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### Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 28: August 23, 1879

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 28.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 392.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,  
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three  
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-  
lished without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote  
the expiration of the subscription. Two X's sig-  
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday May 25, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	10.05 p. m.	6.10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 "
" "	5.15 "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	10.15 p. m.
" "	5.55 "	"

\* Mixed trains.  
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
‡ Daily except Saturday.  
§ Mondays only.  
|| All other trains daily except Sundays.  
¶ All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago  
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus  
time.

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.	No. 1.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3.	No. 4.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
12 29	11 47	12 29	Muskegon.	2 17	1 47	2 17
8 23	11 42	8 23	Ferryburg.	2 50	1 42	2 50
7 57	11 12	7 57	Grand Haven.	3 22	1 12	3 22
7 30	10 44	7 30	Plymouth.	3 55	10 44	3 55
7 12	10 25	7 12	Holland.	4 13	10 25	4 13
6 25	9 35	6 25	Fillmore.	5 00	9 35	5 00
			Allegan.	5 00	8 35	5 00

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.  
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.  
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.  
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &  
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo  
Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and  
Notary Public; River street.  
MC BRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at  
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11  
River street.  
PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
corner of River and Eighth streets.  
TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting  
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank  
Eighth street.

### Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Col-  
lecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth  
street.

### Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,  
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-  
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City  
Hotel.

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and  
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-  
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick  
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

### Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and of-  
fice on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's  
Shoe store.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-  
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-  
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-  
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,  
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

### General Dealers.

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;  
Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th  
street, near Market.

### Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of  
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.  
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-  
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All  
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in  
Agricultural Implements; commission agent  
for Mowing Machines cor. 10th & River street.

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

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the  
Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-  
ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

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

### Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance  
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-  
lections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,  
Van Landegend's Block.

### Physicians.

ASH & PALMER, Surgeons, Physicians and  
Accoucheurs. Office at his residence, Over-  
seel, Mich.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon; Office  
corner Eleventh and River street opposite  
public square.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chi-  
& M. L. S. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and  
Accoucheur. Office, Van Putten's Drug Store,  
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at the  
First Ward Drug Store, 5th Street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,  
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

BERT, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Zeeland,  
Mich. Office at De Kruif's drug-store.  
28-ly.

### Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-  
lery opposite this office.

### Saddlery.

VAN PELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in  
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;  
Eighth street.

### Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,  
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,  
and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-  
ket and Eighth Street.

## Societies.

### I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening  
of each week.  
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.  
WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of Masonic Lodge,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August  
27, at 7 o'clock, sharp.  
OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.  
C. B. WYNE Sec'y.

## Special Notices.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts,  
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter,  
Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all  
kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is  
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in  
every case or money refunded. Price 25  
cents per box. For Sale by Heber Walsh  
Holland, Michigan.

### Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay  
soil, six miles from this city. Near church  
and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres  
of this land is partially improved. Also  
40 acres of unimproved land in the Town-  
ship of Fillmore. Inquire of  
42-1f M. D. HOWARD.

## KANSAS.

2,000,000,000 acres of land for sale by the Atchi-  
son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad located in  
Southern Kansas,—the garden of the continent.  
For information in regard to these lands; and how  
to reach them call on or address  
J. C. POST,  
Agent for Ottawa County, Mich.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, bushel	1 12	
Butter, lb.	19	
Clover seed, lb.	19	
Eggs, dozen	10	
Honey, lb.	10	
Hay, ton	35	
Onions, bushel	25	
Potatoes, bushel	1 25	
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 25	
Wool, lb.	1 25	

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	
" " green	2 00	
" beach, dry	2 00	
" " green	1 75	
Hemlock Bark	2 40	
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00	
Staves, Tierce	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	
Railroad ties	10	
Shingles, A & B m.	2 00	

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	85 @	99
Corn, yellow bushel	35	
Oats, bushel	27	
Buckwheat, bushel	14 00	
Feed, ton	18 00	
" " 100 lb.	1 25	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 20	
Middling, 100 lb.	85	
Flour, 100 lb.	2 50	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @	4
Pork, "	6 @	7
Lard, "	6 @	8
Smoked Meat	8 @	10
" Ham	5 @	6
" Shoulders	4 @	5
Tallow, per lb.	4 @	5
Turnips	7 @	9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	9

### "You Don't Know their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and  
Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I  
had a half bottle left which I used for my  
two little girls, who the doctors and neigh-  
bors said could not be cured. I am con-  
fident I should have lost both of them one  
night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in  
my house to use. I found they done them  
some good I continued with them, and  
they are now well. That is why I say you  
do not know half the value of Hop Bitters,  
and do not recommend them high enough."  
—B., Rochester, N. Y.

### An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American peo-  
ple are to-day dying from the effects of  
Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result  
of these diseases upon the masses of in-  
telligent and valuable people is most alarm-  
ing, making life actually a burden instead  
of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and  
usefulness as it ought to be. There is no  
good reason for this, if you will only throw  
aside prejudice and skepticism, take the  
advice of Druggists and your friends, and  
try one bottle of Green's August Flower.  
Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of  
bottles of this medicine have been given  
away to try its virtues, with satisfactory  
results in every case. You can buy a  
sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three  
doses will relieve the worst case. Posi-  
tively sold by all Druggists on the West-  
ern Continent.

### An Honest Medicine.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any  
affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs,  
we know of none we can recommend so  
highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for  
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma,  
Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tick-  
ling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This  
medicine does positively cure, and that  
where everything else has failed. No medi-  
cine can show one-half so many positive  
and permanent cures as have already been  
effected by this truly wonderful remedy.  
For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect  
specific, curing the very worst cases in the  
shortest time possible. We say by all  
means give it a trial. Trial bottles ten  
cents. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by  
Heber Walsh, Holland, Mich.

Candies of all kinds, the very latest  
styles of creams, caramels, butter scotch,  
cachou lozenges, etc., etc., and also the  
little ice cream cup with spoon for 1 cent  
—a real novelty—at the  
25-2w CITY BAKERY.

I wish to inform my patients and friends  
generally, that until further notice I will  
keep my office at the Drug Store of Dr.  
R. A. Schouten, where orders for my ser-  
vices can be left, or at my residence on  
Eighth street, near Chicago Railroad  
crossing.

Respectfully,  
F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

Now is your time to insure against dam-  
age by lightning or fire, in the Watertown  
Insurance Company. Apply to  
L. T. KANTERS.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having  
settled in the city of Grand Rapids, offers  
his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Ac-  
coucheur to the public at large, and  
whereas he pays particular attention to  
chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has  
concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the  
City of Holland, on Saturday of each week,  
where he can be consulted during the  
day.

L. E. BEST, M. D.  
GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 25 1878.

### For the Holland City News.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

(CONCLUDED.)

The undersigned was quite unexpectedly  
invited by the chairman of the meeting to  
give what information he could in the  
premises. It was with great reluctance  
that I complied with his desire, for the  
reason that I could not communicate any-  
thing but what I had learned from Mr.  
McLean, then a stranger to me. I was  
therefore afraid to speak. On the one  
hand, the danger threatened that I might  
draw a nicer picture of his plan than it  
deserved. My countrymen had already  
fallen too many times the victims of the  
same kind of imprudence, and I did not  
desire to be instrumental to a repetition of  
the same wrong. But on the other hand,  
his plan appeared to me so very favorable  
and offered so many advantages that I  
feared to thwart it by mistrust and sus-  
picion.

However, all that has now changed. I  
have read a letter written by a Hollander  
who has for many years resided in North  
Carolina. I have seen and spoken with  
the members of the Holland families who  
emigrated from here last March to the  
colony of Mr. McLean, at Havelock, and  
I have but recently returned in company  
with Mr. J. Van der Poel of this city, from  
that section of the country. It was at the  
request and at the expense of Mr. McLean  
that we undertook to make this visit, as  
it was his desire that the Hollanders should  
be informed by their own countrymen of  
everything that might interest them.

It took us just sixteen days to make the  
trip. Mr. Van der Poel proposes to send  
an account of his observations to *De  
Gronduet*. His report will undoubtedly  
be read with a great deal of interest by all  
practical farmers, and be considered of  
great value, as he descends from a family  
of farmers in the Netherlands, and has  
been one himself for many years. As for  
myself, I can't lay any claim to being an  
expert, but my intercourse as public in-  
structor for a period of thirty years with a  
class of people who for the greatest part  
provided for their wants by agriculture  
and cattle raising, has exercised some in-  
fluence over me. I will therefore take the  
liberty to give an account of my observa-  
tions in regard to land and products. Mr.  
Van der Poel and myself write independ-  
ently of each other. We have both been  
over the same ground, but have refrained  
from conversing much about it, lest one  
might influence the other. Only by read-  
ing the different newspapers, who have so  
kindly offered to publish this matter, can  
we become acquainted with each other's  
views. Our reports will probably differ  
materially, but as we wish that nothing  
but the truth be known, our readers can  
only benefit thereby. My comments,  
though truthful, cannot help but be re-  
garded with favor by those interested in  
such a project.

Yet I do not advise anybody to estab-  
lish himself there, without first institut-  
ing, either a rigid personal examination,  
or else by some one in whom he places  
confidence and on whose judgment he can  
positively rely. The step is of too great a  
consequence to be rashly undertaken, on  
reading the favorable report of a person,  
as little known as I am. I do however  
earnestly advise those inclined to emigrate  
not to allow this opportunity, which I  
consider the best ever offered, to escape  
them without first making a careful in-  
quiry, and therefore hope that many others  
may soon follow our example and satisfy  
themselves, by a personal examination, of  
the many advantages offered. The  
railway companies are in favor of this  
plan of colonization, and were kind enough  
to give us tickets at greatly reduced rates.  
The trip itself can be a source of enjoy-  
ment to all people who may be fond of  
seeing nature in all its grandeur and beau-  
ty. We left Chicago for Baltimore via  
the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad;  
from Baltimore we traveled by steamer  
to Norfolk and Portsmouth to New-  
berne. To get the most enjoyment out of  
the trip it is necessary to leave Chicago  
for Baltimore in the evening, and Balti-  
more for Chicago in the morning, or *vice  
versa*. By so doing one sees in coming  
back that which he missed in the night in  
going out. The steamers from Baltimore  
to Norfolk always travel at night. If  
therefore on leaving Baltimore one goes  
to bed right after supper, so as to be able  
to rise with daybreak, he can spend a few  
hours in viewing the beautiful bay and its  
shores on approaching Norfolk. In re-  
turning, the same plan should be followed  
so as enable one to use the early morning

for the observation of the beautiful scenery  
that meets his eye on approaching Balti-  
more. From Portsmouth to Newberne we  
traveled in day time. Havelock is situated  
on the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad,  
halfway between Newberne and Morehead  
City. On this road we obtained transpor-  
tation free of charge. The president of  
this railroad company, Colonel John  
Whitford, had even the extreme kindness  
to run an extra train, early in the morning  
from Newberne to Havelock, for our ac-  
commodation, so that we should not be  
compelled to uselessly pass an entire day  
in Newberne. At present there only run  
two regular trains daily, one early in the  
morning from Morehead City to New-  
berne, and the other in the evening from  
Newberne to Morehead City.

It is only with gratefulness that we can  
think of the kindness of the officers of the  
different railroad companies. Our recep-  
tion was very cordial, and the number of  
polite attentions paid us by many gentle-  
men and their families with whom we had  
the pleasure of meeting, as well in New-  
berne as in other places, is beyond all  
praise. We passed in their company some  
very agreeable days, as well at the time of  
our visits to different plantations around  
Newberne as on the occasion of our in-  
spection of the land destined for the col-  
ony at Havelock.

At this place we enjoyed for a few days  
the most friendly hospitality of Colonel  
R. P. Williams and his amiable wife, who  
live in the immediate vicinity of the sta-  
tion. It is a real pleasure to me to recall  
the kindness and hospitality shown us,  
and for it hereby express my heartfelt  
thanks.

One more preliminary remark I think  
of enough importance to make, before I  
start with my report, because it is an in-  
dication of what treatment the Hollanders  
may expect from the inhabitants of North  
Carolina. The number of persons, of all  
ranks and classes, that I have met and  
spoken with, is so great that cannot be  
easily estimated, but I can give the posi-  
tive assurance that all, from the governor  
of the State down to the humblest laborer,  
are most favorably disposed toward this  
proposed Holland colonization, and ex-  
press their hope that Mr. McLean's efforts  
may be crowned with the best success.

P. VAN VLISINGEN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11th, 1879.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### For the Holland City News:

## MY WHAT-NOT.

It has been the oft-repeated boast of the  
Columbian orator, that he "lived in a  
land of liberty and law." Glorious truth!  
Our great country has indeed taken the  
front rank in the march of civilization  
and progress. For example, the dogs are  
having a lovely time—liberty *ad libitum*.  
According to the latest census there are  
ten favored canines to every free white  
man in Holland who bears the honors and  
burdens of citizenship. Perhaps! An  
ambitious boy engaged for a dollar to  
count the big puppies and the little, and  
all the untaxed curs that snarl and growl,  
and fight and bite, around the post-office,  
but he failed. It could not be done. Of  
course Snap and Jeff and Rover and Cap-  
tain, have their inalienable rights (under  
the American Constitution) which the  
women and the children must respect, and  
which all the officials are bound to defend.  
Woe to the man—coward that he must be  
—who suggests a muzzle in dog-days, or  
kicks from his path a barking whiffet, or  
snaps his pistol at the ivory tusks of a  
mastiff, or refuses his calf to a sneaking  
spaniel, or buys strychnine for the pro-  
tection of his larder, or hints that there  
was ever such a thing as hydrophobia.  
Should the common council, or the mar-  
shal hurt a hair on Carlo's head, how  
awful would be the consequences; and  
should the supervisor by chance put a  
whelp or a poodle on his dollar poll-list,  
how could he ever ask for a renomination?  
His "dog-days" would last through twelve  
mortal months.

And the cows, how they, too, have come  
into their chartered rights! They have  
voted down all adverse ordinances and  
have expelled the tyrannical pound mas-  
ter from his office. Neither race nor color  
can be recognized, in our new Republic.  
True, the sidewalks are often unfit for  
ladies in costume; the children fly high  
on one horn or the other of their dilemma,  
or half die from fright. The shade trees  
meet with untimely ends on the streets;  
fences and gates look dilapidated; yards  
and gardens and orchards come to grief;



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**ANOTHER** big Fall River defalcation has come to light. Walter T. Paine, the third treasurer of the American Linen Company, is the thief, and his stealings are variously estimated at \$100,000 to \$175,000. It is the old story of speculation.

An excursion train of ten coaches, bound from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, N. J., ran into a freight train near Philadelphia with fatal results, five of the train-men being killed and two slightly injured. Gross carelessness of the station officers caused the accident. Tremont Temple, in Boston, has been destroyed by fire. It was owned by the American Bible Society, and the loss is placed at \$120,000. Bishop Odenheimer died of Bright's disease, at Burlington, N. J., aged 62 years. He was born in Philadelphia, and made Bishop of New Jersey in 1859.

**MR. JOSEPH B. FRYE**, a Boston man of considerable wealth, was murdered two or three weeks ago in a manner so mysterious as to baffle the ingenuity of the best detective talent, and for a while it looked as if the authors of the foul deed would never be brought to justice. But the mystery has been cleared up by the confession of the murderers. The murdered man was alone in his house on the night of the tragedy, his family being absent from the city, and had invited three barbers, a Greek and two Italians, to spend the evening with him. He had somehow contracted a liking for these people, who were vastly his inferiors in every respect, and through the frequent visits of one of them to the house in a tonorial capacity the trio of assassins gained a knowledge of the presence of rich plunder on the premises. His good-natured entertainment of the villains gave them the opportunity they sought, and, after partaking of his hospitality for an evening, they murdered him in the most horrible and fiendish manner, stabbing him nearly to death with a pair of barber's shears, and then finishing him off with a bullet in the head.

**GEORGE B. DUFFEE**, the defaulting Treasurer of the Mechanics' Mill, Fall River, Mass., languishes in jail, in default of \$35,000 bail. Paine, the defaulting Treasurer of the American Linen Mill, has left Fall River.

### THE WEST.

It is estimated that the Kansas wheat crop this year will be worth at least \$25,000,000, and the corn crop a good deal more.

The wheat crop of Illinois this year is estimated by the State Board of Agriculture at \$2,000,000 bushels. A conflict between a Sheriff's posse and a body of lawless Italian coal-miners near Eureka, Nev., resulted in the killing of five of the latter, six others being seriously wounded. One of Uncle Sam's mail coaches, bound from Santa Fe to Los Vegas, New Mexico, was lately halted by road agents. Two passengers—ex-Gov. Army, of New Mexico, and J. H. Strahan, of New York—were robbed, and the agents rode off on the stage horses, and are still at large.

