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### Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 29: August 30, 1879

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 29.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 393.

## 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.

JOE PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths 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.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	Going South.	No. 3.
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
12.20		Muskegon.	2.17		
11.47		Ferrysburg.	2.50		
8.23	11.42	Grand Haven.	2.54	6.15	
7.57	11.12	Piccon.	3.22	6.53	
7.30	10.44	Holland.	3.55	7.22	
7.12	10.25	Fillmore.	4.13	7.42	
6.25	9.35	Allegan.	5.09	8.35	

FRED H. MAY, Manager.  
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.  
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent,  
Holland, Mich.  
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &  
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo  
Ft. 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 Practitioner 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 Patten's bank  
Eighty street.

### Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Collec-  
ting. Drafts bought and sold; Eighty  
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 Rauter'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.

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

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

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a  
full stock of goods 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.

PAUELS, 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-  
ysel, 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 Patten's Drug Store,  
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at the  
First Ward Drug Store, 8th Street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,  
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 25-ly.

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

### Photographers.

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

### Saddlery.

VANPEL, 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.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August  
27, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

C. B. WYNN 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-ly 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	
Cloverseed, lb	19	
Eggs, dozen	10	
Honey, lb	10	
Hay, ton	10	
Onions, bushel	35	
Potatoes, bushel	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	24 00	
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Staves, Firce	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	2 00	

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	85 @	87
Corn, shelled bushel	35	
Oats, bushel	27	
Buckwheat, bushel	40	
Bran, ton	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
Turkeys	7 @	9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	6

### Great Merit.

ALL the fairs gave the first premiums  
and special awards of great merit to Hop  
Bitters, as the purest and best family medi-  
cine, and we most heartily approve of the  
awards for we know they deserve it. They  
are now on exhibition at the State Fairs,  
and we advise all to test them. See an-  
other column.

### A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physi-  
cians, or how much medicine you have  
tried, it is now an established fact that  
German Syrup is the only remedy which  
has given complete satisfaction in severe  
cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there  
are yet thousands of persons who are pre-  
disposed to Throat and Lung Affections,  
Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Se-  
vere Colds settled on the Breast, Pneu-  
monia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have  
no personal knowledge of Boschee's Ger-  
man Syrup. To such we would say that  
50,000 dozen were sold last year without  
one complaint. Consumptives try just one  
bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by  
all Druggists in America.

### Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough,  
cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption,  
loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any  
affection of the throat or lungs, we know  
that Dr. King's New Discovery will give  
you immediate relief. We know of hun-  
dreds of cases, it has completely cured,  
and that where all other medicines had  
failed. No other remedy can show one  
half as many permanent cures. Now to  
give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's  
New Discovery will cure you of Asthma,  
Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption,  
severe Coughs, and Colds, Hoarseness, or  
any Throat or Lung disease, if you will  
call at Heber Walsh's Drug Store, Hol-  
land, Michigan, you can get a trial bottle  
for ten cents, or a regular size bottle for  
\$1.00.

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

### CITY BAKERY.

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

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:

LEYERETT, MASS., Aug. 15, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—New York city, with the  
thermometer in the nineties in the shade,  
is not a place to be sought for pleasure.  
Here among the hills with their green ver-  
dure and cool breezes, I have a realizing  
sense of those dry and dusty streets with  
their hurrying throngs, vehicles of every  
size and shape filling up the space between,  
and the almost constant roar of the cars  
on the elevated railways. Heat seems to  
radiate from every object—the tall, stone  
blocks of buildings, the pavement, the  
cobble-stones in the roadway, the very  
apple-stands on the curb, the red faces of  
the passers-by dripping with perspiration,  
the black umbrellas that now and then  
heave up above the surging crowds like  
stray porpoises at sea. The flower-stands  
with their brilliant bouquets of roses and  
geraniums bringing suggestions of things  
green and beautiful, seem out of place,  
and the trees and grass of the Battery and  
Bowling Green (oases in the desert) are  
like the fairy-scenes conjured up by Alad-  
din's lamp. And still the stifling heat in-  
creases, the air grows more heavy and  
suffocating, the streams of moisture run  
down with a more constant drip, drip,  
and the whole man, inner and outer, be-  
comes more and more demoralized.

