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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SWEENEY, pitcher of the Providence Base Ball Club, refused to obey orders on the field, abused the manager, and was expelled. The visit of a certain Union club magnate is alleged to have prompted Sweeney's action. Several large storehouses and factories were destroyed by fire at Gloucester, Mass. The losses are estimated at half a million dollars. Jane Grey Swisshelm, the well-known abolitionist and advocate of woman's rights, died last week at her home in Sewickley, Pa., in her 69th year. Grant & Ward's receiver has been empowered to sue all persons who borrowed money from the firm.

TWO PERSONS died recently at Arietta, Hamilton County, N. Y., and many other persons were taken sick, from eating ham obtained from a local butcher, who says it came from Thorn & Co., of Chicago. An analysis of the ham shows that it contained trichinae. It appears that the persons who died used the meat in a partly cooked state. A workman at Gloucester, Mass., discovered a spark in a bucketful of dynamite cartridges which he was carrying. Hurling the bucket from him, it struck a tree, and the explosion which followed shook houses for blocks around, and demolished windows. D. Root, Sons & Co., agricultural implement manufacturers at Mount Joy, Pa., have failed for \$46,000.

OVERHOLT & Co.'s distillery at Connelleville, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The bonded warehouse attached, containing 7,000 barrels of whisky, was also burned. The loss on the buildings was \$115,000, and on the whisky \$550,000. Both the buildings and goods were fully insured. A number of those who collected during the fire drank of the whisky as it flowed from the warehouse, and got drunk. An assignment has been made by Hand & Ellsworth, paper dealers in New York, whose liabilities are about \$200,000.

THE Pennsylvania Railway Company purchased forty acres of land at Freedom, Pa., upon which they will erect shops and round-houses, and will hereafter make up their east and west bound freight trains at that point. The New York Board of Apportionment has authorized the issue of 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of school sites and the erection of buildings. Near Whitehaven, Pa., a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley Road exploded, killing four men. A freight train then ran into the wreck, demolishing several cars. Ex-Gov. Harriman of New Hampshire, died last week, aged 67.

EIGHTEEN members of the Salvation Army were arrested in Rochester for singing while parading the streets, and they spent a night in jail. Fire at Millertown, Pa., destroyed the Schreiber House, Odd Fellows' Hall, Herald office, and two stores, the loss reaching \$30,000.

THE WEST.

By the explosion of a steam thrashing-machine near Litchfield, Ill., two men were killed and six others were seriously scalded. A hail-storm three miles in width caused a damage of \$50,000 to crops in the vicinity of Huron, Dak. As a result of a blow in the breast from a ball, received some weeks ago, John McDonough, catcher of the Fort Wayne ball club, died at Mt. Clemens, Mich., of quick consumption. Since Jan. 1 3,798,169 bushels of wheat were shipped from Milwaukee, against 952,787 for the corresponding period in 1883. There are only about 77,000 bushels at present in store.

A GENTLEMAN from Philadelphia has shown the secret-service officers in Chicago a \$20 Treasury note made wholly with a pen, its execution being so complete as to deceive a keen expert. Wear, Boogher & Co., dry goods, St. Louis, have made an assignment. The liabilities are \$450,000, and the assets greatly in excess of that sum. The cigar manufacturing firm of Louis Cohn & Co., of Chicago, has failed. The liabilities exceed \$50,000. The value of the assets has not been determined. The Mississippi River Logging Company, at a meeting at Clinton, Iowa, resolved that it was the sense of the association that the mills close down Sept. 15, provided the Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa mills suspend operations at the same time. At Dayton, Ohio, Dodd's hay-rake works, six frame dwellings, and a number of stables and sheds were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$75,000. There are 28,000 names on the pay-rolls of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

DURING a thunderstorm at Des Moines, Iowa, lightning fired four houses, which were entirely consumed, and a large dairy barn in the suburbs, causing a loss of \$20,000. The storm was the heaviest known in the history of the city. The wholesale cigar house of Frederick Deutsch, in Chicago, has been closed by the Sheriff. His assets are estimated at \$46,000, and he has been doing a business of \$150,000 per annum. Three men were killed on a farm near Rushville, Ind., by the explosion of a steam thrasher, and five others received serious injuries.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, of Dakota, one of the Grand Army veterans, was accidentally injured while jumping off a street car at Minneapolis. Both legs had to be amputated. Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, after the election of the Grand Army officers, called the attention of the comrades to the matter. In a few minutes \$3,000 was subscribed for him, the national organization giving \$500, and the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois State organizations \$250 each. Several individual subscriptions were handed in by the comrades. H. H. Young, Statistical Agent of Minnesota, after deducting losses by recent storms, places the wheat yield of that State at fully 44,000,000 bushels. C. A. Sylvester's carriage and wagon works at Charles City, Iowa, were burned, resulting in a loss of \$48,000, with \$25,000 insurance.

ACCORDING to Mr. Baynes, statistical agent of Dakota, the spring-wheat crop of

that Territory will yield 26,000,000 bushels. The grain is of good quality. The Minnesota crop is estimated at 44,000,000 bushels. The winter-wheat yield in Nebraska will be from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and the spring-wheat yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels. Rye, oats, corn, and barley promise well in Nebraska and Minnesota. Reports of the condition of the crops in Iowa and Illinois continue favorable. This is especially so as to corn. Wheat will be up to the average. The smaller grains are fair to good. The potato crop has suffered in some localities on account of drouth. The Health Commissioner at St. Louis officially notifies Surgeon Hamilton that in the suspected case on the steamer Annie P. Silver the child died of summer complaint, that the family have resided in Mexico for more than a year, and that they came to this country seven months ago. Joan C. Bacha, a millionaire cattle-dealer of Las Vegas, was drugged in Cincinnati, and robbed of \$13,000.

THE SOUTH.

MORRIS OLIVER, one of Mahone's Lieutenants at Warrenton, Va., stole a box containing \$11,000 from the residence of Dr. C. P. Cooper and hid it in a hay-stack, where it was found the next day. The Zell Guano Company's Fertilizer Works, at Locust Point, near Baltimore, were entirely destroyed by fire. The insurance amounts to \$85,000.

COL. E. W. COLE, of Nashville, Tenn., has purchased the greater portion of Look-out Mountain, and intends to set engineers at work on a railway from Chattanooga to the summit, after the model of the Mount Washington Road.

THE Supreme Court of Virginia has decided that the act passed by the last Legislature of that State prohibiting the interference of School Superintendents in politics is unconstitutional.

CHARLES F. SAUER & Co.'s tannery at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire. The total loss is about \$60,000, partially covered by insurance. A fireman fell from the burning building and was fatally injured. Kendrick Holland and Victor Eloi, wife murderers, were hanged by the Sheriff at New Orleans.

CAPT. L. T. DAVIS, of Princess Anne, Md., was shot and instantly killed by J. I. Mills, who had made love to Davis' daughter against the wishes of her father.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR received a message from Queen Victoria, in which she congratulates the United States on the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his surviving companions. The President returned a suitable reply thanking the Queen, and again expressing appreciation of the timely gift of the Alert. He informed the Queen that the survivors are doing well.

RETURNS from 159 letter-carrier post-offices for the quarter ending June 30 show a falling off in revenue as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year of \$850,316. On this basis the receipts for the year will be \$2,000,000 less than for the previous year. The diminution is due to the reduction of letter-postage from 3 to 2 cents. The post-office authorities look upon the showing as satisfactory.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has left Washington for his summer vacation. Secretary Lincoln is the only member of the Cabinet who remains at the capital. Lieut. Schwatka, of arctic fame, has resigned his commission in the United States army. It is understood that he will accept a lucrative position under a foreign government.

POLITICAL.

INDEPENDENT Republicans from several States gathered in New York on the 22d for a conference. George William Curtis called the meeting to order, and Charles R. Codman was chosen President. The latter called the nomination of Blaine an insult to American manhood. Thomas Bacon said the Independents had twice defeated the aspirations of Blaine within the party. A platform was adopted declaring that the abuses of the past cannot be corrected under the leadership of the Republican nominees, and it was unanimously decided to support Cleveland and Hendricks.

In the Sixth Iowa District Convention at Ottumwa the Democrats nominated Gen. Weaver for Congress. The Greenbackers' convention, held at the same time, also nominated Weaver.

EUGENE KELLY, the New York banker, has been nominated by the New York Democratic Committee for Presidential elector-at-large, vice William Purcell, of Rochester, resigned.

In the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh, a Maryland delegate stated that the administration had sent the Commissioners of Pensions and Indian Affairs to advise the members against separate political action. R. H. McDonald, of California; John P. St. John, of Kansas; and others were placed in nomination for President, but the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the latter caused him to be selected by acclamation as the candidate. William Daniel, of Maryland, was nominated for Vice President. The platform favors the abolition of internal revenue taxes on liquors and tobacco, and declares that the ballot should be placed in the hands of woman for her protection. Two Prohibition State Conventions were held in Indianapolis. One faction was opposed to the nomination of a State ticket, while the other placed R. S. Dwiggins in the field for Governor. At the meeting of the new Democratic National Committee, at New York, the Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was re-elected Chairman, and the Hon. F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, Secretary. The Democrats of West Virginia, in convention at Wheeling, nominated E. Willis Wilson for Governor, and endorsed the national ticket and platform.

GEORGE O. JONES, Chairman of the Greenback Committee of New York State, has written to Charles Jenkins, a prominent Ohio Greenbacker, expressing dissatisfaction at the attitude of Gen. Butler. Mr. Jones says Butler must indicate his intentions very soon, as the true men of the Greenback party care nothing about outside combinations,

and they are becoming impatient and discontented at the delay. If Butler does not run, Mr. Jones says, another candidate will be selected, and he suggests a conference of leading Greenbackers for that purpose the 9th of September.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN has accepted the Prohibition nomination for the Presidency. Many of his friends claim that they can carry Kansas and Maryland and throw the election into Congress. John E. Bryant has been appointed United States Marshal of Georgia, vice Gen. Longstreet, removed.

GEN. BUTLER lost his hold on the Democracy of Massachusetts, by having his enemies organize the State Central Committee. P. A. Collins was elected Chairman.

GENERAL.

A LONDON dispatch circles: "It is persistently asserted in Catholic circles that there is a great likelihood of Mary Anderson joining the Clementine nuns." The Irish rifle team won the Elcho shield at Wimbledon, England.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President of the Irish National League, has called a convention at Boston for Aug. 13, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by Thomas Sexton and John E. Redmond.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company has announced a reduction of rates to all important Southern and Western points. The tariff adopted is 25 cents for ten words—about half the present Western Union charge. John C. Eno, the wrecked New York banker, has rented a furnished house in Quebec, and has been joined by his wife and three daughters.

An organization under the name of the Miners' Amalgamated Association is being perfected in the bituminous and anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is estimated that a membership of 100,000 has already been obtained. The organization will be extended to the West. The leaders claim it will be protective in character, and that strikes will be discouraged as far as is consistent with the interests of the members.

MEMBERS of the Amalgamated Miners' Association in Ohio and Pennsylvania are forming a combination against the company store, better known, perhaps, as the truck system.

THE attendance at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, at Minneapolis, was the largest in the history of the order. Gov. Hubbard welcomed the veterans to the State, and Mayor Pillsbury, on behalf of the city, extended a welcome. The second day of the encampment witnessed a grand parade, that was received with tremendous cheers by 60,000 people, who thronged every street on the line of march. The parade passed the City Hall, where children on a canopied platform were waving banners and singing an old war song, which the veterans took up, and passed on with uncovered heads. The third day's proceedings were somewhat tame, and were not so largely attended. A good many old soldiers had private reunions at the camp and in the streets. There was also a prize-drill, and in the evening a camp-fire, at which Gen. Sherman delivered a speech. The fourth and last day was devoted principally to the election of officers for the ensuing year. J. S. Koutz, of Ohio, who entered the Union army in 1861 as a drummer boy, being then but 15 years of age, was elected Grand Commander; John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Senior Vice Commander; and Ira B. Hicks, of New Haven, Conn., Junior Vice Commander. Portland, Me., was selected as the place for the encampment next year.

SURGEON GENERAL HAMILTON was notified that a child who recently arrived at New Orleans from Toulon died on the steamer Annie P. Silver, at Port Anderson, Miss., probably from cholera. A strict investigation was at once ordered by Dr. Hamilton.

ENSIGN W. R. CHAMBERS, of the steamship Loch Garry of the Greely relief expedition, furnishes some interesting details of the voyage from the log of his vessel, from which it appears that as they sailed from St. Johns, N. F., northward they were in constant peril. Hundreds of times during the expedition vessel and crew were threatened with destruction by icebergs and fogs.

FOREIGN.

A FIRE at the Wapping docks, London, swept away property valued at \$2,500,000. About 1,000 tons of pepper, nearly one-third of the entire stock in London, was destroyed.

MICHAEL DAVITT was presented with an address in Tralee, Ireland. In replying, he said it was the duty of every Irishman in Great Britain and Ireland to assist in the movement against the House of Lords. Referring to American politics, he said that Irish-Americans should vote as citizens of the Republic. To America they owed their first duty. He alluded in complimentary terms to Gen. Butler. Mexico is offering in the London market, at 75 per cent., bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000, bearing 7 per cent. interest.