The remains of "Wild Bill" (James B. Hickox), who was murdered three years ago at Deadwood, were recently disinterred by his friends for the purpose of removing them to a new cemetery. "The coffin," says the *Deadwood Pioneer*, "was found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and upon removing the lid, the body was discovered thoroughly petrified. The features of the deceased were as natural as life, save that a whiteness over-spreading all gave to the face an appearance of chiseled marble. The left cheek, through which the fatal bullet passed out, was slightly incrimed with mold, and as Charley attempted to brush it off he discovered the petrification."

### THE SOUTH.

The report that the yellow fever had broken out at Corinth, Miss., was a canard of the first water. There has not been a case of anything resembling Yellow Jack in the town.

There were forty-three new cases of yellow fever and fourteen deaths from the pest at Memphis on the 13th inst., and on the 14th the new cases reported numbered forty, and the deaths thirteen. Nearly all the new cases reported in these two days were colored people. A dispatch from Memphis says that "Dr. Jerome Cochrane's plan of enforcing rigid isolation of the yellow-fever sick has been indorsed by the City Board of Health, and measures adopted to put it into effect. Yellow flags will be placed conspicuously on every house in which a case is lying sick, and unauthorized persons positively forbidden admittance."

A HORRIBLE suicide is reported from Athens, Ga. A woman was in the pains of parturition, her husband being absent, and no one in the room save a negro nurse. Frantic and crazed with the pains of delivery, she called to the nurse to bring her a razor that was lying on the bureau. The nurse did so, and the woman plunged the keen blade into her body, cutting herself open. She died in a few moments, in crazy agony. She was in labor with twins. The nurse who provided her with the razor has been indicted as accessory to the killing. Thaddeus Baber, of St. Louis, Mo., crazed by jealousy, murdered his wife and mother-in-law by shooting them. All the parties were of low character.

There were nineteen deaths from yellow fever and sixty new cases of the disease at Memphis for the three days ending on the evening of Aug. 17. The total deaths for the week were forty-six, the total to that date, since the outbreak of the plague, 139, and the total number of new cases 531. A dispatch from Washington says that "Comptroller Porter, of the Treasury Department, says that the National Board of Health is of the opinion that contributions for the support of the people of Memphis in camp are absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of the yellow fever into other States, and that a requisition upon the \$5,000 appropriated by Congress will be honored."

There were eleven deaths from yellow fever at Memphis for the forty-eight hours ending Aug. 19, forty-four new cases being reported to the Board of Health in the same period. A large number of Memphis refugees returned to the city, but such as could be got hold of by the authorities were incessantly hustled out of the city again, the policy of depopulation being regarded as the only feasible mode of breaking the backbone of the plague. The building recently occupied by C. E. Forbes and family, on Walker avenue, was burned. Five deaths from fever had occurred in the dwelling. It is thought that the neighbors living in the vicinity fired the building, as it was the most foul spot in the city.

### GENERAL.

The August returns to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, show that the condition of spring wheat was 82, against 75 in 1878. The northern parts of New England had New York maintained their July condition. In the West and Northwest there was a general

decline, caused by drought, rust, and chinch-bugs. The decline was most severely felt in Kansas, where the condition averages only 44. The condition of the whole country is 7 per cent. better than last year. The August returns show the condition of the oat crop at 91, against 100 in August, 1878. They show a slight improvement over the July condition, which averaged only 89. The decline in the Gulf States and in the trans-Mississippi States nearly over-balanced the improvement in all the other sections.

**BURNED:** An elevator and 150,000 bushels of grain, at St. Louis, loss \$140,000; the Locust Grove Hotel, at Bath, Long Island, loss \$75,000; four stores at Lebanon, Ill., loss \$30,000; several buildings at Canton, Mo., loss \$20,000.

There was a free fight at Quebec Canada, last week, between the English and French members of the Ship-Laborers' Society, resulting in the death of four men and the wounding of some thirty others.

The American Ministers to Peru, Chili, and Bolivia have been instructed to represent to their respective Governments that the United States will be ready at any time when requested by each of those nations now at war to use its good offices to bring about peace. This step has been taken by our Government as an evidence of its friendly feeling toward these nations, and the interest of our South American commerce.

A HEAVY rain and wind storm swept along the Atlantic coast, from Wilmington, N. C., to New York city and farther East, last week. The wind blew a hurricane and the rain fell in great sheets, causing much damage to crops and buildings on land and destruction to vessels at sea. A Washington dispatch says that "advices from diplomatic representatives and special agents in Europe continue to favor the opinion that the efforts of this Government to bring about a joint reconsideration of American and leading European powers of the bi-metallic standard question will prove successful."

### WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT HAYES has accepted an invitation to be present and form one of the attractions at the Agricultural Fair at Neosho, Kan., on the 25th of September.

A Washington dispatch says that the administration is closely watching the present aspect of Mormon affairs, but, as yet, no special reasons for anticipating an outbreak have been discovered. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that there are sufficient troops in Utah to enforce the decrees of the courts and protect the Gentile population. But, in case any further assistance is needed, the troops are now so stationed that they would be immediately available in case of any trouble at the principal centers of Mormon population.

WILLIAM W. RUSCH, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Washington, D. C., is a defaulter to the amount of \$90,000. His bondsmen pay \$25,000, and he himself turns over his own property to the bank.

### POLITICAL.

A NEW Washington evening paper, which is to be a Grant organ, is to appear in Washington about Sept. 1. Dr. B. Randolph Keim is to be the editor. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is the main financial backer, though ex-Secretary Robeson has \$50,000 in the project. Mr. Murtagh will be the business manager.

### FOREIGN.

A RECENT storm in Denmark destroyed over 100 farm-houses, and killed fifty persons, and did incalculable damage to the crops. The race for the Runnymede plate, at Exham, England, was won by the American-bred filly Saratoga. The most significant incident that has occurred since the death of the Prince Imperial is the election of a republican to the local legislature of Corsica, in place of a Bonapartist. When the Corsicans begin to fall away from the imperial cause there is ground for the belief that it is hopelessly lost. Two fatal cases of cholera have occurred in London.

It is admitted that of the 800,000 shares in De Lesseps' isthmus canal scheme only 20,000 have yet been applied for. Yet De Lesseps and his immediate adherents are said to be still confident of success. A conference of delegates, representing 200,000 miners, was held in Manchester, England, the other day. The President of the conference pointed out that there was some opening for miners in the United States, as during the recent depression in mining industry in Pennsylvania and elsewhere a number of men sought other employment. A resolution was unanimously passed in favor of emigration to the United States. A new Government Ministry has been formed in Austria, with Count Taaffe at its head. Count Andraassy, for a number of years the Premier, has actually resigned. Reports from South Africa say that Cetshwayo has again sent messengers to the English with inquiries as to the terms they will make with him. He asks only a guarantee of his personal liberty, and complains that he has been entirely deserted by his people. Henry M. Stanley arrived at Sierra Leone on the 24th of July, and started for the river Congo.

An improved feeling is reported in the iron trade in England, which appears to be in sympathy with the notable revival in the same branch of industry in this country. There was no truth whatever in the report that Nellie Grant Sartoris had died in England. It was another and entirely different Mrs. Sartoris. M. Perron, a Sub-Lieutenant of Hussars, fought a duel with swords at Lyons, France. The latter was wounded in the lungs. The King of Burmah has again abandoned himself to the most immoderate and reckless drinking, and has executed a number of the princely nobility. A serious drought prevails in the island of Cuba.

DR. MOSELY, a prominent young Boston physician, was recently killed while descending the famous Matterhorn peak, in the Alpine mountains of Switzerland. The Paris municipal authorities have authorized the changing of the names of forty-three streets. Boulevard Hausmann and Rue Bonaparte retain their names. The Indian-corn crop in Bulgaria is almost a total failure from drought.

### A Rat-Skin Suit.

An ingenious individual of Liskeard, Cornwall, has, for some time past, been exhibiting himself in a dress composed from top to toe of rat skins, which he had been collecting for three years and a half. The dress was made entirely by himself; it consists of hat, neckerchief, waistcoat, trousers, tippet, gaiters and shoes. The number of rats required to complete this suit was 670; and the individual, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The tippet or boa is composed of the pieces of skin immediately round the tails of the rats, and is a very curious part of the dress, containing 600 tails.—*English paper.*

CUBAN ladies still trim their dresses with living fireflies.

## THE SPRAGUE-CONKLING SCANDAL.

### Mrs. Sprague's Statement.

The following is the statement of Mrs. Senator Sprague in relation to the unfortunate difficulty at Narragansett Pier, which she has given permission to be published:

"As you must have surmised, Gov. Sprague's dissolute life and dissipated habits long ago interrupted our marital relations, though I have striven hard through untold humiliation and pain to hide from the world, for my children's sake, the true condition of a blighted, miserable domestic life. About a year ago even this poor semblance abruptly culminated after a most disgraceful orgie and arrest at Nantasket beach, with the circumstances of which many people in Rhode Island are not unfamiliar. I then sought with my little girls the neighborhood of old friends and the shelter of my honored father's former home. There, dwelling almost within the shadow of his tomb, I felt more secure and less unprotected. Here kindly sympathy sought me out, and though covert malice pointed some censorious comments, relief came, and our circumscribed means were adequate to our simple and quiet mode of life. Gov. Sprague's irregularities having been visited upon him by the trustee administering his embarrassed estate, the contribution toward the maintenance of myself and children, without a word of explanation to me, was suddenly cut down to a paltry inadequate sum. Even this was remitted but for a few months. Then, owing to a complete rupture between Gov. Sprague and the trustee, all remittances ceased, and for six months past no money has been contributed toward the maintenance of his family or household by Gov. Sprague. In addition to greater wrongs, unpaid tradespeople, to whom he was indebted, have been urgent in their demands for payment, but he gave no heed to the indebtedness, even answering, when pressed by me to find a way to meet these just demands, and relieve me of importunities, that 'I must look to my powerful Washington friends for aid,' and, to my deep distress and mortification, permitted, after long delay, a bill for carriage hire for his mother's use during a visit to me in Washington to be paid by the gentleman who had recommended to me the stable from which the carriage was hired. This and other more unmanly exhibitions have been incidental to the past year, while the brutality of recent events, the repetition of similar scenes of violence and outrage enacted in former years, has finally driven us from the door, and filled the public prints of the country with a scandal too cruel to be endured without redress. Gov. Sprague's causeless and shameful persecution of the children's teacher is literally true as he tells the story, the real animus being, as confessed, Gov. Sprague's unwillingness to be subjected at the table and in the household to the constant presence of a gentleman. The attempt to complicate Mr. Conkling with this matter is absurd. Gov. Sprague's affront to the guests in the house was most gross and without excuse. Mr. Martin, whom I had met in a very precarious condition of health en route for Narragansett Pier, I induced to go to Canonchet for quiet and good nursing. He was removed under Gov. Sprague's threats of murder to be found at the imminent risk of his life. Mr. Conkling was, of course, as unconscious as I that Gov. Sprague sought occasion to enact the tragic role of the injured husband, for at their last meeting, not long since, Gov. Sprague had sought from Mr. Conkling not only legal advice, but had accepted at his hand a favor such as only the friendliest confidence could warrant. In his determination to overthrow Mr. Chaffee as trustee, and hoping to join forces with the creditor interest to drive him from his post, Gov. Sprague had carried away from the counting-house of A. & W. Sprague the books of the Quindick Company, refusing to return them. Mr. Chaffee, in turn, refused, until these books were returned, to permit Gov. Sprague to hold any business relations with the concern, and, of course, refused to permit him to draw any money.

"This was the situation of affairs which, by coming to Rhode Island, I had hoped, through some influence or other brought to bear on Gov. Sprague, to help to set right and to secure by some means a maintenance for the four children for whose wants and education I have been and am now bearing the undivided burden. A conference with counsel employed by the firm achieved no results. Prof. Linck, under a contract with me for three months, was neither permitted to perform his duties nor paid and dismissed. We had no ostensible means for living at Canonchet without incurring additional indebtedness, to which I refused to be a party. In this awkward and painful dilemma I requested Mr. Conkling, who had been already consulted by Mr. Sprague, and upon whose judgment and advice I have safely relied upon many matters, to see Gov. Sprague, and try to ascertain what point there is in this proposed programme of opposition and what results were likely to follow that would benefit or provide for the children. Mr. Conkling stopped at Canonchet for this purpose, and was awaiting Gov. Sprague's return to seek an interview with him when the now-notorious outbreak occurred. If any hostile words were exchanged between Mr. Conkling and Gov. Sprague at Canonchet they alone know what they were, for no one else heard them. What transpired in the village I do not know beyond what is reported in the sensational accounts given in the newspapers."

**Mr. and Mrs. Sprague—A Stormy Interview.**  
A dispatch from Narragansett Pier to the *Chicago Tribune* says: Much excitement was given the house, on the occasion of the first created here this afternoon by a meeting between Gov. Sprague and his wife. After leaving trouble, it is asserted that Mrs. Sprague said, "I will never sleep under the same roof with Mr. Sprague again." To-day, Mrs. Sprague came to Narragansett Pier, accompanied by a friend, Miss Emma Fosdick, of Stamford, Ct., and Mr. Thompson, a lawyer, partner of Rowland Hassard. Mr. Thompson drove down to Canonchet to get some clothing for Mrs. Sprague and her children. Mrs. Sprague remaining meanwhile in the house of Conductor Hale, near the station. Mr. Thompson was met at Canonchet by Gov. Sprague, who, after some conversation, decided to return with the lawyer to Conductor Hale's house. There the husband and wife met in a room with Mr. Thompson, Miss Fosdick, and Mrs. Hale present.

A very stormy interview of an hour followed between Sprague and his wife. Gov. Sprague began by demanding the return of the three little girls. The Governor was laboring under strong, but suppressed, excitement during the entire interview. He accused Mrs. Sprague of poisoning the minds of his children against him, and alienating the affections of the boy, Willie, through the influence of the German tutor, Linck. Mrs. Sprague, in turn, accused the husband of general brutality, when under the influence of liquor, and of circulating base and unfounded stories against her character. She said that on more than one occasion she had been in peril of her life from him, referring distinctly to one occasion when he pointed a loaded pistol at her, threatening to shoot her. Gov. Sprague referred to Senator Conkling's intimacy with Mrs. Sprague, and she repelled any insinuation of wrong-doing on her part with great indignation. At last Gov. Sprague said:

"Do you intend to return to Canonchet?"

"I fear for my life if I do," she replied.

"I never harmed any one," was the Governor's answer, "and you are safe."

After many demands on the part of Gov. Sprague for the return of the children, and firm refusals of Mrs. Sprague, a consultation was held with Mr. Thompson and with another lawyer, a Mr. Skinner, who had been summoned from the Atlantic House, and it was decided that the children should be surrendered to

their father. He placed them in his carriage, with their nurse, who had accompanied Mrs. Sprague from Providence, and drove to Canonchet.

Mrs. Sprague was greatly agitated after the departure of her children, and finally decided that she would follow them to Canonchet. Accordingly, after nightfall, she was also driven to the splendid mansion which she had left under such adverse circumstances a week before, and within which so many brilliant companies had gathered in the days when the husband and wife were younger in their married life.

—A Utica (N. Y.) telegram of the 15th says that "Senator Conkling has not made his appearance in public since his return home, and none of his friends will speak of the scandal thus far."

