffered great damage by a cyclone. Near Leslie a Mrs. Hartley was killed. Limbs of trees were carried ten miles. Near Eaton Rapids the house of Eugene Henry was blown down, three children being found dead forty rods away, and the father being fatally injured.

The Sioux held their annual sun-dance at Rosebud agency, 10,000 being present from all parts of the reservation. The Government had given orders to suppress the barbarous practice, but the agents were powerless.

SEVEN passengers in a mixed train on the Washburn railway were killed near Lawson, Mo. The passenger car ran off the rails and turned completely over. It then broke into pieces, crushing the persons. When the ruins were removed no less than seven dead bodies were found. Several other passengers were seriously injured.

A MILES CITY (Montana) dispatch says a party of masked men proceeded to the county jail, overpowered the jailer and locked him in one of the cells, and then seized a man named Rigney, whom they took about a mile out of town and hanged to the projecting end of a tree over a culvert on the railroad track. Rigney had been jailed the day before for disorderly conduct, and bore the reputation of being a hard citizen, being accused of robbery and other crimes.

The Ward Iron Company, of Niles, Ohio, has failed for about \$250,000. The broken firm was the whole life of the town, and did general rolling-mill and furnace work, employing several hundred men. The cause is said to be the reduction of orders and inability to sell stock at advantage on a low market. Bank of Leadville, Col., failed for nearly \$500,000.

Mrs. F. A. SEAGER, of Cleveland, once a popular teacher in the public schools, was killed while passing under a railroad-car at the foot of Hanover street, in that city. Her leg was completely severed at the hip, and rolled into the river through a hole in the dock. The Hon. James Wilson, who has recently traveled extensively through Iowa, gives a glowing account of the crops in that State.

The first Sunday of the enforcement of the Downing law in St. Louis did not operate satisfactorily. Some 900 saloon-keepers were reported, as also were all the newspapers, street-car officials, cigar stands, newsboys, etc. Prof. Aughey, of the University of Nebraska, who has hitherto borne an enviable reputation, is shown to have perpetrated forgeries amounting to \$5,000. The victims are a National bank and half a dozen dealers in chattel mortgages. It is feared that he is not of sound mind.

A \$350,000 fire at Minneapolis, Minn., damaged Syndicate block to the extent of \$100,000, besides destroying the crockery stock of Drenner, Starr & Everett, and the dry-goods stock of Fells & Griffin, the former valued at \$150,000 and the latter \$85,000. A fire at Lincoln, Neb., destroyed the wholesale drug house of Leighton & Brown and adjoining buildings, causing a loss of nearly \$200,000. Mr. Malmross, Commissioner of Statistics in Minnesota, reports an increase of 146,904 acres in wheat, and predicts a crop of at least 32,000,000 bushels, as the yield in the southern counties will more than make up for drought in the Red River Valley.

THE SOUTH.

Ex-Gov. THOMAS SWANN, of Maryland, died at his estate, near Leesburg, Va. The Governor was a Representative from Baltimore in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and during the latter was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was at one time President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. A carriage containing the dead bodies of three grown persons and two children was recently found under a lightning-struck tree in a secluded locality in Texas. They are supposed to have been a party of English tourists who took refuge under the tree during a thunder-storm, and were killed by lightning. Memphis, Tenn., was visited by a destructive fire. Property to the amount of \$200,000 was destroyed. Insurance, \$150,000.

A RICHMOND (Va.) dispatch says that a boat containing eight men and two young girls, all colored, who were crossing the James river at Claremont, Va., to attend a prayer-meeting at Sandy Point, upset and eight of the party were drowned.

MARSH T. POLK, the recreant official who robbed the Tennessee State treasury of several hundred thousands of dollars, was convicted at Nashville for embezzlement, and the sentence fixed at twenty years in the penitentiary, the full extent of the law, and the fine assessed was \$300,540.10, the amount of his stealings.

A VESSEL eluded the authorities at Baltimore and entered the port with four cases of yellow fever on board and with a log showing four deaths at sea. The vessel was at once towed out of the harbor. A panic succeeded the discovery. Ex-Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, was sentenced at Nashville to twenty years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300,000. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court under bond of \$450,000, a motion for a new trial being overruled.

POLITICAL.

Gov. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, sent a letter to the St. Louis Police Board declaring that as the Downing High License law had been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, the law must and shall be enforced. Sunset Cox makes the announcement that he will retire from politics if he is beaten for Speaker of the next House.

The Georgia House of Representatives has unseated D. P. Proctor (white) from Camden county and seated Anthony Wilson (colored) in his place by a vote of 87 to 61. Wilson has been in two previous Legislatures. There are two other negroes in the House.

WHILE in the East, recently, Gov. Foster, of Ohio, was interviewed by the effect that Judge Hoadley's nomination for Governor had cost him \$50,000, and on this subject quite a correspondence has since been carried on. Judge Hoadley addressed a note to Gov. Foster, asking him to give his authority for the statement. Foster replied that he said it was alleged that Hoadley had so admitted, half the sum being paid during the convention. Foster added that the delegates from Cincinnati openly sold their votes, and it would be well for Hoadley to state what the nomination cost him. Hoadley then telegraphed to Foster: "Repeat the statement is false on all its parts. Now produce your informant and let me confront him."

THE Massachusetts Senate accepted the report of the majority of the committee on the Tewksbury Almshouse affairs without a word of debate, by a strong party vote. It refused, as so by a party vote, to admit the House bill to regulate the disposal of bodies of paupers. This finishes all the Tewksbury business as far as the Legislature is concerned.

THE Democrats of Minnehaha county, D. T., have passed resolutions opposing a division of the Territory, but favoring its admission as a State at the earliest date it can be legally accomplished. The Massachusetts Legislature has adjourned sine die, after the longest session on record—206 days.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Chicago Herald, sent out to New Mexico to interview Stephen W. Dorsey, telegraphs from Chico Springs, that Dorsey denies that he wrote or inspired the recent long statement which appeared in the New York Sun, and attributes the authorship of the statement to Dana's Washington correspondent. Dorsey told the correspondent that if he were to expose the campaign of 1880 something more substantial than the allegations which appeared in the Sun would be furnished the public. He avowed that Indiana was carried by the lavish use of money, that Senator Platt and Whitelaw Reid know all about the matter, and expressed the opinion that

Garfield was more the fool of his fears than the knave of his desires.

WASHINGTON.

M. A. DAUPHIN, of the Louisiana Lottery Company, has entered suit in the District of Columbia courts, through his attorneys, against Walter Q. Gresham, Postmaster General, for \$100,000 damages, sustained by his order forbidding the use of the mails to them. The distillers who have not been able to escape the payment of tax by the exportation of distilled spirits are understood to be making another formidable combination to endeavor to induce the next Congress to enact a law extending the bonded period.

SECRETARY FOLGER has called in the remainder of the 3½-per-cent bonds, the amount being about \$31,000,000. Interest will cease Nov. 1 next.

SECRETARY FOLGER has issued stringent regulations, addressed to the Collectors of Ports, showing that he, at least, is awake to the responsibilities now devolving on officers of the Government in the hour of the country's danger from outside infection. Cargoes which are considered dangerous to the public health are to be kept away from American wharves at all hazards. Col. O. M. Poe, an aid to Gen. Sherman, has been ordered to Detroit to succeed the late Maj. Farquhar, in charge of harbor improvements.

GENERAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has gone to Syracuse, Ct., to spend the summer. One of his ribs was broken by the accident in Montana.

The situation of the great telegraph operators' strike was about as follows on the 26th of July: The American Rapid Telegraph Company agreed with the Brotherhood of Telegraphers to advance salaries 10 per cent, make eight hours in the daytime or seven hours at night a day's work, and pay extra for Sunday service. The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis passed resolutions requesting the telegraph companies to provide better facilities for the transaction of business. Emile Hertz, of London, brought suit in Chicago against the Western Union Company, claiming \$10,000 damages for a refusal to accept a cable message without conditions as to delay. The strikers at Boston resolved to ask the Executive Committee to order out the operators employed by the Associated Press. At Philadelphia, C. E. Fuller began five civil suits against the Western Union Telegraph Company for refusing to transmit messages for him under the ordinary printed conditions. Similar suits were brought in several cities against the same company.

ANOTHER army scandal, it is said, will soon be uncovered to the public view. A Mr. Norton, of Wheeling, W. Va., claims that an officer high in rank has duplicated his accounts to the extent of \$3,000, and that he holds \$3,000 of the paper. He has tried to get something at the department for his papers, but will probably get nothing.

THE spectacle of the daughter of a former Vice President of the United States and wife of a Minister to Russia begging assistance of strangers in an endeavor to reach the National capital with a view to entering a charitable institution, is a somewhat unusual one, but such an event occurred in Wheeling, Va., the other day.

THERE were 168 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending July 28, six more than the preceding week, and forty-six more than the corresponding week of 1882. Hon. Montgomery Blair died last week at Silver Springs, Md., aged 70 years. He graduated at West Point, but soon resigned to practice law in St. Louis, where he rose to a judgeship. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and was Postmaster General under Lincoln.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, in company with Secretaries Folger and Lincoln and Postmaster General Gresham, left Washington for Louisville on the morning of the 30th inst. After participating in the opening ceremonies of the Louisville Exhibition, the party visited Chicago.

THE disputed boundary ground at the Lake of the Woods is culminating into a war between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and hot work is expected unless the Dominion Government interferes. Thomas L. Hartigan, of the Senior class of West Point Academy, has been summarily dismissed, by order of the Secretary of War, for "hazing." Hartigan was appointed to West Point by Congressman Davis, of the Third district of Illinois.

FOREIGN.

DR. ZUPUTLITZ, Professor of Political Economy in the Berlin University, committed suicide. . . . Cetewayo, it is reported, has been killed in Zululand.

ADVICES from Durban relative to the death of Cetewayo state that all his wives and many of his chiefs were also killed. Information has been received at the Vatican that the Catholic clergy of America will follow the recent instructions of the Pope in regard to Parnell and his followers.

It is reported by telegram from Constantinople that Germany has refused to conclude a treaty admitting Turkey to the triple alliance, but has promised assistance should the Porte appeal for aid or protection. . . . It is stated in a dispatch from Zanzibar that the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Lake Victoria was compelled to retreat when in latitude 3°05' north, longitude 39° east, in consequence of the hostile demonstrations of the natives. The expedition is now making another attempt to continue explorations. . . . Sir Charles Dilke stated in the British House of Commons that there is no Asiatic cholera in Europe, and that three suspicious cases in England proved to be simple cholera, of which this year there had not been the ordinary average. . . . In the Jewish trial at Nyireghyaza, Hungary, the Public Prosecutor said there was no ground for further criminal proceeding against the prisoners.

An appalling catastrophe occurred at Casamaccia, a town in the Island of Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, on the night of July 28. The town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3,000 people killed outright and 800 injured. The place is noted for its thermal springs, and is visited by people from all parts of the world. Neighboring towns were also much damaged. The Island of Ischia is of volcanic origin. The population is about 24,000.

A dispatch to the French Ministry of Marine says that Col. Badens with a force of 500 French troops made a sortie from Hanou, capturing seven pieces of artillery and killing 1,000 of the enemy. The French lost but eleven men. . . . Three thousand carabines have recently been sent from Liverpool to Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, who is now in the western portion of Africa. . . . A man named Terry crossed the English channel on a floating tricycle, going from Dover to Calais in eight hours. . . . Considerable ill-feeling exists between England and France, growing out of in which both countries are interested. . . . Christian Krueger, the Austrian Consul at Lima, is dead.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

PROF. AUGHEY, of the University of Nebraska, states that the indorsements on his notes were forged by a man named Viengnam. The Professor claims to be the victim of suspicious circumstances, and promises to pay every dollar of the false paper.

MISS ELLEN BAKER, daughter of Sir Samuel Baker, the explorer, committed suicide at her father's residence at Devonshire, England. The young lady had joined the Order of Sisters of Mercy, and so overtaxed her strength in ministering to the poor in London that her health broke down and her mind gave way. She first attempted to destroy her life by opening the veins of her arm with the blade of a pair of scissors, falling in this she struggled across the floor dripping with blood to the mirror, and there with a pen-knife cut her throat from ear to ear. Impatient at the slow approach of death, she disemboweled herself with a Japanese sword. . . . China, it is said, made the first proposal to negotiate for a formal treaty with France, and France assented readily. This at least deferred hostilities which were then threatening an outbreak at any moment. . . . James Carey, the Irish informer, was shot dead while landing from a steamer at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, by a fellow passenger named O'Donnell. . . . Protracted wet weather in Great Britain has had an unfavorable effect on the crops.

C. W. COPELAND & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Boston, with liabilities of \$750,000, suspended. They had factories in Brooklyn, Natick, Medway and North Abington. Their branch house in New York, under the name of Stedman & Co., has also closed its doors. Hoffheimer & Son, of Norfolk, Va., and W. N. Teller & Co., of Baltimore, both engaged in the shoe trade, were involved with Copeland & Co., and were forced to suspend. Next came the collapse of F. Shaw & Brothers, the heaviest tanners in the world, owning a dozen or more leather factories and millions of acres of land. Copeland & Co. owed them \$40,000. The liabilities of the Shaws are \$3,500,000. Joseph Pratt, a wholesale dealer in leather at Chicago, was also caught in the wreck, and went down, owing \$60,000.

THE Director of the Meteorological Observatory on Mount Vesuvius states that the appalling disaster on the Island of Ischia was not caused by an earthquake, but by the caving in of the ground. A Naples dispatch of the 1st inst. says the scenes occasioned by the accident were heartrending. The hospitals were crowded with the wounded survivors, and the dead-houses were filled with the bodies of the victims. Cries for help could be heard coming from the ruins, and sappers were hard at work endeavoring to rescue the persons still alive. Most of the corpses recovered were so discolored by dirt that even after they had been washed the features were unrecognizable. All the members of the police force at Casamicciola were killed. Only five houses in the city were left standing. The stench from the dead bodies of human beings and animals was almost unbearable, and a pestilence was feared. The loss of life by the accident it was believed would not fall short of 4,000. The dead at Forio number 300; at Laccianomeno, 50; at Fontana Serrata, 300. Twenty-four children perished in the Misericordia Asylum. The King and Queen of Italy have subscribed 100,000 lire and the Pope 25,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers.

HORACE S. SHEPARD, a shipping clerk for a New York firm, and his wife were found dead in a furnished room in that city, both shot through the head. In a letter written by Shepard, he declared the purpose of himself and wife to die together. . . . Two thieves on Saturday attempted to take \$10,000 from a bank cashier at Jersey City. They were arrested on Sunday, and on Monday were tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years each in State prison. One of them was formerly a policeman.