Amid such pleasant surroundings as  
these, we threaded our way figuratively  
speaking, for we were in an omnibus, down  
to the Fulton ferry; one of the poor beasts  
that drew us suffered terribly from heat  
and fatigue, as its drooping head at times  
almost touching the ground testified. I  
wished more than once that Mr. Bergh or  
some one of his satellites would start up  
for its relief. Finally we reached the  
ferry, crossed just below the lofty piers of  
the bridge in process of construction,  
which lift themselves 200 feet in air among  
the fleets of steam and sailing craft like  
giant sentinels, and found ourselves at last  
in the city of churches. To realize the  
whereabouts, one only needed to look at  
the posters on the bulletin-boards covered  
with frightful likenesses of Talmage, and  
hear the cries of the newsboys—"Coney  
Island Sun, one cent," "Talmadge, one  
cent." The great Brooklyn preacher was  
just then writing from England, sketches  
of travel, and these headed by his likeness  
were being copied into the little sheet.

While in Brooklyn I visited Greenwood  
cemetery. A ride of two miles in the  
horse-car brings you to the northern or  
main entrance of the five. Here carriages  
belonging to the cemetery service are in  
waiting to convey visitors through the  
grounds at a fixed price. As we drove  
along vistas of surpassing beauty kept  
opening before the eye: here a lake with  
fountain in the center, throwing up jets of  
water that glistened in the sunlight; there  
a swelling bank of emerald green, or gently  
undulating knoll, covered with white mar-  
ble monuments of all sizes and devices.  
This cemetery is acknowledged to be the  
finest in America if not in the world. Mt.  
Auburn, near Boston, is perhaps more  
elegant; but this has a size, a sweep and  
magnificence, which is simply grand. It  
contains 450 acres, and is therefore half  
the size of Central park. The first inter-  
ments were made in 1840, and up to the  
close of last year the ashes of nearly  
200,000 human beings had been laid to  
rest in this city of the dead. What a vast  
mausoleum, and constantly growing!

What a wondrous scene will these grounds  
present on the morning of the resurrection  
when the trumpet shall resound through  
these silent avenues, and these receptacles  
of Earth's great and rich shall be emptied  
of their inmates! Our courteous driver  
pointed out some of the principal monu-  
ments and objects of interest. Among  
these I recall that of Horace Greeley, with  
its bronze bust of that eccentric man; of  
Sidney Morse, the inventor of the tele-  
graph; of Mr. Niblo, proprietor of the  
once famous Niblo's Garden in New York;  
the "Old Maids' plat," so-called, where  
five sisters are interred, whose ages range  
between 100 and 117 years. In a beautiful  
and retired portion of the grounds, the  
newer portion not far from the western  
entrance, is the grave of our departed  
friend and brother, Dr. Stewart. As we  
stood beside the little hillock, our memory  
was flooded with recollections painful and  
yet many of them pleasant. The years  
of his ministry in Holland passed before  
us, the remembrance of his many virtues  
and kindly acts, the features of his face  
and the familiar outlines of his stalwart  
form. All was there vividly before us,  
but the voice was hushed in death, no  
more to be heard till He who is the resur-  
rection and the life shall come and say to

the sleeper as once he said to Lazarus,  
"Come forth!"

The next day saw us at Coney Island, or  
in more aristocratic parlance, Manhattan  
Beach. To those who remember this  
famous resort as it was a few years ago,  
it is next to impossible to give an idea of  
its present appearance. Three years ago,  
enterprising individuals who realized the  
capabilities of the spot, bought up a large  
tract on the beach, erected two magnifi-  
cent hotels, the Brighton and Manhattan,  
and a number of smaller buildings, and  
made this wide beach of sand, washed by  
the ebb and flow of old Neptune, what it  
is to-day—the most popular and complete  
sea-side resort in the country. What the  
Central park is to New Yorkers, this is to  
the Brooklynites—a place within easy dis-  
tance where for a small sum one can sniff  
the ocean breeze and take a plunge in the  
surf, and bring wife and children out of  
the heat and dust and close air of the city.  
It is no unusual thing for 100,000 souls to  
come out from Brooklyn, New York and  
New Jersey, daily, and on a Sabbath in  
July it is estimated that 200,000 were  
landed here from the cars and steamboats.  
But is not this an ominous conjuncture?  
The Sabbath—and these vast throngs of  
pleasure-seekers, hurrying along intent  
only on physical enjoyment and excite-  
ment! What do such things as these for-  
bode to the perpetuity of Sabbath observance;  
the safety of the church in our land,  
nay, even the very existence of our repub-  
lic! God grant that this wholesale Sab-  
bath breaking may not call down Divine  
vengeance upon us!