### Mrs. Sprague's Second Statement.

Mrs. Sprague made a supplementary statement to a reporter of the *New York Sun*, in the course of which she said:

"This whole miserable affair into which Senator Conkling has been wantonly dragged without a particle of reason or excuse originated in a business transaction between himself and my husband of so trivial a nature that you would be astonished that any sane man could consider it a source of jealousy. \* \* \* A year ago last July Mr. Sprague sent on to Washington a lot of young colts and young horses and fillies, which he had picked out for his own use at the winding up of his estate. He wished me to use those I wanted for riding and driving, and have the rest pastured somewhere near the city. He came on himself, and was looking about for a place to pasture them when Mr. Conkling told him of some farmer in the neighborhood who was taking care of his (Conkling's) horse. Mr. Sprague accepted the suggestion with pleasure, and Mr. Conkling introduced him to the farmer. When October came the man sent his bill, which I forwarded to Mr. Sprague in Rhode Island. This bill was sent again and again, and always returned unpaid, until I began to feel scandalized. The man then applied to Senator Conkling, and then threatened to sue him. Having, by the introduction of my husband, become surety for his payment, Mr. Conkling was finally forced to write to Mr. Sprague, telling him the position in which he was placed, and on a subsequent visit to Washington again called on Mr. Sprague and asked him to settle it. He told my husband that he could not be expected to pay any lady's bills, least of all a married lady's, and that it would be an insult to propose it, but that he (Mr. Conkling) would gladly give my husband the money to pay it out of his own pocket, and let him repay it whenever he would. When I heard of this I was naturally indignant, and chided my husband for allowing the Senator to make such an offer, and said that I would sell anything I had to raise the money rather than accept such assistance. And yet this petty, contemptible quibble was the commencement of all my husband's jealousy against Mr. Conkling. Even after that he consented to receive him, and voluntarily went to Washington in April last to get the Senator's legal opinion in regard to the troubles between himself and his creditors. There was perfect and entire cordiality between them then, although these scandals, it is now charged, had been known in Washington for years. There is not a word of truth in all of these atrocious reports. Mr. Conkling never paid me any attention that a wife could not honorably receive from her husband's friend, and it is false to say otherwise. \* \* \* On Friday morning, when I came down to breakfast, I was told to my surprise that Mr. Sprague had come home suddenly at 3 o'clock in the morning, and had left again. I paid no attention to this, however, as his movements were always very erratic. He comes in one way like a ghost in the middle of the night, and at the most unseasonable hours, and hurries away in the same disquieting manner. I had learned to be used to these freaks, but Mr. Conkling, when told of the Governor's visit, seemed surprised at such conduct. I thought no more of it, and busied myself about my household affairs, while Senator Conkling took a seat on the lounge in the room, and was looking over the newspapers. After giving my orders I turned to poor Mr. Martin, who was sitting in the room, and at his request sat down to read a little to him. Just then Mr. Sprague came up the staircase. He walked slowly into the room, Mr. Conkling rising to meet him. Some words passed between them, which I did not hear, but the tone of which arrested my attention. I rose to my feet. Mr. Conkling walked straight across the room to where I stood, and said: 'Mrs. Sprague, your husband is very much excited, and I think it better for all of us if I should withdraw. If my departure puts you in any danger, so say, and I will stay, whatever the consequences.'

"He spoke in a very calm voice, although I knew he must have been excited. I told him not to mind me, but that if Mr. Sprague was in a passion it would be useless to argue with him, and might only lead to violence. "The report that I wrote notes to Mr. Conkling at the time of his difficulty with Senator Lamar is a shameless falsehood. I certainly would not do so. Obviously it would be an improper and unladylike action. The same absolute contradiction is due from me of the stories of my remaining out at late hours and meeting Mr. Conkling at the Capitol. I am compelled to speak plainly of these outrageous slanders because of their wide publicity. Of all the crop of slanders which have sprung up, I loathe to speak of those things, but they have been dwelt upon until, instead of monstrous falsehoods, they appear to the public like admitted facts. At the proper time and in the proper place I will show the true character and origin of the persecution. I can honestly say that I want the truth about this matter to be known at the proper time."

### Sprague's Statement.

Gov. Sprague has given an account of his meeting with Senator Conkling at Narragansett Pier, which is substantially as follows:

When he (Sprague) returned to the Pier from a visit to Maine and learned that Senator Conkling was at his house he was angry beyond measure, and the cause of his anger, he said, was the intimate relations between Senator Conkling and his wife, which had long been highly obnoxious to him. The existence of these relations was no secret to him. He had seen the scandal growing and becoming more and more public, and he spoke bitterly of the conduct of Senator Conkling toward his wife at Washington. Bitter words had often been spoken between his wife and himself because of that intimacy. She was fully aware how obnoxious to him was that intimacy and what were his feelings toward Senator Conkling. But in spite of this, said Mr. Sprague, in spite of all the scandal and the violence to his feelings, that she should invite Senator Conkling to be a guest at his house during his absence, and that Conkling should have the brazen effrontery to come there at all, incensed him beyond all measure. As he expressed it, Senator Conkling was trying to do for his home in Rhode Island what he had already done for his home in Washington, and he had determined to put an end to it at once and forever.

With this deliberate intention he hurried back to Canonchet as soon as he heard Conkling was there.

He found Conkling in the house alone, and ordered him out on the instant. Conkling refused to go. A few high words ensued, and then he (Sprague) went up stairs to get his shotgun. He found that he had no percussion-caps for his weapon, and went off to the village to get some. As soon as he could procure them he hurried back, and Conkling was still there. He again ordered him to leave, and Conkling refused to go, and tried to mollify Sprague and excuse

himself from leaving so suddenly, on the ground that he had no carriage for himself or his baggage, which was not even packed. Thereupon Mr. Sprague drew out his watch and told Conkling that he would give him thirty seconds to get out, and that if he was not out by that time he (Mr. Sprague) would blow his brains out. Conkling immediately left, being driven to Billington's cafe, at the Pier. Sprague followed him thither, and again accosted him, and asked him abruptly if he was armed. Conkling, bristling up, replied that he was not; that if he was he (Sprague) would not go on as he was going. Without noticing this threat, Sprague replied:

"Then go and arm yourself, and hereafter go armed. I don't intend to shoot an unarmed man; but I tell you now that if you ever cross my path again I will shoot you on sight."

With that threat Gov. Sprague jumped into his carriage again and drove off.

## THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

### A Valuable Privilege Extended to the Bankers.

A Washington telegram to the *Chicago Tribune* says that "the amount paid into the treasury during the present month by the banks subscribing to the 4-per-cent. loan has been \$30,000,000. The amount of bonds still outstanding for which payment has not been made by the banks is about \$45,000,000. Under the terms of subscription this entire sum should have been paid to the United States Treasurer on July 21, the date upon which the last call for the 10-40s matured. The leading subscribing banks, however, have lately appealed to Secretary Sherman for an extension of time, upon the ground that to pay into the treasury at once that large amount of United States notes, and thus suddenly withdraw so much money from the channels of business, would seriously affect the money market, by forcing the banks summarily to call in their loans, and would at the same time depreciate the 4-per-cent. bonds. After a long discussion with the representatives of the subscribing banks, the Secretary has modified his order of March 23 last, which required the banks to pay for their bonds upon the expiration of ninety days from the date of subscription, and directed that drafts should hereafter be made upon them only when funds are required by the United States Treasurer to redeem the called bonds presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. In the modified order the Secretary has also directed the Treasurer to give the banks credit on their bond account for the called bonds presented by them for redemption. It is provided, however, that the subscribing banks must be prepared for final settlement with the Government on account of the refunding loan upon the 1st day of October. The effect of this new order is to allow the banks to retain the public funds until actually needed by the Treasurer of the United States to pay for called bonds presented for redemption."

### A Talk with Sherman.

Says an Associated Press telegram from Washington: Secretary Sherman, being questioned concerning future financial operations of the treasury, replied:

"The treasury operations will probably, hereafter, have no material effect upon the money market. It is probable that before the 1st of October nearly all the called bonds outstanding, amounting to about \$47,000,000, will be presented for payment, and will be paid for through the Clearing-House of New York. As much of this money will go to different parts of the country elsewhere than New York, the payment may cause some movement of currency from that city, but it will naturally soon come back again. After the refunding operations are closed out the treasury payments will be equal to our receipts, and no more, except the small balance of the fractional-currency fund which Congress required to be paid out."

"What will be the probable amount of gold imported in payment of breadstuffs, etc.?"

"I do not think the movement of gold to this country will be very large. It is evident our exports will be greatly in excess of the imports, and mainly of breadstuffs, meats, and cotton; but the excess will be paid for largely by American securities held abroad. I wish they would all come back; a little gold will come, and our domestic production of gold will stay here. This will give the banks an excellent opportunity to provide themselves with coin reserve instead of United States notes, of which the reserve now consists. United States notes will all be wanted in active use for the largest crops and the largest business we have ever had."

"How about the price of silver—has it advanced?"

"Yes; the price of silver is advancing somewhat. There is a better demand for silver for China; and, therefore, the price is higher in San Francisco than in New York. I should not be surprised if the silver on the Pacific coast should go to China, and that our supply for coinage should come from Colorado, Mexico and, perhaps, London."

An ounce of peach kernels contains a grain of prussic acid, which is a fatal quantity. Ammonia is the best antidote.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVER—Choice Grad-d Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	4 50	@ 5 75
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
HOGS	2 75	@ 3 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	84	@ 85
No. 3 Spring	77	@ 80
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	74	@ 75
UTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	9	@ 9 1/2
PORK—Mess.	8 15	@ 9 00
LARD	5 1/2	@ 5 3/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	93	@ 95
No. 2	84	@ 85
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	48	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	72	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	94	@ 95
CORN—Mixed	21	@ 22
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 27
RYE	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess.	8 50	@ 9 00
LARD	5 1/2	@ 5 3/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	90	@ 93
CORN	28	@ 29
OATS	24	@ 27
RYE	52	@ 53
PORK—Mess.	8 50	@ 8 62 1/2
LARD	5 1/2	@ 5 3/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	97	@ 98
No. 2 Red	96	@ 97
CORN—No. 2	27	@ 28
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	95	@ 96
No. 1 Amber	94	@ 95
CORN—No. 1	38	@ 39
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 26
BARLEY (per cental)	90	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess.	10 25	@ 10 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Do. 1	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS	2 50	@ 4 10
SHEEP	3 40	@ 4 75



## SABBATH READING.

### The Old Scotchman's Prayer.

Prayer is a simple but a real interchange between the child and the Father in heaven. The child asks, and the Father gives. Many books have been written on the "Philosophy of Prayer," but not one has made it any clearer than our Lord's words recorded in Luke 11:9-13.

Many years ago, an old Scotchman, poor, pious, and hard of hearing, lived where he seldom heard a sermon. Learning that religious meetings would be held, for several days, at a distant place, he journeyed toward it on foot.

On his way he fell in with a young man, and as he was also bound to the meetings the two walked together. As they came near the meeting place, it seemed good to them to halt behind a hedge and offer prayer. The old man, a child when he knelt before God, prayed thus:

"Lord, ye ken weel enough that I'm deaf, and I want a seat on the first bench, if ye can leave me have it, so that I can hear thy Word."

"And ye see that my toes are sticking through my shoes, and I don't think it is much to Your credit to have Your children's toes sticking through their shoes, and, therefore, I want You to get me a pair of new ones."

"And ye ken I have nae siller, and I want to stay during the meeting, and, therefore, I want you to get me a place to stay."

The young man, shocked at the old man's familiar way of praying, gently suggested that it was hardly the proper thing to approach the Almighty as a child would a father.

"He's my Father," replied the old man, not accepting the suggestion of irreverence; "I'm weel acquainted with Him, and He's weel acquainted with me; therefore, I take great liberties with Him."

When they arrived at the large tent in which the services were held, it was full. For a few moments the aged man stood in the rear of the congregation, making an ear trumpet of his hand to catch the preacher's words.

His strained attitude of attention at last attracted the notice of some one near the pulpit. The old saint was beckoned forward and given a seat on the front bench.

During the prayer, the old man knelt. The reverential posture attracted a lady's attention. She saw his worn-out shoes.

"Are those your best shoes?" she asked, when he had resumed his seat. "Yes, but I expect my Father to get me a new pair, very soon."

"Come to me after the meeting, and I'll give you a new pair."

At the close of the service, she conducted him to her house and gave him a pair of shoes.

"Will you stay through the meetings?" she inquired.

"I would, but I'm a stranger in the place, and have nae siller."

"You are welcome to make my house your home, as long as you care to remain."

The young man learned of his aged friend's good fortune. And he learned more—that even a child's earnest, simple, direct requests are not irreverent, when made to the Father in heaven.

"Perfect love casteth out fear," child-like confidence in God as our Heavenly Father causes our prayers to be direct, simple and earnest, which is quite different from that flippant irreverence that characterizes so many petitions addressed to the throne of grace.—*Youth's Companion*.

### The Glorious Gospel.

Preach the gospel to every creature—that is, go tell every man, without exception, whatsoever his sins be, whatsoever his rebellions be—go and tell him these glad tidings, that if he will come in, Jesus will accept him, his sins shall be forgiven him, and he shall be saved.

The gospel method of salvation resembles a well-drawn picture, which seems to look every person in the room in the face. In like manner gospel truth has something in it suitable to every one's case that reads or hears it, and that as particularly as if it spoke to every gospel hearer by name.—*W. Arnot*.

### How the Apostles Died.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome, and, at his own request, with his head downward.

2. Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross with cords, on which he hung two days, exhorting the people till he expired.

3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.

4. St. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.

5. St. Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.

6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous King.

7. St. Matthew was killed with a halbert.

8. St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of lances, and afterward run through the body with a lance.

9. St. Simon was crucified.

10. Thaddeus, or Judas, was cruelly put to death.

11. St. Matthias; the manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says stoned, then beheaded; another says he was crucified.

12. Judas Iscariot fell, and his bowels gushed out.

13. St. John died a natural death.

14. St. Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.

The culture of silk-worms has recently been undertaken in West Feliciana parish, La., and with such suc-

cess that an effort is to be made to establish the industry there on a permanent basis.

## HOME DOCTOR.

TANNIN will cure canker sore mouth by applying dry three times a day.

DYSENTERY.—The following is a translation of a receipt for the cure of this complaint, which was published by the physicians of Spain in the gazettes of Madrid during 1840: "Prepare a draught of albumen by taking the whites of forty eggs or more, and, after whipping them well, sweeten the same, if necessary, with a small portion of the best double-refined sugar. Let the patient drink large quantities of this repeatedly, inasmuch as to fill his stomach, administering clysters of the same as often as possible. The patient must maintain a total abstinence from diet of any kind. In a few hours after the pain will abate, and in twenty-four hours the disease will disappear; if it does not, it will be sure to disappear in forty-eight hours, provided the patient repeats the draught as usual. The addition of a few drops of orange-flower water is highly beneficial."

REST FOR HEADACHES.—Dr. Day says, in a late lecture: Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy wife and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye, and it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude, which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard; for, if it be soft, the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep be long and heavy.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Numerous cures of rheumatism by the use of celery have recently been announced in English papers; but the following, more in detail, is given on the authority of a New York paper: "New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continually making. 'One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism'; indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from becoming known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician, who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold and damp never produce, but develop the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. English statistics show that in one year (1876) 2,640 persons died of rheumatism, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally, gout. Small-pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. But if you have incurred it, boiled celery is pronounced unhesitatingly to be a specific."

### Grasshopper Gruel.

In Sierra and Martis valleys the Indian huts can be seen, and in and around them are congregated the warriors and squaws of the tribe, their sisters, cousins and their aunts, all intent upon the accomplishment of the grand result. As usual, the squaws do the work while their noble lords loiter upon the green swards, smoke their pipes and dreamily and lazily gaze upon the countless myriads of buzzing hoppers that fill the air and devour the vegetation. The squaws, carrying cone-shaped baskets of great capacity, scoop the grasshoppers with a fan-shaped implement into their baskets, and when loaded carry the wiggling mass of insects to camp, and then prepare them for food. The grasshoppers, killed and subsequently dried, are mixed with mashed pine nuts or cracked wheat and made into a kind of flour, which is afterward made into a bread, most delicious to the palate of the Washoe. White visitors at the camp are always invited, in accordance with Indian hospitality, to partake of the compound, and great is the astonishment of poor Lo at the disgust expressed by the white man for this kind of food. To the limited mind of the Indian it is incomprehensible that any one should reject food which, in his vernacular, is defined as being "muchee good."—*Truckee (Nev.) Republican*.

THEY have had a very sad affair at West Point. A lady at Cozzens' told her mamma that all the cadets wear white pants; whereupon a man said: "So do their sisters, cousins and aunts," and he had to be shot through the heart.

## AN OLD LETTER.

A Relic of Colonial Days—Benjamin Franklin on a New England Sunday.

Among the many valuable papers in the possession of the New Haven Colony Historical Society is a letter deposited with the society several years ago by the late Hon. Ralph L. Ingersoll. The letter was written by Dr. Franklin to Jared Ingersoll, of New Haven, in 1762, and is interesting not only by reason of its antiquity, but also by reason of the manner in which Sunday in New England is compared by the writer with that of another part of the world. The following is an exact copy of the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1762.  
DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind Congratulatory, it gives me pleasure to hear from an old Friend; it will give me much more pleasure to see him. I hope therefore nothing will prevent the Journey which you propose for next Summer and the Favor you intend me of a Visit. I believe I must make a Journey early in the Spring to Virginia, but purpose being back again before the hot weather. You will be kind enough to let me know before hand what time you expect to be here, that I may not be out of the way, for that would mortify me exceedingly. I should be glad to know what it is that distinguishes Connecticut Religion from common Religion—communicate, if you please, some of those particulars that you think will amuse me as a virtuoso. When I travelled in Flanders I thought of your excessively strict observance of Sunday, and that a man could hardly travel on that day among you upon his lawful occasions, without Hazard of Punishment, while where I was every one travelled if he pleased, or diverted himself in any other way, and in the afternoon both high and low went to the Play or the Opera, where there was plenty of Singing, Fiddling, and Dancing. I looked around for God's Judgments, but saw no signs of them. The Cities were full of Inhabitants, the markets filled with plenty, and the people well favored and well clothed; the Fields well tilled; the cattle fat and strong; the Fences, Houses, and Windows all in Repair; and no Old Tenor anywhere in the Country; which would almost make me suspect that the Deity is not so angry at that offense as a New England Justice.