In the investigation into the acts of Supervising Architect Hill, at Washington, R. T. Crane, of Chicago, testified that his company was given no opportunity to bid on hydraulic elevators for the Chicago Custom House, and that Mr. Hill paid for those furnished twice what those used in the Court House cost.

A POSSE in Arkansas pursuing the outlaws from Montgomery, Yell and Garland counties, came up with the Daniels brothers in the mountains of Berry county. In the fight which ensued, two of the pursuers were killed and the desperadoes escaped.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	4.00	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 6.35
FLOUR—Superfine	3.85	@ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.05 1/2	@ 1.09
No. 2 Red	1.14 1/2	@ 1.18
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.41	@ .41 1/2
PORK—Mess.	16.87	@ 16.00
LARD	.9	@ .9 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	6.00	@ 6.25
Cows and Heifers	4.00	@ 5.15
Medium to Fair	5.20	@ 5.55
HOGS	5.20	@ 5.35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	@ 5.75
Good to Choice Sor'g Ex.	5.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.07	@ 1.08 1/2
No. 2 Red Winter	1.02	@ 1.04
CORN—No. 2	.52 1/2	@ .54 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.31 1/2	@ .31 3/4
RYE—No. 2	.56 1/2	@ .57
HARLEY—No. 2	.63	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	@ .20
PORK—Fresh	15.90	@ 16
PORK—Mess.	14.00	@ 14.02 1/2
LARD	.9	@ .9 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	1.02 1/2	@ 1.02 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.52 1/2	@ .52 3/4
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.54 1/2	@ .54 1/2
HARLEY—No. 2	.52	@ .54
PORK—Mess.	14.00	@ 14.05
LARD	.8 1/2	@ .9
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.06 1/2	@ 1.06 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.46	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.37	@ .37 1/2
RYE	.40 1/2	@ .41
PORK—Mess.	14.50	@ 14.75
LARD	.94 1/2	@ .9 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.07	@ 1.08
CORN	.51	@ .51 1/2
OATS	.35 1/2	@ .36
RYE	.55 1/2	@ .56
PORK—Mess.	15.90	@ 16.00
LARD	.8 1/2	@ .8 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.11	@ 1.11 1/2
CORN	.54 1/2	@ .54 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.34 1/2	@ .34 1/2
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.18	@ 1.08 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.61 1/2	@ .62
OATS—Mixed	.41	@ .41 1/2
PORK—Mess.	13.75	@ 13.85
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.05 1/2	@ 1.05 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.48 1/2	@ .49
OATS—Mixed	.31	@ .31 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5.05	@ 5.85
Fair	5.15	@ 5.50
Common	4.70	@ 5.00
HOGS	5.75	@ 6.00
PORK	5.75	@ 6.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 5.50

A DEATH TRAP.

Eight Men Killed by the Fall of a Blast Furnace Near Syracuse, New York.

The Unfortunates Buried Beneath Sixty Tons' Weight of Brick and Iron.

[Dispatch from Syracuse, N. Y.]

A terrible accident occurred at the Onondaga Iron Company's blast furnace a mile west of this city, in Geddes. For several weeks the furnace has been unused, it being out of repair. Joseph Dawson, a gang of men, has been engaged for several days in removing the inner and fire-bricks from the arch, leaving only the outer course standing. The foreman considered this course entirely secure. Without the slightest warning the arch caved in, burying the workmen beneath it in a mass of bricks, mortar, soot and ashes. An alarm was at once given, and the men at the mill set at work with a will to remove the victims. In less than an hour eight bodies were taken from the ruins. Several hundred people were at the scene. Sons, daughters, and wives wept frantically as the bodies were removed. People gathered in knots in the village of Geddes or hurried to the scene of the casualty. Business was almost entirely suspended in the village, and the place looked as if stricken by a panic. It was fully five minutes after the collapse before the dust cleared away sufficiently so that the debris could be viewed. The weight of the falling bricks was so great that they were forced out of the openings in the furnace and crowded several feet into the space around it.

The gang of eight men were lying in the inside of the furnace, which is sixteen feet in diameter and sixty feet high. A small scaffold was across the furnace at height of eight feet from the ground. It was said by Mr. Gere, manager of the company, that it was known that the lining of the upper part was in a dangerous condition, and that he warned the men before they went in. The fellow-workmen of the dead men said that it was not known that the lining was in a dangerous state. Without warning the lining of the upper part gave way, and sixty tons of brick fell upon the men. The sound of the falling mass was muffled by the iron walls and there was no crash. A great cloud of dust blew out from the doors of the furnace, filling the factory.

Men knew their fellows were inside that iron tomb, but their eyes were blinded by the clouds of dust, and it was several minutes before they could grope their way inside the furnace. With hoes and shovels they began work, and after digging near half an hour and throwing out a mass of bricks about four feet deep, they found the bodies. They were crushed and broken. Their faces were covered with dust, which had settled into the cuts and wounds made by the falling bricks, and their hair and beards were filled with the yellow powder. While the men were busy throwing out the debris they were frequently importuned by their friends to leave the place at once, as they were working in imminent danger every minute. They paid no heed, but worked on with a will. More bricks were liable to fall at any moment. The fall of one brick from such a height would kill a man outright.

The news of the tragedy spread from the blast furnace to the homes of the men who were killed. Women and children wailing and crying hastened to the furnace. The limp, shattered bodies were carried out by men whose faces were stern and set and laid on the bare ground. Sobs filled the air, as like so many sacks, the bodies were lifted into wagons and driven through the village. At the little cottages women stood with aprons to their eyes, and even the little children stopped playing. The excitement among the employes and many outside laboring men was intense. The loudest and most open threats were heard to shoot both Manager Gere and the general foreman, who were both present. The impression prevailed among these excited men that they were criminally negligent in allowing the men to go into the furnace to work in the condition in which it was. The police were called in to quell any disturbance.

MOB VENGEANCE.

A Brutal Convict Driver and One of His Tools Shot to Death.

[Telegram from Arkansas City, Ark.]

A mob of several hundred men fired on the steamer Ida Daragh, near Burnett's Landing, wounded an obnoxious convict boss fatally, and killed a negro convict. Two weeks ago a young machinist from Clinton, Ill., came to this section hunting odd jobs. He secured work repairing gin-houses on a farm near Red Forks. While living there he was boarded with a Mrs. King. He fell behind in his board, and told the woman that he would send her the sum as soon as he could raise it. Just as he was preparing to leave for the North he was arrested, taken before a magistrate, and sentenced to work in the fields for attempting to defraud his landlady. Not working to suit Werner, the man who had charge of the convicts, the young man was whipped by three negro convicts at the boss orders. He died from the effects of the beating. The Sheriff of Desha county arrested Werner and the three negroes, and was taking them to Arkansas City when the mob fired upon them. One of the negroes jumped into the river and was killed by the mob as he was swimming for the shore. Werner fell on the deck with a bullet in his chest. A perfect fusillade was kept up by the men, who followed the steamer down the river for some distance. The lives of the passengers and crew were in great danger. The Sheriff, with the wounded man Werner and two of the negroes, were finally placed aboard the Anchor Line steamer City of New Orleans and brought here.

POINTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

An Ohio man, aroused out of his slumbers by a burglar, pursued the fellow with a shotgun, but did not succeed in shooting him. Soon the burglar came to a river and plunged in, but not being a swimmer, he sank and was drowned. And now the Grand Jury has indicted the household for murder in the first degree for not going to the assistance of the drowning man. This is strange, in view of the fact that had he previously shot the burglar nothing would have been done to him.

BESSIE COLBY, 3 years old, a lineal descendant of Isabel, sister of Gen. John Stark, of the Revolution, living in Fryeburg, Me., encountered near the house a poisonous adder four feet long. Seizing the snake in her hands she carried it alive to the house, where her step-mother killed it, though so frightened that she nearly fainted, and was ill for two days afterward. Several persons in that vicinity are said to have died from the bite of this species of serpent, and why this mammoth specimen did not bite the child is a mystery. Bessie says, "When he tried to bite I stuck a tick in his mouth."

CARNAGE.

Whole Towns in the Island of Ischia, Italy, Annihilated by an Earthquake.

Appalling Slaughter of Human Beings at Casamicciola, a Famous Resort.

Thousands of Persons Crushed to Death Beneath the Falling Buildings.

(Cable Dispatch (July 30) from Naples, Italy.) Three thousand inhabitants of the island of Ischia were killed by an earthquake. The productive part of the island was ruined, and vineyards, farms, mines, baths and summer residences by the hundred were destroyed.

About 9:30 o'clock Saturday night, soon after the majority of the inhabitants of the town of Casamicciola, a watering place of about 3,500 inhabitants, had retired to rest, shocks of earthquake began to be felt. Many of the citizens of the upper classes were at the theater at the time. The first trembling of the buildings awoke those who were sleeping, and caused the theater-goers to be filled with alarm. In an instant a more violent shock came. The people in the theater rushed wildly out of doors.

The fourth shock leveled most of the houses of the town. Many of the citizens were resting in their beds. These were buried under the toppling walls.

The Hotel Piccola Sentiella sank into the earth and burned with many of its inmates. Some of the inhabitants escaped to the sea at the first shock, and made their way to Naples with the news of the calamity. The ground opened in many places, while in other places there was no movement.

Water gushed out of the springs. Several boilers in the bathing-houses burst. The theater, a wooden structure, was literally torn open, allowing the audience to escape.

A gentleman who was staying at the Hotel Piccola Sentiella, and who escaped with his life, relates that he only had time to secure some candles for use in the darkness and ruins before the collapse of the building occurred. A person who lived near the now ruined bathing establishment says he escaped from the place amid falling walls and balconies, terrified people shouting, "to the sea."

The shock came with irresistible violence, and was accompanied by a deafening noise. The confusion in the theater was fearful. Lights were overturned and set fire to the building, and a dense cloud of dust filled the air. Cries of pain and terror were heard on all sides. On hearing shouts of "to the sea," a general rush was made toward the shore. Every boat and floating thing was taken by assault.

The whole island is in a condition of intense terror, suffering and helplessness. Although all the steam vessels within reach have been endeavoring to aid the people, and have removed many thousands of the injured to the main land, the thousands of injured cannot be estimated.

The destruction was most complete at Casamicciola, the famous pleasure resort, with its hot springs and baths, the Saratoga of Italy. Of its population of 4,000, and its summer visitors to an equal number, few escaped death or injury, and the losses deeply affect every portion of Italy, as the guests were drawn from the wealthy and aristocratic districts of the entire kingdom.

Several members of the National Assembly and the Senate are missing and unaccounted for, while the earth opened and buried forever a number of Roman families who had visited the island on a pleasure excursion.

Many hundreds were killed at Ischia, the capital of the island and the seaport nearest to the mainland, among them being the prefect, Fiorentino. As soon as the news reached Rome and Naples, assistance of every available sort was forwarded. Among the first to leave for the scene was Admiral Acton, the Minister of Marine, and Signor Bert, the Minister of Trade, who were not content to issue their commands from Rome. Details of several hundred soldiers and marines, whose services could be utilized as sappers, or in the temporary hospital, or kindred work, were also taken to the island. They improvised stretchers and carried hundreds of the wounded to the steamers, which took them as well as numbers of the homeless, to Naples.

OBITUARY.

Death of Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General.

His Career as a Politician and Barrister—The Later Years of His Life.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, died recently at his residence near Silver Springs, Montgomery County, Md. He was a son of Francis Preston Blair, Sr., and a brother of Gen. Frank P. Blair, who ran on the Democratic National ticket with Seymour in 1868. His father was born at Abingdon, Va., in 1790. He resided for some years in Kentucky, and in 1830 began to edit the Washington *Globe*, and became the friend and confidential adviser of Jackson. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Gist, a companion of Washington on the Duquesne expedition. Montgomery Blair was born in Franklin county, Ky., May 10, 1813, and was educated at West Point, graduating in 1835. He served in the artillery in Florida during the Seminole war, and resigned his commission in the army May 29, 1836. He began the practice of law at St. Louis, and soon attained prominence there. In 1839 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Missouri, and from 1843 to 1849 he was a Judge of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas. In 1852 he removed to Montgomery county, Md. In 1855 he was appointed Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. Previous to the report of the Missouri compromise he acted with the Democratic party. Afterward he became a Republican, and, in consequence, removed from his office by President Buchanan in 1865. In 1867 he acted as counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Dred Scott case. In 1869 he presided over the Republican Convention of Maryland. Appointed by Lincoln as Postmaster General in 1861, Blair remained in office until 1864, when he resigned, having become dissatisfied with the policy of the party in power. His prominence in the effort made to set aside as fraudulent the election of Mr. Hayes, brought him conspicuously before the public in 1878. His father, Francis Preston Blair, was a well-known politician, at one time a friend of Henry Clay, and one of the organizers of the Republican party.

The Postmaster-General ordered, as a mark of respect to the deceased, that the Postoffice Department building be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that the flag on the building in Washington be placed at half-mast until after the burial, and that the department be closed Monday.

P. T. BARNUM, the greatest, etc., is 76 years old.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

Terrible Wreck on a New York Railroad.

Pleasure-Seekers Meeting Sudden and Violent Deaths.

(Albion (N. Y.) Telegram.)

Ex-Mayor Thomas Hoynes, of Chicago, and nineteen other persons were killed in a railway wreck near Carleton station. A freight-car had been blown upon the main track of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway by the fierce wind. At 9:40 o'clock the steamboat express, running to the Thousand Isles, dashed at full speed into the freight car. The train was going twenty miles an hour. The head engineer saw the obstruction as it passed the station, whistled for brakes, and jumped from the train. The forward engine jumped the track to the south, and the second to the north. Both turned over on their sides, and were broken to pieces. The two baggage cars, day-coaches, and four sleepers were ditched and demolished. Conductor E. Garrison jumped and saved himself. The passengers were thrown headlong into a heap of crushed timbers. From the wreck moans and groans went up, mingled with cries for help. As soon as lights could be procured, work was begun removing the debris and rescuing the dead and wounded. From the ruins of the cars white hands of ladies and limbs of children protruded in such a manner as to make the bravest turn pale. Fortunately, none of the cars caught fire. Fireman Frances, of the second engine, was found crushed beneath the heavy iron. His engineer, McCarthy, was horribly scalded, but lived until noon yesterday. As fast as the bodies of the dead and the wounded were recovered from the debris, they were taken to the station, from whence all but eleven dead bodies were taken to their homes. It is impossible to determine the number of the wounded, for several who were slightly hurt left for their homes or to continue their journey. Those of the dead who have been identified are: Hon. Thomas Hoynes, of Chicago; Mrs. Jane Carl, of Lansing, Mich.; Prof. C. W. Stone, Battle Creek, Mich.; Lute J. Frances, Oswego, N. Y.; Willie Lefevre, Bay City, Mich.; Ashley Tyler, Camden, N. Y.; Thomas Stalla, Watertown, N. Y.; Mrs. Lefevre, Bay City, Mich.; J. R. Schenck, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas Dixon, Cleveland, Ohio; two ladies, one of them thought to be Mrs. Booth, of Bay City, Mich.; J. J. Worthey, Saline, Mich.; Henry McCormick, Benton, Mich.; L. J. Booth, Bay City, Mich.; Elizabeth J. Cora, Meriden, Mich.; Mrs. Louis J. Boos, Philadelphia; Louis J. Boos, Philadelphia; Mrs. Brooks, Philadelphia; the colored porter, name unknown; Archibald Taylor, baggage man, Watertown, N. Y.