A pleasing contrast to all this was the  
quiet Sabbath of this week enjoyed among  
the hills of Franklin county in this old  
Bay State. By great good fortune I was  
privileged to hear Mr. Moody in one of  
the adjoining towns. His home is at  
Northfield, about fifteen miles from this  
village, where he is now resting, if preach-  
ing almost daily can be called resting, pre-  
paratory to his fall campaign. As we sat  
among the great congregation, hearing  
him discourse on his theme, The love of  
God, the remarkable career of the man  
passed through my mind, and his simple  
words and homely illustrations fell upon  
my ear clothed with the power which  
comes only from an earnest and useful  
life spent for Christ. No studied sentences,  
no attempt at eloquence, occasional slips  
in grammar and pronunciation, not even  
a voice of such compass and varied intona-  
tion as I had supposed him to possess, but  
better and higher than all these—entire  
consecration to his life-work, and the rich  
presence of the Holy Ghost.

I lay down my pen again. If your  
courtesy, Mr. Editor, extends so far,  
another letter will conclude these brief  
sketches.

### For the Holland City News.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 13, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have had the pleasure  
of reading the HOLLAND CITY NEWS for  
the last month, and I thought that my old  
friends of Holland would like to hear  
from me. I have been south thirteen  
months and am well pleased with the  
country, climate and people.

In this letter, I will only describe a little  
trip I have taken in company with my  
friend, Mr. L. Van Patten. We left this  
city on Monday morning, Aug. 4th, for  
Eufaula, Ala., a beautiful city on the  
Chattahoochee river, where we were hospi-  
tably received by my friends. We spent  
two days in Eufaula, and had a very pleas-  
ant time visiting and boat-riding. August  
6th, Wednesday morning, we went on board  
of a beautiful passenger river steamboat,  
and rode down the Chattahoochee river to  
the Gulf of

# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

A SARATOGA dispatch reports Mrs. Stewart's physician as saying attempts have been made to negotiate for the return of Stewart's body from many sources. Several men now of reputable position in New York are connected with the robbery. Their names might be disclosed, and would startle the community. The thieves at first demanded \$2,500,000 for the return of the body, but finally reduced their demand, step by step, to \$200,000. It is thought Judge Hilton shows no intention at present to pay more than \$25,000 for the return of the body, and would not compromise at any price in the way of promising immunity to the criminals. ...Hilaire Larimouille was hanged at Albany, N. Y., last week, for the murder of Catherine Dunsbach, near Cohoes, in April last.

HON. JOHN C. TEN EYCK, who served as United States Senator from New Jersey for six years (1859-'65), has just died at his home in Mount Holly, N. J., aged 65.

### THE WEST.

HON. JAMES BOOTHBY BURKE ROCHE, brother and presumptive heir of the Viscount of Fermoy, who left New York not long ago for a hunting excursion in the far West, has been killed by the Indians on the Yellowstone river. Roche, who visited this country for the first time last year, returned to be married to a young lady in New York. Reports from Utah represent that the feeling of bitterness between the polygamous Mormons and the "Gentiles" is becoming more intense, and there is danger of an open rupture in Salt Lake City.

A HORRIBLE assassination is reported from Williams'own Station, nine miles from Lawrence, Kansas. The victim was James Cotton, merchant and station agent. His head was completely severed from the body by a tremendous blow with an ax. The deed was perpetrated by robbers. The oat crop of Illinois this year amounts to 54,664,569 bushels, grown on 1,631,139 acres, yielding an average of thirty-three and one-half bushels per acre. The total value of the crop is estimated at \$12,069,162.

POLICE SERGEANT JACOB NOHL, of Toledo, Ohio, had a personal difficulty with a man named Saulsbury, and killed him, and then killed himself, both dying in a short time. ...W. R. Bell, cashier of the American Express Company at Kansas City, Mo., has absconded with \$10,000 of the company's funds. Nathan Cobb and his wife engaged in a hair-pulling at Van Wert, Ohio. The husband, getting the worst of the tussle, bravely drew his pistol and sent a bullet through her brain. Mrs. Henry Eagy, a daughter of the Cobbs, went to the assistance of her mother, and was struck a terrible blow on the head with a brick hurled by the father, producing a mortal wound. The fiend then made his escape. The family have long borne a bad name. ...Dan Logan and one McCormick were taken from prison at Trinidad, Col., by a mob of 200 indignant citizens, and hanged to a tree. They were charged with attempted rape. ...A savage and deadly duel was recently fought near Kansas City, Mo., by two farmers named James Dobbins and Michael Burns. They met at close quarters and commenced firing. After emptying their revolvers and riddling each other with bullets the desperate men began clubbing each other over the head with their weapons, finally falling from sheer exhaustion, covered with blood. They died glaring one at the other like two wild beasts. ...One-half the business part of Farmer City, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-four dwellings, seven of them brick, were burned. The total amount of property destroyed is \$85,000; insurance, \$47,000. ...A family reunion was held at the residence of Capt. Sample, of Keokuk, Iowa. The family and guests partook copiously of ice-cream, and were so badly poisoned that medical attendance was called in to save the lives of some of them. The vanilla extract used in flavoring the ice-cream is said to have caused the poisoning.