I left our friend McJackson well. And I had the great happiness of finding my little family well when I came home; and my friends as cordial and more numerous than ever. May every prosperity attend you and yours. I am, dear friend, yours affectionately,  
B. FRANKLIN.

### Persuading John Adams.

John Adams was an irascible old gentleman. He would have his own way, and the man who opposed him, be he friend or foe, was sure to arouse the President's wrath. In truth, the noble patriot—for he was noble in spite of his faults—might have stood for the Scotchman who said:

"I'm a mighty easy man to persuade when convinced, but I wald like to see the man who could convince me."

Toward the close of President Adams' administration he nominated to office a connection of his family. Johnson, the nominee, had been a Federalist, but, having turned Democrat, was obnoxious to the Federal party, who had a majority in the Senate.

To avoid an open rupture with the President by refusing to confirm his nominee, it was thought expedient to send Senator Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut, to persuade him to withdraw Johnson's name.

Tracy was a wit, and had a fund of humorous stories. He called on the President, and the two gentlemen were soon hobnobbing, his Excellency having been put in the best of humor by Tracy's funny stories.

At last, thinking the moment propitious, the Senatorial diplomat suggested that it might be better for the President to withdraw Johnson's name, as there was danger of his being rejected by the Senate.

Instantly the President's temper flamed forth. Rising from his seat and thrusting his hands into his breeches pockets, he strode fiercely up and down the room. Coming up to Tracy, he exclaimed:

"No, sir! No—that Boston Junty will never be satisfied till they drive me and my family back to Braintree to dig potatoes! No, sir—I'll not withdraw it!"

The quality of Tracy's wit may be seen from the report of an encounter he once had with the satirical John Randolph, of Virginia.

They were conversing one day on the steps of the Capitol at Washington when a drove of asses passed by on their way from Connecticut to the South.

"There are some of your constituents," said Randolph.

"Yes," instantly retorted Tracy, "they are going to be schoolmasters in Virginia."

### Gambling in Leadville.

An interesting story is told of a Pittsburgh man, who relates the following experience: "After I had been out around Leadville for several months I got to be tolerably prosperous. I had \$800 in cash, a \$300 horse, a gold watch and chain, a good pack mule, a rifle, two revolvers, a dog and a meerschaum pipe. One day I came into town and drew all my money, in order to pay for part of a claim which I wanted to buy. I met a couple of fellows whom I knew just after I got my cash, and we resolved to have a quiet little game of poker. Well, sir, I never struck such a streak of bad luck as I did that afternoon. It was a square game, but if anybody won anything they naturally meant to keep it. The first thing I did was to lose \$500 on four queens. It was my deal, and I gave another fellow four kings. In less than an hour I lost every cent I had; then my horse, then my watch, then my mule, then my rifle, my revolvers and my dog. I went out of the place and resolved to borrow a revolver and shoot myself."

"I walked out to the edge of town and put my hand into my hip pocket to take my revolver. There was no revolver there, but my meerschaum pipe was there. As soon as I felt the pipe I gave a yell of delight, and started off on a

run for the house where the boys had won my money. They were still there. I got \$20 on my pipe and sat down to play again. I won a little money, and then my dog, revolvers, rifle, watch, mule and horse. At last I had \$1,200 on one hand. The fellow who was betting against me had an ace, king, queen, jack and four-spot flush, and I had an ace, king, queen, jack and five-spot flush. When I got up from the table it was daylight in the morning, and I had \$4,800 in cash, besides the money and things I started with. I went down to the boarding-house, borrowed the landlady's Bible and swore I would never gamble again as long as I lived. I never have since, and I never will."—*Letter from Leadville*.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

A LARGE snake was killed in a church at Lansing the other day.

MENOMINEE has a fine town library, containing 1,317 volumes.

TWELVE new engines are on the stocks at the locomotive works at Jackson.

EVERY house in Battle Creek is occupied, and \$150,000 worth of building is now going on.

THE Kalamazoo Library museum now boasts of a salamander, a chamæleon, a centipede, and a horned toad.

THE new Central School building, at Jackson, is just completed at a total cost of \$30,700 for building, furniture, etc.

DR. S. S. GARRIGUES, State Salt Inspector, has been very ill for some weeks, but is now able to attend to his business again.

FARMERS in various parts of Alpena county complain that deer are so numerous that they are doing great damage to the crops.

THE receipts of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal during the month of July were over \$8,400, and 544 vessels passed through the locks.

At Harrisville, the county seat of Alcona county, fourteen new buildings are under construction, including a Presbyterian church.

E. B. DYCKMAN, of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, has just lost a horse, aged 29. The mate of the horse is 30 years old, and doing good service.

NELSON BLOSS, of Charleston township, Kalamazoo county, lost his barn, hay, wheat stacks, etc., by fire lately. Loss, \$4,000 or more, with some insurance.

THE division of an estate in England drops the snug sum of \$150,000 into the palms of Mrs. C. W. Higgins, Mr. George Glass and Miss Eva Glass, all of Cadillac.

KING's planing-mill, with manufactured material and lumber; Langdon's shingle-mill, a dwelling, two stables and other outbuildings burned at Cheboygan, the other night. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

COAL in paying quantity and accessible location has been discovered at Newberg, four miles from Durand, the point where the Chicago and Lake Huron and Detroit and Milwaukee railroads intersect.

CERTAIN wrathful and influential Jacksonians will protest against digging up the bodies now peacefully lying in what is known as the East Cemetery. The city would fain make town lots and streets of the ancient graveyard.

SETH LEWIS, who died at Marshall not long since, was one of the patriarchs of the Michigan press. He came to this State from New York in 1838 or '39, and established *The Western Statesman* at Marshall on the ruins of a previous newspaper, but soon after called it *The Marshall Statesman*, and ran it until 1866.

THE Secretary of the Alcona county Agricultural Society says, in the *Iosco County Gazette*, that a movement is on foot to secure the co-operation of the agricultural societies and interests of the several shore counties toward making "a shore exhibit" at the next State fair, which will be held at Detroit, Sept. 13, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

A MICHIGAN railroad man has lately built cars for a prairie road with an arrangement for disconnecting the gearing and running by wind when it is favorable. After a trial of several weeks the cars have been pronounced perfectly satisfactory. In an ordinary almost every-day breeze they can run fifteen miles an hour under sail.

THE steamer Cora Lock took fire at her dock, in East Saginaw, a few days ago, and burned to the water's edge. The flames spread rapidly, and the crew, five in number, had a narrow escape, saving nothing. The cook's berth was next to the dock, and she got out in her night-clothes. The rest of the crew jumped into the river. Capt. Burrington had a hand burned, and Engineer Ryan was burned badly on the side. The origin of the fire is not known. The Lock was built at Perrysburg, Ohio, in 1867, and was owned by Root & Midler. She was valued at \$6,000, and insured for \$4,250.

THE Marquette Monument Association held its second annual meeting at Mackinaw on Sunday of last week, representatives being present from most of the Northwestern States and from New York. On Saturday addresses were made, the principal ones being by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, Prof. Kemp and Father Jucker, and a poem read by Father Cronin, and a large number of letters were read from prominent gentlemen throughout the country who sympathize with the movement. On Sunday the association paid a visit to Father Marquette's grave, at St. Ignace. Congress is to be petitioned to set apart a site for a monument.

## THE STEWART GRAVE ROBBERY.

[New York Telegram.]

Another phase of the negotiations for Stewart's body is published, making an extraordinary story. On a Monday in January last a lawyer in this city received by mail a letter signed "Romaine," inclosing \$100 as a retainer, and asking him if he would consent to act as attorney for the negotiations for the return of Stewart's body on the payment of \$250,000. On the same day came a package by express, to which the letter referred, and which, on being opened, was found to contain silver knobs and part of a handle belonging to A. T. Stewart's coffin. The lawyer was requested to answer by a personal whether or not he would accept the retainer. He did so, and, in a few days, received a further retainer of \$250 and a second parcel containing the coffin plates, several other silver handles and still more knobs. The parcels and letters came from Canada. Assurances were also given that the body was in a perfect state of preservation.

The lawyer took the letters and articles forwarded as proof of the possession of the body to Superintendent Walling. Subsequently Judge Hilton was informed, and the terms of the robbers were mentioned to him as being \$250,000.

The lawyer, who was Patrick H. Jones, asserted that he did not know the thieves nor did he know where the body was; that he supposed they applied to him because, possibly, when he was Register or Postmaster, they had served under him.

Judge Hilton declared that the proposition was preposterous; that he would not pay a cent for the body without securing the robbers, and finally dismissed the lawyer with the insulting declaration that he would have nothing to do with such negotiations.

The negotiations were continued in hopes that the detectives might get some clew, but nothing came of it. Subsequently negotiations were opened directly with Mrs. Stewart, through a firm of Wall street lawyers of such great prominence and character that good faith could not be doubted—Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. A member of the firm laid the correspondence of Romaine before her, and, though she asserted her absolute confidence in the assurances of Judge Hilton that the body had been recovered and was at the cathedral, the lady read them over and requested an explanation of Judge Hilton. He satisfied her that the letters were unworthy of consideration, and she returned them to the lawyer as such, and immediate negotiations were broken off.

It seems that all this time Mrs. Stewart has been led by Mr. Hilton to believe that the body had been recovered, and it now became necessary to undeceive her. Hilton expressed a willingness to pay \$25,000, the original reward, but would not pay more without securing the thieves.

All hopes that the refusal to negotiate for the return of the body on the terms named, or any other than the payment of the reward of \$25,000, which offer Jones transmitted by mail to Romaine in Montreal, would lead the thieves in desperation to reveal themselves, were finally abandoned by Judge Hilton about three weeks ago, and he has since then reopened negotiations; this time, it is believed, with the purpose of buying the body outright, and without any attempt to secure the thieves. It is clear that all efforts heretofore have been baffled.

There is no question that Romaine is the selected agent of the robbers and has the body in charge. He has carefully concealed his identity, and his hand-writing is so disguised as to baffie any attempts to detect him by that means.

The new and pending negotiations were opened by Judge Hilton himself, who, on July 24, caused to be inserted in the *Herald* the following personal:

"Canada: Counsel desires to communicate." It is not signed. Mr. Jones has as yet received no response to it. Meantime the body remains in its concealment known only to the robbers, and is said to be in a state of careful preservation.

### Four Persons Burned to Death.

A New York dispatch says "the burning of the Locust Grove Hotel and pavilion has gained tragic interest from the discovery of the charred and blackened remains of four bodies."

The victims are J. W. Pierce, the manager of the hotel; William Schubardt, night watchman; Kate Rader, cook; and a kitchen girl known as Louise. A maid and two children are reported missing, and the search for remains will be continued as rapidly as possible.

The fire was one of the swiftest known, the entire structure falling into ashes in twenty minutes. A lady and gentleman sitting on the piazza barely had time to enter a room close at hand and rescue their sleeping children before the walls fell in. The structure was of the very lightest construction, and filled with seasoned pine.

The view of the fire from the adjoining neighborhood was grand. It burned with a clear, white flame that looked like a large gas jet, and gave out a bright and intense light.

The suddenness of the fire was startling. Persons sitting on the porch of a house at Bath noticed what appeared to be a ball of fire shoot out into the bay, and five minutes later the entire hotel was in flames. The light dimmed even the brightness of the electric light on Coney island, and vast clouds of smoke arose in the air and drifted seaward. Had the wind been in a different direction, there is no doubt the flames would have destroyed many houses along the shore, as they are built close together and Bath is thickly settled.

The guests were all well-to-do, and had much jewelry and money with them. A Cuban guest is said to have lost \$8,000, and a New York merchant \$4,000, which were in their rooms.

Other burnings: At Parker's Landing, Pa., 85,000 barrels of oil went up in smoke; at West Bend, Wis., eleven buildings, valued, with their contents, at \$40,000, were destroyed; Ramsey's tannery, Buffalo, N. Y., and a portion of Dr. Pierce's chemical works at Flint, Mich., were reduced to ashes, involving losses respectively of \$30,000 and \$20,000.

### The Logic of Madmen.

Vienna has some crazy writers. In a mad-house of Vienna a lithographic newspaper is published to which the inmates of the institution contribute. In a recent number, a lunatic wrote a most logical article to convince another that his beard was not of heather and required incessant watering. Yet this crazy writer believes his own nose to be of sugar, and drank water through a straw to prevent it from getting wet. How very like the logic of some philosophers, politicians and theologians who, while proving the fallaciousness of the views of opponents, have crazy notions of their own!

### A Wounded Eagle's Flight.

Dr. Landerer, a Hungarian naturalist, writes from Athens that a dead African eagle, *gypactes barbatus*, was lately found at Maina, on the southern Greek coast. On examining the bird, an iron-headed arrow over a foot long, was found transfixed under one of the wings. Evidently the eagle had been fired at and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its flight over the Mediterranean, until it fell dead from exhaustion on touching land at Maina.



SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

## Lippincott's Magazine.

Lippincott's Magazine for September has three beautifully illustrated articles, all well suited to the season. The concluding paper on "Catakill and the Catskill Region" breathes the very spirit of that "land of mountain and of fell;" L. Lejeune gives a sprightly account of the fashionable French watering-place, Trouville; and Dr. Felix L. Oswald continues his entertaining Summerland Sketches. "An Ascent of the Matterhorn," by Charles P. Howard, gives a vivid account of the perilous climbing practised by adventurous Alpine tourists; while "Woman's Position in Germany," by Marriott Pyne, presents a picture of domestic life that contrasts strangely with American customs and ideals. John Austen Stevens discusses the character of Marie Antoinette in conjunction with the careers of her two favored and ill-fated admirers, Lauzun and Fersen, names that have a place in American as well as European history. Mrs. Mary Treat's "Notes on the Intelligence of Birds" exhibit close and sympathetic observation, and "A Grand Council at Okmulgee," by A. M. Williams, brings up the question of the capacity of the Red Indian for civilization in a form that deserves attention. There are several stories in the number—"His New Birth," a graphic sketch of life and manners in Colorado, "My Husband's Hobbies," a satire on "Collectors," "Mr. Carmichael's Conversion," "Through Winding Ways" approaches completion, and the interest is well sustained in the present installment. The "Gossip" is full of bright and entertaining papers, including a discussion of "Picnics," "The New Crusade" against the Jews, "Woman Suffrage in Wyoming Territory," and "The American Colony in Paris."

## St. Nicholas for September

Helps the boys and girls to begin the new year of schooling with a great variety of amusing stories, and interesting articles. It begins with a large frontispiece, drawn by Addie Ledyard, and near the end, it gives you Louis Napoleon's life-history, with a portrait engraved from a photograph taken a little while before his death.

There are eight short stories, all illustrated. First comes "Three Dews and a Crew," a tale of terrible floods and wonderful escapes; then an amusing story of "Bob's Missionary Work" in the effort to improve a poverty-stricken quarter of his native town. A third tale recounts the excitement and pleasure of "A Run After Sword-fish," another details the mishaps of a girl who persisted in wearing fine winter clothes in the wild place of Florida; a fifth narrates a lively episode of Pennsylvania child life; another deals with elves and a tender-hearted German girl; yet another describes the bad and good fortunes of a miner's orphans in the great oil-regions; and the eighth, with a comical picture by Hopkins, tells of the triumph of a wise old man who could say "Buttered Pease," in Choctaw.

"The Chateau D' Oiron" is the title of an illustrated article on the history of the rare and beautiful pottery called "Faience D' Oiron;" "On Wheels," with twelve quaint outline pictures, given a concise account of wheeled carriages of all sorts and times; and "The Frolicsome Fly's queer and interesting history is told with the help of two illustrations.

The installments of the two serials—Frank R. Stockton's "A Jolly Fellowship," and Susan Coolidge's "Eyebright"—are intensely interesting, and make and wonder just how the stories are to be wound up, as they must be, next month.