Miss Troop said that she was on her way to Montreal with her grandfather, who was killed. They were in a sleeper. She was thrown into the aisle, and escaped from the wreck comparatively uninjured.

Alexander Tower said that he was sitting in a coach facing his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cora, who was crushed under a seat. As soon as he recovered from the shock of the accident he undertook to extricate her, but found her lifeless.

The wife of the Rev. E. S. Gould, of Carthage, Mo., thus describes her impressions of the casualty: "The first I knew I felt a sudden shock that shivered the globes of the lamps. The lights went out, leaving the car in total darkness. I grasped the seat with both hands and lowered my head to avoid flying missiles, some of which had already hit me. I did not lose consciousness, and when the crash ended found myself in the middle of a heap of rubbish. As soon as I could get out I found that my husband had been thrown half through a broken window. He was unconscious. I pulled him out and had him carried to a neighboring house. Four ladies opposite me escaped comparatively unhurt. Of the others in the coach I know nothing."

ABLE LIES AND LIARS.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., boasts of a three-eared pig.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., claims to have a chicken with two well-developed heads.

TOM OCHILTREE, the Texas Congressman, astonishing the Londoners with his whoppers about life in the Southwest.

A CHICAGO woman, according to the *Tribune*, of this city, astonished her neighbors, startled the medical fraternity, and unnerved her husband by giving birth to two healthy children—an interval of eleven days separating the advent of the youthful strangers.

In answering a correspondent the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says: The real name of "Eli Perkins" is Melville D. Landon. He has been connected with various journals in the East. He writes alleged humorous articles and delivers alleged funny lectures. He is celebrated chiefly for his penuriousness when dealing out facts.

On reaching the top of Mount Washington the other day, Barnum telegraphed that the spectacle was "the second-greatest show on earth." When he heard of the death of Tom Thumb, the great showman telegraphed to the widow: "Death is as much a part of the divine plan as birth. The Heavenly Father finally overcomes all evil with good."

CENTERSVILLE, Md., has entered the lists against the Thomasville (Ga.) man. The following is the story: Three miles out of a team of six were killed by lightning. The mules were attached to a timber wagon, geared tandem, and the lightning struck the leader, missed the next, struck the third, missed the fourth and fifth, and struck the breach mule, killing three.

A SAVANNAH negro hooked a shark about seven feet in length. As soon as the old snag found himself fast he went for the boat and soon had it bottom side up and the occupant floundering and praying for dear life. The hook and rope interfered with the shark's movements considerably, but as it was he punctured the negro's legs in a number of places with its sharp teeth. The darky succeeded in getting ashore, but his catch had bitten the line in two and skipped.

A TURTLE was picked up on the premises of George Thompson, West Islip, L. I., on Saturday last, upon whose back were the initials "N. S." and the date 1717. Mr. Young recently saw a turtle in the same locality marked "R. W., 1830." The initials of Judge Jonathan Thompson and an almost illegible date, supposed to have been carved eighty-five years ago, were found upon the shell of another turtle about a year since in the same locality. These old residents have been confined within a limited area by two streams of water.

GORTZ BACHERT's back yard in Norwich appeared to be a meeting place for rodents, and a steel trap, baited with stale cheese, was set for their reception. The *Bulletin* says: Several persons were watching the trap, when a large rat put in an appearance and walked toward the trap. He was within a few feet of it when Mr. Bachert's favorite cat clambered over the fence into the yard. The rat stopped. So did the cat. They seemed to recognize each other. After looking at one another for a moment the distance between them was lessened. Finally they were nose to nose, and actually kissed each other. They remained together a few minutes, when the rat took a glance at the trap and walked away in the opposite direction.

DEATH IN THE DARK.

Collapse of an Old Pier at a Maryland Excursion Resort.

A Crowd of Excursionists Instantly Hurlled Into the Waters Below.

Between Seventy and Eighty Persons, Mostly Women, Drowned.

Near the City of Baltimore, Md., a rotten pier at a picnic resort gave way under the weight of a large number of people. They crowded together with a view of securing a sure passage by a barge which was making her last trip for the night. Out of 200 people who were thrown into the water, between seventy and eighty were drowned. Baltimore dispatches give the following details of the horror:

In point of horror and fatality combined, no catastrophe has ever been written in the annals of Baltimore that will compare with the awful loss of life in the night-covered waters of the Patapsco at Tivoli last evening. A crowd of pleasure-seekers, weary after the sports of the day, were gathered on the wharf as the barge that was to bear them to their homes approached. No thought of danger was in their minds. With scarce a moment's warning, the structure gave way, and the immense mass of humanity was plunged into the waters, where the darkness shut them out of sight. In hundreds of homes last night anxious wives, husbands and parents were awaiting the arrival of the excursionists, and the anxiety became intense as the small hours of the morning came on. At 2:30 o'clock the barge reached Henderson's wharf, bringing its awful tale of woe, and freighted with the forms of twenty-eight drowned men, women, and children. The anxiety of the parents gave place to horror and grief, and the friends of the missing grew wild with terror.

Almost half of the excursionists passed the night around the blazing fires on the shore, where those who had been rescued from the waves were seeking to dry their dripping clothing. The scenes on the grounds during the night were indescribable and awful. The noisy cries of children and the hoarse shouts of men and the piercing notes of grief of the women were as nothing to the terrible silence of the four hours that preceded the dawn, when nothing was heard but an occasional dull moan or the call of one of those who were watching by the shore for the bodies of the dead.

From what could be gleaned from the remarks of individual witnesses of the terrible accident it appears that the disaster occurred a very few minutes after 10:30 o'clock. The wharf did not break; the piles spread. The crowd stood in a bunch in the center of the wharf which was but poorly supported underneath by logs and consequently the jarring of the barge when she struck the wharf gave the shock which caused the piles to spread and let down the center of the wharf with its crowd of living beings into the water. The planks were of course unable to support the heavy weight and so snapped short off, thus giving rise to the supposition that they had broken.

The Rev. W. E. Storr, pastor of Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, was an eye witness of the disaster, and gives a graphic account of it. "There is a long wharf at Tivoli," said he, "running out from the shore perhaps 100 feet. Near the shore end there are large gates, which are generally closed upon the arrival of the boats. Last night a number of persons fatigued, and desiring to obtain advantageous positions on the boat, strolled out upon the wharf before the arrival of the barge, so that at the time she came in sight there were probably between 200 and 300 persons on the wharf between the gates. I, myself, together with some few others, had gained the extreme end of the wharf beyond the boat-gate where the barge made fast. Meanwhile both gates had been closed, and the keeper of the one toward myself and the boat-gate would not allow any one to pass, evidently thinking, poor fellow, they were safer on the outside. The people near the boat were just walking over the gang-plank when I heard a crash behind me, and saw a dark hole in the wharf and a mass of human beings, struggling in the frantic endeavor to reach a place of safety. Men and women were shrieking and yelling and children crying, while from the dark abyss below the most heart-rending cries were heard, only to end in gurgling sounds as the helpless beings succumbed to the cruel waters. Then ensued a scene of indescribable confusion. Stools, piles of plank, everything available, were thrown into the water in the midst of the struggling mass, until it became evident that some who might be saved from death by drowning would become victims of the heedlessness of those who, with the best intentions, but very poor judgment, were casting the heavy articles into the water. I, myself, stepped on a parallel wharf, on which there is a small track, and made my way back to the scene of the disaster. I endeavored to calm the tumult, but as well might I have tried to stop the earth from revolving on its axis. Those who were safe had suddenly conceived the idea that the boat was unsafe, and refused to go on board. I reasoned and persuaded, but only a few followed my advice. I told them that their friends in the city, as soon as they learned of the accident, would mourn them as among the victims, but my efforts proved fruitless, and when we did start for Baltimore, more than half were left down there."

In meantime, efforts to rescue the drowning persons were being made by a few brave young men, and quite a number of ladies and others, who were well lived dead, had been brought up and lay dripping on the wharf. When the Cockade City arrived on her second trip, about 9 this morning, she brought with her thirty-five additional bodies, and the remainder of the excursionists who had remained over night at Tivoli searching for their friends. Many were crying bitterly, while the haggard, tear-begrimed faces of the others showed the intense suffering they had undergone. All had lost friends or relatives, many of them more than one. There were parents leading children, sobbing as if their hearts would break. As soon as the barge arrived, at 9 o'clock, the bodies were hurried into an empty building on Henderson's wharf, and laid out on the floor, awaiting identification, which was not long coming, as none of the bodies had been in the water long enough to suffer any disfigurement, and were consequently easily recognizable. The news of the accident had brought to the scene nearly every one who had friends on the excursion. Every few minutes, as the crowd passed slowly in and out of the room viewing the bodies, a piercing shriek and ejaculation of "Oh, my God!" would announce that some unfortunate one had been recognized. Young girls and strong men sobbed and cried like children. Many men and women were hurrying from one person to another, asking if such and such person had been found.

The bodies already brought to this city number sixty-six. It is now thought that the loss may reach 100.

The picnic grounds where the terrible calamity occurred is on a small bay about two miles from North Point Lighthouse. It was formerly known as Holly Grove, was first fitted up about fifteen years ago, and was the most popular resort at that time and for several years afterward.

DROWNED.

Foolhardy Attempt of Capt. Webb to "Shoot" the Rapids at Niagara Falls.

The Athlete Drawn Into the Dreaded Whirlpool and Hurled Along to Death.

(Buffalo (N. Y.) Telegram.)

In 1861 the little steamer *Maid of the Mist* with three persons on board, ran the rapids of the Niagara passed through the whirlpool itself, and glided into the quiet water beyond. Of the three on board two survived the trip, the only persons who ever went through this fearful channel alive. On July 23 Capt. Webb, without other means of safety than nature had provided him, attempted to swim through the war of waters but failed. His body has not yet been found. For three-quarters of a mile below the Suspension Bridge, runs the whirlpool, the wildest, most tumultuous and dangerous portion of the river. The tremendous power of the current cannot be realized. Webb could not attempt to swim it—it was simply a question of endurance, whether he could live in the tumultuous waves. He was rushed onward with resistless force, and perished in his mad attempt. No effort was made to advertise the undertaking beyond sending circulars to the newspapers. Not a dozen people in the Falls knew that the effort was to be made. There was no advertising dodge about it. The great swimmer was confident that he could make the trip in safety. He carefully looked over the ground, but he had failed to realize the immensity of the undertaking, and so deliberately committed suicide.

Capt. Webb arrived in Buffalo last night, and stopped at the Genesee. His coming was unheralded, and the fact of his being here was known to but few. Seen by a reporter last night, he said he would surely make the attempt. Nothing but a desire for notoriety moved him. Last June he proposed to swim the rapids, and tried to get the railroads and hotels to make it an object. They refused, but the papers kept talking about it, so he determined to make the trial. No one accompanied him save his English manager, Mr. Kyle. Capt. Webb did not leave for the falls until noon. Arrived at Niagara he proceeded at once to the Clifton House, where several reporters and others were waiting. He chatted pleasantly and expressed great confidence in his powers. The hour fixed was 4 o'clock, and about 3 the crowd bade him good by and hastened to secure good positions for viewing the foolhardy experiment. At no point could a view of the whole length of the rapids be had.

At a few minutes before 4 o'clock Webb appeared at the foot of the bank on the Canadian side, where a skiff was in waiting with the veteran guide, Jack Conway, at the oars. The Captain was entirely nude save for a small breech cloth. Conway pulled as far down as the *Maid of the Mist* landing, but did not dare to proceed further. "All right," said the Captain, "this will do us."

"I don't expect ever to see you again," said Conway.

"O yes you will," was the pleasant reply. "You don't know me. I am an Englishman." After a few more words Capt. Webb stood up in the bow of the boat and dived head first into the water. Then began the great struggle for life. It was just 3:30 when the Captain entered the water. A few vigorous strokes and he was fairly in the rapids, going breast on, his form a mere speck, as seen from the great bluff above. He went like an arrow shot from a bow. The first great wave he struck he went under, but in a second appeared way beyond. His efforts to strike out in swimming form were weaker than an infant's against the seething waters. The great waves seethed over him occasionally, but he always seemed ready to meet them. His great chest was boldly pushed forward, and occasionally half of the magnificent physique of the reckless adventurer was lifted from the water, but he bravely kept his position through it all and seemed perfectly collected and at home. In a second more the voyager was lost to view behind a projecting bank. So the mad journey went on safely through the upper rapids.

He passed then through the lower ones. There the waves dash higher, the water is confined in a narrower space, and the trip is in every way more perilous. How far he went alive no one will ever know. He was seen by many while passing through this awful sea, but ere then he may have been dead. His body was borne onward, now rising above, now sinking beneath, the white-capped waves. It was seen to enter the whirlpool. The life of the Captain was gone, and not even his body has yet been found. The maelstrom sometimes gives up its dead in a day, sometimes it holds them in its embrace a week, until all semblance of a human being is crushed out in the revolving waters. Capt. Webb looked upon it as a pleasant undertaking. Those who saw him start looked upon it as certain death.

OUR MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES.

A SNOW-WHITE squirrel was killed at Brazos Bend, Texas.

MR. ROBERT C. GILMER, of Columbia, Ky., found a guinea's nest on his farm containing sixty-three eggs.

MRS. MARY TANNER, of Walton county, Ga., wove seven yards of cloth in one day, made it into two shirts, and went to tea at a neighbor's five miles away.

MRS. ARTHUR FORTE, of Wrightsville, Ga., has a hen and partridge sitting on the same nest. The partridge is as gentle as the hen and has seventeen eggs, while the hen has only eleven.