A SPECIAL correspondent who has visited Marseilles cables that from what he has seen in that place "no intelligent community of well-ordered lives and well-managed sewer-pipes need have any alarming fear" of the cholera. The epidemic, he says, prevails only in the poor quarters of the city, where there are no sewers, where fetid water is collected in pools, or flows along the streets, spreading its poisonous breath all round. There were thirty-six deaths from cholera at Marseilles, eleven at Toulon, and thirteen at Arles on the 27th of July. The French Government will agree to some of England's financial proposals with regard to Egypt if the law of liquidation is modified and the proposals are limited to a term of two years. A statue to Robert Burns was unveiled in London by Lord Roseberry. It is situated on the Thames embankment. The long-looked-for Liberal demonstration at Manchester, England, was a great success, about 40,000 people being present. John Bright, the Radical, presided, and made a fiery speech. The counter Tory demonstration at Hyde Park was a failure. China has agreed to pay France an indemnity of 20,000,000 francs for the Lang Son affair. The Siberian plague has appeared in China.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

FURTHER details of the collision of the steamer Laxham with the Spanish ship Gijon show that 130 persons died. The Laxham was struck amidships, and went down twenty minutes after. The passengers and crew made their way the best they could to the Gijon, which began to sink soon after. The ship's boats were not able to hold one-half those on board, and those who were fortunate enough to get in first fought off with knives those who afterward tried to get in. The scenes were sickening in the extreme. The notorious Mrs. Weldon has been awarded \$5,000 damages by a London jury against the physician Sempley, who recommended that she be confined in a lunatic asylum as a person of unsound mind.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, has reached England. When he left the Congo country, he was suffering badly from bronchitis, but was much benefited by the sea voyage.

A TOPEKA (Kan.) dispatch says: "N. A. Adams, of Manhattan, purchased 200 head of Colorado steers at Kansas City last week, and thirty head of them have died with Spanish and Texas fever. One car load was stopped here, and out of that six have died; the others were taken to Manhattan and are quarantined in shipping pens there. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon twenty-five had died. People, and especially stockmen, are greatly excited. In answer to a telegram, Gov. Glick has sent State Veterinary Surgeon Holcomb to investigate the trouble. Near Greeley, Col., John Shea, a miner, cut the throat of his wife while she lay sleeping, then stabbed her seven times and himself eight times, and fell dead. Jealousy. Forty-one buildings, including banks, hotels, stores, saloons, and public offices, were destroyed at Devil's Lake, Dak. The flames swept everything before them.

BETHLEHEM (Pa.) Iron Company announces a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of officers and men. Shipley & Wells, iron founders and boiler makers at Binghamton, N. Y., will reduce wages 10 per cent. A Boston dispatch says that nearly all the New England cotton goods manufacturers will shut down for seven or eight weeks.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Labor party in New York, it was resolved to postpone the proposed convention of the party at Chicago to Sept. 1. This action was taken, it was stated, because the letters of acceptance of Gen. Butler and Gov. Cleveland have not yet appeared, and in their absence it would be impossible to take intelligent action.

A STATEMENT of the Treasurer of the United States shows that the net amount of gold now in the Treasury is about \$119,000,000. This shows that there has been a falling off of about \$15,000,000 since the 1st of the month, which is a rapid approach to the limit of \$100,000,000, where the issue of gold certificates must cease, according to law. The total cost of the Greely relief expedition approximates \$700,000. The estimated cost was \$500,000.

THE balance of trade against this country for the first twenty-nine weeks of 1884 amounts to \$74,144.47. Reports from twenty-six of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, outside of New York, show that the aggregate of the clearances for last week was 11.4 per cent. less than the aggregate for the corresponding week of last year. The New York Clearing-House report shows a decrease of 23 per cent.

THE sins of society are the chief barriers between it and a marvelous welfare. They compose the malarial wind that sweeps over the land day and night interfering with every office of body and soul. Apart from this there is nothing small in humanity, for men are all so interwoven together that the rich are a part of the poor, genius a part of the common intellect, and fame a culmination of an age full of virtue. —Prof. Swing.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEVES.....	6.25 @ 7.00
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.50
LOUIS-Extra.....	5.50 @ 6.50
WHEAT-No. 2 Chicago.....	.91 @ .92
No. 2 Red.....	.98 @ 1.00
CORN-No. 2.....	.62 @ .64
OAT-No. 2.....	.44 @ .47
POK-Now Mess.....	16.75 @ 17.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES-Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.50 @ 7.25
Good Shipping.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Common to Fair.....	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.....	5.25 @ 5.75
FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring.....	4.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring.....	.82 @ .83
No. 2 Red Winter.....	.88 @ .89
CORN-No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS-No. 2.....	.30 @ .33
RYE-No. 2.....	.62 @ .63
BARLEY-No. 2.....	.59 @ .61
BUTTER-Choice Creamery.....	17 1/2 @ 19
Fine Dairy.....	12 @ 13
CHEESE-Full Cream.....	.08 @ .09 1/2
Skimmed Flat.....	.03 @ .05
EGGS-Fresh.....	.14 @ .15
POTATOES-New, per brl.....	1.50 @ 2.00
POK-Mess.....	23.75 @ 24.25
LARD.....	.07 @ .07 1/4
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.87 @ .89
CORN-No. 2.....	.55 @ .57
OATS-No. 2.....	.36 @ .38
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT-No. 2.....	.81 @ .82
CORN-No. 2.....	.56 @ .58
OATS-No. 2.....	.32 @ .33
BARLEY-No. 2.....	.54 @ .56
POK-Mess.....	15.25 @ 15.75
LARD.....	7.00 @ 7.25
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT-No. 2.....	.83 @ .85
CORN-Mixed.....	.47 @ .48
OAT-No. 2.....	.30 @ .32
RYE.....	.58 @ .60
POK-Mess.....	15.75 @ 16.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.84 @ .85
CORN.....	.50 @ .52
OATS-Mixed.....	.34 @ .35
POK-Mess.....	16.25 @ 16.75
LARD.....	.06 3/4 @ .07 1/4
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	6.00 @ 6.50
WHEAT-No. 1 White.....	1.01 @ 1.03
CORN-Mixed.....	.45 @ .57
OATS-No. 2 Mixed.....	.37 @ .39
POK-Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red, New.....	.82 @ .84
CORN-Mixed.....	.49 @ .51
OATS-Mixed.....	.31 @ .32
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE-Butcher.....	6.25 @ 7.00
Fair.....	5.50 @ 6.75
Common.....	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	5.00 @ 5.50

PLAGUE'S PICTURE

Drawn by a Visitor to the Cholera-Infected Districts of Marseilles.

The Air Laden with Gases from Streams Reeking in the Foulest Filth.

A special cable dispatch from Marseilles to the New York Times gives a graphic narrative of scenes and incidents of the cholera district by an eye-witness. It says: Passing along the narrow and squalid Rue Caisserie, over one-half the shops were seen to be closed at every crossing. From a tenement region on the hill above a stream of fetid water flowed across the street and plunged down a precipitous descent on the other side through dark lanes crowded with towering rookeries swarming below with idle men and children playing in the filthy gutters, the women meanwhile swashing the water about with their brooms, under the evident impression that they were cleaning something. Each glimpse of any one of these streets is enough to turn the stomach of any healthy man. The smell through all this quarter, in which during a space of twenty minutes we met three laden hearses, was bad enough, but the smell was indescribably worse when we had driven across town to two of the most afflicted quarters of all Marseilles—Capelette and the adjoining quarter. In order to reach them we crossed the old ship canal, which was filled to the brim with reeking water and had its surface thickly covered with garbage and refuse of a decidedly miscellaneous and revolting kind. Finally we got on a street known as Toulon road, a wide thoroughfare without a shade-tree. Its gutters ran rivulets of drab-colored water which had overflowed from the canal where it was dammed now and then by heaps of rotting vegetables or worse substances, including dead cats and dogs. Four out of every five houses were found closed. Those which remained open were mainly estaminets, where, under dirty awnings and on dirty sidewalks, men and women sat drinking, or were already reduced to stupor by previous drinking, and junk-shops in which filthy people were sorting rotten rags in an unspeakably vile atmosphere. Festering filth was around them, and a tropical sun beat fiercely down upon the scene, blinding the eyes as its rays were reflected from the White road, across which in the Quartier Capelette courses a stream the size of a main sewer in New York, winding its way uncovered among the houses on its journey to the sea. The stream was laden with the sewage of the vilest of the Marseilles quarters—Capelette and the adjoining—which have furnished much over one-half of the deaths that have occurred at Marseilles, and it is an interesting fact that the largest proportion of them were Italians. The wharfs all along the water front were found to be crowded with quarantine shipping, most Italian and French, and picturesque sights were the Mediterranean sailors, among whom were many negroes, lying about in the shade.

At the beginning nineteen-twentieths of the patients received at the Pharo failed to recover. For the last fortnight matters have so far improved that only two-thirds of those received have died. This excessive mortality at first was largely due to the fact that most cases when received developed into a hopeless condition. The highest number that have been in the hospital at any one time is 110, and the largest number received in any one day is thirty-seven. There are two chief doctors. The treatment, both here and at Toulon, in the first stages, is twenty drops of laudanum with three grains of ether, with ice in the mouth to stop the vomiting. In the second stages the patients become very cold. From ten to fifteen grammes of acetate of ammonia, the same quantity of alcohol, and two injections of morphia are given daily. If the patient can not breathe, artificial respiration of oxygen is produced and the limbs are rubbed with turpentine. The third stage is the coffin. Delay in placing the bodies in the coffins is made necessary by the fact that violent post-mortem action of the limbs takes place, caused by a terrible reaction after death, in which the temperature rises from extreme cold at dissolution to 120 after it.

Of many pathetic sights the most painful that I saw occurred in the female ward, where one room was mostly occupied by children. A nun held in her arms by an open window a dying babe 18 months old. Its three sisters (the oldest being only 10 years) lay on beds near by their parents, both of whom died the same day, and there was small hope for any of the remaining children save the eldest. A dozen children in all were to be seen here, some of them in a state of recovery.

Late at night I drove with my courier outside the city to the Cemetery St. Pierre to see the burial of the three patients whom I had observed in the Pharo hospital in the afternoon. After a brief burial service, intoned by a pale young priest who looked badly scared, three boxes were hurriedly lowered into a trench eight feet deep by twenty feet long, and a goodly quantity of lime was shoveled on top. It was a ghastly trench and there was plenty of room for more coffins. It was a weird and saddening sight. There stood the tall white houses. The dead still wore their tawdry trinkets, and the whole was lighted up as in a picture by Rembrandt by the fitful glare of three lanterns. Those gaping trenches were big enough to hold their thousands. A concierge showed me a burial permit. Across the face of the document was written: "Cholera—urgent," and there was a requisition for some disinfectant.

The same correspondent visited Toulon, and thus depicts what he witnessed: If in a sanitary sense the condition of Marseilles was frightful, that of Toulon struck me as simply murderous. Although Toulon has a background of mountains, the city itself is situated on a flat plain, four feet only above the level of a tideless sea. The consequences arising from imperfect drainage, with a natural want of slope, are that the sewers have only a fall of eighteen inches; so, with a sluggish movement, the filth of the town drops into an almost stagnant sea. What is worse is that at the points where these drains flow they are only covered with plank, and the filth, disgusting to the nose, impresses itself on the eyes. You not only then smell but you see the public garbage of Toulon. Just fancy people living in this city of quite 80,000 inhabitants without the faintest glimmer of common sense in regard to common hygiene!

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Proceedings of the Conference Held in New York.

[Associated Press Report.]

A meeting of Independents opposed to Blaine and Logan took place to-day (July 22) at the University Club Theater. For an hour before the time fixed there was an unusual stir in that generally quiet locality, and inside the corridors of the little theater consultation of Independents was busily carried on. Among the more prominent faces noticeable were George William Curtis and Carl Schurz. The latter was the center of an interested and animated group. Clarence Bowen, of the Independent, and other seceding members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club were present. The Secretaries had made up lists of those who were to be present, which showed Massachusetts to be more numerous than any other State except New York. A few from New Jersey and Connecticut and some from more distant States were on the roll.

The hall was well filled when the meeting was called to order.

Among the prominent members of the Independent party present were Carl Schurz, Clarence W. Bowen, Benjamin H. Bristol, W. O. Beach, and Francis C. Barlow.

The appearance of George William Curtis on the platform evoked cheers of applause. Mr. Curtis called the conference to order at near noon, and welcomed the delegates. He read the call for the conference.

Charles H. Codman was elected President. The list of Vice Presidents and the names of the Enrollment Committee were read, including Carl Schurz, Gen. Barlow, and C. J. Bonaparte of Maryland. The nominees were all elected.

After Chairman Codman had concluded his speech, the Hon. Carl Schurz moved that a committee be appointed to act on resolutions and the address. Carried.

Horace E. Deming, of Brooklyn, said he believed this conference would lead behind it some work that would show it intended to do some fighting during the campaign. He moved that a committee be appointed to report on a plan of permanent organization. Carried, and a committee was appointed with Mr. Deming as Chairman.

The committees retired for consultation, and Col. Theodore Lyman, of Brooklyn, Mass., made an address. He had no objection to parties. It was a dangerous thing to be an "Independent" for several reasons. "There was even the risk of being called a crank."

Thomas Bacon, of New Haven, said the Independent movement had grown to an enormous strength.

Col. T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, said he never saw a more gratifying assemblage. It reminded him of the gatherings in the times of the anti-slavery agitation. That movement was successful, and he believed this would be.

As the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report a recess for an hour was taken.

When the committee reassembled, the Secretary made a statement in regard to letters received by the New York committee from citizens in various States from Maine to California. Mr. Quincy, of New Jersey, said that to save the Republican party Blaine must be beaten, and that for every Democrat in New Jersey that wanted to vote for Blaine there were five Republicans who would vote for Cleveland.

From Massachusetts came John F. Farnam, Joseph Tucker, Joseph H. Walter, Samuel Hoar, Phineas Pearce, George V. Everett, and Winslow Warren.