## Scribner for September.

Considerable educational flavor is imparted to the September Scribner by the three essays of the number—1. Professor Boyesen's interesting illustrated paper on "The University of Rome," an institution but little known in America, and one which gives the writer occasion to discuss the peculiar characteristics of the Italian school-system in general; 2. Mr. W. C. Brownell's exposition of the unique methods of teaching in "The Art Schools of Philadelphia," these methods consisting largely in immediate drawing with the brush, meagre study of the antique, and the study of anatomy in the dissecting room—principles which are somewhat reflected in the illustrations of the paper, which are all by pupils of the schools; and 3. Professor T. R. Lounsbury's discussion of the arguments for and against "English Spelling Reform,"—the writer taking strong ground in favor of the proposed reform, which he predicts must soon become a living issue.

To balance this element the number contains a large quantity of light summer reading, including the following papers: "Signs and Symbols," by Mr. Frank B. Mayer of Annapolis, including some striking illustrations of old American inns, and one superb engraving by Mr. Cole entitled "Bringing in the Boat's Head;" "My Lord Fairfax, of Virginia, at interesting

sketch of the sixth lord and some of his more noted ancestors, by Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison; "An American Home on the Amazons" by Mr. Herbert H. Smith,—being an account of the success of Mr. R. J. Rhome's experiments in the cultivation of cane, tobacco, and other Brazilian staples, accompanied with drawings by Mr. Champney; "Sandy Hook," by Mr. George Houghton, with picturesque drawings by Mr. F. S. Church; and a sketch of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, of "Pinafore" fame, by Miss Kate Field, accompanied by a portrait.

Dr. Holland's "Topics" are entitled "European Travel," "A Word About Newspapers," and "Write It Yourself." A "Communication" calls the attention of American collectors to some great paintings and other objects of art to be purchased in Europe—including Raphael's "Apollo and Marsyas"—of which Mr. Eugene Benson has written in the "New York Evening Post" and of which the editor of Scribner announces a description and engravings in an early number. "Home and Society" is given over to sensible and practical suggestions about Domestic Nursing "by a trained nurse." And a great many other articles and poems of great beauty, too numerous to mention. The magazine ought to be in every family.

## Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved once at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know.

## Additional Local.

A HANDSOME assortment of new styles of Fall Hats just received at the store of D. BERTSCH.

A NICE assortment of Hoop Skirts and Duplex Corsets just received at the store of P. & A. SEKETE.

OUR stock of groceries is fresh and complete; we deliver them free, and have a fast horse to do it with. Call at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

THE remainder of my stock of Summer Shawls and Dress Goods will be closed out at cost to make room for a large stock of Fall Goods. D. BERTSCH.

HAVING taken out a full liquor license, and having purchased a complete stock of fine Wines and Liquors, I am now prepared to compete with the best house in the city. Come and try my samples. JOHN V. SPYKER.

It is for your own benefit that we announce the arrival of an entirely new stock, complete and assorted, which we offer at lower prices than ever before, consisting of a large variety of bleached and unbleached cotton, carpet warp, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, shirtings, calicoes, Gingham, peach tartletons, grain bags, and an endless variety of Yankee Notions. Come and examine our stock. G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

SEWING MACHINE—A Howe Sewing machine in good order and repair for sale cheap. Inquire of J. C. POST.

## New Advertisements.

## FRUIT BASKETS.

## The Best in the Market!

Constantly kept on hand and for sale at current prices, by H. D. POST.

## Farming Lands for Sale.

120 acres in Olive. Best land in the town. 40 acres in Olive. Very good land and well situated. 80 acres near Ventura Postoffice in Holland. 40 acres on Grand Haven road in Holland township, a large part cleared. First rate fruit land. Apply to H. D. POST, Holland, Mich.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made by Bennett Harrison and Mary L. Harrison his wife, of the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Matfalea Menegua, of the township of Banor, county of Van Buren, and State of Michigan, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, State of Michigan, on page 299 of Liber 2 of Mortgages in said office, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-one cents (\$578.61), and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, on Monday, the Seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-nine (1879), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Ottawa county circuit court house, in the city of Grand Haven, (said court house being the place of holding the circuit court within the county in which the lands and premises described in said mortgage are situated), public vendue to the highest bidder: the lands and premises in said mortgage described, being to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south three-fourths (3/4) of the west half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18) in town six (6) north of range fifteen (15) west, containing sixty (60) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per year, and the legal costs of this foreclosure together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage agreed and provided. Dated Holland, August 20th, A. D. 1879. MATFALEA MENEGUA, Mortgagee. HENRY D. POST, Attorney for said Mortgagee. 23-13w.

# FOR BARGAINS

GO TO THE

## CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

### E. J. HARRINGTON,

500 pieces of fast colored prints at 6c. A big reduction in all Dress Goods for the balance of the season. All wool suiting 25c, formerly 35c. Brocaded Dress Goods 15c, formerly 25c. Dexter Suitings 8c, formerly 12c.

In Parasols we offer the best value in \$3.00 and \$2.50 Silk Serge in the city. Linen Tablecloths in all grades and prices from 25c to 90c per yard. Sheetting Bleached and Unbleached in endless variety. Ladies' Hosiery from 5c up to 65c per pair. I have also 60 pairs Ladies' Serge Shoes to be closed out at \$1.00 per pair. 40 pairs Misses' Button Kid Shoes to be sold at \$1.00, and the finest \$2.50 Men's Calf Boot in the city.

I am selling Ready made Clothing cheaper than any House on the east shore. Men's Cotton

Suits \$3.00 to \$7.00. A fine Worsted Suit at \$7.50 and a fine all wool suit for \$11.00. Boy's School Suits at \$3.50 and \$4.50.

Linnen Dusters, Ulsters and a fine assortment of Straw and Felt Hats.

All goods marked in plain figures and warranted just as represented.

In my Grocery Department I still keep the best 40c and 50c Japan Tea in the City; also a fine line of Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Candies and Cigars.

Salt white fish, Trout and Mackerel. I am still selling White Lime at \$1.00 per Barrel.

Eastern Salt at \$1.25. Lath and Shingles, always on hand.

Corn, Oats and Potatoes, wanted.

Eighth Street,

Holland, Michigan.

## RADICAL CURE OF LEUCORRHEA OR WHITES



Prof. Harris, after many years of study aided by chemical research and experiment, together with experience gained in the treatment of a large number of cases under his care, has at last succeeded in compounding an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the source so common among



WOMEN AND MAIDENS CALLED LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES. This disease, so prevalent among females, is but little understood by physicians. Its drain upon the system is so excessive and debilitating, that our American women are rapidly becoming a "race of invalids," incapable of producing healthy offspring, or enjoying life's pleasures. Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastille, a new departure in medicine. A thoroughly common sense treatment. Applied directly to the seat of the disease, and its specific influence exerted at once, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect. The application of the remedy is attended with no pain or unpleasantness, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of life. Circulars are sent in perfectly plain envelopes, securely sealed from observation, and readily put up in neat plain boxes of three sizes, with full directions inside. No. 1, (enough to last a month), 25 No. 2, (enough to last two months), 25 No. 3, (lasting three months), and ample for cure, excepting in chronic cases) \$10. With each box we send a Female Syringe and some Tonic Pills, as auxiliaries to the remedy. (See description of remedy, and illustrated by plates showing its application. This pamphlet alone is worth a hundred times the cost of any lady in delicate health, being a thoroughly practical treatise on this disease.) Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastilles can be obtained only from HARRIS REMEDY CO., N.F.C. CHEMISTS. Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."  
"Study Hop Bitters book, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."  
"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."  
"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."  
"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."  
"Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."  
"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure."  
"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."  
"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."  
Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

For sale by J. O. DOESBURG.

## FOR SALE.

A SPAN of working horses, double wagon and harness, will sell cheap for cash, or good time paper.

M. D. HOWARD. 27-6w.

## FOR SALE.

TWENTY ACRES of the choicest fruit land, partly cleared, situated about one-half mile southeast of the city limits. Easy terms. For further information apply at THIS OFFICE.

## The Saugatuck House.

E. D. BILLINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Since there is no stage line or boat line that gives us a connection with the city of Holland, we call the attention of the public to the only reliable route to and from Saugatuck, viz: The beautiful little steamer Twilight makes two trips per day from Saugatuck to Richmond, connecting with the Chicago and West Michigan railroad—the nearest railroad station.

The Hotel has a livery stable in connection with it.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Delightful Summer Retreat. Good Fishing, etc. Good Accommodations, charges moderate. 23-1v.

## House and Lot to Rent.

The house lately occupied by Mr. W. O. Melis is for rent. Apply to H. D. POST.

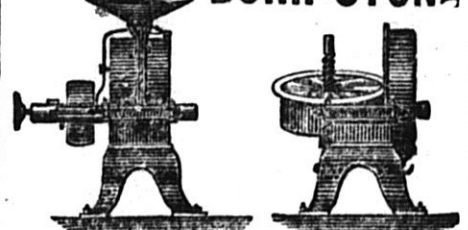
## Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the county of Muskegon, in favor of Samuel R. Sanford and Samuel B. Peck, against the goods and chattels, and real estate, of John W. Hopkins and William M. Ferry, in my bailiwick, which execution has been to me directed and delivered, I did on the second day of August, 1879, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said John W. Hopkins in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, viz: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, of block one; Lots three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of block two; Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, of block three; Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, of block four; all in Hopkins' addition to the city of Grand Haven; part of Lot one hundred and one of the city of Grand Haven, described as follows: commencing forty feet westerly of northeast corner of said Lot one hundred and one, thence west along northerly line twenty-two and one half feet, thence south at right angles sixty-six feet, thence east at right angles twenty-two and one half feet, thence at right angles northwesterly sixty-six feet to beginning; westerly half of lots seventy-one and seventy-two, and all of lot one hundred and fifty-eight of said city of Grand Haven, and east three-fourths of lots two hundred forty-one and two hundred forty-two of original plat of said city of Grand Haven.

The southwest quarter of section four, township seven, north, range fifteen west. Undivided half of west half of south fraction of northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, township eight, north, range sixteen west, nine, ten and twenty-two one-hundredths acres. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, on the First Day of October, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated August 15th, 1879. JOS. VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. SMITH, NIMS & ERWIN, Attorneys. 27-7w.

## RICHARDS' Improved Portable BURR STONE



Ready for Service. Open for Dress.

## GRIST and FEED MILLS

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST

## FARMERS AND STOCK MEN

Save 50 per cent, by grinding feed.

## A SMALL CUSTOM MILL IN EVERY VILLAGE AND TOWN.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEM.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, March, 1877. \$20 clean profit daily with our 20 inch mill. Only 4-horse power. J. W. STOWE.

City Grain Elevator, Dayton, O., Dec. 14, '69. Your 20-inch mill "beats" our 4 foot stone on either wheat, meal or corn. J. DURST, Prop.

Danville, R. R. Elev. Chicago, Jan. 25, 1877. We average a ton of meal per hour on our 24-inch stone. Has run four years. Very satisfactory. EDWARDS & CO.

Champaign, Ill., March 6th, 1876. 60 bushels per hour on a 30-inch mill, an "Old Miller" talks. F. B. SACKETT, Miller for T. Doty & Co.

## J. C. RICHARDS, &amp; CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDERS OF Grain Elevators, Steam Engines, Corn Shellers, &c. 26-1y

## MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

## FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN. HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

## NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

## Boot &amp; Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of E. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices, Laundry and Toilet, Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

## ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

## No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER. HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

## Sent on 30 Days Trial.

## BEACH'S

## ELECTRIC SPONGE BELTS

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Cures without Medicine, New Method,

Remarkable Facts, Honest, Effective, Harmless.

Physics not to be relied upon.

## ELECTRICITY:

First upon the lists of our most Eminent Physicians, as a POSITIVE CURE for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia,

Female Complaints, Liver Complaints,

General Debility, Impure Blood,

Chronic Diseases, Head Troubles,

Kidney Disease, Skin Disease,

General Ill-Health, Etc., Etc.

Among the many modern electric appliances used for medical purposes, the most RELIABLE, DURABLE and ECONOMICAL are

## Beach's Electric Sponge Belts,

Perfect and powerful Galvanic Batteries constructed in such a manner that they can be worn on any part of the body, introducing a mild and continuous current of Electricity throughout the entire system, without interfering in the least with the patient's habits or occupation.

For further particulars address 27-4w. W. C. BEACH, ST. JOHNS, MICH.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jan Terpstra, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Jentje Bylema, representing that said Jan Terpstra lately died in said county of Ottawa intestate, leaving real and personal estate in said county to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Manly D. Howard as administrator thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the Eighth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy, (Attest) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 27-4w



## Settings.

THE weather is warm again this week.

Mrs. Rev. E. C. OGEL, is in town on a visit to her parents and relatives.

WHILE we were at Drenthe, Mr. R. de Vries showed us a tomato plant that stood six feet high. It was a beauty.

THE annual school meeting will be held at the Union school-house, on Monday evening, September 1st, at 7 P. M.

LAST Wednesday and Thursday, it was quite hot again. The thermometer ranging among the nineties. Splendid corn weather, "they say."

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 21st, 1879: Alex. Ried, Miss Merry Manley.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the baby, at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Who does not often feel almost terrified at the chances we take of accident and death in our families by using the common kerosene lamp. No wonder now when a safe lamp, reasonable in price, can be had at the stores, that people buy it. They feel safe with the Harris & Smith Lamp. For sale at P. & A. Steketee.

OWING to a series of blunders which occurred in the article of last week, giving the names of teachers engaged for the ensuing year by the Board of Education, we are in honor bound to give the corrected list: Principal, Prof. Bangs; assistants, Miss K. Ledebor, Miss M. S. Rowley, Miss N. Wakker, Miss F. Garrod, Miss L. Cappon, Mrs. J. E. Higgins, Miss E. Bangs, Miss M. Lefebvre, Miss M. Myrick, Miss C. C. Allen in Ward school, Mr. H. Doesburg (Holland language).

WE have received a new package of wheat from the Cleveland Seed Company, of Tennessee, which is called "New Queen Wheat." We would like some of our enterprising farmers to try this wheat, and whereas we have a package of 1,000 grains on our desk, we will give it away in two or three parcels to the first comers. The above mentioned seed company claims for it that it will produce from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, and of being capable of producing the best kind of flour. It is worth trying at any rate.

On Wednesday the 20th, the best No. 1 wheat was quoted at 98 cents, in the city of Detroit, and our dealers paid from 88 to 89 cents for No. 1. This is nine cents under Detroit, but less than wheat can be shipped for to that point. On the same day, Grand Rapids merchants paid 90 cents for Extra, and one or two cents less for No. 1. Our grain dealers pay 89 cents for car lots. On Monday next freights will go up five cents per 100 lbs. or three cents per bushel, so that unless the price of wheat rises in New York, the price must necessarily decline three cents here.

A CALL at Viresland cheese factory was refreshing. We found everything scrupulously clean and neat, and the institution in a flourishing condition. The reputation of Mr. F. J. Lamb as a manufacturer is reaping a good harvest for himself and the farmers. The demand for his cheese is greater than he can supply, at a price a shade higher than the regular market. It was gratifying to hear that the farmers are beginning to understand that they can make more money by giving their milk to the cheese factory than to make butter. Why can't the Fillmore factory do as well?

DON'T forget the band excursion to Spring Lake on next Saturday, August 30, on board the steamer G. P. Heath of Saugatuck, under command of Capt. R. C. Brittain. Savidge's Park, a beautiful grove on the north side of Spring Lake, has been secured for the occasion, where excursionists can enjoy a basket picnic. The boat will stop at Grand Haven, both going and returning, to accommodate any who may wish to remain there during the day. As the fare is only 50 cents for the round trip, all who patronize the excursion will get more than their money's worth, and help the band. The excursion will leave this city at 9:30 A. M.

WHILE Mrs. J. Aling and daughter, Mrs. J. Sluiter, of Kalamazoo, and another lady, were driving along the road, near Hamilton, on Thursday last, an accident occurred which might have resulted fatally to two of their party. Mrs. J. Aling and Mr. J. Sluiter, were sitting on the back seat, and by a jolt the seat must have got loose, for it tipped backward throwing both the ladies out of the wagon, head first. Mrs. J. Aling escaped with a general bruising around the head and back, and Mrs. J. Sluiter struck on her head and shoulder, breaking her collar bone. They were immediately brought to town, and the assistance of Dr. R. A. Schouten was called to relieve the sufferers. At the hour of going to press, both are feeling much better.

MISS MARION HOWARD is convalescent.

MR. HENRY FERRY is at home on a visit.

MR. H. BOONE arrived home on Saturday morning last, bringing with him fifteen horses.