DR. D. P. HOLLOWAY, of Sumpter, Ga., has a pair of woolen gloves by his sister from wool cut from the horse he rode during the war. The horse is now 7 years old, and, the doctor says, is quite wooly.

ANGELA CARDELLA, of Nevada, a native of Italy and 38 years old, claims to be the strongest man in the world. He places the middle finger of his right hand under the foot of a person weighing 300 pounds and lifts him to a table four feet high.

CAPT. JOHN FLUSH, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has a pet toad that he has learned to catch flies, and the little creature will come to him when he whistles and submit to being placed on a table where some attraction has been placed for flies. This done, it will amuse an audience by the expert and swift manner it will dispose of these winged pests, jumping at times several feet high and protruding its tongue almost an inch in efforts to reach its prey.

AS WILLIAM COLLINS was passing over a piece of land he was cultivating on the site of old Fort Hardy, at Schuylerville, N. Y., his attention was attracted by a glittering object on the ground. It proved to be a Spanish coin of 1747. It bore on the obverse the inscription of Ferdinand VI., and on the reverse the motto: "Viva que vivamos." Together with the "pillars of Hercules" bearing the inscription, "No plus ultra," it was undoubtedly dropped at the spot during the French and Indian war preceding the Revolution.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

A BOILER explosion in the saw-mill of Nobles & Benedict, near Sand Beach, Mich., caused the death of Charles Stover, the engineer.

MAGGIE PEAKE, a patient in the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, committed suicide by tying a strip of cotton around her neck till she choked to death.

A DROVER from Morenci, was beaten out of \$905.45 by three-card monte men on a train between Erie and Cleveland, and was sent home free by the railroad company.

As a member of the Salvation Army at Adrian was praying for a stalwart young sinner he grew personal, and used the young man's name very pointedly in his petition. Thereupon the unconverted youth fell upon the petitioner and smote him hip and thigh.

The resignation of Dr. Franklin, who for five years has occupied the chair of surgery and clinical surgery in the Department of Homoeopathy of the Michigan University, has been accepted, and the doctor will return at once to St. Louis, his former home.

The little village of Renux, which is situated some five miles from Mecosta, is in a state of intense excitement over the attempt of C. V. Hane, a young druggist of that place, to commit an outrage on a 12-year old girl named Cameron. Hane is a married man and has a child, and has heretofore borne a good reputation.

In February last Solomon J. Smith was arrested and kept in jail one night in Adrian, on a criminal complaint. On examination he was discharged. He has now sued the complaining witness, Charles E. Collins, of Macon, for \$5,000 damages, claiming that he took cold and was injured in health while on the way to and in jail.

JAMES M. KELSEY, a farmer living near Mooreville, in York Township, was struck by a freight train on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk railway and thrown a distance of twenty paces. Fortunately, he escaped without any broken bones, but was so badly bruised and shaken that he will be confined to his bed for several weeks.

A PECULIARLY interesting case is on trial in the Circuit Court at Bay City—the Second National Bank vs. Henry Schindehette. The bank paid a New York draft which bore Schindehette's name, and which afterward was proven to be a forgery. Schindehette's indorsement was given upon the solicitation of the maker, who stopped at Schindehette's hotel. The bank sues Schindehette for the amount of the draft.

MR. MASON BRYANT, of Hudson, was unloading hay in his barn, when a large harpoon pitchfork, worked by horse-power, broke from its fastenings near the roof and fell, one of the tines striking him on the left cheek, penetrating it, passing through his tongue, nearly severing it, and coming out of his right cheek, tearing it out to his mouth. Several teeth were knocked out and both cheeks and tongue were horribly lacerated.

At the laying of a corner-stone of a new church in Saginaw City, Hon. B. O. Williams, of Owosso, said he was present at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Anne's Church, in Detroit, in 1817—the first ceremony of the kind held in the great Northwest Territory. He first visited the Saginaw valley fifty-three or fifty-four years ago, when three or four French families a few hundred Indians, and a fort were the only representatives of the city.

The Coldwater National Bank was robbed of a box of valuable jewelry, the property of the Hon. Henry C. Lewis, the President of the bank. The cashier was alone in the bank at the time and was busy, when a man entered the rear door and stole inside the counter and into the vault. His retreat made a slight noise which the cashier noticed. The party with whom he was engaged slipped out suddenly, leaving about \$50 in the bank. The two were soon joined by a third, when all three left in a huggy. Citizens and officers followed in hot pursuit and headed them off, but being poorly armed were bullied by the robbers, who then got a considerable start.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in the different parts of the State, show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan, during the week ending July 21, 1883, as follows:

Number of observers heard from, 55.

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Per cent of ob- served cases reported this week.	Per cent of ob- served cases reported preceding week.
1 Intermittent fever.....	79	67
2 Neuralgia.....	64	66
3 Rheumatism.....	61	62
4 Diarrhea.....	55	64
5 Bronchitis.....	62	62
6 Consumption of lungs.....	45	56
7 Cholera morbus.....	41	33
8 Remittent fever.....	38	39
9 Measles.....	36	39
10 Cholera infantum.....	34	18
11 Tonsillitis.....	32	34
12 Dysentery.....	27	21
13 Erysipelas.....	21	13
14 Pneumonia.....	20	13
15 Inflammation of kidney.....	20	16
16 Diphtheria.....	20	20
17 Influenza.....	18	25
18 Inflammation of bowels.....	16	15
19 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	13	5
20 Scarlet fever.....	13	15
21 Whooping-cough.....	11	11
22 Typho-malarial fever.....	7	15
23 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	7	8
24 Inflammation of brain.....	7	7
25 Membranous croup.....	4	3
26 Puerperal fever.....	4	2

For the week ending July 21, 1883, the reports indicate that cholera infantum, intermittent fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and cholera morbus increased, and that consumption, rheumatism, typho-malarial fever and influenza decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State capital the prevailing winds, during the week ending July 21, were west, and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was slightly lower, the "rain-fall" was much greater, the absolute and the relative humidity more, and the day and the night ozone less.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, typhoid fever was reported present during the week ending July 21, and since, at twenty places, scarlet fever at twelve places, and measles at twenty-three places.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

JAMES CARRY, the Dublin informer, was sent to South Africa by the English government. While stepping from the steamship Melrose, at Port Elizabeth, he was shot dead by a man named O'Donnell, who is now in custody. Special pains had been taken by the government to protect the refugee, and the tragedy has caused intense excitement throughout the British empire.

A FORCE of nearly five hundred men were put at work last Monday to break the jam at the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway bridge, below Grand Rapids where over forty million feet of logs are hung up. The water has fallen nearly three feet, and all the danger is believed to be past. Trains are running as usual across the Lake Shore bridge, which is the only railroad bridge left in the city. All the other roads will cross at this bridge until new bridges can be built, and neither freight nor passenger business will be interrupted. The Grand Rapids and Indiana road began building a temporary structure across the river. Work will be prosecuted at night by electric light, and the company hope to be able to send trains across by to-night.

ALFRED J. PLANT and Wm. Hathaway, of Crookery, were arrested last Sunday on a charge of breaking into the stores of Patrick Lee of Spring Lake, F. Brown, of Nunica, and John Spoon, of Spoonville. The latter robbery occurred on last week Wednesday night. A large amount of stolen goods were found at the homes of Galen, Plant, and Frank Hathaway. They were also arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The examination will take place before Justice Pagelson at Grand Haven, Monday next at 9 o'clock. The prisoners are at present safely in jail at Grand Haven.

THE Committee of the "Holland City Ministerial Association," charged with the circulation of petitions against the desecration of the Sabbath by the running of the excursion boat to Macatawa Park, have finished canvassing the City. Some families or individuals may have been overlooked or for other reasons not have had an opportunity to sign. To accommodate such, the lists will be left for a few days with the following, who will be glad to receive additional signatures: 1st ward, Rev. M. N. Steffens; 2d, Prof. Beck; 3d, Isaac Fairbanks, Esq.; Rev. T. T. George; 4th, Rev. D. Broek.

T. ROMEYN BECK,
N. M. STEFFENS, Com.

HOLLAND, Aug. 3rd, 1883.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The slight healing of sinful hearts." Evening, "The practical workings of human life." Congregational singing led by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Honoring the Lord." Afternoon, "The profit of Religion."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "The Kingdom of God weak in appearance but powerful in operation." Afternoon, "Sitting on earth and standing for Christ."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m. The services will be conducted by Prof. G. Boer, of Grand Rapids.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "What shall the harvest be." Evening, "Who slew all these." All the seats are free.

Grace Episcopal Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. Rice Taylor officiating.

THE "Limited Express" between Petoskey and Bay View, the Methodist Camp Meeting Ground, carried 1,167 passengers Sunday, to say nothing of those holding tickets.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

"Your pardon, Governor," said a convict to Gov. Begole in the prison the other day, as he accidentally jugged him in passing. Begole quickly pulled out his note book and pencil and took the culprit's name, adding "Application filed; will be reached in regular order."

A SELF-ACTING sofa, just large enough for two, has been invented. If properly wound up it begins to ring a warning bell just before 10 o'clock. At 10:01 it splits apart, and while one half carries the daughter up stairs, the other half kicks the young man out of doors. They will come high, but people must have them.—[E.]

Hudsonville Items.

WM. WHIPPLE, JR., is quite sick with lung fever but is thought to be improving.

SINCE my last Mr. Consider Guild, who was reported very low, has died. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends in this vicinity and from Grand Rapids, where he formerly resided.

A COLT belonging to Mr. Thos. Currey and being driven by his son Johnnie, ran away near the depot a few days since, overturning the carriage and quite seriously injuring Mrs. Currey. The carriage was badly demoralized.

THE recent excessive rains caused great damage to the farmers in this vicinity, many of them losing large quantities of hay; in some instances it floated away from meadows bordering on the streams. Nearly all the wheat that was cut previous to the rains is more or less damaged.

Our new minister, Mr. McGregor, was regularly ordained last Tuesday evening. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Warren of the Second Congregational Church, of Grand Rapids, assisted by Rev. Mr. Booth, of Grandville, and the Congregational minister of Allendale, whose name I was unable to learn. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Warren, and was pronounced by those who heard it as very fine.

THE affray mentioned in a previous communication as occurring between two Hollanders, Mr. Vanderveen and Mr. Wyenkoff, turned out quite a serious one, resulting in the arrest of the first-named party on a charge of assault with intent to kill. From what information your correspondent has been able to obtain, the facts in the case are as follows: The parties, who had been having some trouble about the boundary line between them, owned in partnership a mower which was, at the time of the affray, in the barn of Mr. Vanderveen. Mr. Wyenkoff desiring to use the same, went to the barn to get it for that purpose, when he was seen by Mr. Vanderveen and his sons, who were in a field at work, and they all ran to the barn and assaulted him, the father with a pitchfork, and the sons with such other missiles as came handy. Mr. Wyenkoff succeeded in getting the fork away from his assailant, and instead of using it in return, threw it as far from him as possible. It was recovered by one of his sons who handed it back to the father, all joining in the cry, "kill him!" "kill him!" After receiving three or four stabs with the fork, Mr. Wyenkoff succeeded in getting it away from them and left them in possession of the premises. The wounds are not as serious as might have been expected. Mr. Vanderveen is a man of ungovernable temper as is shown by this case. A few years ago he assaulted his brother, now dead, and but for the timely interference of a third party, would have crippled him, if he had not killed him outright.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cent a bottle by Heber Walsh.

Special Notices.

Auction Sale.

A large house and corner lot situated at the corner of Market and Tenth streets, together with all household articles it contains, will be sold at public auction on Saturday, August 25, 1883. I also have a pony phaeton carriage, to sell at the same time.

GEO. METZ, SR.

G. J. HAVERKATE, Auctioneer. 25-4w.

For Sale.

A small, good house and two lots all located on Twelfth Street will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Splendid location for a residence. Inquire at this office. 25-4f

JOHN A. ROOST

is not closing out, but having sold nearly all his stock of clothing, has enlarged his store and filled it with a large assortment of good goods. I am now prepared to fit almost everyone from the portly alderman to the long and slim. Come and see my styles, from a fashionable Prince Albert cut to a jean pants. I have suits for men, boys and children. 23 4w JOHN A. ROOST.

FOR RENT.

A large furnished dwelling with all the necessary articles for keeping house, cooking utensils, etc., will be rented to a respectable family at a reasonable rate of rent. Enquire of L. T. KANTERS. 231f

New Advertisements.

Drain Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, F. L. Senter, Drain Commissioner of the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, will on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1883, at the house of Wm. B. Avery, in said Township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, meet parties for the purpose of letting contracts for the construction of a Drain in said Township to be known as Drain No. 34, commencing at a point 43 Rods and 3 Links South and 55 Rods West of the North Quarter Post of Section 12, Township 5, North of range 16 West, and running thence South 191 Rods, thence South 33 degrees 30 minutes West 104 Rods, where it empties into Drain No. 31, and that I will then and there proceed to let contracts for the construction of the same by sections as I have apportioned and divided the same, such contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, according to the specifications made by me, and now remaining in my office, and who will give adequate security for the performance of the same within such time as shall be specified in such contracts the undersigned reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Notice is also hereby given, that at the time and place of said letting of contract the assessment of benefits made by me will be subject to review. Dated this 25th day of July, A. D. 1883. FRED L. SENTER, Drain Commissioner for the Township of Holland.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. CHICAGO LINE.

The Elegant

STEAMER MENOMINEE

Will leave Grand Haven for Chicago on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings, at 8 or 8:30 o'clock, on the arrival of train from Grand Rapids, Detroit, and all points east.

RETURNING, LEAVES CHICAGO

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock, arriving at Grand Haven next morning in time for early trains east.

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

ROUND TRIP, \$5.00

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

NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills."

P. PRINS & CO.

HOLLAND, March 28, 1883. 8-1y

Administrator's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Ottawa,

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

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the Estate of said Jan Kerkhof, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Ottawa, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1883, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises, last described in this Notice, on the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, subject to the right of dower, and the homestead rights, of the widow of said deceased therein, the following described Real Estate, all situate, and being in the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to-wit: the North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section numbered One (1) in Township five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) West, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Also all the right, title, and interest of said Estate, in and to the South East quarter of the North East quarter, of Section numbered One (1) in Township five (5) North of Range, sixteen (16) West, containing forty (40) acres more or less.

Also the East quarter of the North West quarter of the North East quarter of Section numbered thirty-two (32) in Township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, containing ten (10) acres be the same more or less.