From Connecticut—S. E. Baldwin, O. P. Armstrong, and H. W. Farnam.

From New Jersey—Daniel Drake Smith, Simeon Huntington, and W. G. Peckham.

From Pennsylvania—F. B. Reeves, Stewart Wood, and Joseph Parish.

Chairman Codman and Mr. Claflin, of Illinois, were added to the committee.

Carl Schurz, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, said there was no intention to make a platform for the new party, but only an appeal for government.

George William Curtis read the address, which is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The paramount issue of the Presidential election of this year is moral rather than political. It concerns the national honor and character, and the honesty of the administration, rather than the general policies of government, upon which the platform of the two parties do not essentially differ. No position taken by one platform is seriously traversed by the other.

Both evidently contemplate a general agreement of public opinion upon subjects which have been long in controversy, and indicate an unwillingness to declare, upon other and cardinal questions, views which in the present condition of opinion might seriously disturb the parties within themselves. Parties, indeed, now cohere mainly by habit and tradition; and since the great issues which have divided them have been largely settled, the most vital political activity has been the endeavor of good citizens in both parties to adjust them to living issues and to make them effective agencies of political progress and reform.

The indispensable necessity of this course has long been apparent, for in a time of profound peace at home and abroad the most threatening national peril is insidious political corruption, a mercenary and demoralizing spirit, and a tendency the result of what is well described by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as "The shameful doctrine that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the gratification of personal revenge."

But this doctrine, naturally, has produced results which are still more alarming. The corrupt spirit and tendency have so rapidly developed that they seek political power not only to gratify ambition and revenge but to promote private gain. They decide appeals to the public conscience, defend the solid reputations of public men by the bold assertion that all public men are equally guilty, declare that success in obtaining election, a necessary and indispensable condition of public service, is to be gained by the use of every means, and when by public indifference or misunderstanding this corrupt spirit is able to demand that the country shall approve it by according to it the highest honor in its gift, every patriotic citizen must perceive that no duty could be more pressing, vital and imperative than that of baffling and defeating the demand.

If the Republican Convention had presented a candidate whose character and career were the pledge of a resolute contest with the tendencies that have been described; if they had foretold a stern dealing with political corruption, and a rigorous correction of the vast abuses which long and undisturbed tenure of power by any party is sure to breed; if the success of the candidate had promised inflexible honesty of administration, purification of the Government, and the elevation of the party standard, every Republican voter would have gladly supported the nomination. But these are precisely the anticipations which the nomination forbids. It offers a candidate who is an unfit leader, shown by his own words and his acknowledged acts, which are of official record, to be unworthy of respect and confidence; who has traded upon his official trust for his pecuniary gain; a representative of men, methods, and conduct which the public conscience condemns, and which illustrate the very evils which honest men would reform. Such a nomination does not promise in the Executive chair inflexible official integrity, cool and wise judgment, a sole regard for the public wel-

fare, and an unshrinking determination to promote reform in the civil service and ceaselessly pursue and punish public robbers of every kind and degree. The Independent voters have generally supported the Republican nominations as more surely promising reform than those of the Democratic party. The Independents, however, cannot support a nomination which is the culmination of a tendency that they would correct. Republicans cannot hope that under such a leadership as we have mentioned the abuses of the past can be corrected or the party reformed.

We are very proud of the great record and services of the Republican party, but not with our consent or connivance shall the record be disgraced. Every party must be frequently renewed by the intelligent independence of its own members, or it will sink from an agency to a mere puppet government into a remorseless despotism. The Republican party first sprang from moral sentiment. It was the party of political morality and of personal liberty. It appealed directly to the conscience of the citizen. But like all parties it was a political agency, not to be worshiped but to be carefully held to the spirit and purposes on which and for which it was organized. "I do not know," said Mr. Seward, thirty years ago, when he left the Whig party to join the Republican, "I do not know that it will always or even long preserve its courage, its moderation, and its consistency. If it shall do so it will secure and save the country. If it too shall become unfaithful, as all preceding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give place to another and truer and better one."

This resolution must not be forgotten. It is with a profound conviction of its wisdom that the Republicans, faithful to their party, but holding with the great Republican fathers that political morality and purity of administration are more precious than party, are now constrained to oppose the Republican Presidential nomination in the interest of what they believe to be pure Republicanism, of the public welfare, and of the honor of the American name. The Republican nomination has for a time superseded all other issues by raising the question of official honesty.

This question cannot be avoided except upon the plea that the official character of the candidate need not be considered. And that in order to secure a party President the members of the party ought to vote for any candidate who has been regularly nominated. This is the plea beyond which party madness cannot go. Acquiescence in it would require the surrender of the self-respect of every voter. There can be no candidate so unfit that this plea would not demand his support, and Republican success justified by the argument which defies the public conscience would be the overthrow of the vital principles of the party, and show that the spirit and character which created its great traditions are rapidly perishing. Upon the practical questions of the tariff and finance and other questions upon which both parties are divided within themselves we also divided in opinion. We shall vote, therefore, in our choice of Representatives and other officers according to our individual opinions of their political views and their personal character. Divided on other questions, we are united in the conviction that the foundation of office and honor should be pure, and that the highest office in the country should be filled by a man of absolutely undoubted integrity. As there is no distinctive issue upon public policy presented for the consideration of the country, the character of the candidate becomes of the highest importance to all citizens who do not hold that party victory should be secured at any cost. While the Republican nomination presents a party whom we cannot support, the Democratic party presents one whose honesty and integrity we cannot doubt. He has discharged every official trust with sole regard to the public welfare and with just disregard of mere partisan or personal advantage, which, with the applause and confidence of both parties, have raised him from the chief executive administration of a great city to that of a great State. His unreserved, intelligent, and sincere support of reform in the civil service and public administration, and his personal convictions, proved by his official acts, more decisive than any possible platform declarations, are a guarantee that in its spirit and in its letter the reform would be enforced in the National Administration. His high sense of duty, his absolute and unchallenged official integrity, his inflexible courage in resisting party pressure and public outcry, his great experience in the details of administration, and his uncompromising executive ability and independence are precisely the qualities which the political situation demands in the chief executive officer of the Government to resist corporate monopoly on the one hand and demagogic Communism on the other, and at home and abroad, without menace or fear, to protect every right of American citizens, and to respect every right of private States by making political morality and public honesty the basis of constitutional administration. He is a Democrat who is happily free from all association with the fierce party differences of the slavery contest, and whose financial views are in harmony with those of the best men in both parties, and coming into public prominence at a time when official purity, courage, and character are of chief importance, he presents the qualities and promise which independent voters desire, and which the great body of the Republicans, believing these qualities to be absolutely indispensable in the administration of the Government at this time, do not find in the candidate of their own party. Such independent voters do not propose to ally themselves inextricably with any party. Such Republicans do not propose to abandon the Republican party nor to merge themselves in any other party; but they do propose to answer to the Republican nomination, which, not for reasons of expediency only, but for high moral and patriotic considerations, with due regard for the Republican name and for the American character, was unfit to be made. They desire not to evade the proper responsibility of American citizens by declining to vote, and they desire also to make their votes as effective as possible for honest, and pure, and wise administration.

How can such voters, in this election, can so conscientiously support the Republican candidate promote the objects which they desire to accomplish more surely than by supporting a candidate who represents the qualities, spirit, and purpose which they all agree in believing to be of controlling importance in this election? No citizen can rightfully avoid the issue or refuse to cast his vote. The ballot is a trust. Every voter is a trustee for his fellow-citizens, bound to answer to all such fellow-citizens for its faithful use. This conference, therefore, assuming that the Republican and Independent voters who for any reason cannot sustain the Republican nomination desire to take the course which, under the necessary conditions and constitutional methods of the Presidential election, will most readily and surely secure the result at which they aim, respectfully recommend to all such citizens to support the candidate who will vote for Cleveland in order most effectually to enforce their conviction that nothing could more deeply stain the American name and prove more disastrous to the public welfare than the deliberate indifference of the people of the United States to the increasing public corruption and to the want of official integrity in the highest trusts of Government.

Mr. Curtis, during the recess, was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had finished the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. William Everett, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution naming Cleveland and Hendricks as the nominees of the conference. Laid on the table, and soon after the conference adjourned on motion of Mr. Lyman, of Massachusetts.

After the adjournment the Conference National Committee were into a meeting and discussed a plan for permanent organization, but no definite action was taken and the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Deming and Miller, of New York, and Pearce, of Massachusetts, to report plans. It was also decided to have an Executive Committee of ten, who shall have power to increase their number. The reports from general committees in the various States were reserved. It was thought that the present work could be done in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and strong efforts will be made to carry those States where State Committees can be organized, as also in Pennsylvania. The sentiments expressed show that the majority of the members are in favor of conducting the campaign in an independent manner, with perhaps occasional conferences with the Democrats to avoid possible collision.

A Parisian dame recently gave a ball to her female friends, and asked each to bring a living animal. All except three brought their husbands.

WAR ON WHISKY.

National Convention of the Prohibition Party.

A Presidential Ticket Nominated and a Platform Adopted.

The National Prohibition Convention met at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 23d of July, and was called to order by Gideon L. Stewart. More than 400 delegates were in attendance. The call of the convention was read by the Secretary, W. R. Nelson, of Chicago. C. L. Ross, of Pittsburgh, delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Stewart responded.

In electing the temporary organization, William Daniel, of Maryland, was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio, and Charles S. Carter, of Washington, as Secretaries. Mr. Daniel spoke of the progress the cause of temperance had made in Maryland. He thought that if the Christian voters of the country were united, they would put it down or some other good man in the White House.

After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The afternoon session opened with a felicitous demonstration, the entire convention participating in the singing of "John Brown," and, after prayer, of "Crown Him Lord of All." The Secretary reported the following State representatives:

Alabama, 2; California, 23; Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 4; Maine, 3; Kansas, 17; Kentucky, 6; Michigan, 56; Nebraska, 3; Dakota, 1; Ohio, 34; New Jersey, 18; Maryland, 16; New York, 75; Missouri, 10; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 10; Pennsylvania, 58; Wisconsin, 55; total, 446.

Telegrams were received from all parts of the country encouraging the work of the convention.

W. C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois, addressed the convention, but in the course of his remarks gave offense to some of the Wisconsin delegates, who succeeded in forcing him to give up the floor before he had concluded.

At the evening session the permanent organization was announced, with Prof. Samuel Diekey, of Michigan, as President, a great many Vice Presidents, and Mrs. W. Woodbridge, of Ohio, as Secretary. The selections of the committee were concurred in.

The roll of States was called for the nomination of one member from each, of a committee on finance, and two members of the National Executive Committee.

Various propositions were submitted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Among them was one to make the basis of representation at the next National Prohibition Convention two for each Congressional District and four for each State; and another to change the party's name.

The convention at 10 o'clock adjourned till 9 a. m. Thursday.

Second Day.

The convention was called to order at 9:10 a. m. by Chairman Daniel, and the exercises of the day were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Leet, of New York.

At 10:30 a. m. the roll of the States was ordered for the presentation of candidates for the Presidential ticket. When California was reached Mr. Babcock ascended the rostrum and placed in nomination Dr. McDonald, of California. The speaker described Mr. McDonald as a man who had borne the banner of temperance in the wine-cursed State of California, and who in return had been maligned because he maintained a brand of patent medicine. Mr. Babcock urged a brand of charges that had been made against Dr. McDonald, and he assured the convention that there was not a particle of alcoholic stimulant in the bitters. He described his candidate as a man of great generosity, and of conservative views.

In response to the call for Illinois, Mr. George C. Christian advanced to the rostrum and presented the name of ex-Gov. J. P. St. John, whom he described as a man whose record of whom he commended him to the consideration of the convention. He was a man who had seen war, who had lived on the bloody plains of the far West. He was the father of actual, practical, constitutional prohibition. He was a man whose whole soul and energies were entirely devoted to the cause. He might not be able to contribute very largely in a material way, but he could do so in a moral and spiritual way, and he would do so to the cause of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Miss Frances E. Willard seconded the nomination of St. John, whom she had known since childhood. St. John's nomination was also seconded by Mr. Minor, of Massachusetts; Mr. Hanley, of Michigan; Mr. Satterlee, of Minnesota; Mr. Hoffman, of Missouri; Mr. Hopkins, of New York; Mr. Finch, of Nebraska, and many others.

Mr. Babcock withdrew McDonald's name, and seconded the nomination of St. John.

Mr. Eustis, of Maine, presented the name of Gideon L. Stewart, of Ohio, but Mr. Stewart declined. He said that he was in favor of St. John. The Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania, also refused to be a candidate, and urged his friends to vote for St. John.

Mr. Chapin, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of St. John, and declared that the fight in the coming election would be between St. John and Cleveland.

After some talk, without acting on the nomination, the convention at 1:30 took a recess till 4:30.

When the convention reassembled, a large number of dispatches were read urging the nomination of Gov. St. John, of Kansas, for President. One from New Hampshire read: "Two hundred thousand Methodists are waiting to vote for St. John." Another from the State Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis conveyed greetings. The Chairman said, after the reading of these dispatches, that the pending business was to make the nomination of Mr. St. John unanimous. Prof. Hopshire, of New York, submitted an amendment that the roll of States be called. Many of the delegates urged that the nomination be deferred until after the adoption of the platform. The convention refused, however, and the call of the roll was ordered. All the delegations voted unanimously for St. John, and when the Secretary made the announcement giving the total vote cast as 602, the audience rose to its feet and cheered. These demonstrations were kept up for several moments and finally broke out into a song of "Glory Hallelujah," closing by the long meter doxology.