AS HAS ever been the case in Chicago, the people flocked to see John Dillon last week in "Our Next President," which is continued for the first three days of the present week at McVicker's elegant and commodious theater. Then a new comedy, written by a Chicago journalist, called "A Quarter to Eleven," is the attraction for the last half. John is supported by a first-rate company, and is as laugh-provoking as of yore.

CHICAGO packers, since March 1, have salted 1,362,000 hogs, against 1,440,000 for the corresponding period last year, and 1,048,000 in 1877.

A MAN entered S. S. Rickly's bank at Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in a conversation with the proprietor, who was the only person in the bank, concerning negotiations for some bonds. While the two were thus engaged, a pal of the stranger gained an entrance to the bank by the rear window, and carried off \$5,000 in currency and \$15,000 in registered bonds. The theft was not discovered until some time afterward. ...Mark Baugs, United States District Attorney at Chicago, has resigned, and J. B. Leake steps into his shoes. ...Chicago elevators contain 844,079 bushels of wheat, 2,363,014 bushels of corn, 253,842 bushels of oats, 115,358 bushels of rye, and 87,586 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,503,879 bushels, against 5,318,320 bushels at this period last year.

### THE SOUTH.

AN Atlanta dispatch says that the news of the sinking of Ingalo mountain, in North Georgia, is finally confirmed. It is a large mountain, being over two miles around the base, and has broken loose and fallen into what appears to be a chasm beneath. It first fell about two-thirds under ground, but has been sinking since.

At Waldron, Scott county, Ark., Sheriff Samuel Leming, while attempting to arrest Walter Malone for brutally assaulting his wife, was shot and mortally wounded. Malone attempted to escape, but was followed by a large crowd. He refused to surrender and was shot by some one of the crowd.

THE Yazoo county difficulty, growing out of H. M. Dixon running as an Independent candidate for Sheriff, has culminated in the fatal shooting of Dixon by James H. Barksdale, the candidate for Chancery Clerk. The following is the Associated Press report of the killing: "Dixon, while passing down the west side of Main street, Yazoo, was hailed by Barksdale from the east side, who at the same time advanced to the middle of the street, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun. Dixon halted, and immediately placed his hand on his pistol, drawing it. Barksdale raised his gun to his shoulder; Dixon, seeing this, moved toward a stairway, when Barksdale fired four backshots taking effect in Dixon's back. Dixon then fired several times at Barksdale without effect. Barksdale missed the second shot. Dixon died internally and died. The difficulty, it is repre-

sented by Barksdale's friends, was of a personal nature."

A DISPATCH from Yazoo City, Miss., says that a large Independent Convention, composed of both whites and blacks, met in Yazoo City and nominated a full ticket, as follows: Legislature Wallace Johnson (colored), J. H. Burrus, J. L. Debrae; Sheriff, W. A. Brown; Chancery Clerk, Jesse E. Bell; Circuit Clerk, B. R. Grayson; Treasurer, R. Birmingham; Assessor, E. R. Harris; Coroner and Ranger, Sam Kirkall (colored).—Capt. Dixon was buried at Vaughan's Station. He had the largest funeral ever known at that place. James A. Barksdale, his murderer, was admitted to bail in \$15,000 without examination. ...For the two days ending on the evening of Aug. 21, fifty-three new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Memphis Board of Health; eleven deaths from the disease occurring in the same period. A large proportion of the new cases were blacks. At a meeting of the Howard Association it was determined to withhold the appeal to the charity of the nation until every dollar of the money in the treasury has been expended. Thieves infest the ill-fated city to an alarming extent, and unoccupied residences are nightly entered by them. Some go in parties, and are bold in their operations. The National Board of Health has decided not to furnish rations to those who remain in Memphis or other infected cities, and to furnish rations to persons in camps under supervision only for a limited time and under exceptional circumstances.