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

Dated at the Township of Holland this 29th day of June, A. D. 1883.

JOHN KERKHOFF,

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

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE.

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST,

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,

TOILET, and

FANCY ARTICLES,

and PATENT MEDICINES.

WINES and LIQUORS

for medical purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

DR. L. SCHIPHORST,

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

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

SCHEPERS & SCHIPHORST.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 22, 1883. 30-1y

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

City Meat Market,

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

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

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

We make

LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.

G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 3-

REST not, life is sweeping off, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." 66 a week in your own town. \$5 out at free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-1y

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

On the Loss of

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea induced by self-abuse, involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Palsy, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address THE CU VERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., N. Y. N. Y.; Postoffice Box 470.

WM. TEN HAGEN,

dealer in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

AND

CHOICE LIQUORS

FINE

Wines and Liquors a specialty.

A large and very fine

POOL ROOM

in connection with my place of business.

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

ON EIGHTH STREET.

WM. TEN HAGEN.

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

NARROW ESCAPE,

OF MASSACHUSETTS ENGINEER TIMELY WARNING OF MR. JOHN SPENCER BAGGAGE MASTER of the B. & A. R. R.

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

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

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

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

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

KNIFE & FORK.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF

HOLLAND, June 14, 1883. 7-1y

1883. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1883.

MILLINERY CLOAKS & FANCY GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

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

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

EIGHTH STREET.

A FULL STOCK OF

Hardware

at prices that defy competition at

R. Kanters & Sons,

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

Brinkerhoff Flat Fence Wire.

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

Pitkin Mixed Paints

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

Alabastine,

Paint Brushes,

White Wash Brushes,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Garden Tools,

Oil & Vapor Stoves,

Refrigerators, etc.

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

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1883

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen: Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred percent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good. Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders. Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

JOTTINGS.

ELEVEN thousand people have fallen as victims to Cholera in Egypt.

ENDEAVORS are being made to run an excursion from this place to Muskegon by boat.

FIVE thousand people lost their lives by an earthquake on the Island of Ichia last Saturday night.

A NUMBER of long furniture cars are being built in Muskegon for the Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

DR. R. B. BEST is the happy father of a little girl. It happened yesterday morning. Mother and child doing well.

JAS. VANDERLUIJ, proprietor of the *Vrijheids Banner*, of Grand Rapids, has been enjoying a week of recreation in this vicinity and at the Park.

LAST Thursday night a "social hop" was enjoyed by the guests of the Park House at Macatawa Park and the young people of this city. A good time is reported by those who were present.

LEWIS E. EDDY, of Grand Rapids, was the successful youth who carried off the honors, and the appointment, at the competitive examination at Grand Rapids, for appointment as cadet to the West Point military school.

THE Park Association is already troubled with the question: What to do with the hundreds of visitors at the Park? Another hotel and twenty-five cottages could be filled this season and the enterprise is less than two years old.

A PETITION to be presented to the Macatawa Park Association has been in circulation the past week. The purport of this petition is that the Park authorities continue to run the boat on Sunday for the accommodation of the guests at the Park.

LAST Wednesday night Mr. G. B. Dalman, one of the very first colonists to set foot on the soil in this locality, died in this city at the advanced age of 77 years. The funeral services were held in the Holland Christian Ref. Church of this city and were largely attended.

DR. J. E. SUTTON, formerly located in this city but now of Canton, Ill., will make this city his place of residence after the fifteenth day of August. Dr. Sutton is well known to many of our older residents who will be much pleased to learn that the doctor is coming to live among us again.

LAST Monday we hoisted a new sign in front of our office, the work of Mr. M. F. Adair. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing the sign the best in the city, and Mr. Adair the best sign writer in this part of the state. When you desire work in his line give him a call and be sure of satisfaction.

FROM conversation had with several of the best farmers in this locality, we are led to the belief that the wheat crop in this section is almost a total failure. There is acre upon acre that is not worth cutting and will be plowed under. The best fields will not yield more than eighteen or twenty bushels to the acre.

WE take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Martin Beukema has purchased all the boats, both for sail and rowing purposes, that formerly belonged to Mr. Houwer, and has established a "Boat House" at the foot of Third street. Mr. Beukema will let his boats by the hour or by the day. Our people will now have an opportunity of enjoying a row or a sail on Macatawa Bay at any time at a trifling cost.

A LATE number of the *Marshfield (Wis.) Times and Gazette* gives an account of the installation of Rev. F. P. Baker over the Presbyterian Church in that place, numbering more than sixty members. Mr. B. is an old citizen of Holland and a graduate of the Theological school in Hope College. His many friends here will be glad to learn that he has a neat church building and parsonage and enters upon his pastorate with the best wishes of a unanimous and active people and every prospect of usefulness. Marshfield is in Wood Co., about 80 miles north of Rural, Mr. B's former charge.

LAST Thursday morning at about half past eleven o'clock, the grandest sight we have ever seen was that of a mirage of Lake Michigan, and the east shore of the lake. We ascended to the top of one of the highest buildings in town and with the aid of a glass gazed at the wonderful panorama. At first it was supposed to be the west, or Wisconsin shore of the lake, but the sand hills that bordered the banks of the water dispelled all such ideas. Over one hundred miles of the shore was discernible with the naked eye. The harbors all along the shore from South Haven north could all be clearly picked out. The scene grew, the longer you looked, the more brilliant, with occasional flashes that served to make it the more interesting. The mirage was visible for three hours and was seen by almost all our people.

PROF. AND MRS. G. J. KOLLEN left for the East last Wednesday on a visit to friends.

PREPARE for sickness in the days of health, for the time cometh when no man can clean up.

JOHN PESSINK, of the City Bakery, received an invoice of tropical fruits yesterday, Friday.

LAST Tuesday night the depot of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y at Montague burned to the ground.

C. F. WASSON, editor of the *Spring Lake Message*, was in town last Saturday, and made us a pleasant call.

MISS LIZZIE BROWER, who has been spending a few weeks with her grandmother in Spring Lake, returned home last Saturday.

"Is a young lady compositor a 'miss-print'?" If so, why?" asks a friend. And we answer: She is;—and it is on account of her "form."—*Ex.*

PHOTOGRAPHER B. P. Higgins is taking a number of stereoscopic views of this city and Macatawa Bay. The views are excellent and should be in the possession of everyone interested in our town.

THE latest style of pants are now cut very tight fitting, with a gentle sloping toward the feet, where they are pasted to the ankles with musilage, intended to keep ants from crawling up a man's limbs at night.

THE body of Peter Bakker, who was drowned at Macatawa Park on Sunday, July 22, was found near Ventura last week Friday. The body was secured by the parents and buried at our cemetery, on last Saturday.

ANYONE knowing any local news that would be interesting to our readers, will do us a kindness by handing in the same for publication. We will not regard it as an intrusion but on the other hand as a highly esteemed favor.

A meeting of the members and congregation of Grace Episcopal Church will be held to-night (Saturday) at the Church. A large attendance is earnestly requested. On Sunday services will be held at the usual hours, Rev. J. Rice Taylor officiating.

MR. ALBERT KAPENGA, one of the earliest settlers of this colony, died of dropsy last Wednesday, August 1, aged 65 years, at his residence near the Ebenezer church, three miles east of this city. The funeral was held on Friday and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

THE steamboat Macatawa has made a change of time so that it does not return to Holland until 8 o'clock in the evening after the 2:35 p. m. trip. We are authorized to state that whenever a party desires to return to the city at 5 or 6 o'clock the boat will bring them up without extra charge.

PROF. W. H. BALLARD, of Hamilton, Ont., principal of the public schools of that place, is in this city visiting his brother, Mr. Geo. Ballard, of the Holland Leather Company. Mr. Ballard is a very courteous and affable gentleman and we hope that his visit to our city may be a very pleasant one.

THE Chicago & West Mich. R'y have already taken steps toward replacing their bridge recently swept away by logs in Grand River at Grand Rapids. It is believed that the piers of the bridge are sound, and a new bridge will probably be in place before October 1. Manager Kimball estimated the damage done to the road by the washing away of the bridge and of other bridges along the road during the recent storms and "washouts" at \$200,000.

THE warm weather of the past week has brought a large number of visitors to Macatawa Park. The Park House has been full and many persons are stopping at the hotels in this city. Among the guests are persons from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities. Master Robbie Ward, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Frank Hagan, of Louisville, Kentucky, are the champion fishermen at the Park this week. The former's black bass weighed 4½ pounds, and the latter's 5 pounds and 1 ounce. In addition to the strangers, scores of our own citizens have picknicked at the Park and enjoyed the delightful air.

CAPT. F. R. BROWER, of the steamer S. S. Barker, who has been visiting his family in this city for a week, left on Wednesday last for the scene of his labors, Chequamegon Bay, Wis. His two daughters, Miss Francis and Kitty Brower, and Prof. and Mrs. C. Doesburg with their daughter Kitty, and Mr. Henry Ferry, of Detroit, accompanied him. The captain reports things "booming" in the northern part of Wisconsin, and says that the Wisconsin Central R. R. intends to push their pleasure resort at Ashland, until it is one of the most popular resorts in the land. The Barker is having a "good season" financially, and the captain will undoubtedly rest comfortably in winter quarters next winter.

Mrs. VAN ESS, wife of Rev. B. Van Ess, of North Holland, is dangerously ill with dropsy.

JULIUS CÆSAR, one of the mail carriers of Grand Rapids, spent yesterday at Macatawa Park.

THE Circuit Court of this county will meet on the 8th of this month and adjourn until the 28th.

MISS HELEN PFANSTIEHL returned home last Thursday from Chicago, where she had been visiting friends.

A MAGNIFICENT display of the aurora borealis—an unusual phenomenon at the time of the year—was witnessed by our citizen last Monday night.

THE *Saturday Globe*, a new paper started in Grand Rapids, is a welcome visitor to our office. The paper is very neat in typographical appearance, and is ably edited.

A REPORT has gained currency that Dr. Scott's health has failed. We are authorized to state that recent letters from him state that he is improving and expects to return home soon.

Geo. E. HUNT, bill clerk in the employ of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, and his cousin, Miss May Fish, of Bellville, N. Y., who is visiting in this city, spent this week visiting relatives and friends in Kalamazoo.

THE next regular meeting of the Grand River Valley Medical Society will be held at the City Hotel in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 7 and 8, 1883. On Wednesday the doctors will visit Macatawa Park.

BEFORE the abolition of the tax on tobacco and cigars, a five cent cigar could be purchased for a half dime, and since then it can be obtained for a nickel. And that's the way the burdens of the people are removed.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 2nd, 1883: Harris Albert, Mrs. Frank Billings, Chas. E. Clark, French & Co., William Horton, Albert Hill, Albert Pattison, Mrs. Margaret Thomas, W. D. Woodruff. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE following good advice is clipped from the *Flint Journal*: "When any body gets married, dies, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, or whips his man—or his wife—breaks his leg or has his senses kicked out by a mule, or does anything remarkable, and you have reason to believe that you know as much about the occurrence as anybody, don't wait for some one to report or trust us to find out by instinct, but come and tell of it, or send us the facts on a postal card. Let us know every item of news that has transpired in your neighborhood."

Ventura Items.

MISS ALLIE DAVIS, of Elgin, Ill., has been visiting relatives here the past week. Mrs. Condeley, of Grand Rapids, is also visiting in this locality. Both ladies were formerly residents of this town.

FARMERS are busy yet harvesting, having been delayed by the recent heavy rains. Crops have been greatly damaged by the high water and only about one quarter of an average yield is expected. The "oldest inhabitant" tells us that the like was never known here before.

LAST Friday the authorities of this locality were called upon to hold an inquest upon the corpse of a young man found upon the beach near here. It could not be identified at that time so it was buried the next day. Subsequently it was discovered to be the body of Peter Bakker, the unfortunate young man who was drowned at Macatawa Park recently, and was disinterred and his parents notified. The body was taken to Holland and buried in the cemetery there by his friends and parents. ZEKK.

Zeeland Items.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. Veneklaasen, a boy.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Ter Beek, recently, a boy and a girl.

MISS JOHANNA BENJAMINS, of Holland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. De Kruif.

AFTER having enjoyed a short vacation, Hans J. Visser and John De Kruif, Jr., are at their respective posts of duty again.

ELZINGA & Huizinga are giving their store a new coat of paint. We should next like to see these gentlemen enlarge their store and fill it up with a full line of boots and shoes. A first class boot and shoe store is needed in this town.

CRADLES—i. e. the kind sold by hardware men—were in good demand last week. Wm. De Pree & Bro. selling as many as twenty-five some days. Undoubtedly this rainy weather has been the cause of many a young man learning to "rock the cradle" in the wheat field.

SOME of our citizens will not credit Mr. J. Moerdijk much for adding a millinery department to his store since, they say, he thereby takes that business out of the hands of Mrs. J. Fox, who, on account of the poor health of her husband, is obliged to do a great deal towards supplying a large family with the necessities of life. In striving after riches it certainly is well not to lose sight of the good old adage "live and let live."

FOR SALE:—A Separator, all complete, can be used with steam or horse power. The thrasher was made by the Wooster Manufacturing Co., of Wooster, Mass., and has been run but one season. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of D. R. Meenke or of James Huntley.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

Have received a new stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, ETC.,

—consisting of—

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

A large assortment of

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

Noby Straw Goods and Felt Hats.

A fresh stock of

Groceries

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883.

**Now is the chance
for Farmers.**

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. Flieman

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

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

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

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

ALSO AGENT FOR

**BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON
WORKS.**

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 20-1

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,

—dealers in—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS and

CROCKERY.

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

NEW FRESH GOODS

of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

Crockery

is complete and we sell at bottom figures.

BUTTER and EGGS.

We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

CALL AND SEE US.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883. 7-1y.

**JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.**

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash,

Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Brackets, etc. made and

furnished.

Office and shop on River Street,

near the corner of Tenth Street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

GEO. T. McCLURE,

—Dealer in—

Sewing Machines,

**Wheeler & Wilson, Singer,
and the White,**

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

Also agent for

Weber, Fischer, Decker & Son,

Pease, Krannach & Bach,

PIANOS

—And the—

Estey, Chase,

Tailor & Farlow,

ORGANS

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

GEO. T. McCLURE,

Cor. of Eleventh and River streets,
17-1y Holland, Mich.

**HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER**

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS

OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and
Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the
most searching and thorough
blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

**Jewelry, Watches,
DIAMONDS,**

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1883. 48-1y

ANNIHILATION.