The committee on resolutions reported the platform, which is as follows:

1. The Prohibition Home Protection party, in national convention assembled, acknowledge Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all men, and from whom the just powers of government are derived; to whose laws human enactment should conform, and that peace, prosperity, and happiness only can come to the people when the laws of the National and State Governments are in accord with the divine will.

2. That the importation, manufacture, supply, and sale of alcoholic beverages, created and maintained by the laws of the National and State Governments, during the entire history of such laws, is everywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance, with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity, imposing large and unjust taxation and public burdens for penal and sheltering institutions upon thrift, industry, manufactures, and commerce; endangering the public peace; causing desecration of the Sabbath; causing the loss of human lives, impairment of health, and diminishing the productive industry; causing education to be neglected and despised; nullifying the teachings of the Bible, the church, and the school; the standards and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth, under God, of our widely extended country; and which, impeding the perpetuity of our civilization, and religious liberty, are a baleful fruit, by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness; and we call upon our fellow-citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws and the legal suppression of this baleful liquor traffic.

3. The fact that during the twenty-four years in which the Republican party has controlled the General Government, and that of many of these States, no effort has been made to change the policy. Territories have been created from the national domain, and governments for them established, and States from them admitted to the Union, in neither of which has this traffic been forbidden, or the people of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit. That there are now over 200,000 distilleries, breweries,

and retail dealers in these drinks, holding certificates and claiming the authority of the Government for the continuation of a business destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for the correction of the abuse of civil government, is conclusive that the Republican party is insensible to, or impotent for, the redress of those wrongs, and should no longer be entrusted with the powers or responsibilities of government. That although that party, in the liquor question, not so its candidates—Messrs. Blaine and Logan. Within the year past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic shall be distributed among the States, and Senator Logan has by bill proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools. Thus both the virtually recommend the perpetuation of the traffic, and that the States and its citizens shall become partners in the liquor crime. The fact that the Democratic party has in its national deliberances of party policy arrayed itself on the side of the drink-makers and sellers by declaring against the policy of prohibition of such traffic under the false name of "sumptuary laws," and when in power in some of the States refusing to remedy legislation, and in Congress refusing to permit the creation of a board of inquiry to investigate and report upon the effects of this traffic, proves that the Democratic party should not be entrusted with power or place. That there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing competition of the Republican and Democratic parties for the liquor vote. Experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot and every trust and object of good government, for party success, and patriots and good citizens should find in this practice sufficient cause for immediate withdrawal from connection with such party.

4. That while we favor reforms in the administration of the Government in the abolition of all sinecures and useless offices, we favor the election by the people of the Executive officers of Government, instead of appointment by the President; that competition and sobriety are essential qualifications for holding a civil office, and we oppose the removal of such persons except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness as the vital issue on which the Government is entrusted to a party; that the collection of revenues from alcohol, liquors, and tobacco should be abolished as the vices of men, and not a proper subject for taxation.

5. That revenues of equal amounts should be levied on the support of the Government, economically administered, and when so levied the fostering of American labor, manufactures, and industries should constantly be held in view.

6. That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not for gifts to corporations, or to be held in large bodies for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

7. That all money, coin, and paper shall be made, issued, and regulated by the General Government, and shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private.

8. That grateful care and support should be given to our soldiers and sailors, their dependent widows or orphans, disabled in the service of the country.

9. That we repudiate as un-American, contrary to and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, from which our Government has grown to be a Government of 50,000,000 of people, and a recognized power among the nations, that any person or people shall or may be excluded from residence or citizenship with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions confer upon the oppressed of all nations.

10. That while these are important reforms, and demanded for the purity of administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sinks into insignificance when compared to the reform of the drink traffic, which annually wastes \$800,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift and drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty; which fills jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals, and institutions for dependency; which destroys the health, saps the industry, and causes loss of life and property to thousands in the law, lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning hand of the artisan, the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency, and loss in trade, and by its corrupting power endangers the perpetuity of free institutions.

11. That Congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, the Territory of the United States, and in all places over which the Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

12. That hereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union until its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

We earnestly call the attention of the laborer and mechanic, the miner and manufacturer, upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business, which will be found a robber, which lessens wages and profits—the destroyer of the happiness and family welfare of the laboring man; and that labor and legitimate industry demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes, and that no legislation can so healthily stimulate production or increase a demand for capital and labor, or produce a sense of comfort and contentment as the suppressing of this traffic would bring to the laboring man, mechanic, or employer of labor throughout our land.

13. That the activity or co-operation of the women of America for the promotion of temperance has, in all the history of the past, been strength and encouragement which we gratefully acknowledge; and the methods, the earnestness, zeal, intelligence, and devotion of the Christian Temperance Union have been eminently blessed by God. Kansas and Iowa have been given her as "sheaves" of rejoicing, and the education and arousing of the public mind, and the constitutional amendments which now prevail, are largely the fruit of her prayers and labors; and we rejoice to have our Christian women unite with us, sharing in the labor that shall bring abolition of capital and the practical outcome in public life, we delegate the Vice Presidency to "Fannie G. from God's blessings flow," when, by law, our boys and females shall be free from legal drink temptation.

14. That, believing in the civil and political equality of the sexes, and that the ballot in the hand of woman is right for her protection, and would prove a powerful ally for the suppression of the drink saloon, the execution of the law, the promotion of reform in civil offices, and the removal of corruption in public life, we delegate the Vice Presidency to "Fannie G. from God's blessings flow," when, by law, our boys and females shall be free from legal drink temptation.

15. That gratefully we acknowledge and praise God for the presence of His spirit, guiding counsel, and granting the success which has been vouchsafed in the progress of temperance reform, and looking to Him for all wisdom and help, we ask the voters of the United States to make the principles of the above declaration a ruling principle in the government of the nation and of the States.

The Rev. Dr. Minor, of Massachusetts, one of the three members of the Committee on Resolutions, to whom the platform was referred for literary revision, said that the committee would not be able to report to the convention for action. He moved that the name of the party be changed to the Prohibition party.

Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of retaining the name of the Prohibition Home-Protection Party. The vote resulted in 223 to 156 in favor of Mr. Minor's motion, and the name of the party was ordered to be "The Prohibition Party."

The convention then, at 6:30 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock, when, after some discussion regarding the raising of a campaign fund, the roll of States was called for nominations for the Vice Presidency. Mrs. Caroline Buell, of Connecticut, presented the name of George P. Rogers, of Connecticut, speaking of him as a Christian gentleman and a Christian prohibitionist—the father of that party in Connecticut.

Mrs. Minnie Mosher Jackson, of Savannah, Ga., presented the name of William Daniel, remarking that as they had John P. St. John to lead them on they should have "a Daniel come to judgment."

Mr. Daniel, of California, seconded Daniel's nomination, being assured that he would carry Maryland for prohibition.

After a rambling discussion of various topics and a profuse seconding of the nomination of Daniel, the States were called and he was unanimously chosen the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Daniel briefly thanked and, after some further important business, the convention at midnight adjourned sine die.

In Egypt one person out of every ninety-seven is blind.

Mrs. W. K. VANDERBILT's last bonnet cost \$150.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Highland has 400 acres of cucumbers.

—Hudson farmers complain of weevil in the wheat.

—Midland barbers are in a hot fight over Sunday closing.

—Greenville has voted to build no school-house this year.

—Adrian will use \$13,000 for school purposes this year.

—Lowers & White, Ovid bankers, have closed their doors.

—Burglars still make things lively at Kalamazoo.

—Schoolcraft has secured the location of a cigar factory there.

—Tecumseh will buy 500 feet of new hose for her fire department.

—Adrian has voted \$13,000 for school purposes the ensuing year.

—A monster serpent is said to be roaming about the East Saginaw City Park.

—M. P. Christian, of Detroit, has worked fifty-two years at the printer's trade.

—The Village of Mecosta has bought a stump machine and will clear out the streets.

—A great many farmers are haying about Cheboygan. The crop is light, but of good quality.

—Joseph Chapman died at Burr Lake from injuries received in falling from a cherry tree.

—Seventeen bears have been killed by hunters this season in Town 20, range 2 east, Gladwin County.

—The entry books of the Allegan County Fair open Sept. 1, and the promise is for a good list of contestants.

—Edward Culver, a Bay City lad, was smothered by some material burning in the room in which he was confined.

—The Congregational Society at Grand Blanc is about to publish a history of its origin and growth through a period of fifty years.

—The State Fish Commission are digging ditches and making ponds preparatory to establishing their hatchery at the Agricultural College.

—The 9-year-old son of Peter Thaddens, of Saginaw City, fell from a lumber pile and broke his skull. The doctor hopes to save his life.

—The well at the Kalamazoo paper mill is now down 300 feet. A thick stratum of hard-pan with bowlders has again been struck, but no bed rock as yet.

—Rudolph Hagerman, who had been volunteer cook in the Monroe County Poor-house since August, 1859, died suddenly at that institution, falling dead at the breakfast table.

—Jacob Naskaze, an Indian, walked off the bridge between the depot and Front street, in Traverse City, and was drowned. He was 25 years old, and unmarried. The bridge was being repaired, and had been left open.

—Ferdinand Krause, aged 26, a member of the Saginaw National Guard, was tending target for the rifle team of that company in East Saginaw, when he was accidentally shot through the left lung by William Bush, and died in fifteen minutes.

—Heistermann's Island, in Saginaw Bay, has been bought for \$11,000 by East Saginaw and Bay City people, who are transforming it into a delightful summer resort for the dwellers in Saginaw Valley. About thirty acres will be laid out in parks, drives, and lots for cottages.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending July 19, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 51:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Per cent. of who observed disease during week.	Per cent. of total number of observers.
1 Intermittent fever.....	78	72
2 Diarrhea.....	75	67
3 Neuralgia.....	75	62
4 Rheumatism.....	71	64
5 Consumption of lungs.....	69	62
6 Hemorrhagic fever.....	49	42
7 Bronchitis.....	49	42
8 Erysipelas.....	35	30
9 Cholera morbus.....	31	34
10 Tonillitis.....	31	28
11 Influenza.....	27	40
12 Cholera infantum.....	24	21
13 Whooping cough.....	24	23
14 Dysentery.....	24	22
15 Inflammation of kidneys.....	20	11
16 Pneumonia.....	20	11
17 Inflammation of bowels.....	20	17
18 Scarlet fever.....	10	8
19 Typho-malarial fever.....	8	6
20 Diphtheria.....	8	6
21 Inflammation of brain.....	8	6
22 Puerperal fever.....	8	2
23 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	6	8
24 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	6	9
25 Measles.....	4	6
26 Membranous croup.....	4	4

For the week ending July 19, 1884, the reports indicate that diarrhea considerably increased, that neuralgia, pneumonia, rheumatism, and remittent fever increased, and that influenza and dysentery decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State capital the prevailing winds during the week ending July 19 were northwest, and, compared with the preceding week, the temperature was lower, the absolute and the relative humidity and the day and the night ozone less.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending July 19, and since, at 6 places, namely, Detroit, Dundee, East Saginaw, Grand Haven, Lansing, and Wyandotte

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

The campaign promises not to lag for lack of words. The Republican platform is an unusually long one, the Democratic nearly twice as long and Blaine's letter of acceptance nearly as extensive as both platforms put together.

NABBY is a red-hot Prohibitionist, but he has a great head. Listen to him: "I am going to call a convenshun to make a compromise with Blaine. I am going to offer him the privilege of ruinin the government of he will permit us to hold the offices."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is a warm admirer of horse flesh, and the White House stables contain a number of fine specimens. He has a curious manner of naming them, which excites considerable comment. One team are named Faith and Unfaith, and Hope, Charity and Olga are names of other horses, which are placed above the stalls.

THE people of Mexico seem to have plenty of law. According to the recent report of Consul-General Strother, the laws of old Spain, based on the civil law of the Romans, modified by the Goths, the Visigoths, the Church, and the Moors, which were introduced into Mexico some 360 years ago, have been further complicated by the addition of the special legislation of the Spanish crown for the Indies the edicts, decrees, and enactments of conquerors, viceroys, Bishops, juntas, councils, Emperors, military chiefs, dictators, Presidents, and Congresses, the acts of 136 Governments, many of them initiated and perishing amid violent domestic revolutions and the storms of civil and foreign wars, until Mexican law is embarrassed with antiquated forms and anomalies, confusion, contradictions, and uncertainties.

THE growth of a town depends very much upon the character of the people who make up its population. This may seem so self evident a truth as not to need any mention, but we wish to call attention to one class of people who work much injury to their town. We refer to the grumblers, who run down their own place as a business point and think every other village has a better opening. The men who refuse to stand by their town are not few in number, and their influence is a bad one. If a stranger comes along to invest in some business he is told by these croakers that the place is "no good," and if they could get away themselves they would be glad to do it. There is too much competition already, and they did not believe a business man in town was making money. They tell the new comer he will make a mistake if he invests and they would advise him not to. Such talk is enough to discourage the most enthusiastic investor and drive him away.

There are but few towns which have no representation of this class of croakers. They may mean no harm, and no doubt would like to see their places advance, but they cannot see that they themselves are the barnacles which prohibit any progressive movement. Stand by your town and sound its praises, if you would see it grow. Encourage investments and competition, for by them will improvements come.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 2, 1884: Miss Emma Arends, Miss Maggie Droest, Dr. J. C. Gifford, V. Hoxsie, Henry Nahley, S. Reed, Joseph Stevens.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

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. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. N. M. Steffens.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: morning, "The victory of the valiant;" Evening, "The helper of the helpless." Congregational singing. Opening anthems 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 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Waiting on the Lord." In the afternoon, Rev. H. Uiterwijk, of Grand Rapids, Mich., will preach.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Going on unto perfection." Afternoon, "Religion as a by-way or Religion as a Highway."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. A. De Briyn, pastor.