TAYLOR AKE, a negro convicted of rape, was hanged at Austin, Tex., in the presence of 4,000 spectators, mostly negroes. He declared his innocence in a speech to the crowd, and maintained his composure until the black cap was drawn, when he deferred the hanging by various pretexts. The drop fell while he sang "John Brown's Body."

FOR the three days ending on the evening of Aug. 24 there were 27 deaths from yellow fever in Memphis. During the same period 45 new cases were reported to the Board of Health. For the week ending with that date there were 143 new cases and 31 deaths. The total deaths from yellow fever since the breaking out of the epidemic numbered 177. The State Board of Health had promulgated an order prohibiting citizens from leaving their places of business or abode between the hours of 9 p. m. and 4 a. m. The thieves continued their depredations, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police authorities.

ONE of the landmarks of the Rebellion era in Richmond, Va., the building known as "Castle Thunder," has been destroyed by fire. ...Near Coryville, Texas, officers traced a party of horse-thieves, led by one Jenkins, to a camp-meeting, and determined to arrest them. During the service the attacking party closed around Jenkins and his friends, when six shooters were drawn on both sides, and shooting began. It seemed like a skirmish in a battle. The firing lasted three minutes. The mourners, preacher and congregation arose and fled into the bushes, accompanied by the shrieks and screams of women and the crying of children. Jenkins was shot in the arm, another man through the ankle and a third in the hip. Several horses were shot and one killed. The posse gained the battle and carried off Jenkins.

### GENERAL.

REV. ADIRONDACK MURRAY turned up in San Francisco last week. He told a reporter he would return to Boston in a few days and put his financial affairs in shape, which, he said, were not half so bad as represented.

THE National Bar Association has just held its second annual session at Saratoga. Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding higher and more thorough legal education as a condition precedent to admission to the bar. ...The people of Southern Canada and Western New York were startled, the other day, by an earthquake shock, accompanied by a low, explosive noise, similar to a discharge of cannon or a heavy thunder-clap. At Buffalo, people, especially merchants and clerks in stores, were startled by a sudden shaking of buildings, followed by the rattling of crockery and goods in the store. Glasses and bottles in various saloons were thrown from positions back of the bar, pictures broke from nails in walls, and tables were transferred from their places. Windows were loudly rattled, and bricks from high chimneys were thrown to the ground.

A LIVELY street battle between Orange Young Britons and Irish Catholics occurred in Montreal the other night. About 500 were engaged in the row, many of whom came out with bruised heads. There was no shooting, the weapons consisting of clubs and stones, consequently nobody was killed. ...An official report from the American Consul at Quebec says there are about 7,000 workmen out of employment in that city, and that the condition of the working classes in that part of the Dominion is deplorable.

AN agent of the Dominion Government in England has contracted for 45,000 tons of steel rails, to be used on the Canada Pacific railroad.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says news has reached there of the death of C. L. D. Ingersoll, of Iowa, for some time past Librarian of the War Department. He has been suffering for a number of months with consumption, and left Washington a few weeks since for Colorado in the hope of checking the disease. He is well known in the Northwest through his newspaper work. ...Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 16,27,000 bushels; corn, 12,140,000 bushels; oats, 1,634,000 bushels; rye, 494,000 bushels; barley, 306,000 bushels.

### FOREIGN.

FAILURE of the corn crop on the lower Danube is reported, and, as the wheat crop is also light, the Bulgarian fields will not furnish their usual supply to the markets of Western Europe. ...The statistical department of the London Board of Trade announces that the acreage under wheat in England is 10 per cent less than in 1878; under oats, 1 per cent less. Eight per cent more acreage is under barley, and 6 per cent more under potatoes. ...The London Times urges that a bi-metallic be appointed United States Minister to England.

WAR between Russia and China is believed to be imminent. The Russians are preparing to cross the Chinese frontier. ...A steamer recently grounded, for several hours, in the Suez canal. ...A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that President Diaz continues to decline to serve another term even if the constitutional amendment against re-election is repealed. ...A Vienna dispatch says the Russian and English Commissioners have seriously differed relative to the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, each disputing the accuracy of the other's map. Lord Dufferin has suspended the negotiations at St. Petersburg on the subject. ...Joseph Octave de Lippierre, Belgian historian and antiquary, is dead, aged 76. ...There were 475 deaths from yellow fever in the city of Havana during the month of July.