THE Reformed Church at Viresland is receiving a new coat of paint, which improves its appearance considerably.

THE first ear of ripe corn was shown us by Mr. Wm. Smith of this city. This is a new kind of corn which has a very small cob.

A FIRE occurred at Whitehall, Mich., on Thursday morning last, destroying ten buildings on Lake street. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$5,800.

THE firm of the Hamilton grist mill has changed again. Mr. Van den Bosch selling his share to Mr. J. Skipper. The firm name now is, Keppel, Skipper & Geerling.

MISS DU RUISSEAU, of England, who is highly recommended as an elocutionist, will give some recitations in the M. E. Church, on Saturday evening, August 30. Admission, 25 cents.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Saugatuck House. Mr. Billings is just the kind of a man that the traveling community wish to meet. He never tires of endeavoring to please his guests, and tells you the only reliable route to take to reach the village.

THE RAILWAY KING—Vanderbilt is the Railway King, but Pettit's Eye Salve is the King of Patent medicines, on Infallible Remedy for Granulation of the Lids. Ulceration of the Glands; Film and weakness of Vision. Reliable, Effectual, Safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances as reported at the custom house up to Thursday night:

ARRIVED.  
Aug. 15—Schr. Four Bros., Chicago, 32 eds. stone.  
16—Dawn, Chicago, 32 eds. stone.  
19—Spray, Chicago, 25 carboys vitrol.  
20—Wollin, Chicago, light.

CLEARED.  
Aug. 15—Schr. Four Bros., Chicago, 89 eds. wood.  
16—Dawn, Chicago, 70 eds. wood.  
19—Spray, Chicago, 1,000 railroad ties.  
20—Wollin, Chicago, 55,000 feet ash lumber.

THE City Mills were again shut down for forty-eight hours this week, in order to make thorough repairs to the boiler and machinery. Mr. John Becker, the hero of the last "explosion," worked from five o'clock Tuesday morning until ten o'clock Thursday night, without sleep. It shows his wonderful will-power and endurance in the time of a great emergency. The mill is now running all right, and the proprietor feels confident that he will be able to run the mill regularly for the next year, at least.

A CONVOCATION will be held at Grace (Episcopal) church, as follows: Tuesday, August 24, at 4 P. M., service, and address to children, by clergymen present. 7:30 P. M., address—"The Christian Household," by the Rev. G. D. E. Mortimer of Grand Rapids. Address—"The Cultivation of Literary Tastes in a Parish," by the Rev. J. T. McGrath of Battle Creek. Both the above topics will be open for discussion to anyone present. Wednesday, August 27, 9 A. M., business meeting. 10:30 A. M., service and sermon *ad clerum*, by the Dr. Schetby of Paw Paw. Bishop Gillespie and several clergymen are expected. A cordial and general invitation is extended to the citizens of Holland.

THE second crib of the three which are to be sunk to extend the piers of our harbor this season, was sunk on Friday last, and as soon as the stone can be procured for the third one that will also be placed in position. Our harbor is in a better condition now than it has been at any former period, to our knowledge. Mr. W. W. Burke, who has had charge of this harbor, has been called away, and left yesterday for Portage Lake, situated about eight or nine north of Manistee harbor, where he is to commence the construction of a new harbor. Although late in the season to commence such work, we hope Mr. Burke will be successful.

WE want to call the attention of our farmers to the fact that they are often led astray by erroneous market reports from abroad. To illustrate this, we will say that we recently saw it reported that Grand Rapids paid more for wheat than our millers and wheat buyers. This is not so. Such reports are circulated to catch the farmer. Once he is in Grand Rapids with his heavy load of wheat, he will not easily take it back with him, and then he will find that he will have to take the same price that is offered in this city, and very often less. We warn you! don't be caught by such tricks. Our millers and wheat buyers are competing very strong, and pay every cent for wheat there is in it. This city offers at present as good a wheat market, fruit market and produce market as there is along the entire lake shore, and the seller can have his cash or buy dry-goods, boots and shoes, hardware, hats and caps, or groceries for it, just as cheap as in the city of Grand Rapids, and in many instances cheaper. Come to this city with your grain, and try it.

THE first bunch of ripe grapes was laid on our desk by Mr. Geo. H. Sipp.

LAST Sunday night we had a slight touch of frost, but no damage was reported.

THE social which was held at the M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening last, was well attended and enjoyed, and considered a financial success.

THE celebrated Nibbelink case will be tried over again in the circuit court, which is now in session. The case was to come up on Thursday last.

SUPERINTENDENT HYMA informs us that the regular annual examination of teachers will take place on Monday, August 25th, 1879, at the "Howard" school-house.

THE school census has just been completed and is as follows: First Ward, 256; Second Ward, 154; Third Ward, 336; Fourth Ward, 149. Total, 895. The Grand Haven school census shows 1,515 children.

THE schooner Kate Howard was launched on Monday last, and is almost ready to "plow the raging main." We hope Mr. Storing will be successful enough to earn the money he has been expending on her.

THE premises around the Reformed church at Overyssel have been vastly improved of late, and a nice new picket fence has been built along its front.

Corn promises an abundant harvest in this township.

COMMUNICATIONS are still coming in so thick and fast, that some of them had to be laid over for next week. We have among others, one of Mr. L. Van Putten and Mr. W. J. Minderhout, dated Montgomery, Ala. Both of these young gentlemen seem to enjoy themselves in the "sunny south."

WE notice Mr. and Mrs. Roberson of Louisville, Ky., sojourning among us. Mr. Roberson is president of a National bank in the city above mentioned. Mrs. Roberson is a sister of Mr. Wm. H. Deming of this city, who had not seen each other for the past thirty years. It was a happy meeting.

IN the course of this week we had occasion to visit Saugatuck, and we are happy to say found it alive and prospering. At every visit we feel more and more convinced that the attention of most of them is being drawn with increasing interest to the permanent advantages of agriculture, and especially fruit. Lumbering however is not forsaken, but is going at a good rate. Some of the mills are running night and day. Saugatuck is blessed with a lot of small steamers trading to different points, but her pride is in her two large steamers—the Brittain and Heath. Great credit is due and is given to Capt. Ralph C. Brittain for his energy in building and running a boat line to Chicago—[would we had a Brittain]. We had the pleasure to see the steamer Heath come in, back from her first trip since she was rebuilt. We did not recognize her; she is enlarged and is almost entirely rebuilt, and as good as new. The shipment of peaches has just commenced. We were sorry to hear that the yellows has made its appearance in some of the orchards, but they fight the disease without mercy—taking up and burning the sick trees root and branch. When we entered the village we found considerable excitement about an election being held to decide where to locate the new engine-house and town-hall. "On the hill," or "Down on the flats," and the flats won by three to one. Since our previous visit we noticed several changes and some improvements. Mr. A. B. Taylor now occupies one of the finest and largest stores along the shore, in the Odd Fellows' block; and Mr. D. L. Barber continues his business in the old place, and reports business as good. Mr. Nies is the principal hardware dealer, and is doing a good business. Mr. E. D. Billings is now proprietor of the Saugatuck house and is running it on temperance principles, and reports business fair. (See advertisement on another page.) The former proprietor, Mr. John Wilson, is keeping a temperance saloon, and Mr. Chas. Miller still keeps his "Globe" as beautiful as ever, and is doing a good business. On Tuesday morning the fire company and their friends went to Grand Haven on an excursion. We had no time to spare to visit Douglas, although we had the pleasure to meet its principal business man, Mr. H. B. Moore, to whose business tact and energy that village owes a great deal. The Societies were all flourishing, and a new one has lately been added, consisting mostly of Germans, called the "Arbeiter Unterstutzing Verein." Going up the river, we noticed several old mills in a dilapidated condition who have outlived their day of usefulness, and the interest once felt in them is now centered in the raising of fruit, etc. Many features of interest we are compelled to skip for want of room, but which we hope to touch upon at a future occasion.

THE finest kind of white shirts ever brought to this town are now for sale at E. J. Harrington. The bosoms and collars are 4-ply, and the body of the finest fabric, at 75 cents.

THE cotton mills in the neighborhood of Baltimore, which have been closed for some time, have nearly all either resumed operations or will shortly do so, thus giving employment to many who have suffered from their enforced idleness.

A dispatch to the *Free Press* from Adrian, on the 15th, reports a meeting there in the interest of the Toledo and Milwaukee railway. This is a new line projected from Toledo to Grand Haven upon a route that would touch Adrian, Marshall, Allegan, [and Holland]. Marshall has already subscribed \$70,000, and it is believed sufficient local aid can be procured to insure the early completion of the road with the capitalists, who are willing to iron and equip it. It is a very desirable project, and one that Allegan is interested in.—*Allegan Democrat*.

A COMMUNICATION from Saugatuck, which arrived too late to be published in full, relates the following in substance: A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in a dry lumber pile of clear stuff, belonging to Mr. H. Ebmeyer, caused it is presumed by the tow-boats which tie up to the dock close by. Although the alarm was sounded instantly, and the whole village turned out to fight the fire, the lumber pile was destroyed, likewise the ice house of Mr. Chas. Miller. The surrounding buildings were more or less damaged by fire or water. The fight was a hard one to save the village. The damage falls heavily upon Mr. Ebmeyer, who has the sympathy of the community, and we hereby extend ours. The whole damage is estimated by our correspondent to be about \$2,000.

You can't take up an Eastern paper but what you notice the opening of a new era of prosperity in almost all branches of industry, and with this picture, cherished of course, vividly before our mind we walked into the brick yard of Messrs. Veneklasen & Sons, in the eastern part of the township of Holland. Its situation is beautiful, being so handy for shipment—and naturally so, being on the side of a mountain. Here also, everything was bustle and business. Two machines were running, making over 40,000 brick per day, and three kilns were burning; everything works systematically and without a jar. In spite of the increased capacity, the proprietors are unable to fill the orders as fast as they are received. They calculate to manufacture 3,000,000 during the season, and see no difficulty in disposing of twice that amount.

## Closing Out Sale

—OF—

## SUMMER GOODS

At Cost.

In order to reduce our stock and make preparation for an extensive Fall Trade, we offer the entire balance of our stock of Summer Goods at actual cost.

Summer Silks at Cost.

Granadines at Cost.

French Novelties at Cost.

All our Summer Dress Goods at Cost.

Summer Shawls at Cost.

Parasols at Cost.

Linen Suits and Dusters at Cost.

Lawn Suits at Cost.

In fact, everything in the line of Spring and Summer Goods will be offered at prime cost, as we do not intend to carry them over.

This bona fide reduction will give all those who are in want of any of the above named goods a chance to save from 15 to 25 per cent.

F. W. WURZBURG,  
Corner Canal & Bronson St.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Strictly One Price Store.

## FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

## Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

## Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXpectorant PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. 36-1y

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 19-1y

## A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

## BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

## STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS ! !

The Staunch and Noble Steamer

TWILIGHT

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER,

Is in readiness to run for private excursions during the season of '79, anytime except Sundays, and is also prepared to take Sabbath School picnics on large barges fitted up for that purpose. Price for taking parties to the mouth of Black Lake and Lake Michigan, \$5.00. For Sunday School excursions or large excursion parties with barges \$20.00.

Parties can choose their own time for going and returning. For further particulars apply to

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER.

Don't forget the Moonlight Excursions.

18-1y

## MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent free under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. Address the Publishers.

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,  
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4558.

## Werkman, Van Ark & Co.,

Manufacturers of

## DOORS, SASH,

Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

Having recently purchased the Phoenix Planing Mill, are now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of

Scroll Sawing of all kinds done to order.

## Also Planing, Matching and Resawing.

Any one of the above articles made to order to any size or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.

Cor. River & Tenth sts.



# PETTY CARES.

BY HATTIE E. S. CRESSET.

'Tis not the mighty catract,  
That swells and surges for a day,  
Then ceases with its fury spent,  
That wears the dirty rock away.

'Tis not the griefs which tempest-like  
Sweep through the soul with mighty strength,  
Then by God's mercy are assuaged,  
That leave their lines in greatest length.

But constant dropping weareth stone,  
However minute the drops may be,  
And the petty cares and griefs of life  
Wear upon our minds continually.

Yet there is no escape from them;  
They follow us both night and day,  
Making such havoc of our lives  
As moths worms make upon their prey.

No face but sometime wears their mark,  
No form but bows beneath their weight,  
No eye but dims with tears they start,  
Alike they haunt both small and great.

The monarch on his dazzling throne,  
The peasant in his lowly cot,  
Must each his separate burden bear,  
Neither troubled at the other's lot.

But though we are beset with cares,  
Let's look for comfort from above;  
Clouds will not always darken down,  
For heaven is fair and God is love.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

# PUFFS, RUFFLES AND FRIZZES.

BY LIZZIE R. M'KINNEY.

"See! There—there she is—that young lady in blue with the little golden curls around her face; isn't she perfectly bewitching?"

"Who? where? what?" and the gentleman's companion turned around in a somewhat bewildered manner.

"Why, Lillian Percival to be sure! The young lady of whom I was telling you. Come, and be introduced."

"Ah! I remember the young lady whose perfections were detailed to me in full last night, but I must confess, nephew, that I am much disappointed in the lady and also in the judgment displayed by you in the selection of a wife, for I believe you stated that your choice had fallen on this Miss Percival."

"Yes, uncle, to be sure, but I must confess that I am amazed, astonished, astounded, etc. Disappointed in Lillian Percival! The very idea is amusing. Why, uncle, do you know that the only fear I have had was that my handsome bachelor uncle would be captivated at first sight, and carry off my little Lillian before my very eyes, and I be forced to stand meekly by, powerless to prevent it; but come, let us hear what has caused this sudden opinion," and, taking his uncle's arm, Herbert Eastlake turned in an opposite direction from the group of which Lillian Percival was the center.

"You surely can not deny," he continued, "that she is exquisitely beautiful, interesting and lovely in appearance?"

"No, that I do not deny, and can but acknowledge that the young lady certainly possesses all those attributes and is altogether as lovely a little bundle of puffs, ruffles and frizzes as one could wish to see," and he smiled somewhat sarcastically, "but, my dear boy, I was looking at her from the standpoint of what your wife ought to be, the wife of a poor young physician, with name and fortune both to make. Pardon me, but it seems a very thoughtless judgment in such an one to select for a wife a woman who, from all appearances, must prove a beautiful and expensive toy, rather than the earnest helpmeet the wife of every poor young man should be," and a great deal of stress was laid on the word poor, much to Herbert's annoyance.

Not appearing to notice, he replied, though rather warmly:

"But are you not judging rather hastily my dear uncle? Let me suggest that you make the acquaintance of the young lady before you form opinions you may some day regret. As for Lillian Percival, I have known her long and well, and am convinced that she is possessed of a true nobility of character that will yet shine out bright and undimmed by surroundings, whether of poverty or luxury, and despite the unfortunate puffs, ruffles and frizzes."

"Come, come, my boy, I have no quarrel with the frizzes and ruffles, ever so necessary to woman's happiness, provided their possessors also have some of the more practical commodities of life, or provided these dainty little packages of flesh and blood are possessed by some one who can afford useless and expensive ornaments."

"Such a person, for instance, as the Hon. Hugh Matherton, of the Supreme Court, who possesses very extensive financial resources, and who is at present visiting his nephew, Dr. Herbert Eastlake, at Memphis, Tenn.," interrupted Herbert, with rather a bitter smile, as they seated themselves on a shaded rustic seat on the opposite side of the park from where the conversation had begun.

"Don't try to entangle your old uncle in the web of tender passion, Herbert, my boy. Every dog has his day, and I've had mine long ago, when you were a mere toddler, but, you know, 'The best-laid plans oft gang a-gley,' and I think, had I possessed better judgment in those days, I might to-day have been a happier man than honor and extensive financial resources alone can make one." This last was said with a sigh, which gave evidence of a heart, whose existence Herbert had often doubted as being part of the make-up of this cynical man of the world, and this morning more particularly than ever.

"Tell me something of Miss Percival's family," asked the Judge, after a short pause in the conversation. "Are they wealthy? I should suppose so, judging from the young lady's appearance."

"No, they are not at present. Before the war they were one of the wealthiest families in the city, but since have lived on an exceedingly limited income. Lillian's appearance is all owing to the in-

genuity of those useless-looking little hands of hers. I've seen the same dress and hat turned into almost every shape imaginable; and yet there is not a more stylish young lady makes her appearance on 8—avenue than Miss Lillian Percival."

"And, pray, why doesn't Miss Lillian Percival go to work and earn new clothes, instead of manufacturing them out of old ones?" interrupted the Judge. "Teach school, clerk, or do anything respectable. This toil to keep up appearances out of nothing is the worst toil in the world."