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: "Transferring the Mantle." Evening, "The Ruler's Question."

Holland Township Republican Caucus.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Republican voters of the township of Holland will be held at the townhouse of said township on the sixth day of August, 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., to appoint delegates to the County Republican Convention, and to the Representative District Convention, to be held on the 8th day of August, 1884. All Republican voters are requested to be present.

By order of the Township Republican Committee.

W. DIEKEMA, Chairman.

ISAAC MARSLJE, Secretary.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 22, 1884. 2w

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. Walsh.

Special Notices.

STRICTLY pure Paris Green, Powdered Hellebore and Insect Powder at KREMERS & BANGS, Druggists.

We will furnish parties with everything needed for Sabbath School Picnics, also societies or private parties. Special attention given to everything in that line. Give us a call, as we guarantee satisfaction at PESSINK'S BAKERY.

Lemons, Oranges, Figs and Candies at wholesale, and we are still making our famous and delicious Ice Cream in any quantity wanted. Bring in your orders early at the

CITY BAKERY.

We guarantee that the Sherwin-Williams Prepared Paint when properly used will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better, than any other paint, including white lead and oil. KREMERS & BANGS.

New Advertisements.

Examination of Teachers.

Office of the Sec. of Board of School Examiners of Ottawa County, Nunica, Mich., July 22, 1884.

The Board of School Examiners of Ottawa County purpose meeting as follows for the examination of applicants for a teacher's certificate: August 6, 1884, at school house, Zeeland; August 27, at court house, Grand Haven; October 3, high school room, Coopersville; Oct. 31, court house, Grand Haven. Each session is to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Candidates are required to pass an examination in addition to other branches prescribed, in effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics on the human system.

By order of Board of Examiners.

A. W. TAYLOR, Sec.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE.

R. B. BEST, M. D., Prop'r.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, a competent prescription clerk, has charge, and will be found at all hours, ready to compound prescriptions in a thoroughly reliable manner.

A complete assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

Everything pertaining to a first-class drug store will be kept constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST,

Holland, Mich., June 27, 1884.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS!

1884. AGENTS WANTED, 1884.

For the only genuine PICTORIAL biographies of the DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for President and Vice-President. Authentic and exhaustive in fact, profuse and artistic in illustration, conscientious, forcible, brilliant in authorship. The Standard Campaign History. Authorized. Rich in matter but low in price—\$3. The agents' harvest. Send 50 cts. for outline and our special practical instructions in the best methods of selling it. Success and large profits ensured. Act at once. The Campaign will be short, but brilliant and profitable to agents. Address, N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo., or New York City.

24-3t

Goodrich Transportation Co.

CHICAGO LINE.

Large and elegant steamer

MENOMINEE

will leave Grand Haven for Chicago on

Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday Evenings, at 8 or 8:30 o'clock, on arrival of train from Grand Rapids, Detroit and all points East. Returning, leave Chicago on

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

FARE, G'd Haven to Chicago berth included \$3

Round trip \$5

For further particulars apply at the D. G. H. & M. railway office, or of H. L. Chamberlain & Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

NEURALGIA, Rheumatism and all other Affections, Acute or Chronic.

Lumbago, Sciatica and Nervous Headache.

Cadwell's LACTAL.

HERVINE

Their complete and perfect cure accomplished in a few hours, with a degree of certainty that challenges dispute. For sale by all druggists. Prices & A. sent for circular. JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Agents, Detroit.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY



ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

AND

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,

Best Dry Hop Yeast.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD



The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread

raised by this yeast is light, white and whole-

some like our grandmother's delicious bread.

GROCERS SELL THEM.

PREPARED BY THE

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribe for the

Holland City News

THE ONLY

ENGLISH PAPER

PRINTED IN THE

"Holland Colony"

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Promptly

Executed

In the

HOLLAND LANGUAGE.

E. HEROLD

has just received a large stock of the latest

styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED

SHOES.

Repairing neatly and promptly

done.

CALL AND SEE US

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD

HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.

Holland, Saugatuck, Douglas, and Chicago.

PROPELLOR

A. B. TAYLOR,

Leaves Harrington's dock, Holland, at 3 p. m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Leaves Weed & Co's dock, Douglas, at 5:30 p. m.

Leaves Kleeman's dock, Saugatuck, at 6 p. m.

Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Returning, leaves Lawler & O'Connor's dock, at

Rush st bridge, at 7 p. m. on MONDAY, WED-

NESDAY and FRIDAY. For rates etc., see

C. E. BIRD, Saugatuck. R. T. ROGERS, Master.

\$66

a week at home, \$5.00 outfit free. Pay ab-

solutely sure. No risk. Capital not re-

quired. Reader, if you want business at

which persons of either sex, young or old,

can make great pay all the time they work, with

absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HAZ-

LETT & Co., Portland Maine.

SUMMER HAS COME!

—and—

C. STEKETEE & BOS

have a full line of

Summer Dress Goods!

—and—

Straw Hats of all Descriptions!

A large variety of

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as pos-

sible embracing all the the latest and best made

fabrics.

We have in stock constantly

FRESH GROCERIES

and a superior stock of Canned Goods.

PLUG TOBACCO!

We are agents for the Celebrated "Duck" Brand

of Plug Tobacco. Every customer buying this to-

bacco has a chance of drawing an alarm clock.

DECORATED AND PLAIN FLOWER POTS.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN

EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, May 22, 1884. 36-1y

The Great Events of History in One Volume.

FAMOUS DECISIVE BATTLES

Of the World. By CAPT. KING, U. S. A.

HISTORY FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

Shows how nations have been made or destroyed

in a day—how Fame or disaster has turned on a

single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—

saves time, aids the memory, gives pleasure and

instruction. Mine and Fine Illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send

for description and terms. Address:

J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipe-

las, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tu-

mors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions

of the Skin, are the direct result of an

impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be

purified, and restored to a healthy and nat-

ural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has

for over forty years been recognized by emi-

nent medical authorities as the most pow-

erful blood purifier in existence. It frees

the system from all foul humors, enriches

and strengthens the blood, removes all traces

of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a

complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me."

Yours respectfully, Mrs. ANN O'BRIAN.

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to

call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the

Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street,

New York City, who will take pleasure

in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure

of this lady, but in his own case and

many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald,

B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June

7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the

digestive and assimilative organs, renews

and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily

cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheuma-

tic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and

all diseases arising from an impoverished or

corrupted condition of the blood, and a weak-

ened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medi-

cine, on account of its concentrated strength,

and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

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

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

for \$5.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspep-

sia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples and Face

Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula & Erysipelas.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, New York.

1884. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1884

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS.

FEATHERS, POMPONS, RIBBONS, SATIN, SILK, VELVET,

CRAPE, VEILING, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Jersey Jackets, Gossamer Water Proofs, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Cor-

sets, and Hair Goods.

Infant Cloaks and Clothing a Specialty. Worsted, and

board and canvas.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH

A. F. SLOOTER,

(Successor to L. T. Kantors.)

DEALER IN

Confectionery,

Stationery,

Blank Books.

CIGARS,

And Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Our handsome Ice Cream Parlors are being re-

fitted and will be, when completed, the most mag-

nificent of any in the city.

Cool and refreshing Soda Water drawn from the

finest equipped fountain in the city can be ob-

tained at my store.

JOTTINGS.

ARE we to have a street sprinkler?

BUTTONHOLE bouquets are now called dude drops.

CLUM GEE's Juvenile Band are playing in Grand Rapids this week.

THE recent rains have greatly benefited growing crops in this vicinity.

FRUIT-GROWERS' returns on peaches this week have been from \$1 to \$1.50 per fifth baskets.

AT Hamilton the Chicago & West Mich. R'y have put in a side track connecting with Kelvoord & Teravest's mill yard.

OUR readers will notice a call for a republican caucus in the Township of Holland in another column.

THE steamer A. B. Taylor carried fifteen hundred baskets of peaches on her trip from Saugatuck to Chicago last Tuesday.

THE *News-Journal*, of Grand Haven, says that K. Schaddlee is prominently mentioned as the opposition candidate for judge of probate in this county.

LAST Wednesday the Methodist Church Sabbath School enjoyed the day at Macatawa Park. A rain storm came up late in the afternoon and some got a trifle wet.

DR. F. J. SCHOUTEN received word this week of the death of his father, Dr. Johannes H. Schouten, of the Netherlands, who departed this life July 14, aged 74 years.

YESTERDAY morning a team employed in drawing bark for the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co. came dashing down Eighth street on a dead run. No damage was done however.

LAST Thursday the Sabbath school of the First Church went to Macatawa park on their annual picnic. The day was fine and no accidents occurred. There were nearly four hundred tickets taken.

AMONG our advertisements will be found a notice of the County Board of Examiners. The first appointment of the Board will be next Wednesday at Zeeland, when teachers will be examined for certificates.

ON Tuesday, August 12, the public test of our system of water works will be made. It is expected that a number of residents of our neighboring cities will be here on that occasion and Mac. Walker will superintend the test in person.

THE Democracy of this city will meet in caucus next Wednesday evening in Bosman's building in the First Ward for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held in Grand Haven, August 18. A good attendance is urgently requested.

THIS week one of the guests at the City Hotel lost a coat and all it contained. The coat and all the valuables were subsequently recovered, however, having been found in the room of another guest. It is needless to say that this other guest was immediately kicked out of the hotel and it was only out of pity for his unfortunate condition that he was not arrested and sent to prison.

THE many friends in this city of Eddie Heald, of Grand Rapids, will be pained to learn that on last week Friday he had four fingers of his right hand completely taken off with a rip saw which he was running in the shop in which he was employed. His fellow employees in the shop made up a purse of \$42.75 for him. He is a very promising cornet player and had just entered into an engagement with Kentfrow's "Pathfinders" and intended to go with them September 1. Eddie will have to learn to finger his cornet with his left hand now.

LAST Saturday, Marshal Vaupell served warrants on Cass Wright, "Pickkerel," John Van Dorn, and Nathan Baldwin for fishing with illegal nets. The prisoners were arraigned before Esquire Post who held them to appear for a preliminary examination until August 11 in bonds of \$150. The prisoners were given until Monday noon to find bondsmen and being unable to do so are now confined in our county jail until the date of examination. These young men who were engaged in robbing the waters of the Bay of fish and depriving every citizen of this community of the privilege of catching a few fish occasionally, undoubtedly now wish that they had complied with the law and had been engaged in a legal and legitimate business. We understand that they were compelled to give a certain gentleman of our city a chattel mortgage on all their nets in order to secure their freedom, for the present, from a financial obligation which they owed him. There is also, it is stated, a warrant out against some of the prisoners for stealing cherries from one of their neighbors and it will be served as soon as an opportunity presents. They say that "misfortune never comes single handed" and these individuals are now gathering the fruits of their own growing. We wonder if it is sweet.

THE most popular fruits of the season—candied dates.

NEVER kick unless you can do more than despoil the toe of your boot.

J. H. EPPINK, the efficient Treasurer of Allegan county, was in this city last Wednesday.

R. C. DAVIDSON, of Buffalo, N. Y., and W. Moore, of Hartford, Mich., were visiting W. J. Davidson of this city this week.

Mrs. G. VAN SCHELZEN and children of this city left last Tuesday for Waupun, Wis., where they will spend the balance of the summer months.

It is stated that Congressman Houseman positively declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, owing to the demands upon his time of a business nature.

A DEMOCRATIC caucus will be held in the townhouse in the township of Holland on Saturday, August 9, at 2 o'clock p. m. All Democrats of the township are requested to be present.

THE name of our townsman, Supervisor Nies, is mentioned as being wanted at Lansing the coming winter from this district. Probably a more fit man than he it would be hard to find.—*Saugatuck Commercial*.

THANKS to Secretary of State Conant for advance proof sheets of census statistics of Michigan as compiled from the blanks of the census enumerators. These figures are compared with the census of 1880.

HARBOR inspector, C. K. Coates, has been called to Grand Rapids, where he will be employed in the Government offices until ready to commence work on our harbor, which will be in about three weeks.

NEXT week it is our intention to give our readers a complete market report of produce and grain, prices that are paid and for what sold. This will remove all conflicting impressions that are now made by our market quotations.

A LARGE stock of the latest styles of hats and caps has just been received at the store of E. J. Harrington. We would advise all our young men to call and inspect the stock before making purchases elsewhere, as for variety of styles and quality of goods they cannot be beat in this city. Look for new advertisement next week.

OUR city is becoming quite famous for female pugilism. Last week two of our young ladies were seen to have a regular scratching and hair pulling bee. It was not stated to us which came out ahead but that the fur flew for several minutes is quite certain. Young ladies when you fight again keep in the house and invite a few of your friends in to witness the affair.

LAST Sunday the Chicago and West Michigan R'y ran an excursion from Grand Rapids to Macatawa Park. The excursionists were an unusually quiet and peaceable lot of people, and surprised our citizens who had expected to see no one but roughs and rowdies. To-morrow rumor says that excursions from Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Allegan will be run to the park.