It is said that the Grand Duke Nicholas and Grand Duchess Catherine, of Russia, will act as sponsors at the marriage of King Alfonso.

AMONG the Nihilists convicted by court-martial at Odessa and sentenced to Siberia is a "woman" of the dangerous age of 15. The gallant officers of the Russian military courts will soon be overhauling cradles in quest of conspirators. Three of the male associates of the "woman" above mentioned have been hanged. In spite of the terrorism of martial

law, the Nihilists appear to be still about as active as ever.

BARTHOLOMEW'S colossal statue of Liberty for New York harbor is making rapid progress towards completion at Paris. ...The Russian Czar has written to the Pope declaring his readiness to make peace with the Catholic church in Poland. By an imperial irade just issued, the Turkish standing army is to be reduced to 100,000 men—a measure made necessary by the deplorable condition of the finances of the empire, which have been badly demoralized by the subsistence of 500,000 Muselman refugees in addition to the standing army. ...The Sultan of Turkey has written, stating his desire to give the Catholic church full liberty in his dominions.

THE revolution in Hayti has come to an end. The army of the provisional Government has subdued the insurrection, capturing the towns of Gonaives, Cape Haytien and Port de Paix. ...Vienna dispatches assert that there is not only a marked coolness in the diplomatic relations of Austria and Russia, but that the long-standing friendship of the two courts has also been interrupted. ...The Paris Figaro lately published reports of the existence of cholera at Ostend and Bruges, and the authorities of the former city have decided to bring suit against the newspaper for circulating slanderous and injurious reports. ...It is estimated by a leading financial house in Paris that, owing to the shortage of crops, England, France and Germany will need to purchase at least \$100,000,000 worth of grain in the United States.

THE two prisoners recently sentenced to be hanged at Odessa were found guilty of preparing explosives to kill the Czar when visiting Nicolaeff. The three other Nihilists, of the five sentenced by the military tribunal, were hanged on the race-course at Odessa. These make twelve executions for political offenses in Russia in about a year. ...Continued heavy rains are reported in the English agricultural districts, and British workmen seriously talk of wholesale emigration as their only means of relief.

### Revenue Receipts—Interesting Facts.

A Washington telegram says the total receipts from internal-revenue taxation during the past year were \$113,448,830. The revenue came from six different sources, namely, the tax upon whisky, highwines and distilled liquors; on manufactured tobacco, beer, and other fermented liquors; on the capital and deposits of banks; from the sale of adhesive stamps to be placed upon bank checks, perfumery, watches, patent medicines, and other things, and from a few other smaller sources. The following table will show the exact amount obtained from each:

Distilled spirits	\$ 52,520,284
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	40,155,912
Fermented liquors	19,729,241
Banks and bankers	3,178,881
Adhesive stamps	6,237,337
Miscellaneous sources	517,962
	\$113,448,830

The increase in the production of distilled spirits within the last year has been greater than in any year since a record was kept, being more than 22 per cent. In the fiscal year 1879 the production was \$71,892,833, while in 1878 it was but \$56,133,053, making an increase of \$15,759,800 in one year.

The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse at the close of the fiscal year of 1878 was valued at \$14,088,773, while the amount remaining at the close of the fiscal year of 1879 was \$19,308,663, an increase of \$5,219,890.

The increase in the exportation of liquors from this country, during the last few years has been very remarkable, and from a mere trifle five years ago it has grown to be one of the largest branches of exportation. We are sending liquors to the countries from which we imported them five years ago. The following shows the value of liquors exported during the last five years:

Fiscal year 1875	\$ 587,413
Fiscal year 1876	1,389,890
Fiscal year 1877	2,529,528
Fiscal year 1878	5,493,432
Fiscal year 1879	14,827,737

### The Census of 1880.

We learn by dispatches from Washington that Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, is vigorously pushing forward the preliminary work of his office, and completing as rapidly as practicable the classification of subjects to be confided to the charge of specialists. M. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities, has been engaged to conduct the inquiries respecting the blind, deaf, and dumb idiots, inmates of prisons and reformatories, etc. The statistics relating to these classes have hitherto been so defective that, as Gen. Walker expressed it, they were not worth printing. Not only is this true, but, like all other worthless statistics, they were worse than useless, because they have been quoted and false conclusions built upon them. An important feature of the new Census law is that which requires the Superintendent to obtain the facts relating to the condition of each railroad corporation, and to the condition, character, and operations of each railroad. The schedules for these inquiries have already been prepared, and are now being sent out. If anything like full replies are received, the people of the United States will be placed in possession of a mass of most complete and valuable information respecting railroads to be found in any country. Gen. Walker says that he finds the matter of obtaining statistics of State, county and municipal debts the most difficult and important of any with which he will have to deal. No plan for gathering this class of statistics has yet been determined upon.