If I could know, as none can know,
That, when my life is ended, I
Shall perish, like the aureole glow
Of rounded stars that die;

That in the dark beyond our earth
There is no radiant heaven, nor hell—
I should not curse my human birth,
I should not fear to tell.

The sadly wise and bitter thought
That none were born immortal, none
Predestined to a God-like woe
Beyond our sky and sun.

Nor should I fear to fill my part,
To live my life out, to expire
With the whole passion of my heart,
To love and to desire.

For it is true that virtue, power
And all the sweetness of the mind,
And real as beauty in the flower
And music in the wind;

That any mortal man can be
Sublimely stirred, must have a sense
That in his doing he must see
Some future recompense.

Yet, though I strove with fervent will
To act with noble zeal and grace,
And with a faith that each may still
Live deathless in the race—

I think, in lonely hours when sleep
Obscures the grief that many bear,
That I would turn to heaven and weep
With heart-break and despair:

For I should then remember one
Whose gentle love is more to me
Than all the years that time can run,
Than earth, and air, and sea:

And oh, to part with her were worse
Than death and its inhuman fate—
To lose her in a universe
Whose gods annihilate.

HOW LEE SURRENDERED.

Public attention having of late been occasionally called to some of the events that occurred in the closing scenes of the Virginia campaign, terminating at Appomattox Court House, April 8, 1865, I feel it my duty to give to history the following facts:

When, April 4, 1865, being at the head of the cavalry, I threw across the line of Gen. Lee's march, at Jetersville, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, my personal escort, the First United States cavalry, numbering about 200 men, a tall flank man was seen coming down the road from the direction of Amelia Court House, riding a small mule and heading toward Burkesville Junction, to which Gen. Crook had, early that morning, been ordered with his division of cavalry, to break the railroad and telegraph lines. The man and the mule were brought to a halt, and the mule and himself closely examined, under stronger remonstrances at the indignity done to a Southern gentleman.

Remonstrance, however, was without avail, and in his boots two telegrams were found from the Commissary General of Lee's army, saying: "The army is at Amelia Court House, short of provisions; send 300,000 rations quickly to Burkesville Junction." One of these dispatches was for the Confederate supply department at Danville, the other for that at Lynchburg. It was at once presumed that, after the dispatches were written, the telegraph line had been broken by Gen. Crook, north of Burkesville, and they were on their way to some station beyond the break, to be telegraphed. They revealed where Lee was, and from them some estimate could also be formed of the number of his troops. Orders were at once given to Gen. Crook to come up the road from Burkesville to Jetersville, and to Gen. Merritt, who, with the other two divisions of cavalry, had followed the road from Petersburg, on the south side and near the Appomattox river, to close in without delay on Jetersville, while the Fifth army corps, under the lamented Griffin, which was about ten or fifteen miles behind, was marched at a quick pace to the same point, and the road in front of Lee's army blocked until the arrival of the balance of the army of the Potomac the afternoon of the next day. My command was pinched for provisions, and these dispatches indicated an opportunity to obtain a supply; so, calling for Lieut.-Col. Young, commanding my scouts, four men, in the most approved gray, were selected—good, brave, smart fellows, knowing every cavalry regiment in the Confederate army, and as good "Johnnies" as were in that army, so far as bearing and language were concerned. They were directed to go to Burkesville Junction and there separate. Two were to go down the Lynchburg branch of the railroad until a Confederate telegraph station was found, from which they were to transmit by wire the above-mentioned rebel dispatches, representing the suffering condition of Lee's army, watch for the trains, and hurry the provisions on to Burkesville, or in that direction. The other two were to go on the Danville branch, and had similar instructions. The mission was accomplished by those who went out on the Lynchburg branch, but I am not certain about the success of the other party; at all events, no rations came from Danville that I know of.

I arrived at Jetersville with the advance of my command—the First United States cavalry—on the afternoon of the 4th of April. I knew the condition and the position of the rebel army from the dispatches referred to, and also from the following letter (erroneously dated April 5), taken from a colored man who was captured later in the day:

AMELIA, C. H., April 5, 1865.
DEAR MAMMA: Our army is ruined, I fear. We are all sick, as you say. Shyron left us sick. John Taylor is well, but he is sick. We are in line of battle this morning. Gen. Robert Lee is in the lead of our army. We are in the justice of our cause and that of God. Gen. Hill is killed. I saw Murray a few minutes since. Ber and Terry, he said, was taken prisoner, but may get out. I send this by a negro I see passing up the railroad to Mich. enny. Love to all. Your devoted son,
WM. B. TAYLOR, Colonel.

I accordingly set out my escort to

demonstrate and make as much ado as they could by continuous firing in front of the enemy at or near Amelia Court House, pending the arrival of the Fifth corps. That corps came up in the course of the afternoon, and was put into position at right angles with the Richmond and Danville road with its left resting on a pond or swamp on the left of the road. Toward evening Gen. Crook arrived with his division of cavalry, and later Gen. Merritt, with his two divisions; and all took their designated places. The Fifth corps, after its arrival, had thrown up earth-works and made its position strong enough to hold out against any force for the period which would intervene before the arrival of the main body of the army of the Potomac, now rapidly coming up on the lines over which I had traveled.

On the afternoon and night of the 4th no attack was made by the enemy upon the small force in his front—the Fifth corps and three divisions of cavalry—and by the morning of the 5th I began to believe that he would leave the main road if he could and pass around my left flank to Sailor's creek and Farmville. To watch this suspected movement, early on the morning of the 5th I sent Davies' brigade of Crook's division of cavalry to make a reconnaissance in that direction. The result was an encounter by Davies with a large train of wagons, under escort, moving in the direction anticipated. The train was attacked by him, and about 200 wagons were burned, and five pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners captured. In the afternoon of April 5, the main body of the army of the Potomac came up. Gen. Meade was unwell, and requested me to put the troops in position, which I did, in line of battle, facing the enemy at Amelia Court House. I thought it best to attack at once, but this was not done. I then began to be afraid the enemy would, in the night, by a march to the right from Amelia Court House, attempt to pass our left flank and again put us in the rear of his retreating columns. Under the impression I sent to Gen. Grant the following dispatch:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
JETERSVILLE, April 5, 1865, 3 p. m.
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the United States.
GENERAL: I send you the inclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy and their whereabouts. I sent Gen. Davies' brigade this morning around on my left flank. He captured at Fames' Cross-roads five pieces of artillery, about 30 wagons and eight or nine battle-flags, and a number of prisoners. The Second army corps is now coming up. I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will put all my cavalry out on our left flank, except Mackenzie, who is now on the right.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

On receipt of this he immediately started for my headquarters at Jetersville, arriving there about 11 o'clock of the night of April 5. Next morning, April 6, the infantry of the army advanced on Amelia Court House. It was found before reaching it that the enemy had turned our left flank and taken another road to Sailor's creek and Farmville. The cavalry did not advance with the infantry on Amelia Court House, but moved to the left and rear, at daylight on the morning of the 6th, and struck the moving columns of the enemy's infantry and artillery, with which a series of contests ensued that resulted in the battle of Sailor's Creek, where Lieut. Gen. Ewell lost his command of about 10,000 men, and was himself taken prisoner, together with ten other General officers.

We now come to the morning of the 7th. I thought that Lee would not abandon the direct road to Danville through Prince Edward's Court House, and early on the morning of the 7th directed Gen. Crook to follow up his rear, while with Merritt (Custer and Devin's divisions) I swung off to the left, and moved quickly to strike the Danville road six or eight miles south of Prince Edward's Court House, and thus again head or cut off all or some of the retreating Confederate army. On reaching the road it was found that Gen. Lee's army had not passed, and my command was instantly turned north for Prince Edward's Court House. A detachment ordered to move with the greatest celerity, via Prince Edward's Court House, reported that Lee had crossed the Appomattox at and near Farmville, and that Crook had followed him. On looking at the map it will be seen that Gen. Lee would be obliged to pass through Appomattox Court House and Appomattox Station on the railroad to reach Lynchburg by the road he had taken north of the Appomattox river, and that was the longest road to get there. He had given the shortest one—the one south of the river—to the cavalry. Gen. Crook was at once sent for, and the three divisions, numbering perhaps at that time 7,000 men, concentrated on the night of the 7th of April at and near Prospect Station on the Lynchburg and Richmond railroad, and Appomattox Station became the objective point of the cavalry for the operations of the next day, the 8th.

Meantime my scouts had not been idle, but had followed down the railroad, looking out for the trains with the 300,000 rations which they had telegraphed for on the night of the 4th. Just before reaching Appomattox Station, they found five trains of cars feeling their way along in the direction of Burkesville Junction, not knowing exactly where Lee was. They induced the person in charge to come further on by their description of the pitiable condition of the Confederate troops. Our start on the morning of the 8th was before the sun was up, and, having proceeded but a few miles, Maj. White, of the scouts, reached me with the news that the trains were east of Appomattox Station, that he had succeeded in bringing them on some distance, but

was afraid that they would again be run back to the station. Intelligence of this fact was immediately communicated to Crook, Merritt and Custer, and the latter, who had the advance, was urged not to let the trains escape, and I pushed on and joined him. Before reaching the station Custer detailed two regiments to make a detour, strike the railroad beyond the station, tear up the track, and secure the trains. This was accomplished, but on the arrival of the main body of our advance at the station it was found that the advance guard of Lee's army was just coming on the ground.

A sanguinary engagement at once ensued. The enemy was driven off, forty pieces captured, and 400 baggage-wagons burned. The railroad trains had been secured in the first onset and were taken possession of by locomotive engineers, soldiers in the command, whose delight at again getting at their former employment was so great that they produced the wildest confusion by running the trains to and fro on the track, and making such an unearthly screeching with the whistles, that I was at one time on the point of ordering the trains burnt; but we finally got them off, and ran them to our rear ten or fifteen miles, to Ord and Gibbon, who with the infantry were following the cavalry. The cavalry continued the fighting all that night, driving the enemy back to the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, a distance of about four miles, thus giving him no repose, and covering the weakness of the attacking force.

I remember well the little frame house just south of the station where the headquarters of the cavalry rested, or rather, remained, for there was no rest the night of the 8th. Dispatches were going back to our honored chief, Gen. Grant, and Ord was requested to push on the weary infantry. Tomorrow was to end our troubles in all reasonable probability, but it was thought necessary that the infantry should arrive, in order to doubly insure the result. Merritt, Crook and Custer, were, at times, there.

Our long and weary labors were about to close; our dangers soon to end. There was no sleep; there had been but little for the previous eight or nine days. Before sunrise Gen. Ord came in reporting the near approach of his command. After a hasty consultation about positions to be taken up by the incoming troops, we were in the saddle and off for the front, in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House. As we were approaching the village a heavy line of Confederate infantry was seen advancing, and rapid firing commenced. Riding to a slight elevation, where I could get a view of the advancing enemy, I immediately sent directions to Gen. Merritt for Custer's and Devin's divisions to slowly fall back, and, as they did so, to withdraw to our right flank, thus unmasking Ord's and Gibbon's infantry. Crook and Mackenzie, on the extreme left, were ordered to hold fast. I then hastily galloped back to give Gen. Ord the benefit of my information. No sooner had the enemy's line of battle reached the elevation from which my reconnaissance had been made, and from whence could be distinctly seen Ord's troops in the distance, than he called a sudden halt, and a retrograde movement began to a ridge about one mile to his rear. Shortly afterward I returned from Gen. Ord to the front, making for Gen. Merritt's battle-flag on the right flank of the line. On reaching it the order to advance was given, and every guidon was bent to the front, and as we swept by toward the left of the enemy's line of battle he opened a heavy fire from artillery. No heed was paid to the deadly missiles, and, with the wildest yells, we soon reached a point some distance to his right and nearly opposite Appomattox Court House.

Beyond us in a low valley lay Lee and the remnant of his army. There did not appear to be much organization, except in the advanced troops under Gen. Gordon, whom we had been fighting, and a rear-guard under Gen. Longstreet, still further up the valley. Formations were immediately commenced to make a bold and sweeping charge down the grassy slope, when an aide-de-camp from Custer, filled with excitement, hat in hand, dashed up to me with the message from his chief: "Lee has surrendered! Do not charge; the white flag is up!" Orders were given to complete the formation, but not to charge.

Looking to the left to Appomattox Court House a large group was seen near by the lines of Confederate troops that had fallen back to that point. Gen. Custer had not come back, and, supposing that he was with the group at the Court House, I moved on a gallop down the narrow ridge, followed by my staff. The Court House was, perhaps, three-fourths of a mile distant. We had not gone far before a heavy fire was opened on us from a skirt of timber to our right, and distant not much over 300 yards. I halted for a moment, and, taking off my hat, called out that the flag was being violated, but could not stop the firing, which now caused us all to take shelter in a ravine running parallel to the ridge we were on, and down which we then traversed. As we approached the Court House a gentle ascent had to be made. I was in advance, followed by a sergeant carrying my battle flag. Within 100 to 150 yards from the Court House and Confederate lines some of the men in their ranks brought down their guns to an aim on us, and great effort was made by their officers to keep them from firing.

I halted, and hearing some noise behind, turned in the saddle, and saw a Confederate soldier attempting to take

my battle-flag from the color-bearer. This the sergeant had no idea of submitting to, and had drawn his saber to cut the man down. A word from me caused him to return his saber, and take the flag back to the staff-officers, who were some little distance behind. I remained stationary a moment after these events, then calling a staff officer, directed him to go over to the group of Confederate officers and demand what such conduct meant. Kind apologies were made, and we advanced. The superior officers met were Gen. J. B. Gordon and Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, the latter an old army officer. As soon as the first greeting was over, a furious firing commenced in front of our own cavalry, from whom we had only a few minutes before separated. Gen. Gordon seemed to be somewhat disconcerted by it. I remarked to him: "Gen. Gordon, your men fired on me as I was coming over here, and undoubtedly they have done the same to Merritt's and Custer's commands. We might just as well let them fight it out."

To this proposition Gen. Gordon did not accede. I then asked, "Why not send a staff officer and have your people cease firing. They are violating the flag."

He said, "I have no staff officer to send." I replied, "I will let you have one of mine," and calling for Lieut. Vanderbilt Allen he was directed to report to Gen. Gordon and carry his orders. The orders were to go to Gen. Geary, who was in command of a small brigade of South Carolina cavalry, and ask him to discontinue the firing. Lieut. Allen dashed off with the message, but on delivering it to Gen. Geary, was taken prisoner, with the remark from that officer that he did not care for white flags; that South Carolinians never surrendered.