LAST week Friday evening a hose was attached to a hydrant on Eighth street and stream of water was thrown for the first time by our water works. The stream was an inch and one quarter in diameter, and with a water pressure of sixty pounds on the mains threw water nearly two hundred feet. On Saturday the engineer started both engines to work, and the gates in the entire system were opened and a water pressure put on the mains of one hundred and seventy-five pounds. This was done to test the mains preliminary to the public test, which will be made Tuesday, August 13. On last Tuesday work was commenced on the well and at present writing the well is nearly two feet lower than the contract called for, and it is with great difficulty that the work proceeds. The Council have decided to have the well as deep as possible and the work is being done with that end in view. Thursday, at the depth of sixteen feet, with a water pressure on the mains through the city of thirty pounds and a hydrant valve wide open, it was impossible to lower the water less than two feet and a half, and at evening, after the pumps had been stopped for a half hour, the water flowed over the top of the curb, which is twelve feet deep. These are all evidences to experienced men that our water supply for domestic purposes will be sufficient for some years to come from this well. For fire purposes another well should be built and then it would be unnecessary to take water from the river—which is objectionable to many of our citizens. Our city is to be congratulated on the success she is meeting in constructing water works, and it will be but a short time before all will wonder why the system was not introduced into our city years ago.

THE *Groundset* this week published Blaine's letter in full in Hollandish.

GAS mains are being laid in Grand Haven, and will be completed in sixty days.

TRAVELING hardware vendors have been selling goods on our streets this week.

SENATOR JOHN ROOST is up and around again and although weak looks as though good for a number of years yet.

MARRIED.—By Rev. T. T. George, July 22, 1884, Geo. M. Smith and Sarah B. Burnham, both of Ventura, Mich.

REV. E. C. OGEL and wife started from San Francisco, Cal., for their new home in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, yesterday.

REV. D. VAN PELT and wife, of East New York, L. I., and Mr. Charles Scott, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city yesterday morning.

THE soldiers and sailors of southwestern Michigan hold their ninth annual reunion at Battle Creek, August 19 to 22 inclusive. General Logan is expected to deliver the address.

At the last meeting of the Union Club of Holland City, Prof. Beck gave some account of the Pittsburg Convention, to which he was a delegate from the 5th Congressional District. Two members were received making a total of 25.

A REPUBLICAN caucus will be held at the Common Council Rooms, on Wednesday, August 6, 1884, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Republican County Convention, to be held at Grand Haven, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1884.

By order of the Republican City Committee, E. J. HARRINGTON, Chairman. G. J. VAN DUREN, Sec'y.

THOMAS H. BURK, aged about 19 years, and supposed to hail from Plainwell, Allegan county, was found early last Sunday morning with a fractured skull on the Chicago and West Michigan railroad track between this city and Grand Haven. He was seen in Grand Haven Saturday night, and evidently took the 8:30 train for his home when he met with the accident, either by jumping off the train or being thrown off by some person.

Now that new wheat is being marketed and money is becoming a trifle more plenty, we wish to remind a large proportion of our subscribers that their subscription is due and that we need money very much, and, what is more, we must have it. We have been carrying a number of names on our subscription book that it would have been better for us if we had never taken, as it has been simply a robbery from us to have them as subscribers. Persons who will continually keep taking a paper and refusing to pay for it are unworthy of the confidence of any community, and the sooner they are found out the better it will be for all. We are tempted to give these names to the public and unless we hear from them soon we shall feel it a bounden duty to do so. Do not wait for us to personally tell you of your indebtedness, but call and learn your account, and pay up your debt, and help us to continue publishing the News.

West Olive.

MR. C. J. COOK has been entertaining friends from Chicago this week.

Mrs. M. SCHIEPECK and daughter, of Chicago, are visiting the family of Mr. John Any.

WHEAT in this vicinity is all cut and corn looks excellent, and unless nipped by an early frost will yield a good crop.

THE closing exercises of the school in Dist. No. 7, took place at the school house on Friday, July 25. Twenty-eight visitors from here, Chicago, Holland and Ventura were present and enjoyed the exercises which were fine and admirably executed by the children under the direction of their teacher. This school, under the charge of Miss K. Connell, shows decided progression and has been better taught and conducted than for years previous. "C."

Ventura.

THE farmers in this locality feel greatly encouraged, the crops are so much better than last year. Wheat is a pretty good crop and also oats. Corn looks well. Threshing has commenced and there is talk of yet another new threshing machine starting out from this place.

THE Wesleyan church is progressing finely and will be ready for dedication the 27th of August. Elder Clapper deserves great credit for his labor in building the edifice. May he live many years to enjoy his little church and help others to enjoy it.

WE have known for some time that Geo. Smith was afflicted with that common complaint, heart disease, but did not realize that it was making such rapid progress with him until the 22nd inst. when we were shocked to hear that he had gone down to the "Lake" and deliberately committed matrimony. The girls have to mourn the loss of a young schoolmate who was suffering from the same malady and who at the same day and at the same hour stood up before the few friends assembled, and when Rev. George asked "will thou promise to love, honor, and obey, etc.," she promised. A few nights afterward, the boys, not knowing how else to console themselves, went and really gave Mr. and Mrs. Decondres some music. The old gentleman was highly elated and thanked the boys for remembering him, even if late. It is about two years since his marriage. The question now among the boys is "where is the young couple?" ZEKE.

H. WYKHUYSEN,

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains. Ladies' and Gents' Lockets, Silverware, Platedware, Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of SPECTACLES!

My stock of SILVERWARE is unsurpassed in this city.

Particular attention is called to the fact that all my goods are first-class and are sold at low prices.

Come in and see my Stock. Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH. H. WYKHUYSEN. 24-1

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. Flieman

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

Open and Top Buggies,

And a fine stock of

SQUARE AND SWELL BODY CUTTERS.

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. 20-1y

W. VORST, TAILOR

The North River Street

is still alive, and is ready to make you a good

COAT, PANTS, OR VEST,

or to clean and renovate your old and soiled garments.

Repairing done Neatly!

and at reasonable prices. Come and convince yourself.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1884. 41f

Otto Breyman

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of

DIAMOND RINGS

ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods. O. BREYMAN. HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884. 48-1y

J. W. BOSMAN, Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

SUITINGS

have just been received and all who desire a good

CUSTOM-MADE suit of Clothes will do well to

GIVE ME A CALL.

Our large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING will be sold at bottom prices.

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN, 12-1y

HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1884.

W. A. T. H. R. W. O. R. K. S. Y. R. Kanters & Sons are in readiness for it. We have received a complete line of plumbing goods and are prepared to fit residences for hot and cold water, putting in bath tubs or any work desired in that direction. We also have in stock Fountains and Hose Reels for lawn purposes, besides a large stock of necessary rubber hose of the best quality. We guarantee all work done to give entire satisfaction and to be executed without unnecessary delay. R. KANTERS & SONS, General Hardware Merchants. Holland, Mich., July 25, 1884.

L. C. SEARS,

dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK, and

LARD,

always on hand.

Fish, Poultry and Game

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

Meat delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

GIVE ME A CALL!

L. C. SEARS, HOLLAND, Apr. 3, '84. 4-1y

THE FISHERMAN'S LAMENT.

BY GIDEON GUDGEON.

I've angled in many waters,
On many a summer's day,
By many a murmuring river,
In many a tangled way;
And the voice of the brook has never
Lost its pathos and charm for me,
As it rippled and ran & roared
To its home in the mighty sea.

These were the days that angler,
In the flush of innocent youth,
Told all his simple story—
Told nothing but the truth:
"I fished the stream near the mill-dam
Hour after hour in vain;
I've not a trout in my basket;
To-morrow I'll try it again."

But now, alas! this bosom
Is shockingly changed: I fear
I've learned to talk like others
In angling months of the year;
"Fishing! I rather think so—
A hunder d in half a day—
Two-pounders and strong-such monsters,
Each took me an hour to pay."

I've learned to "stretch" like others;
I've gone to the stream and found
A small boy fishing before me;
Then prone on the pleasant ground
I've lain and slumbered, and bid him
Call me when he had caught
Just enough to fill my basket,
And thus my fish were bought.

I told how I fell from the boulder,
How I swam in the turbulent brook
How in one pool four-and-twenty
"Speckled beauties" I took.
Men may rave of the joys of angling,
But let them not despise
The pure esthetic pleasure
That dwells in such angling lies.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

It was half past twelve before the dozen friends who had been dining with me left the house.

The evening began with argument, which by degrees, was relieved by light yet bitter banter. Some of the ladies began to make use of those most expensive words, "indeed," "really," and "I must say!" or "if you will allow me to say," etc. And I am ashamed to say that I myself—the host—became so animated as to desire to prolong the discussion instead of putting an end to it before anything extreme should be said on either side.

My guests were my nearest relations—nephews, nieces, and young cousins. One niece was the wife of a rising young Member of Parliament, a man supposed to have a prosperous future before him. Another was one of the sweetest young girls I ever met. One cousin was a Sister of Mercy, who had no home ties left and dedicated herself to God's poor.

And the subject over which we grew so eager was the "Rights of Women." To my surprise the wife of the M. P., a more than ordinary agreeable, clever young woman, took the most decided line against her sisters.

The Sister of Mercy only sat and listened, and often laughed heartily.

The youngest and the weakest, a pale little creature who spent all her time in nursing her children and arranging her fair tangled fringe, was our bitterest enemy, and loud were her compliments against the bitter subject of women; though I happen to know that very morning she had gone in tears to her husband to entreat his interference with a refractory nursery maid.

But I am old enough now never to be surprised at any thing.

I was betrayed into using strong expressions myself. I remember asserting that Solomon's virtuous woman contented herself with giving him a first-rate dinner, and keeping his garments in order, and the children altogether out of sight.

The argument grew hotter. Electoral disabilities had to be exhausted, then the vexed question of university honors, medicine and woman's degrees. Finally I almost shouted: "In my opinion woman's mission is submission!"

After that they left me. I felt too much excited to go to bed at once, so I resorted to the calming influence of a cigar.

My wife died twenty-five years ago. On married life lasted five years, and when she died I gave up—pahaw! It was not that that made me give up the Militia, and Parliament, and Quarter Sessions, and the old schemes for paying off the mortgages and all that to go abroad. The old church is not restored yet. However, this is nothing to the purpose. I am meditating an essay on woman in general, not on individuals, and if the world lasts another thousand years, it would never produce again a woman such as she was.

The cigar is very soothing. I will only make a few notes on the back of an envelope—heads of subjects with their consequences arranged like a pedigree under them. I believe with the creation of Eve—a most important point.

Here my pencil rolled away from me and I think I must have fallen asleep, and yet I should be sorry to swear in a court of justice that all which followed was only a dream.

My study had recently added to the house, and the shadows flickered strangely over the wide white plastered wall that faced my great easy chair as I sat by the fire.

It became suddenly quite dark, then a circle of light danced into the center of the white wall, and grew larger and brighter, till I saw as if in broad daylight a scene which might have been reflected from a magic lantern.

Ring-a-ring-a-ring! Oh! that indescribable sense of hurry—who that has ever experienced it does not recognize it? It must be the division bell of the House of Commons. There go the Honorable Members running fast. The scene represents the exterior, two policemen stand at one of the doors. Two or three members hop stiffly out of the way of the Honorable Members.

Ring-a-ring-a-ring. It has stopped now. There is a pause, the pigeons peck about and plume themselves, and the policemen pursue their endless

walk. A brougham trots up at a round pace, an anxious face looks out watching; finally a voice calls to the footman:

"John! Sir Joseph is there."

A tall care-worn member of the opposition jumps into the carriage. "Round St. James' Park," he calls out, and away they go.

A lady takes her husband's hand eagerly and speaks:

"Here are the notes, Joseph. Now, whatever you do, do not forget 65,000, 700 and 66."

"You are sure."

"Of course, 65,000, 700 and 66. And it was the Times and not the Daily News, remember that, and the date was April 12th. You had put down the 11th."

"And was I accurate about Peel?"

"Yes, I have found his very words. They are just what you want, only I think I would make the other two points first."

"I meant them for a peroration."

"Yes, but don't you think this one that I have found will do better? See this quotation. It will enable you to fulfill the ungrateful duty of annihilating one of our own side with more grace:

"You urge me as a judge; but I had rather you would have bid me argue like a father. Oh! had it been a stranger, not my child, To smooth his fault I should have been more mild."

A part of a slander sought I to avoid,
And in the sentence my own life destroyed.
Alas! I looked when some of you should say
I was too strict to make mine own away.
But you grant I live to my unwilling tongue
Against my will to do myself this wrong.

"It will do."

"Did you notice an inaccuracy in B's speech last night? He said that Lord Palmerston was distinctly of his opinion. Here is Palmerston's speech on the same subject. Read it, dear."

"Bravo, Jennie! you have surpassed yourself to-day. Now we must turn."

"Already! Oh, Jos, I wish I could go to the gallery!"

"You could not stay late enough to hear me."

Then in an eager whisper, she said, as the brougham pulled up, "Good-bye, God speed you!"

That picture faded away as the little brougham trotted out of it. The next showed a London drum. The hostess standing at the head of the stairs receiving her guests; a lady, exquisitely dressed, sitting on the sofa, with two or three men around, and a buzz of political murmurs.

"Best speech of the season! outdid himself; never thought Pelham would come out like this!"

"Well, Lady Pelham, I congratulate you heartily. We all look upon Sir Joseph as the rising hope of the party."

"You should have heard the roars of laughter with which his Shakespearian quotation was received. Harvard, you can tell Lady Pelham what it was. I do not remember the words, but he took so fatherly a tone to poor W., that from a man of his age the effect was inimitable."

Two members were talking together in the ante-room.

"Best speech of the session! I never believed there was so much in that lazy fellow Pelham."

"It is all his wife's doing. She has brought out his dormant powers."

The shadows are passing over the wall again. I bend forward eagerly. What is it? What a blurred looking picture! It is raining fast, pouring, with the hissing sound of rain on the pavement. It is so dark that I can only just distinguish a narrow alley, such a den of pestilence as Shoreditch can best show.