### Hard Times in Europe.

A gentleman just returned to New York from Europe describes the crop prospects of Europe as absolutely hopeless.

"It was not until after seven weeks of journeying in England and on the continent," he said, "that I saw a day of sunshine. It was rain, mist or cloud all the time."

He describes the crops in England as ruined and the farmers discouraged. In Europe the condition is not much better. The soil is full of moisture. This misfortune will benefit the American farmer. The demand from Europe for grain will be immense, and draw heavily on the magnificent crops here.

His view of European affairs is very discouraging, and he prophesies evil for the United States. The poor of England and the continent are worse off than ever before.

Tens of thousands of workmen are out of employment, and not likely to get any for months. To avoid riots and dangerous discontent, the authorities will aid in getting these people to America. As a result, we shall have an immigration greater than known for years, and the people who come will compete with the laborers here who now complain of too low wages. It is an evil which, he says, is sure to follow the misfortunes which have befallen the old countries.

PROF. RICHARDSON considers abstinence drinking worse than opium eating. In the worst examples, the abstinence drinker becomes a confirmed epileptic. One or two wineglassfuls of it a day will produce permanent dyspepsia. "A more consummate devil of destruction could not be concocted."

### SAN FRANCISCO'S SENSATION.

The city of San Francisco has just passed through a scene of turbulence and her people have been stirred to a degree of excitement that has not been witnessed on that coast since the days of vigilance committees and mobs, when violence and bloodshed were of almost hourly occurrence, and law and order were unknown. The occasion of this wave of excitement was the shooting of Rev. Isaac S. Kallio, candidate of the Workingmen's party for Mayor, by Charles De Young, senior proprietor of the Chronicle newspaper. From the report of the affair telegraphed to the metropolitan press we glean the following particulars:

After Kallio was nominated by the workingmen of the city as their candidate for Mayor, Charles De Young, in a speech at the State Convention of the Honorable Bilks, announced that he would compel Kallio's withdrawal from the contest. Subsequently he notified Kallio that, unless he withdrew, he would take up his record in the columns of the Chronicle. Kallio sent back word for him to go ahead; that he could tell worse things about the De Youngs than they could bring against him. On Wednesday last, the Chronicle came out with a long article, reviewing Kallio's career in Boston and Kansas, dwelling particularly on his reported amours, and also ventilating his political and business record. On Thursday and Friday the Chronicle contained similar and more elaborate articles, and dragged in Kallio's father, now dead, recounting sundry immoralities on his part. Kallio had advertised a mass-meeting at the Metropolitan Temple last night, at which it was given out he would read a copy of an article published some five years ago by B. F. Naphsay in a little paper called the Sun. This article was an attack upon the personal and family record of the De Youngs of the most pronounced character, and led to an attempt on their part to kill Naphsay, which failed. De Young sent Kallio word that if he read that article he would shoot him on sight. Last night an immense audience gathered at the Metropolitan Temple, and the street outside was packed with a crowd numbering thousands. Kallio addressed the in-door meeting, scoring the De Youngs mercilessly and reflecting on their personal records and family antecedents in the most direct manner. After adjourning the meeting in the hall he went outside, mounted a stand, and spoke briefly. After reviewing the attacks of the Chronicle upon himself, he said: "In maligning the reputation of my father, who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalistic wretches have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. These disgraceful records make such an attack possible, and I am justified in pronouncing them the basest and most malicious of calumnies. He said he had the Sun article in his pocket (Cries of "Read it, read it!") but he did not wish to expend all his ammunition at once. It would be published immediately in full in the Workingmen's paper, the Open Letter, and next Tuesday evening he would take it up and comment upon it.