It was about this time that Merritt, getting impatient at the supposed treacherous firing, ordered a charge of a portion of his command. While Gens. Gordon and Wilcox were engaged in conversation with me, a cloud of dust, a wild hurrah, a flashing of sabers, indicated a charge, and the ejaculations of my staff officers were heard, "Look, Merritt has ordered a charge!" The flight of Geary's brigade followed; Lieut. Allen was thus released. The last gun had been fired and the last charge made in the Virginia campaign.

While the scenes thus related were taking place, the conversation I now speak of was occurring between Gen. Gordon and myself. After the first salutation Gen. Gordon remarked: "Gen. Lee asks for a suspension of hostilities pending the negotiations which he has been having for the last day and night with Gen. Grant." I rejoined: "I have been constantly informed of the progress of the negotiations, and think it singular while such negotiations are going on, Gen. Lee should have continued his march and attempted to break through my lines this morning with the view of escaping. I can entertain no terms except the condition that Gen. Lee will surrender to Gen. Grant on his arrival here. I have sent for him. If these terms are not accepted, we will renew hostilities." Gen. Gordon replied: "Gen. Lee's army is exhausted. There is no doubt of his surrender to Gen. Grant on his arrival."

Gen. Wilcox, whom I knew quite well, he having been Captain of the company to which I was attached as a cadet in the Military Academy, then stepped to his horse, and taking hold of the saddle-bags, said, in a jocular way: "Here, Sheridan, take these saddle-bags; they have one soiled shirt and a pair of drawers. You have burned everything else I had in the world, and I think you are entitled to this also."

He was alluding, of course, to the destruction of the baggage trains which had been going on for some days.

When the terms above referred to were settled each army agreed to remain in statu quo until the arrival of Gen. Grant, whom Col. Newhall, my Adjutant General, had gone for. Gens. Gordon and Wilcox then returned to see Gen. Lee, and promised to come back in about thirty minutes, and during that time Gen. Ord joined me at the Court House. At the end of thirty or forty minutes Gen. Gordon returned in company with Gen. Longstreet. The latter, who commanded Lee's rear guard back on the Farmville road, seemed somewhat alarmed lest Gen. Meade, who was following up from Farmville, might attack, not knowing the condition of affairs at the front. To prevent this I proposed to send my Chief of Staff, Gen. J. W. Forsyth, accompanied by a Confederate officer, back through the Confederate army and inform Gen. Meade of the existing state of affairs. He at once started, accompanied by Col. Fairfax, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, met the advance of the Army of the Potomac, and communicated the conditions.

In the meantime Gen. Lee came over to McLean's house in the village of Appomattox Court House. I am not certain whether Gen. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, who had arrived in advance of the General, had gone over to see him or not. We had waited some hours, and, I think, about 12 or 1 o'clock Gen. Grant arrived. Gen. Ord, myself, and many officers were in the main road leading through the town, at a point where Lee's army was visible. Gen. Grant rode up, and greeted me with:

"Sheridan, how are you?"

I replied, "I am very well, thank you."

He then said, "Where is Lee?"

I replied, "There is his army down in the valley; he is over in that house (pointing out McLean's), waiting to surrender to you."

Gen. Grant, still without dismounting, said, "Come, let us go over."

He then made the same request to Gen. Ord, and we all went to McLean's house. Those who entered with Gen. Grant were, as nearly as I can recollect, Ord, Rawlins, Seth Williams, Ingalls, Babcock, Parker, and myself; the staff officers, or those who accompanied, remaining on the outside on the porch-steps and in the yard.

On entering the parlor, we found Gen. Lee standing in company with Col. Marshall, his aide-de-camp. The first greeting was to Gen. Seth Williams, who had been Lee's Adjutant when he was Superintendent of the Military Academy. Gen. Lee was then presented to Gen. Grant, and all present were introduced. Gen. Lee was dressed in a new gray uniform, evidently put on for the occasion, and bore a handsome sword. He had on his face the expression of relief from a heavy burden. Gen. Grant's uniform was soiled with mud and service and he wore no sword. After a few words had been spoken by those who knew Gen. Lee, all the officers retired, except, perhaps, one staff officer of Gen. Grant's, and the one who was with Gen. Lee. We had not been absent from the room longer than about five minutes, when Gen. Babcock came to the door and said: "The surrender has taken place, you can come in again."

When we re-entered Gen. Grant was writing on a little wooden, elliptical-shaped table (purchased by me from Mr. McLean and presented to Mrs. G. A. Custer) the conditions of the surrender. Gen. Lee was sitting, his hands resting on the hilt of his sword, to the left of Gen. Grant, with his back to a small marble-topped table, on which many books were piled. While Gen. Grant was writing, friendly conversation was engaged in by Gen. Lee and his aid with the officers present, and he took from his breast pocket two dispatches, which had been sent to him by me during the forenoon, notifying him that some of his cavalry, in front of Crook, were violating the agreement entered into by withdrawing. I had not had time to make copies when they were sent and had made a request to have them returned. He handed them to me with the remark: "I am sorry. It is possible my cavalry at that point of the line did not fully understand the agreement."

About one hour was occupied in drawing up and signing the terms, when Gen. Lee retired from the house with a cordial shake of the hand with Gen. Grant, mounted his chunky gray horse, and lifting his hat, passed through the gate, and rode over the crest of the hill to his army. On his arrival there we heard wild cheering, which seemed to be taken up progressively by his troops, either for him, or because of satisfaction with his last official act as a soldier.—P. H. Sheridan in North American Review.

How Old Franz Lost His Gun.

Col. Frizell, coming down from Hawk's Nest one night after midnight, to consult with Gen. Cox, then in command at Gauley Bridge, found the sentinel on duty in front of headquarters asleep. The guard was a grim-looking German. He was leaning against the fence post, standing on the steps by which the fence was crossed, and was fast asleep. The Colonel, coming from the front, was much provoked by this unsoldierly conduct, and proceeded to take the gun from the man. This he accomplished, the sentinel waking with a start as the gun was fairly in the Colonel's hands. After rubbing his eyes he looked at the Colonel with stupid astonishment and then commenced a tirade of abuse, accompanying his language with such gesticulations as vastly amused the officer. Watching his opportunity the frantic sentinel snatched the gun from the Colonel's hands, and bringing it to full cock and letting it drop to a charge, yelled, "Sergeant mit the guard," "Corporal mit the guard," in such tones as roused headquarters and brought the officers of the guard to the post. As soon as the sergeant reported, the German proceeded to state how the man before him had rode up on horseback, refused to give the countersign, and had tried to take his gun away from him. That he believed he was "one dam rascal," etc. The Colonel had been taken by surprise, and the assurance of the man dumfounded him. He soon said, however, "I found this man asleep on his post and took his gun from him." He was interrupted by the German, "You take my gun ven I was aschleep; ugh. How I git my gun now, say? How I git my gun now? I was bin a soldier twenty long years ago, and no man ever take my gun. You was been dreamin' now. How I git my gun, say?" The Colonel contemplated the frantic actions of the man for a time, and said finally: "Oh, hang it! keep your gun," and passed into headquarters.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chinese Justice.

The Chinese Government in Lama Miao, the great entrepot, punishes highway robbery with violence by a sentence of death from starvation, and Mr. Gilmour saw this sentence carried out, the man being placed in a cage in the street, with his head outside, so that he might see the eating shops and die slowly of hunger and thirst. He was four days dying there in public. The Chinese citizens found this interesting, and strolled up every evening, laughing and jesting, to see the unhappy wretch suffer.—A Story Told in Gilmour's Mongols.

Able Colorado Liars.

The mines about Central are all gold mines, and the miners would not pick up silver if they found it on the road. The town is built on gold mines and the back-yards of the residences are rich with gold dust. If this is not true, then they have some star liars there. I was only three hours there, but I heard some of the most colossal lies from some of the most colossal liars that ever lived. They may have taken me for a "chump," but they give it to me raw. I was sitting in the Teller House, exchanging lies with the local talent for two hours, and never had a more interesting season. They all knew me, and I think the landlord, who is a Chicago man, put up a job on me. I went in the porter's room to have my boots blacked, and the porter brushed the dust into a pan, and when he was done polishing the boots he looked wise, like a bank cashier, for a moment, and then handed me 10 cents. I asked him what that meant, and he said that was the difference, though I could take the dust if I wanted to and pay him 10 cents. I didn't understand him, and finally he said he estimated that he would get 25 cents' worth of gold out of the dust off my shoes, and so he paid me the difference. I walked off, feeling pretty good, and looked back twice at the colored man, but he never smiled, and I don't know whether he was lying or not, though the white men lie, and the colored men may learn how. Soon after that a setter dog came into the hotel office, all dirt, and began scratching his neck for a flea. The proprietor of the hotel snapped his finger, and the porter came up on the run with a pan and held it under the place where the dog was scratching, to catch the dust, I didn't want to ask any questions, but I looked around at the landlord with an inquiring turn of mind, and he told the porter to take the dust out and wash it and see how much it panned out. The porter took a brush and brushed the dust off the dog into the pan, and went out, and just as we were going to dinner he came in and said he only got 30 cents out of the dust off the dog, adding that the dog was getting unreliable. The landlord said the confounded dog probably shook himself before he came in. He said it was getting so you couldn't place any dependence on a dog now a days. Such things as these always set me to thinking, and I thought how these Colorado people can discount us of the effete East, on scientific lying, and I laid it to the air in high latitudes. I expect when I get up on the main range, a few thousand feet higher, one of my lies can be used for a Sunday-school lesson.—George W. Peck's Colorado Correspondence.

A Fine City.

Canton is one of the finest Chinese cities, and is superior to any I have yet seen in cleanliness and good order. The people are intelligent, active and business-like, and its narrow streets are filled with a stream of men and women as unceasing as the stream that flows over London bridge daily. As I pass along the streets in a chair it is one continuous fight for passage room; and the various collisions that occur provoke groans on both sides—from the chair-bearers and carriers of goods. Now a great basket of greens bumps against the sides, and now a pig inclosed in a basket is brought up against the chair, to the mutual alarm of the pig and passenger. Presently another chair comes down in the opposite direction, and perhaps contains a portly mandarin in official garb. Then a great shouting ensues on both sides, and a tangle in which the mandarin makes the most of the opportunity to look at the foreign lady. Then the chairs extricate themselves, and on patter the bearers. Crash goes the chair against a child's head, but the head seems used to such treatment, and while I involuntarily cry out and raise my hands, the child makes no sound. And the men rush on, provoking in their hot haste the occasional unfriendly sound of "Frankie" (foreign devil).

The streets present a very curious appearance, being hung with long, colored sign-boards, which have the appearance of banners streaming. Among these, glinting out brightly in the sunlight, are gorgeous lanterns and colored lamps, so that the streets present a festive aspect even on ordinary occasions. The names of the streets are characteristic of Chinese inflation of style. I am staying in the Street of Benevolence and Love. One street is called Street of Everlasting Love; another, Street of Refreshing Breeze; another, Street of a Thousand Beauties; another, Street of a Thousand Grandsons. Perhaps grandmothers at home would feel that these two streets mean one and the same thing, and I suppose the Chinese grandmothers are willing to indorse that sentiment.—National Baptist.

Good to See and Hear.

A "man of the prairie," writing to the *Prairie Farmer*, mentions some things he would like to see: Neat hitching-posts in front of every man's premises, and the wayside ditch so covered as to afford a decent place for horses to stand. Farm-houses, barns and other out-houses get a coat of paint oftener than once in ten years or so. The grass and weeds kept cut in the graveyards, and the fences around them in good repair. Good, strong gates, instead of slip-bars or boards. More trees along the roadside, the dead ones removed, and the root-sprouts kept down. The men and boys in general clean their "feet-gear" before entering the house. Some things he would like to hear: More musical instruments in farm-houses, and those I do hear in better tune. More singing and laugh-

ter and less scolding and fretting in the kitchen when I am left in the "best room" to amuse myself while a meal is being made ready. More kind and loving words addressed to sisters by brothers in their teens, who have mistaken bluster and swagger for marks of manliness. More reading aloud by parents to their children. A greater talking interest between the equally-concerned members in the every-day business affairs of the farm and household firm of Husband, Wife & Co.

Thought Transference.

In Chicago several gentlemen engaged Mr. Hermann, the prestidigitator and professional trickster, to detect, if he could, the means employed in an act of apparent transference, not only of thought, but of physical power, in connection with Mrs. Simpson's independent slate writing. Hermann took an assistant and a pair of slates with him, and indignantly denied that the phenomenon could occur in his presence at all.

The parties being ushered into a room, one of the gentlemen, Mr. J. H. McVicker, the well-known theatrical manager, was requested by Mrs. Simpson to write a question privately on paper, show it to no one, but fold it up tightly and hand it to Hermann, to be kept by him without being read until after the answer to it should be written on the inner side of the folded slates held by Hermann or his assistant. Hermann took the paper, put it in his pocket, and directed his assistant to hold the slates, which Hermann himself had first carefully cleaned and examined. The assistant held the two slates closed firmly together in the palm of his right hand under a table, but with his whole hand and the exterior of his slates fully in sight of Hermann and of Mr. McVicker. Mrs. Simpson was then permitted, keeping her hand fully in sight, to place her hand underneath and resting against the back of the assistant's hand. As soon as the hands touched the writing was heard as if executed in a flash by an expert writer. Mrs. Simpson's hand was first removed, Hermann watching and holding it. Then the assistant opened the slates and read the writing. It was simply, "Only a week in Pittsburgh." The question was then taken by Hermann from his pocket, unfolded, and read. It was: How long will you remain in Pittsburgh? Mr. Hermann declared it was not done by his act or by any slight of hand or deception, as it was impossible for any living person to have either read the question or written the answer. The experiment was immediately repeated with the slates which Hermann had bought, whereupon he expressed himself satisfied.

Regeneration for Enfeebled Systems. Suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimuli of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant. It does not merely impart flip to the appetite, but by invigorating enables the stomach to satisfy its wants without bodily disturbance, and with thoroughness. In all disorders accompanied by a want of tone in the digestive organs, obstruction of the bowels and biliousness, it exerts a beneficial influence, and one speedily felt. It conquers and prevents the recurrence of fever and ague, and rheumatism, checks an increasing irregularity of the kidneys and bladder, and affords convalescents and persons of delicate physique, material aid in recovering health and vigor.

A new Gatling gun has been invented, which can be so elevated as to fire perpendicularly into the air. It will be popular with Virginia editors.

A new departure in education has been undertaken at Adrian College, in Adrian, Mich. A course of study on "Character Building" has been introduced into the regular curriculum, the purpose of which is to put the student in the possession of the principles that underlie the formation of character. The aim is to bring to ethical instruction the same intelligent purpose and system that already characterize the methods used in the schools for securing intellectual development.