On the right stands a public house. I see faint lights through the chinks of its dirt-encrusted shutters, and hear loud tones and evil words within.

A man reels to the door, and looks out, nothing but rain and black mud, and a horrible stench from the rushing gutters. He shuts the door with an oath and goes in again.

"Take care, missus!"

A faint glimmer from a lantern shows me two figures picking their way through mud and filth—a rough looking man, whose old fur cap is drawn low over his brow, and behind him a woman, dressed in the coarse gown and white cap of an English Sister of Mercy; a little black wooden cross on her breast, and a long cloak around her. The face, on which the yellow light shines, is homely with a slightly worn expression, and eyes full of kindly sweetness.

"I am very glad to have arrived," she says, cheerfully, shutting her cotton umbrella, and about to step into the house. A man from within pushed her back roughly but not unkindly.

"Do you know what you undertake, miss?" he says, "Five of 'em—two brothers, wives and a child. And it's black small pox."

"I know; let me pass! Thank you for your warning," she answered gently.

The man mutters something and draws back.

She goes in.

I suppose some days, even weeks must have passed in my dreams, for I awoke to find my little circular picture full of daylight.

It is the same alley, but a narrow pathway along it is swept clean and dry, and here and there strewn with straw. At the door of the public house stands a group of people surrounding the Sister of Mercy. Two of them seem as if their hearts were of speech; on the arm of one hangs a weakly woman, the other stands alone. They press her hands, one raises the rough sleeve of her gown, and kisses the hem, with tears raining down his cheeks.

Kindly words she says to all, a little practical advice, a little exhortation. They listen as if she were a saint from heaven, and then she goes her way.

One old man exclaims as she disappears: "Well, if there be a God, He will hear our blessings on that there Sister."

The shadows gathered so quickly over my picture that I hardly saw her to the end of the street. I leant my head on my hand and tried to make out these visions, but I seemed strangely unable to fix my thoughts.

"Exceptional cases, nothing but exceptional cases," I heard myself mutter, and the words half aroused me. I felt for my pencil to make another memorandum, when my attention was again arrested.

Shadows rose up one after another like thin curtains from my magic circle, and a new scene presented itself to my gaze.

A charming boudoir furnished with every luxury, the walls hung with crimson silk, full of rare pictures and cabinets of precious china. A white bear-skin rug before the fire, on which was seated a young lady, who leant her arms on the lap of an older woman reposing in a deep arm chair.

They were very like each other, but it was doubtful whether the elder lady could ever have been so lovely as her golden-haired child.

The girl held out to her mother a clearly written letter, saying in a broken voice, "Mother, I want you to see what I have written to him."

Her lips smiled bravely, while the tears were streaming unheeded down her cheeks.

The mother took her letter. I seemed to be reading with her eyes, for I heard no voice, yet I know what that letter contained:

MY DEAREST HARRY: Your letter came to me this morning, and it is so difficult to answer that I hope you will be patient with me. We have known each other so long, and loved each other so dearly, that it grieves me bitterly to refuse to marry you. Yes, dearest, it is to refuse that I write, and perhaps you will think me hard and pedantic for my reasons, and perhaps unfeeling and unkind. Oh, do not think so, for I have been crying all the time I have been writing this, and I can scarcely see to write now. It goes to my heart to grieve you so. And must I, need I tell you why? Harry, if you do not grow more steady, you will break my heart. I have read your letter over and over again, and tried to believe what you say, that I could save you, I am only a girl, and full of faults. I could not hear of my husband gambling, or see him helpless from drink without terror, disgust, horror. I dare not, Harry; your salvation is in higher hands than mine. Do not lean on a broken reed. We have no strength in ourselves. I am doing this—I am sending you away from me—but it is breaking my heart. For I love you, my darling—I love you as I know that you love me. Do not try to see me, or to alter my determination, for it cannot be altered. Good-bye, my darling; I will pray for all God's blessings on your head. Good-bye, good-bye,

MAUDE.

Then the shadows stole lingeringly over the article, folding it softly out of sight.

Again I must suppose a lapse of time, perhaps years. It is war time, anxiety and trouble are brooding over the land.

The shadows flit past. It is the same room, with the same figures, but differently occupied. Dressed in deep mourning, mother and daughter have been picking lint. A little packet of letters lies on the table, and low sobs burst now and then from Maude.

There lies her own letter, worn, and yellow, and old. It was found in his breast and sent home with a lock of his chestnut hair, accompanied by a letter from his colonel—full of bitter grief for the young officer whom every one had loved, the steadiest, the best, the bravest, the most zealous, whose influence had raised the whole tone of his command.

"Maude—Tell Maude that I owe all to her under God." Those were the last words he uttered before he was laid in a soldier's grave.

See, the shadows are stirring again, moving to and fro in an agitated way. What is coming now?

It is dark at first, then slowly, as my eyes got accustomed to the gloom, I saw before me a death bed. Upraised on the white pillow lay an aged woman, her face beaming with a light more divine than of earth, her pale hands crossed on her breast. Round her stood her sons and daughters, and her children's children, and not one among them who has not wept bitter tears that so soon they should see her face no more.

Only one more little glimpse, and light poured over the picture, which disappeared in a golden glow.

I hid my dazzled face.

"Charley!"

A voice spoke my name in tones that thrilled my soul, and a sound of distant music filled the air.

I raised my eyes. In the midst of the glow stood the form of my wife. Her robes were as white as snow, her golden hair fell like a halo around her, her lips parted in that sweet smile that never could fade from my heart.

"Husband," she said, "you have seen visions, sent to teach you the secret of woman's mission—influence, the power of the weakest."

"And her rights?"

"The reward of their labor. Prayers and blessings, the fruition of self-sacrifice, gratitude, reverence, love. These are the rights of true women."

The sweet vision passed away, and I was left sitting in my chair with the blank wall opposite to me, and the embers in the grate slowly burning out.

Sweet Maude, energetic Jeanie, my good cousins—we would have thought it of you all? Well, well! one lives and learns. I wish I had come home soon enough to see my mother once more. They said she asked for me.

In this world all must have its fitting place, and all be adjusted so well that the revolutions of our circular globe do not produce a second chaos. What were the tree without its leaves or the flower without the stalk? What were women without man, and in Heaven's name where were men without woman. —Temple Bar.

The Growth of England.

A British journal gives some interesting figures showing the growth of English commercial interests and the general progress of the nation during the reign of Queen Victoria. The increase in manufactures is fairly indicated by the figures connected with seven of the principal items of commercial activity. In 1840 the power of stationary engines employed was estimated at 600,000 horse-power, while in 1880 the estimation was 2,200,000. During the same forty years the production of pig-iron has increased from 1,396,000 tons to 8,326,000 per annum, and the production of coal from 36,000,000 to 147,000,000. The annual consumption of cotton has grown from 437,000,000 pounds to 1,404,000,000, and the consumption of wool from 124,000,000 to 401,000,000. The value of cotton manufactures has increased during the same period from £26,000,000 to £95,000,000; and the number of yards of linen produced has grown from 186,000,000 to 429,000,000. These figures show that manufactures in about equal ratio with the output of coal—that is to say, have about quadrupled. Meanwhile, the population has risen only 30 per cent. It is interesting, also, to note that, while public wealth has more than doubled, it has multiplied the number of those who are above the need of public support. In 1850 the United Kingdom had 476 paupers per 10,000 inhabitants, while in 1880 the number was only 289 per 10,000—a decline of about 40 per cent. In the same period the deposits in the savings banks arose from £28,000,000 to £81,000,000, or from the ratio of 21 shillings to 46 shillings per inhabitant. The probate returns also show that the proportion of persons leaving property at the time of their death has increased from one in thirty in the year 1837 to one in sixteen in 1880. Meanwhile the national debt has been reduced £10,000,000—from £788,000,000 to £769,000,000. These figures show that while in 1837 the debt amounted to 19.5 per cent. of the national wealth, in 1880 it amounted to only 8.8 per cent. The accumulative power of the country is still further shown by the fact that during the first decade of Queen Victoria's reign, the number of new houses built annually was 39,100, while in the years from 1870-80 the average amounted to 80,300. This item alone shows that since 1880 the number of new houses built, not counting houses rebuilt, has been not less than 2,218,000, representing an estimated value of £1,371,000, or about double the national debt. From these interesting figures the writer draws the singular conclusion that "bricklayers in twenty years have been able to pay off the public debt, or (which is the same) to increase the public wealth to that amount."

Walter Raleigh to his Wife, 1603.

You shall now receive, dear wife, my last words in these my last lines. My love I send you that you may keep it when I am dead; and my counsel, that you may remember it when I am no more. I would not by will present you with sorrows, dear Bess; let them go to the grave and be buried with me in dust. And seeing it is not the will of God that I shall ever see you more in this life, bear it patiently and with a heart like myself. Firstly, I send you all the thanks my heart can conceive, or many words can express, for your many troubles and cares taken for me; which, though they have not taken effect as you wished, yet the debt is not less, and pay it I never shall in this world. Secondly, I beseech you, by the love you bear me living, do not hide yourself in great many days, but seek to help the miserable fortunes of our poor child. Thy mourning cannot avail me; I am but dust. * * * Remember your poor child for his father's sake, who chose and loved you in his happiest time. God is my witness, it is for you and yours I desired life; but it is true I disdain myself for begging of it. For know, dear wife, that your son is the son of a true man, and one who in his own respect despiseth death, and all his misshapen grizzly forms. I cannot write much. God knows how hardly I stole the time when all asleep; and it is time to separate my thoughts from all the world. Beg my dead body, which living has denied thee, and either lay it at Shelbourne, or in Exeter, by my father and mother. I can write no more. Time and death call me away. The everlasting God, Infinite, Powerful, Inscrutable; the Almighty God which is goodness itself, mercy itself; the true light and life, keep thee and thine, have mercy on me and teach me to forgive my persecutors and false witnesses, and send us to meet again in His glorious kingdom. My own true wife, farewell. Bless my poor boy. Pray for me, and let the good God fold you both in his arms. Written by the dying hand of some time thy husband, but now, alas! overthrown. Yours that was, but not my own, W. Raleigh.

Advice to Base-Ballists.

Do not wait for the ball to rebound, before striking it. It may not rebound. Do not depend too much upon the judgment of the pitcher; he may be indiscreet. Try to hit the ball before it passes beyond the range of your bat. If it hits you on the end of your nose do not try to knock it off. Have a little patience and it will fall off. If it should become imbedded in your brain, go on with the game as if nothing had happened. Don't let the bat slip from your hands when you miss the ball unless you are certain it will hit the umpire. Never knock a ball out of the catcher's hands. Most catchers don't like it. If you can manage it, try to send the ball among the spectators. They like to be noticed. Have a few rotten bats on hand, so as to create a sensation by breaking them. The ladies will be tickled. If you could manage to have a string attached to the part which flies off, it would be all the better. Always sneer at the pitcher of a rival club. It makes him feel good. If he plugs you in the eye, you must take it as a joke. When you make a good strike, throw your bat in the air, look at the spectators, appear perfectly cool, and get put out.—St. Louis Critic.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

IRREGULAR HEART ACTION.—Dr. Bowditch has used the following formula for the past twenty-five years: R.—Pulv. digitalis, gr. x; pulv. colchici sem., gr. xx; sodii bicarbonas, gr. xxx; M. et div. in chart. No. xx. Sig. One powder three or four times daily.

DEATH FROM GLUTTONY.—Two cases are reported in an exchange. The first is that of a railway clerk, who appeared well when he went to bed on Christmas night, but died before morning. The medical man who examined the body found the stomach largely distended with undigested food which had stopped the action of the heart. The other case was that of a negro from Sierr Leone, in whose stomach whole potatoes were found.

PROF. KNAPP, of New York, recommends the wearing of cotton pellets moistened with glycerine and water, deep in the ear canal, when there is a defect in the natural ear-drum. They protect the deeper and inner parts of the ear against unfavorable atmospheric influences, prevent drying of the mucous membranes, arrest profuse discharge, and improve hearing. They must be renewed once a day or week as the case requires, and may be worn a life time with benefit and comfort.

TO ABORT A STYLE.—Dr. Louis Fitzpatrick, who has recently returned from Egypt, where all kinds of eye affections are extremely common, writes to the Lancet, that he has never seen a single instance in which the style continued to develop after the following treatment had been resorted to: The lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger of the left hand, while tincture of iodine is painted over the inflamed papilla with a fine camel's hair pencil. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry. A few such applications in twenty-four hours are sufficient.

GOOD FOOD AND GOOD DIGESTION.—All persons who like good and well-cooked food should digest well, or they cannot properly enjoy it. It takes away all the comfort of eating to know that the stomach will refuse to comfortably dispose of the luxuries presented to it. To all whose digestion is in the least degree languid, we say, relieve yourself by taking vitalized phosphites; it will be a permanent blessing to you, and strengthen your digestion as well as your nerves. Many hard-working persons, especially those engaged in brain-work, would be saved from the fatal resort to chloral and other destructive stimulants, if they would have recourse to a remedy so simple and so efficacious. This is no secret remedy; it is used by all physicians. All who are troubled with their digestion, or with nervous weakness, go to your druggist and get a bottle of vitalized phosphites.—Health and Home.