"True, true," acquiesced Herbert, with a flushed face. "Lillian appreciates the state of affairs, and would gladly do so would her parents consent; but they are extremely aristocratic, and will hear to nothing of the kind. Lillian has begged and pleaded to be allowed to seek a position, as you recommend, but has only succeeded in being sternly forbidden to mention the subject in the presence of either father or mother. Her parents are both of the most refined and highly cultured of people, and naturally shrink from their daughter being brought in contact with people of all kinds and character."

"Unfortunate—unfortunate all of it!" ejaculated the Judge. "Culture, aristocracy and poverty are a bad combination. Now, my dear boy, take my advice and give up this fanciful idea of yours. Love, moonshine, and music do very well to talk and read about; but for practical purposes are very debilitating diet. Leave Miss Lillian to some one who can enjoy the luxury. For instance, that elderly cavalier, with whom she is so industriously flirting at this present moment. He looks as if he might, judging from his heavy gold-headed cane and that monstrous diamond on his little finger."

"Uncle, you must not speak carelessly of Lillian Percival," said Herbert, rising hastily. "She is my betrothed wife, and I cannot hear even you speak lightly of her. That gentleman with whom she is talking is a millionaire, whose hand and fortune she refused only a few days ago; so, if money were her only desire, she had the opportunity of gratifying it. But I presume this conversation might as well be discontinued, as it is not especially satisfactory to either of us. Will you join Miss Lillian with me? I should be very happy to introduce you."

"Not this morning—thanks," said the Judge, rising haughtily. "In fact, Herbert, as you have already seen, I most heartily disapprove of this infatuation, simply from the fact that I have before seen men who were among God's noblest works, both married and single, ruined by vain, frivolous, helpless women. Hence, if this matter goes on, it must be without any encouragement from me, either personally, verbally or financially." And, with a stiff bow, Judge Matherton turned and, with his most stately air of displeasure, left the park.

And Herbert Eastlake, as he crossed over to join Lillian, felt that he had offended his truest friend on earth—except the little blue-eyed girl who had so effectually entwined herself around his heart-strings. A friend with whom it was a pet hobby that every one should be capable of making their own way through the world entirely upon their own responsibility. Yet one who had ever been generous and kind to him; had educated and taken every pains to prepare him for a life work, which it was distinctly understood he was to accomplish by himself. It was a favorite remark of his that, of all things that most delighted him, was to see a young man taking hold of life in earnest; battling with adversity, and, finally, through his own hard struggles, win the victory and make life a success. All through his own energetic efforts, and such Herbert knew were his ideas concerning himself, yet he had always been perfectly conscious of the fact that, should he ever need a friend, he would never turn in vain to his Uncle Hugh, and now he had gone from him in anger. Herbert felt grieved and disappointed, but the cloud soon melted away in the sunshine of Lillian's bright smiles, as she rallied him on his forlorn appearance. As he looked down into her bright face, he felt that all else was nothing compared with her love. And she, foolish child, looking up into his earnest brown eyes, was thinking that very same thing in regard to himself.

Two months later, in July, as Judge Matherton got off the train at Memphis, after an extended trip to the far South, he found himself a prisoner in that almost-deserted city. The yellow fever, that dread destroyer, was at work. The death angel was abroad in the land, gathering from out the household, the hedges and the highways, regardless of condition or rank. The only sounds that greeted Judge Matherton as he passed up the deserted streets were the groans of the sick and wails for the dead, floating out from the windows open to let in a purer atmosphere, which itself seemed freighted with disease and death. As he ran up the marble steps of the Grand Hotel, where he usually stopped, there was no appearance of life about the premises. All was quiet on the first floor, the elegant parlors closed, and in confusion just as hurriedly left; but, passing up to the second floor, he awakened to life a little negro boy who was fast asleep on the top stair by accidentally planting his foot squarely into him, which brought him to his feet, grasping his little empty stomach with both hands and uttering the most vociferous cries of "Ise got um—Ise got um!"

"Quiet, sir," roared the Judge, "got what?"

"Why, de yally feber, to be suah," whined the boy, still holding on to the

little vacuum where the stomach ought to have been.

"You've got nothing, sir. I stepped on you and wakened you up, that's all." "Golly, massa, 'lows you must be 'staken, kase ye'd killed me suah if ye'd stepped on me," and the boy measured the Judge's portly proportions with his great dilated eyes and therewith set up a renewed wail of, "It's de feber, it's de feber. I feel it yit. Oh, Lordy, it's caught little black Sam dis time suah."

And the Judge, finding any attempt to convince him to the contrary useless, passed into the vacant room just in front of him. In a moment he heard a very sweet voice talking to little Sam, who rose comforted, and followed the voice into the adjoining room.

The twilight deepened and Judge Matherton still sat at his open window. He was thinking, thinking. It seemed as if his whole life was passing in review before him, but of all that haunted him most was the grieved, troubled face of his nephew, as he last saw it that morning, scarce two months before. Then he thought of the little white paper laid so carefully away in his trunk, which cut Herbert Eastlake off without a cent, and made the Educational Institute, of his native State, richer by \$50,000. He got up with a hardened face and began hastily pacing the floor, when suddenly, on the sultry evening air, there floated in from the next room the notes of that tender pleading hymn, "Even Me," sung in soft, low, tender tones, by the sweetest voice he had ever heard; suddenly turning he followed the sound of the voice, and in a moment stood on the threshold of the next room unobserved. The only occupants of the room, beside the occupant of the bed, were little Sam, again fast asleep on the floor, and a fair golden-haired girl, petite in form, clad in a long, flowing white wrapper, who at that moment hushed her song to bathe the fevered brow and hands of the sufferer.

"Sing 'Even Me; Yes, Even Me,'" and the great eyes of the dying woman were raised pleadingly to the fair face beside her, and as the girl turned to reach for the chair just behind her a moonbeam struggling in through the window opposite threw its silvery gleam just across her face and revealed to Judge Matherton, standing back in the shadow, none other than Lillian Percival. At that moment the most humble and sincere prayer of many a year for forgiveness went up from that proud heart, wafted heavenward with the tender pleading refrain,

Thou might'st leave me, but the rather  
Let Thy mercy fall on me,

sung by the low, tender voice at the bedside. Accidentally turning his head, he saw that another had noiselessly entered the room, and, looking still closer in the dim light, recognized Herbert Eastlake standing with bowed head as he, too, recognized the presence of death. One more step on the soft, noiseless carpet and Herbert's hand was caught in a warm, close clasp, and he was silently drawn nearer the bed, which at that moment was flooded in a bright, silvery light by the now well-ripened moon, revealing distinctly occupant and attendant. The latter was recognized—the Judge knew by the tightened clasp on his hand—as his nephew stepped forward, though not a sound was uttered. A weary sigh as the singer ceased—a murmured, "Even me. Let Thy mercy—mercy"—a slight fluttering only, and the bright, radiant moonbeams there smiled in upon the lifeless clay of another of the many whose spirits had winged their flight from out the stricken city that summer's evening.

As Lillian turned from the bed she was caught in the arms of Herbert Eastlake.

"My darling, my darling," he cried, "how came you here in the midst of this terrible pestilence? May God preserve and spare you," and he held her tightly, as if fearing she, too, might vanish away. "How long have you been among the sick?" he inquired.

"Since yesterday morning. I was about to leave the city, when I accidentally discovered the terrible extent of suffering, and instantly felt that my place was here among the poor sufferers. You know 'blessed is he that gives even a cup of cold water.'"

It seemed then to the two gentlemen, as they looked down upon Lillian Percival standing there, so slight, pale and spirituelle, in the soft moonlight, that it had turned into a halo of glory around her. Herbert turned and presented his uncle, who, taking Lillian's little hand in both of his, almost crushed it in his warm, hearty grasp. Herbert's face revealed a look of extreme satisfaction, almost of triumph, as his uncle ejaculated, "Praise the Lord for such a woman."

The next morning, as Herbert was alone in his room, his uncle came in, and, after some little conversation, abruptly inquired, "When do you expect to marry Lillian Percival?"

Herbert's handsome face perceptibly elongated, as he answered, with a sigh: "I presume not likely for four or five years, but Lillian is willing to wait until our circumstances are such that it will be best."

"Well, my boy, I have a request to make, and it is this, that you claim your bride at once as soon as this terrible scourge abates, and here is something you will probably have use for," and, pressing a folded paper in Herbert's hand, he left the room. The paper proved to be a check for \$10,000. And one bright autumnal morning, a number of weeks later, the merry wedding-bells rang out from the ivy-draped church in the upper part of the city, and Lillian Percival became Lillian Eastlake.

And, kind reader, should you feel further interested in our friends, by stopping at the thriving town of L—,

in the State of Ohio, where they took up their abode about a year since, and inquiring for the home of Dr. Eastlake, you will be directed to a lovely stone cottage, embowered in evergreens and blooming flowers, its vine-covered porches and cozy bay windows overlooking the bright, flashing stream on whose bank it is situated—a bridal present from Uncle Hugh to Lillian—and, should you enter, if it be in the morning, you will probably find the lady of the house in the neat, convenient little kitchen, with sleeves pinned above the dimpled, white arms, busily engaged in preparing some favorite dish for the doctor, whom, Uncle Hugh declares, she will persist in spoiling, despite all his warnings to the contrary. Or, should you call in the evening, you will find her on the front porch, with husband and uncle, enjoying the fresh, cool air, her fingers busy with the favorite knitting work; herself as fresh, piquant, lovely as ever, in the dainty, still-favored puffs, ruffles and frizzes.

BUSHNELL, III.

# How He Destroyed His Usefulness.

A deacon of a prominent Connecticut church, whose pastor had resigned, recently met a Hartford divine, when the following conversation ensued:

"I was sorry to hear that Brother Blank had resigned. I had always liked him. He is regarded as a very able man, isn't he?"

"We-l-l, y-e-s" (hesitating). "Oh, ye-es, he's an able man."

"But he is a first-rate preacher, isn't he?"

"We-e-l-l, y-e-s, he's a very good preacher."

"And he's a man of the highest Christian character, so we have always thought here."

"We-l-l, ye-es. Oh, yes, he's a good Christian."

"But there must be something the matter, deacon? Why do you hesitate so, and say, 'We-l-l, ye-es'?" has Brother Blank been guilty of anything wrong? I know of a church that I think he is just the man for, and I mean to recommend him very highly. Have you any reason to suppose that he would not give satisfaction?"

"Well, doctor, Mr. Blank is all you say about him, but I'm afraid he's not calculated to make a successful pastor in the country."

"Why not, deacon? You surprise me very much."

"Well, I will tell you one reason. Mr. Blank lived next to a neighbor whose hens and chickens bothered him very much by digging up his garden. He spoke about it several times, but it did no good; those fowls kept in his garden all the time. And what do you think he did? Instead of shooting some of them or building a high fence around his garden, he came here to Hartford and bought the best game-cock he could find, and took him home and turned him loose in the garden. The next day that neighbor heard a great commotion among the poultry, and, when he looked over the fence, there were all his hens and chickens lying in windrows, and that game-cock walking over the bodies and crowing. Now, you can't say that that was un-Christian conduct, but it was certainly calculated to destroy Mr. Blank's usefulness in that section."—Hartford Courant.

# The Irish Language.

In a paper recently read before the Statistical Society, Mr. Ravenstein states that the Celtic portion of the population of the British isles makes a total of nearly 2,200,000 souls, of whom nearly one-half are Welsh. Further, we are told that in 1851 there were few Irish counties in which the old language had altogether died out; the localities in which Irish was then spoken makes a total area of nearly 10,000 square miles, with a population not far under 1,500,000, of whom 69.3 per cent. spoke Irish, while in 1871 the Irish area had sunk below 6,000 square miles, with a population under 600,000, of whom about 63 per cent., or considerably less than 400,000, spoke Irish only. Lastly, it appears that probably not 5,000 persons throughout Ireland were then able to read an Irish book, and not a single Irish newspaper was being published. This contrasts strongly with the Welsh, who print over thirty newspapers and periodicals of various kinds, while the Welsh in America have several flourishing newspapers and hold eisteddfods without number in the country of their adoption. We have no statistics of the Celtic element in North America, though it is well known to be considerable, but, so far as concerns the Irish portion of it, there would be no great error in supposing that the Irish language loses ground among the emigrants much faster than among those left behind in Ireland.—The Athenæum.

# Strange Hallucinations.

Geo. C. Western, who lately returned to Albany, Ga., from a trip through the Seventh district of Worth county, describes a strange case of hallucination investigated by him in that section of the State. A few weeks ago a woman from the humble walks of life grew interested in the protracted meeting at a neighboring church, the Union Baptist. Shortly before the close of the meeting she joined the church. "Going back home," says Mr. Western, "her incoherent, maddened and rambling conduct was noticed by her husband and children, and they became terribly excited about it. She went raving about the house and yard with a bucket of water baptizing her husband and each one of her children, and while doing this sang the most beautiful songs—songs that she had heard but once or twice. Although an unlettered woman

(her husband will swear this), she reads any chapter in the Bible readily, pronouncing correctly and distinctly, paying attention to punctuation points, etc. She preaches nearly all the while, uses the choicest words, and displays great wisdom and knowledge in the handling of different subjects. Although no Mason, she knows all the mysteries of that mysterious craft by heart. Dozens of Masons have gone to see her, and they all come away dumbfounded. Her husband has come to the conclusion that she is a witch. She has attempted acts of violence, but, as yet, has done no harm. He, with outside assistance, at one time tried to incarcerate her in one of the rooms of the house, but the doors became unmanageable and wouldn't stay locked. She hasn't slept in eighteen days and nights, and during that time has taken but a few morsels of food. Hundreds are flocking to see the frenzied woman."

# WAR ON THE MORMONS.

[Washington Telegram.]

Mr. Hayes expresses the greatest confidence in being able to break up the institution of polygamy. He has been very much surprised to learn that the number of Mormons actually practicing polygamy is so small. In the city of Salt Lake there are only twelve Polygamists. Throughout the Territory there is, of course, a much larger number. It has been Mr. Hayes' intention to do all he could to break up polygamy from the first of his administration, but he could not act until the test case of Reynold's had been disposed of. It is now proposed at the coming full term of court in Utah to have every polygamist in Salt Lake City indicted and prosecuted. It is thought that such a vigorous policy will persuade the Mormons to renounce polygamy. If that is done there will be no further trouble. The Mormons will be left undisturbed in their religion, except in this plurality of marriages. The Mormons claim that this is a part of their religion, but this administration will refuse to recognize it, and will enforce the laws of the United States upon the subject of marriage. Whatever resistance is made by the Mormons will be useless, as the prosecutions will be most rigidly enforced until the Mormons will agree to conform to the laws that control the rest of the country.

[Salt Lake Telegram.]

Apostle Joseph F. Smith, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, yesterday afternoon, delivered a furious speech, which has greatly added to the popular excitement. He said the Mormons had met their enemies with their own weapon, the Bible, and defeated them every time. Our enemies, not content with defeat, have persecuted and maligned us and driven us from our settlements in Missouri and Illinois for no cause whatever. By these abominable acts these people have been subjected to hardships almost unparalleled. The speaker enlarged upon the part he had borne in these persecutions and said he did not want to see such terrible cruelties repeated. We have been turning the "other cheek" long enough, and it is now about time to change our policy. We have been foolishly misinterpreted, and spit upon. We have suffered the presence of that damnable sheet among us, which would not be borne in any other community. We have submitted to its abuse and misrepresentations long enough, and now it must be stopped. [This was greeted with "Amen!" from the whole congregation.] The gun-shops have been busy selling firearms and taking old ones to repair.

# From Little to Great.

In 1847, the ship New Era was wrecked off Deal, N. J. Three hundred emigrants were in the steerage, and the Captain, to "keep order," as he said, nailed down the hatchways tight.

He and part of the crew then escaped to shore, but the ship, with its throbbing freight of shrieking, praying human beings, went to the bottom. It is said that the Captain grew old before his time, and crept through but a few miserable years, starting at a shadow, and thinking that every sound was the cry of his drowning victims.

But this was not the end. It would seem as if that dying cry had been heard in heaven, and had not failed to bring down a blessing.

An old farmer who saw the shipwreck, and was appalled by it, went to the Congressman from that district (Mr. William Newell), told him the story, and urged him to do something to stop the frightful sacrifice of life on the coast.

Vessels stranded or wrecked had then no succor except such as the fishermen in their boats could give. On the lee-shore of New Jersey alone, the deaths from shipwreck amounted to thousands annually.