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

The French word for law is placed in the feminine gender. This is because the law is so fearfully uncertain.

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

A serious drawback—A blister between your shoulders.

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

ALMANACS should be printed on "calendered" paper.

Hop's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite and imparts new energy and life to all the functions of the body. Try a bottle and realize it.

It has got so now that a man can't chase a horse-car but it is immediately reported that he is running for the Governorship.

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

SKINNY MEN—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, &c.

ALL our lady friends will be delighted to hear that L. J. Cragin & Co., 1168 4th St., Phila., are giving first-class Piano Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, gratis. (No advertising on it.) Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

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

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

"ROUGH ON RATS"—Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks, &c.

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

"Her Second Love," and the Important Secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

(From the New York World.)

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Matud Granger would star in the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested, not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was especially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputed to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face one seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 10th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the Eastern and Western States."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in e-saying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to feel the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before, but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully?"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square Theater for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one sea on and then to Booth's Theater in this city. Next I supported John McCullough, and afterward starred in Juliet, Camille, Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blaine in 'The Galley Slave,' and also starred in 'Two Nights in Rome,' playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in 'The Planter's Wife,' and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to 'Her Second Love.'"

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing, and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience, and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

The cost of stopping a train of cars is said to be from 40 to 60 cents. When the train is stopped by another train these prices become somewhat inflated.

WOODBERRY, MD.—Rev. W. J. Johnson says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family and they have proven a splendid health invigorator."

A FOUR-FOOT rule—Keeping the twins well-shod.

Personal!—To Men Only!

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

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot Elevator; all appointments first-class. H. W. HOTT, Proprietor.

"BUCHU-PAIRA"—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. \$1.

One pair of boots saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

NO MATTER what your ailment is, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

KIND words never dye, and it is just possible they are baldheaded.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—Dr. Newton & Blair report that Brown's Iron Bitters are giving general satisfaction.

The dancer's road to fortune is a tow-path.

CATARH IN THE HEAD

Is more prevalent than many are aware of, and how readily relief may be obtained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Permanent Cure.

I had been a sufferer from catarrh in the head for fifteen years. Never having found any benefit from the well-known remedies, I resolved to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla for my catarrh. I would not take any moneyed consideration for the good that one bottle did me.—L. W. LILLIS, Chicago, Ill., Postal Clerk.

Helped Right Away.

For many years in succession, beginning so far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. Sometimes the hearing of my left ear was affected. Two years ago, about this season of the year, I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was helped right away, but I continued to use it till I felt myself cured.—Miss ELIZA H. CAULFIELD, Lowell, Mass.

Greatly Improved.

Having been a sufferer from catarrh for six or eight years, I accidentally tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. After less than three bottles I felt myself greatly improved, and write to let sufferers know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure catarrh.—M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

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

Lost Faith in Physicians.


There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and, as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily-written and carelessly-prepared prescriptions made by incompetent physicians. Take this medicine for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is indorsed by leading professional men as well as by eminent physicians and others. Try it.

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.



BLESSED BENEFACTORS.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. These Bitters are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Malt, Mandrake and Dandelion and other oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other medicines, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$2-\$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend" and "Hope." No person or family should be without them.

"I was troubled for many years with serious Kidney and Liver Complaint, Gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood is pure, kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72.—FATHER.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter, or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom, and two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars.

H. W. WOOD, Detroit, Mich.

FLEUR DE LIS—the Queen of Toilet Preparations, the secret by which the ex-Empress Eugenie has preserved the marvellous beauty of her complexion, will be sent to any lady in the United States on receipt of One Dollar.

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Widows, Parents or Children. Any disease, wound or injury entitles. Bounty. Back Pay. Increase of Pension, or Discharge Procured. Horse claims. New Laws. A. W. MORGAN & CO., Pension Attorneys, P. O. Box 730, Washington, D. C.

THE PROFESSION A UNIT.

Mr. C. H. DRAPER, of No. 233 Main street, Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following:—

"Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to my druggist, Mr. D. B. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best medicine because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work effectually; and I am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure."

April 11, 1883.

WE ALL SAY SO.

Mr. GEORGE A. BURDETT, No. 163 Front street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point:—

"Being afflicted with ailments to which all humanity is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at January's drug store in this city, and, having used it with the most beneficial results in my case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we shall continue its use in our family under such favorable results."

April 17, 1883.

OLIVET COLLEGE, OLIVET, MICHIGAN Order Catalogue.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Me.

Sure Cures of Dropsy or Flies in 24 hours. Free to poor. Address BRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. Five schools. Send for circulars, etc., to D. S. Stephens, Pres.

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

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

Young Men learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Jacksonville, Fla.

PATENTS NO PATENT NO PAY. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full Instructions and Hand-book on Patents sent free.

Educate For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College, Circulars free. Address C. B. LISA, Dubuque, Ia.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the Best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS We all Soldiers who are in any manner disabled by reason of the war, or by any other disability entitles you. Widows, children, or dependent persons entitled. Pensions procured where discharge is lost. New discharges obtained. Honorable discharges and pensions procured for deserters. Pensions INCREASED. Rejected claims successfully prosecuted. Back pay and bounty collected. EXPERT in land cases. Prompt attention given all kinds of government claims. Advice free. Address with stamp, L. C. WOOD, Box 24, Washington, D. C.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT

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

Dr. W. J. HORNE, Inventor, 191 Wabash Av., Chicago.

CANCER

INSTITUTION. Established 1871, Incorporated 1880. For the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula and SKIN DISEASES, without the use of knife or loss of blood, and little pain. For INFORMATION, CIRCULARS AND REFERENCES, address DR. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

WE WANT 1,000 more BOOK AGENTS for GUN, DOBIE'S New Book, **THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS**

Introduction by GEN. SUMNER. Superb Illustrations. This great work was subscribed for by Pres. Arthur, Gen. Grant, and hundreds of eminent men, and is indorsed as the most valuable and thrilling book ever written. It sells like wildfire, and is the grandest chance to coin money ever offered to Agents. Send for Circulars. Extra terms. Specimen Plate, etc., all free. Address, Chicago, Ill. A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

Boring Wells with the Famous "TIFFIN" Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine. Is Very Profitable!

\$25 to \$40 A DAY Often Made!

Machines Made to Run by Horse, Hand or Steam Power.

Send for Catalogue. Address LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

C. N. U. No. 31-83.

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

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. Union.

A Tremendous Waste.

The demand for the abolition of the liquor traffic is based upon no mere fancy. The most weighty reasons stand back of it and give to it a force which is constantly increasing.

1. *The waste of food.* Every year in the three countries of Britain, United States and Canada, 150,000,000 bushels of produce (mostly grain) are destroyed to make alcoholic liquors. This would give to every family in these countries two barrels of flour per year.

2. Every year in these three countries \$1,400,000,000 pass over the bars of the dramshops for alcoholic liquors. This would give seventeen dollars to every man, woman and child in the Anglo Saxon world.

3. Every year in these three Countries fully 250,000 lives are lost directly through the drinking of alcoholic liquors, to say nothing of the degraded, deteriorated and criminalized lives that result.

To save this immense quantity of food now worse than wasted and keep it to satisfy the starving and ill-fed millions; to save this immense money-value now worse than ill spent, and invest it in capital and accumulated property; to save this infinitely precious and useful human-life now every year sacrificed to a relentless traffic—these are reasons so vast and irresistible that in proportion as they are comprehended they will go to make the demand for the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic final and absolute.

A North Carolina Mystery.

In tearing down an old house in the country, five miles from Warm Springs, N. C., on the 23d Inst., the skeleton of a man was found, the bones and even the cartilages in a remarkable state of preservation. Beside the skeleton were portions of a leather mail bag, of the pattern in use half a century ago. In this bag, or so much of it as was left, were upwards of 30 letters, all bearing date early in 1827.

It was evident that the man had been a mail-carrier, as the letters were addressed to various persons, some of remote sections. The manner in which these letters had resisted the gnawing tooth of time was marvelous. Perfectly legible were the addresses, while the heavy paper, breaking like parchment, was neither wormeaten or torn. Time's touch had but turned it yellow. In one of the letters were found two bills of a state bank, which has long ago failed, each bill being of the denomination of \$100. There is no reason given for the position of the skeleton in the wall. The wall was thick, and there was a space which run from the ground to the second floor. By this the stairs passed. The space, boarded up when the house was torn down, and may have been open when the man got there, and slipping or stepping off the stairs he may have fallen to the bottom, so injuring himself that he could not call for aid, and so perished. There are no suspicions of foul play, and the oldest citizens know nothing of any story of crime connected with the house in question. The place is just on the boundary line of Tennessee and North Carolina. Hundreds of people are going there to see the skeleton, the old letters and the bank bills, and the strange and puzzling discovery has caused a profound sensation in all that section of country. The mystery will probably never be revealed.

A Startling Discovery.

Physicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and all Throat and Lung diseases is daily curing patients that they have given up to die, is startling them to realize their sense of duty, and examine into the merits of this wonderful discovery; resulting in hundreds of our best Physicians using it in their practice. Trial Bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Regular Size \$1.00.

THE curative power of Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvelous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

BUTLER, N. Y., Feb. 25, '82.
Rheumatic Syrup Co.—Gents: I wish to express my appreciation of your wonderful remedy for the cure of rheumatism, dyspepsia and general debility. I have been a great sufferer from that terrible disease—rheumatism—for more than a year, and could get no rest or relief day nor night for the whole time. Like almost everybody else similarly afflicted, I tried many different remedies, and consulted a number of Physicians. But getting only temporary relief from any of these sources, I almost despaired of ever again being restored to my normal condition, and once more free from pain. At this time, hearing so many recommend your Rheumatic Syrup as an infallible cure for rheumatism, and knowing that they had been troubled the same as myself and were now permanently cured by the use of your remedy, I was inspired by their unbounded faith in its healing powers, and resolved to test its efficacy in my own case; and the result of it all is, that after taking four bottles, my rheumatism had all disappeared, and now, thanks to your Rheumatic Syrup, I feel like a new man, and cheerfully recommend the Rheumatic Syrup to all who are suffering with rheumatism.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Kremers & Bangs,

Specialties

Pure Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BRUSHES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED, LARD, CASTOR,

MACHINE OILS, ETC.,

PARIS GREEN,

warranted strictly pure.

We are sole agents for the famous

"Tansil's Punch" Cigar.

WINES & LIQUORS

for Medicinal use.

Physician's prescriptions and family recipes accurately prepared.

KREMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 26th, '83 16-17.

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Apr. 6th, '82.
Rheumatic Syrup Co.—GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for six years, and hearing of the success of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is very much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Feb. 20, '82.
Rheumatic Syrup Co.—I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, and some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

NEURALGIA CURED.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., March 12, '82.
Rheumatic Syrup Co.—GENTS—Since November, 1881, I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have no known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have felt no pain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE.

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

STRONG
SIMPLE
SWIFT

SEWING
MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL.
ORANGE, MASS.
AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Meyers, Brouwer & Co.

DEALERS IN
FURNITURE & COFFINS

HOLLAND, MICH.

D. & M. R. R. Lands.

By the provisions of an act of the late session of the legislature, all persons holding title by deed or contract to any of the D. & M. R. R. lands, so-called, from either Bowes, Gould or Griswold, upon making certain proof, will be entitled to a patent from the state for such lands.

Persons having perfected their title under the act of 1881 and paid up back taxes, may recover part of such taxes from the state.

Special attention will be given to the settlement of all such claims on reasonable terms.

Communications either in person or by letter promptly attended to.

G. VAN SCHULLEN.

Holland, Michigan.

Dated, June 22, 1882.

30-41

CLOSING OUT SALE !!

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

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

My stock of goods consists of a full line of

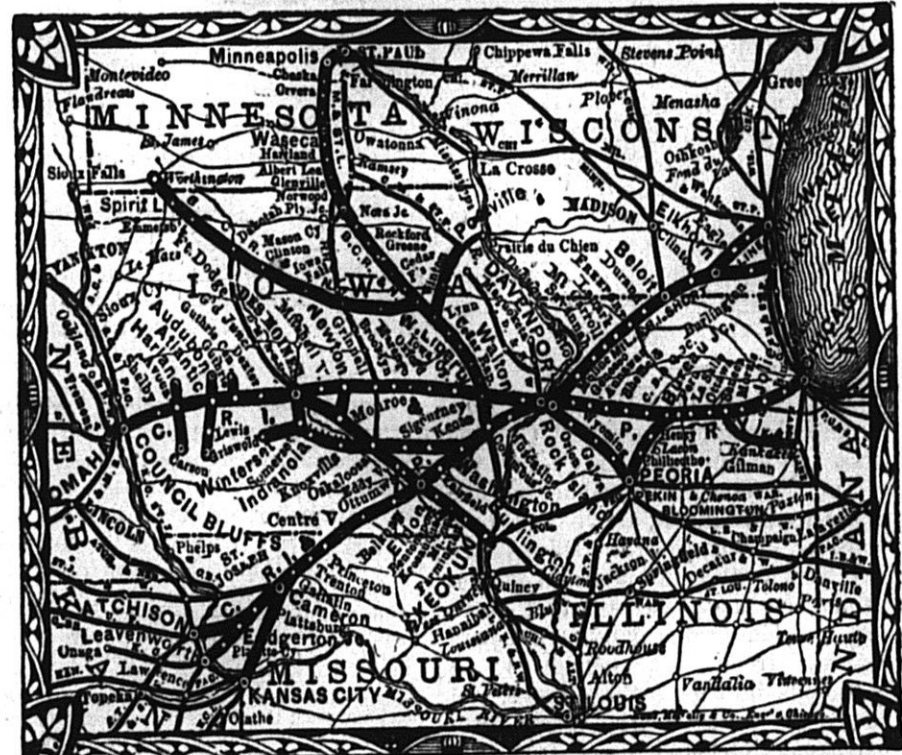
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., ETC.

I also desire to sell the following Real Estate: Six hundred and thirty-nine acres of timbered land seven miles north of this city, twenty acres of improved land on the south side of sixteenth street, three houses and lots, a saw mill, and three lots in this city, and an improved farm of 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres three miles west of the city, on the road to Macatawa Park. Call and see me and obtain good bargains.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

A MAN

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



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y.

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

For more detailed information, see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Manager,
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l T'k't & Pass'r Ag't,
CHICAGO.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

\$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

H. BOONE,

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HEARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882.

25-41

WISE people are always on the lookout for changes to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

42-17