EATING LEMONS.—A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons. The latest advice is how to use them so that they will do the most good, as follows: Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know that it is more than doubled by taking another at night also. The way to get the better of the bilious system without blue pills or quinine is to take the juice of one, two, or three lemons, as the appetite craves, in as much ice water as makes it pleasant to drink without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning, on rising, at least half an hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. This will clear the system of humor and bile with efficiency, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or Congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear; the powerful acid of the juice, which is always most corrosive, invariably causes inflammation after awhile, but, properly diluted, so that it does not burn nor draw the throat, it does its medical work without harm, and, when the stomach is clear of food, has abundant opportunity to work over the system thoroughly.—Health and Home.

THE most censorious are generally the least judicious, who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another who has enough of his own.—Rule of Life.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Why an Orator Must Understand Gesticulation.

Gesticulation is foreign to our nation; and yet the man who would be an orator must learn what to do, as well as what to avoid doing, with his arms and hands. The word is but an echo, the ambassador of thought. All energetic passion, all deep sentiment, must be heralded by expression, or by outward and visible sign of some sort; otherwise the words will fall coldly, as emanating from the intellectual machine, and not springing, warm and irrepressible, from the heart. Talma, in his treatise on the art of acting, says: "The gesture, the attitude, the look, should precede the words, as the flash of lightning precedes the thunder." Yet, if you watch any uncultivated speaker, you will find that his action never indicates the path he is traveling, but follows it. Observe the itinerant preacher, whose apologetic eloquence suggests that he is suffering from a determination of words to the mouth; you will see that the flinging of his arms to and fro is an effort to add force to his words, not the outcome of strong feeling before it has broken into speech. The true orator's movements must appear so spontaneous that they pass unnoticed, and yet, insensibly, they will affect his audience. The most powerful speakers are always, more or less, actors, who identify themselves with the cause they advocate. Cold rhetoricians who have not this capacity may bring conviction to our reason when we read their speeches in the papers the morning after they are delivered; but, lacking the passionate persuasiveness of men whose voice and frame vibrate with the emotion their words evoke, they will never touch the hearts or rouse the enthusiasm of an audience.

In public speaking, as in reading, it is of primary importance that the voice be not pitched too high or too low, but that the keynote be struck in the middle of the register. Many persons become exhausted in reading, or in addressing an audience, from ignorance of the art of respiration, and from an erroneous notion that it is necessary to employ some non-natural tone. Neither is it essential to shout that the speaker's words may be carried to the furthest extremity of a large hall. There can be no greater mistakes than these. As in singing, so in oratory, the most natural emission of the voice, if combined with distinct articulation, will "tell" more at a great distance than all the bellowing in the world. Actors are especially liable to forget that violence is not power, and that loudness is indicative of hysterical and feminine impotence rather than of manly force. I sat beside a great actress at the theater lately, when a scene that should have torn our very heart-strings was being enacted. "Why do they talk so loud?" she whispered to me. "They would produce twice the effect if they did not scream at each other."—*Nineteenth Century*.

Lingering Superstitions.

A strange instance of cruelty, prompted by superstition, recently occurred at Clonmel, in Ireland. Two ignorant peasant girls took a poor deformed little child of 3 years of age, and subjected it to agonies which endangered and were perhaps fatal to its life. Among other barbarous tortures, they put it on a hot shovel, and so burned it dreadfully.

The excuse given by the women was that the child was what is known in the rural districts of Ireland as a "fairy changeling." It is still believed by large numbers of the Irish peasantry, that certain supernatural being which they call "elves" exist, and sometimes visit the abodes of mortals.

These elves are said to be but three or four inches in height; they may make themselves transparent or invisible at will; they are reported to dwell in beautiful underground grottoes; and are supposed to play many mischievous pranks with human beings.

One of the customs attributed to the elves is that of coming down the chimney, or even through a key-hole, taking children away, and replacing them with witch-like babes, which are therefore called "changelings," and it was because the two peasant women thought their crippled little victim to be a fairy changeling that they tortured it. Their purpose was to drive the witch-spirit out of it.

The rural parts of Europe, as well as of Asia, fairly teem with still lingering superstitions, not a whit less gross and absurd than that which has been spoken of. In many Irish districts, implicit belief is still given to the existence of a "banshee," or female spirit of the household.

Another supernatural being in Ireland is "Cherichanne," who reveals himself to mortals as a wrinkled old man, and leads those whom he favors to find hidden treasures. A less beneficent spirit is that of "Phooka," a fierce demon who hurries his victims to destruction across bogs and over yawning precipices. "Phooka" takes many shapes, according to the superstition; but most often appears as an eagle, or a black horse.

In Scotland the belief in "Kelty" and "Brownie" yet lingers in remote Highland fastnesses; and there are certain secluded districts in England, sunk in ignorance, where peasants may be found who are convinced that misfortune-working witches still live and work their malignant spells. It is less than twenty years ago that a poor old Frenchman was outrageously maltreated in an English village because he was suspected of witchcraft. To this day many a Devonshire hind believes in the influence of the "evil eye," and will religiously shun a person whom he thinks possesses this ocular deformity. Perhaps of all countries, Italy is the

most rife with superstition in all its strange and imaginative varieties. Italians believe in the "evil eye." They have a "false spirit," which is given to practical jokes upon mortals; and a darker hobgoblin, the "Fata Morgana," who draws youths beneath the waves of the Straits of Messina, and leaves them there to drown.

There is a certain walnut tree near Benevento, in Italy, around which the witches are said to gather on certain nights; and many a peasant of the campagna believes that the witches assemble on midsummer night amid the ruins of the Roman Forum, where they turn themselves into huge black cats.

As one goes East, the superstitions of the ignorant thicken and multiply. India is full of supernatural traditions and fantasies; and many are the tortures and cruelties visited upon the poor creatures who are charged with witchcraft or demonism.

It is, however, a certain and comforting fact that the further education spreads, the further it drives back and roots out these foolish fears and fancies, which are bred of ignorance. It is not many centuries since superstition was universal the world over. It now only lingers where the light of knowledge has not yet been able to penetrate. —*Youth's Companion*.

Eating Before Sleeping.

"Go home and eat a good supper, that's all the medicine you want," and the medical gentleman to whom a reporter had gone for a nervous, or sedative, or sleeping potion, opened the door to show him out.

"Buty Doctor, it is 11 o'clock at night." "Well, what of it? Oh, I see, the popular prejudice against eating at night. Let me tell you, my young friend, that unless your stomach is out of order, it is more benefit to you to eat going to bed than it is harmful. Food of a simple kind induces sleep. At what hour did you dine?"

"Six o'clock."

"Humph! Just what I thought. Six o'clock. Fourteen hours between dinner and your breakfast. Enough to keep any man awake. By that time the fuel necessary to send the blood coursing through your system is burned out. Animals sleep instinctively after meals. Human beings become drowsy after eating. Why? Simply because the juices needed in digestion are supplied by the blood being solicited toward the stomach. Thus the brain receives less blood than during the hours of fasting, and becoming paler the powers grow dormant. Invalids and those in delicate health should always eat before going to bed. The sinking sensation in sleeplessness is a call for food. Wakefulness is oftentimes merely a symptom of hunger. Gratify the desire and sleep ensues. The feeble will be stronger if they eat on going to bed. Some persons are exhausted merely by the process of making their toilet in the morning. A cup of warm milk and toast on retiring, or of beef tea on awakening, will correct it."

"But is it not essential that the stomach should rest?"

"Undoubtedly. Yet, when hungry you should eat. Does the infant's stomach rest as long as the adult's. Man eats less often only because his food requires more time for digestion. Invalids and children at night may take slowly, warm milk, beef tea, or oat meal. The vigorous adult can eat bread, milk, cold beef, chicken, raw oysters, or some other such food. Of course, it must be done in moderation. You start home now and take a cup of tea and a beef sandwich on the way, and I'll risk your sleeping. Good-night." —*New York Mail*.

Capital Comfort.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 1110 Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., states that for several years she had suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent attack, which extended to the neck, shoulders, and back, the pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever. Rubbing the parts affected, three times only, all pain vanished as if by magic, and has not returned.

Taste in Jokes.

There are jokes and jokes. George Eliot says: "A difference in taste in jokes is very trying to the affections," which wise expression is put to the test more frequently than you would think, if you didn't take the trouble to think about it at all. How often has a friend told you something that he considered a good joke when the recital has betrayed a lack of sense, taste, or heart which you did not suspect before and which lowered him very much in your esteem. —*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

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Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than Any Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 8, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others. I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months' free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid. A. H. SABIN, Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

THE modern funeral is dearer than life. This is why so many people hesitate to die. It costs more to die than to live.—*Peck's Sun*.

A BENT pinon a chair is an indication of an early spring.—*Texas Sittings*.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

CARRY (on receiving his exact fare): "Oh, pray step in again, sir; I could have driven you a yard or two further for this ere!"

MANY ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is probable that beef tea was invented about the time Henry VIII. dissolved the Papal bull.

Henry's Carbolic Salve. The best salve used in the world for cuts, bruises, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits.

"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.

Simply Wonderful!

The cures that are being made in nearly all chronic diseases, by Compound Oxygen, which is taken by inhalation, are simply wonderful. If you are in need of such a treatment, write to Dr. Starkey & Pelen, 1109 Girard st., Philadelphia.

Carbo-lines.

The winter blast is stern and cold. Yet summer has its harvest gulf; And the baldest head that ever was seen Can be covered well with Carboline.

MEN'SMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

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Bed-bugs, flies, roaches, ants, rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,
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BACKACHE,
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Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
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BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.

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THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION, Act upon the Liver and Kidneys, REGULATE THE BOWELS, They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.

As a Tonic they have no Equal. Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Acute and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used in an emergency when we are made to feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease.

Such a remedial agent exists in that old Reliable Family Remedy,

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It was the first and is the only permanent Pain Reliever.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

It is found to

CURE CHOLERA

When all other Remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with Rheumatism, Gout, or Neuralgia, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN-KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will. In sections of the country where

FEVER and ACUE

Prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them.

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Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing for the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like, refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hop!"

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Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.?" and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

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For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism,

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases trail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

GAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Derrant, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c. after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. H. Goodwin, Elk Christiana, Kenton, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monticello, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." G. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

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"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth \$10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamsport, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years

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Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

"Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

Webster defines righteousness as "Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law." Purity of heart and rectitude of life! How attractive are the terms to our ears! How pleasant to let the mind dwell on those of our race who have such elements in their character. We have cause for gratitude to our Heavenly Father that we are not so far fallen from our primitive state that we cannot, in a measure, appreciate these virtues. But, we are told that many mistake the love of virtue for the practice of it. Are not many of us of this class? We are loud in the praise of such virtues. Rectitude of life, we would wish all our friends to possess. In a community of such superior beings, sons and daughters might go and come in safety. There need be no fear that the weakest should be led astray, surrounded by a community so pure-hearted. Do we ask how these prime virtues may be secured? The last part of our definition informs us. "Conformity of heart and life to the divine law." The divine law is found in God's word, but how shall conformity to it be acquired? The wise cup gives a distaste both for the divine word and its teachings. Should it then be encouraged? The wine cup is a foe to rectitude of conduct. Should it then be allowed? Wine is declared by Him in whom all wisdom centers, as a "meeker, strong drink, raging, and whose ever is deceived thereby not wise." After saying, "Who hath woe? whose hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babblings? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?" And answering the question, "they that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine." The inspired writer says: "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Is it right then to protect this evil in the land?

M. S. V. O.

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Mrs. M. A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.00.

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BAD Drainage causes sickness, bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this County we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchesi's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to Cure or money refunded—Internal. External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a box. No Cure, No Pay. For sale by all Druggists.

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We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchesi's Catholicon, a Female Remedy, to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Barrenness, Change of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Bloating, Spinal weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous debility, Palpitation of the heart &c. For sale by Druggists. Prices \$1.00 and \$1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchesi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet free.

George Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky., says: Burdock Blood Bitters is the best preparation for the blood and stomach ever manufactured.

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The stock and good will of my Book, Stationery, and News store is for sale, as other business demands my time, and prevents my giving it the attention it requires and deserves. A lease of the store can also be had on reasonable terms. I will, if desired, sell an interest in the business on satisfactory terms to any good party who will carry it on, relieving me from the personal care of it.

H. D. Post.

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are selling and keep for sale some very fine

COOKING STOVES, AND RANGES.

A large stock of

NAILS, GLASS & CUTLERY.

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A L A B A S T I N E

in all shades.

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The best of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and White Lead.

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We keep all kinds of

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COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

WHIPS, PUMPS,

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CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH, AND

GLASS, ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

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NEW HOME
Sewing Machine



Simple Strong & Sure

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
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GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you five, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STIMSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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CHAMBRAY, CHAMBRAY,

a new dress goods that is rapidly growing very popular with ladies.

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In the Clothing Department we have some of the finest

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Fine Business Suits ranging in price from \$8 to \$18.

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A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing

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Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash
Doors, Blinds, Mouldings
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furnished.

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

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City Meat Market,

VAN DUREN & CO., Props

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. 2-

SPRING HAS COME!

—and—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

have received a large Spring stock of goods, consisting of

Dress Goods.

Cottons.

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Prints and

Ginghams.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,

SILK AND COTTON!

GENTS' NECKWEAR!

A full stock of

GROCERIES

always on hand.

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Thirtieth day of September, 1884, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, Michigan, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section three (3), town five (5), north of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. JOCELYN.

Holland, Michigan, June 22, A. D. 1884. 21-15

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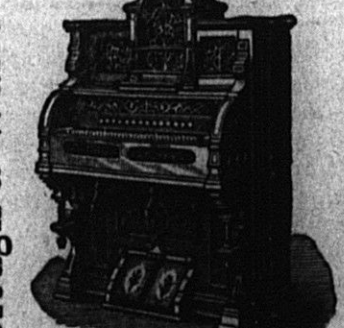
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