Mr. Newell procured an appropriation from Congress for surf-boats, etc., for the use of people on shore in saving life. What is everybody's duty is nobody's, and the fishermen neglected theirs for six years, when the wreck of the Powhatan on Manasquan beach, with 400 souls on board, roused Congress again.

The life-saving service was established, which, in 1871, under its present chief, Sumner Kimball, was thoroughly organized. It is now the best system in the world for saving life on the coast.

A complete cordon of stations is established along the Atlantic, part of the Pacific and lake coasts, manned for nine months with able surfmen, and equipped with life-cars, boats, mortars for shooting a ball, and line signals, etc. The loss of life has been reduced yearly from thousands to units, a work which perhaps might never have been accomplished if the honest Jersey farmer had kept silent.

Plant your seed of good, however small. Some day, when you are dead, perhaps, it will grow to a goodly tree. You may never know it, but God will know.

An anti-tetotalter, who had his load on, "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hand, and exclaimed, "Well, that is a darned careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it out all night for the people to run against!"



## A REMINISCENCE OF '65.

### How Jay Cooke Stayed Up the Nation's Credit when Lincoln Fell.

[A Quaker Capitalist of Philadelphia in Indianapolis Journal.]

It was Saturday morning, April 15, 1865, that Jay Cooke was sitting in a car going from his residence to his down-town office in Philadelphia. A telegram was handed to him and it announced the assassination of President Lincoln on the night before at Ford's Theater. Mr. Cooke read it and then handed it to me without saying a word. He remained in silent thought until he left the car. The situation was a grave one, and Jay Cooke appreciated the disastrous effect the news would possibly have upon the credit of the Government. He had charge of the sales of its securities, and they must be maintained at any cost to him. No one knew how extensive was this conspiracy against the life of the nation as yet, and the nation would hardly recover from the shock of the dreadful intelligence for some days. Mr. Cooke's resolution was soon taken. In those days telegraph offices were not so numerous as they are now, and he went some distance to find one. The nearest one was at the New York depot, and from there he telegraphed his agents at New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other points over this country and to London to advance the price on Government bonds, which were quoted at a little below par, a half cent above the quotations of the day before. He then went to his office, and, after advising with those interested with him, he telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury informing him of what he had done, and asked that the Government take action to sustain him in his effort to maintain the bonds upon the market. He received no answer, but in the afternoon he telegraphed his agent to advance the price of bonds a quarter of a cent more. In the evening he received a telegram from Washington saying that everything was in confusion and the Cabinet could not be gotten together. On Saturday and Sunday morning there was a general shaky feeling among speculators, and large amounts of bonds were offered for sale at the subscription agencies. These were bought in promptly by Mr. Cooke until he had purchased between seventeen and twenty millions of bonds. On Monday business was generally suspended, and the banks and stock markets were closed. In the morning Mr. Cooke telegraphed his agents to make another advance of half a cent. He also telegraphed his brother, Henry D. Cooke, at Washington, D. C., to get a guarantee of support from the Government. Later in the day a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury informed him that he would be fully supported in his operations. On Tuesday the sales of seven-thirties amounted to \$2,701,300, and they steadily increased at prices at or a little below par. As soon as men saw that Jay Cooke was taking all that was offered and that prices were firm and advancing, courage returned, and the sales and prices of bonds were maintained. I remarked to Mr. Cooke that he had been taking a great risk, and he gently replied that if the price of bonds were not sustained, they would be returned from Europe in such quantities as to completely overwhelm the nation, and if it could not sustain itself and was broken down it mattered little what became of his property. But, as it turned out, no bonds came back from Europe, and impetus given them by his course ran the quotations higher than they had been before the death of President Lincoln.

## "Probabilities" from Josh Billings.

Josh Billings, who is as usual spending his summer in the White mountains, has put it in the way of the editor of the *White Mountain Echo* to print a few component parts of his new book, to be published in the fall. Its title will be "Old Probabilities: Perhaps Rain—Perhaps Not," and it will have for its leading motto: "Truth is said to be stranger than fiction—it is to most folks." The selections are these:

About the hardest thing a fellow can do is to spark 2 gals at one time and preserve a good average. Try it. Don't dispise your poor relashuns. They may be taken suddenly ritch sum day, and then it will be awkward to explain things to them; undoubtedly so.

Next to a clear konsience for solid comfort cums an easy boot. Try both. If a young man hain't got a well-balanced head, I like to see him part his hair in the middle. Don't you?

I don't take any foolish chances. If I was called upon to mourn over a dead mule, I should stand in front of him and do mi weeping.

There is no man so poor but what he can afford to keep one dog, and I have seen them so poor that they could afford to keep three.

I say to 2 thirds on the rich people in this world, make the most on your money, for it makes the most of you. Happy thought.

I never agin agin a success when I see a rattlesnax's head sticking out of a whole; I bear off to the left and say to myself that hole belongs to that snax.

The infidel argys just as a bull daz chained to a post. He bellows and saws, but he don't git loose from the post, I notiss. Not much.

I thank the Lord that there is one thing in this world that money kant buy, and that iz the wag ov a dog's tail Yure unkle.

I have seen men so fond of argument that they would dispute with a guide board at the forks or a kuntry road

about the distance to the next town. What fools.

There are but fu sights in this life more sublime and pathethick than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a mustach. It iz thus.

I notiss one thing, the man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat; but he who rides once a year wants 4. That's so.

Flattery is like colone water, to be smelled of, not swallowed.

## When the Bowels Are Disordered

No time should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most reliable and widely-esteemed medicine of its class. It removes the causes of constipation, or of undue relaxation of the intestines, which is usually indigestion or a misdirection of the bile. When it acts as a cathartic, it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike those of a drastic purgative; and its power of assisting digestion nullifies those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal which produce first diarrhea, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an agreeable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranquil nightly slumber are both promoted by it.

## A Wise Legislator.

He is successful because he has the manly courage to rise above all personal motives or interests and cast his vote and influence on the side of measures which will contribute to the well-being of his fellow-men. The good of the many, even though it proves injurious to the interests of the few, is the maxim of the wise legislator. But certain men will never admit the wisdom of this doctrine, any more than some selfish private practitioners will admit the superlative value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, because these remedies have injured their practice. Of course, no man in his right senses will pay a physician \$5.00 for a consultation, a bottle of bitters, a few powders, and a prescription, when one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, both costing but \$1.25, will accomplish the same result, viz: cleanse the liver and blood, regulate and tone the stomach, and impart a healthful action to the bowels and kidneys.

## Excursionists.

Already a large number of excursions have been arranged from different parts of the country to Chicago during the coming fall. Many of these have secured rooms at the Tremont House at very reasonable rates, and there is plenty of room for more. Parties interested should make a note of this.

MALIGNANT and subtle, indeed, is the poison of Scrofula, and terrible are its ravages in the system. They may, however, be permanently stayed and the destructive virus expelled from the circulation with SCOTT'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, a potent vegetable detergent which eradicates all skin diseases, leaving no vestige of them behind. White swelling, salt rheum, tetter, abscesses, liver complaint and eruptions of every description are invariably conquered by it. Druggists sell it.

AGES of some United States Senators: Carpenter, Burnside, Morgan, Whyte, and Rollins, 55; Maxey, Herford, Lamar, and Booth, 54; Ransom, McMillan, Randolph, Cameron (of Wisconsin), Hoar, and Slater, 53; Windom, Ferry, Platt, and Voorhees, 52; Edmunds and Bayard, 51; Allison, Coke, and Conkling, 50; Jones (of Nevada), Paddock, Blaine, Vance, Teller, Vest, and Walker, 49; Kellogg, 48; Gordon, Hill (of Colorado), and Garland, 47; Don Cameron, Ingalls, and McPherson, 46; Jones (of Florida), Call, Jonas, and Cockrell, 45; Butler, 44; Groome, 41.

The cordial reception that Dr. F. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic has received at the hands of the medical profession in Louisiana certainly proves that it is an excellent remedy, and that the composition of it, as published by its proprietors, Wheelock, Emley & Co., of New Orleans, is indorsed by them. Against Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and enlarged spleen there is no better remedy in the world. For sale by all Druggists.

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## Farmers' Column.

### Michigan Fruit at Rochester.

The American pomological society holds its session this year at Rochester, N. Y., September 17, 18 and 19. President Lyon of South Haven, Prof. W. J. Beal of Lansing, Mrs. J. G. Ramsdell of Traverse City, Mr. W. K. Gibson of Jackson, and Mr. J. Thompson of the Post and Tribune, have been appointed delegates to attend this meeting. President Lyon, chairman of the delegation, has just issued the following circular, which explains itself:

Efforts are being made to collect together, on that occasion, one of the most extensive displays of fruit ever shown in the country; and with the recognized standing of Michigan as a fruit-growing State, it is left that if she would maintain such standing she cannot afford to ignore the occasion.

It may be deemed in some sense fortunate, so far as the collection of fruit for this exhibition is concerned, that the meeting is in Detroit, since those disposed to contribute to this display will be able to gather the specimens while collecting for the fair.

Such fruits must reach Detroit as early as Monday, September 15, to be available for this purpose, and should be sent—charges paid—to T. T. Lyon. When not sent with fruits for the State fair, the packages should be forwarded by express direct to Rochester, N. Y., addressed to James H. Kellogg, Esq., president western New York agricultural society, charges prepaid.

In every case each variety should be correctly and distinctly labeled, and wrapped in a separate wrapper. A full and correct list of the varieties should accompany the package, to go into the hands of examining committee, and form part of their report. The name and locality of the grower may, if desired, appear upon the card in connection with the name of the fruit.

Since it is possible that space at the exhibition may be limited, it is desired that as far as practicable the duplication of varieties be avoided in the making up of collections; and the delegates who may be required to assume charge of such collections should be authorized to exercise a wise discretion as to the suppression of such duplicates, should such action become necessary. Specimens of new and promising fruits are especially desired.

T. T. LYON, President.

South Haven, July 30, 1879.

### Why the Price of Wheat must Advance.

I wish very briefly to give the farmers of Michigan and the northwest a few reasons why, in my judgment, the price of wheat will advance, if farmers will only use the breeching a little instead of the collar. I don't claim to be a Duncan Stewart or any other "dead sure at forty rods" prophet, but simply one farmer giving to the public the opinion doubtless held by hundreds of others.

First, I think the quality of the present wheat crop worth to the consumer from ten to twenty cents per bushel more than the crop of last year. Second, the present outlook would indicate even a stronger foreign demand than for the crop of '78. Farmers will remember that it is not only the failure and shortage of the present crops in Europe, but the gigantic devastating war of last year that will effect the price of the present crops. Our experience in our own war teaches us that it is not in the beginning, but later on in the course of the struggle and after its close that the inevitable destruction and loss inseparable from a great war enhances the price of breadstuffs.

Again remember that with honest, honorable, straightforward resumption a fact, there is an era of prosperity upon us that will set spindles humming and forges blazing, and by the large increase of productive labor will give us an assured and greatly increased home consumption. Now, for the reasons named it would seem safe to estimate the outlook for the price of the present crops at from ten to fifteen per cent better than last year, to which add the same percentage for extra quality and we have wheat worth, actually worth (taking last year's prices as a basis), \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. I don't say that a farmer should hold his wheat for \$1.25, but I do say he should not sell less than \$1, and will get the \$1.25, perhaps \$1.50, before another harvest, should he hold it.

I don't want wheat buyers and commission men to think I am clannish, advising farmers to bull the market, but that I honestly think wheat is worth a little more than it is selling at; and since it will be just as well for all you middle men, I would like to see the farmer get a part of the coming advance, and not have it all go into the pockets of foreign speculators. It is an old and true adage, "When the farmer prospers all classes prosper."

I not only want to see the farmer get paying prices to promote his own and the prosperity of all other classes, but for more fundamental, for national reasons. The financial prosperity of the country in the near future builds broad and deep and secure the foundations of resumption, and blows higher than a kite all dangerous flat theories of the currency, and will also greatly lessen the temptation of the masses to follow after political demagogues who depend upon moral forces, reinforced by the "bull."—Cor. Post and Tribune.

BEST IS CHEAPEST THOUGH IT MAY COST A LITTLE MORE!



## LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER

Made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar.

Recommended by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Board of Health, and by the first chemists in the United States.

We will pay \$1000.00 for any ALUM or other adulteration found in this Powder.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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TRADE MARK. The great Eng-TRADE MARK. lish remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatore, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Urinary Affection, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing,

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all whole sale and retail druggists.

A new stock at

### P. & A. Steketee.

Among our large stock you will find a handsome variety of

### PEACH TARLETON.

and a fine lot of oil TABLE-CLOTHS, cheap, by the yard.

A beautiful variety of Dress Goods, Gingham, Calicoes, bleached and unbleached sheetings, etc., etc.

### A stock of Boots and Shoes that defy competition

Eastern Salt always on hand.

Our stock of Groceries is complete—including all kinds of Canned goods, Salmon, Lobsters.

### Our 40c TEA is unsurpassed.

The best 50 Cigar in town. Candies, Nuts, etc., etc.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, July 25, 1879.

A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every 1 at that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we will mail free. \$5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS.

### A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

### BOOTS & SHOES, Slippers, Etc. Etc.

At No. 74 Washington street.

### Grand Haven, - - Mich.

Having recently formed our co-partnership, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens of Grand Haven and surrounding towns that we have a fine stock of Ready Made Goods of all descriptions, which we offer for sale cheap. However,

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will remain our Specialty.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.

A. L. HOLMES & CO. GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879.



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Compact, Substantial, Economical and easily managed. Guaranteed to work well and give full power claimed. The Engine and boiler complete, including governor, pump, etc. (and boxing) at the low price of 3 Horse Power ..... \$ 242.00 4 1/2 " " ..... 283.00 6 " " ..... 343.50

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BANKER,

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where can be found the largest and most complete stock of all kinds of FURNITURE,

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I have the most complete line of Undertaking materials from the cheapest coffin to the celebrated metal self-sealing casket, on hand.

Call and see my goods. No trouble to show goods.

W. WAKKER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 1st, 1879. 21-3m

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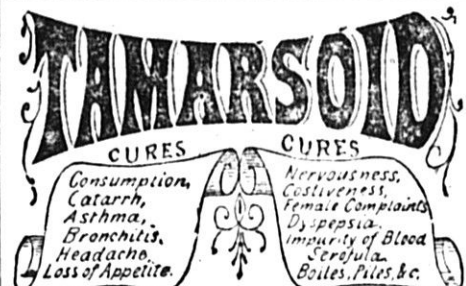
Come and see for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

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HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1879.



Large sample package sent free on receipt of 15 cents, to pay postage and mailing. Agents wanted. Address J. P. Mountain, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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An Extra Fine Remedy for

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MACALLISTER'S Cough Mixture loosens the phlegm, and acts like a charm in cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP.

Those who are troubled with coughing at night, can find immediate relief.

No family ought to be without it.

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The undersigned, an old and retired physician, having been permanently cured of the much dreaded disease CONSUMPTION, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, FREE OF CHARGE, with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be found a sure cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervousness, etc., etc. Address with stamp—DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

## 1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

### Millinery and Fancy Goods.

### Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

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Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Shawls, Sacques, Circulars, Dolmans,

And a full line of

### SILK AND CRAPE.

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### HOLLAND.

### GENUINE CHINA WARE,

And I have made such arrangements that I can sell it by the PIECE, PART OF A SET, or

### WHOLE SET.

Come and Look at it anyway! No Trouble.

I have also put on the shelves a large and complete stock of the fine and popular kinds of CROCKERY and

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Lamps and Chandeliers—the latest styles—the safest—and most beautiful.

### At HARD PAN PRICES.

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### FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the J. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

### TO RENT.

Premises recently occupied by W. C. Mills, west of Hope Church Parsonage. Inquire of H. D. POST.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions (whereby the power of sale therein has become operative) of a certain mortgage, executed by George M. Willey, on the third day of April, A. D. 1876, to Mary E. Soule and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county and State of Michigan, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1876, aforesaid at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, in Liber No. 5 of Mortgages, on page 281, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and five dollars (\$450.00) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to collect said sum due thereon, or any part thereof; Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on **Tuesday the seventh day of October, next, (1879)** at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, (the place of holding the Circuit Court) in the city of Grand Haven in said county of Ottawa, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein and hereinafter described, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and cost of advertisement and sale, together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. Said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage and will be sold as follows, to wit: the west-half of the east-half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) town seven (7) north, of range fifteen (15) west, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated GRAND HAVEN, July 3rd, A. D. 1879. MARY E. SOULE, Mortgagee.

SAMUEL L. TATE, Attorney for Mortgagee. 22-13w

**SENT FREE** and postpaid—THE BEVERLY BUDGET \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address: The Beverly Co., Chicago.