Charles De Young evidently considered the proceedings of the evening equal provocation to the actual reading of the article. He accordingly drove to the Metropolitan Temple in a coupe at a time when Kallio was about stepping into a carriage with Carl Browne. De Young sent an American District messenger-boy to him to say that a gentleman wished to speak with him. As Kallio approached the coupe De Young fired, hitting him in the breast, just above the heart. Kallio staggered and turned to escape. De Young fired again, hitting him in the hip or thigh. It would appear that trouble had been anticipated, as quite a number of workmen were in the vicinity of the Temple. They at once made a rush for the coupe, seized the horses' heads, and endeavored to get De Young out. He kept them at bay for a moment with his pistol. Meantime an officer arrived on the scene. The crowd seized the coupe and overturned it. As it went over De Young got out. He and the officer were at once attacked, the officer knocked down and trampled on, and De Young beaten about the head and face, though not very seriously. The officer, De Young, and the driver of the coupe struggled through the crowd amid cries, "Hang him!" "Kill him!" At the corner of Fifth and Market streets two more officers made their appearance, and with their assistance De Young was taken to the Baldwin Hotel, and, escaping by the other entrance, got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the police station, the crowd following.

De Young was at once taken to one of the tank halls, while a crowd, numbering thousands, surrounded the prison and evinced a desire to make an attack. Meantime the police rapidly assembled, ropes were stretched across the streets leading to the prison, and every preparation made to resist an attack. The Chief of Police at once called Gen. McComb in consultation. Gen. McComb ordered the military to assemble at their armories.

News of the tragedy spread like wildfire through the city, and the streets were soon crowded with excited throngs. Strong guards were placed over the Chronicle business and printing offices to prevent their being sacked.

In the afternoon there was an immense gathering of workmen, at which there was manifested an general desire to march on the jail, take De Young out and hang him. It was decided, however, to await the arrival of Dennis Kearney, who was a short distance out of the city, before proceeding to extremities. Kearney hastened back, arriving in the evening. He was met by a crowd of several thousand, who received their leader with almost a frantic exhibition of joy. Three of the workmen's military companies, numbering 100 men, with rifles and fixed bayonets, were on hand as an escort. With Kearney at their head, the procession moved up Market street for the sand lots, filling the streets for several blocks, and making the air ring with cheers for Kearney and cries of "Hang De Young." Kearney addressed the excited multitude, advising the preservation of law and order. His counsel was willingly accepted by the populace, and at the conclusion of the meeting the multitude quietly dispersed to their homes. Public sentiment seems mainly to run against De Young, partly on account of the manner of his attack, giving his victim no chance for defense or escape, and partly because the Chronicle in its assaults upon Kallio has been abusive beyond all precedent in political campaigns.

The Chronicle editorially contained the following defense of Charles De Young.

"To our political friends: For the information of the New Constitution party in the interior, where the affair between I. S. Kallio and one of the proprietors of this paper may be altogether misunderstood, we say that the occurrence was entirely a personal matter, which in no sense whatever affects or concerns the political principles of the Chronicle or the party which it supports. We put it into our hands and the memory of one, and who loves, respects and reveres her, if such language as that used by Kallio in the hearing of thousands does not challenge and provoke personal chastisement to the death. It would be infinitely worse than death to hear such an insult put upon one's mother, and no man has a right to give it without being prepared for the worst of consequences. The man who would not resent it is meaner than a dog, and the mode of resentment in such cases is the same throughout the civilized world. Let those who have made haste to condemn Charles De Young for shooting Kallio calmly reflect upon all this—mentally put themselves in his place—and then say whether they desire that a slander-loving mob should be permitted to take this case out of the hands of the law."

A San Francisco dispatch of the 26th says that Charles De Young was arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of attempting to murder Kallio. He was committed without bail. Kallio's condition was improv-

ing, and the chances were very favorable to his recovery. The dispatch further says: "Mrs. De Young knows nothing of Charles' shooting, special editions of the Chronicle being printed for her. Charles conducted his paper and new constitution campaign from his cell. Five cells and an airy corridor are at his disposal. The authorities are perfectly easy. To outbreak will occur."

### Meeting of Ancient Enemies.

It is nearly 200 years since William III. of England, violating his own royal proclamation, sent a band of his soldiers of the Campbell clan and slaughtered all the inhabitants of the valley of Glencoe, by the stream which Osian calls "the dark torrent of Cona." The Macdonalds, to which clan those unhappy people belonged, have never forgotten that "military execution," which was really a wholesale murder; and to this day the old resentful feeling crops out, sometimes suddenly and in unexpected places. The Halifax (N. S.) Herald says:

"A good story is told of the Marquis of Lorne and two Glengary Highlanders who called on him the other day. Ever since the massacre at Glencoe, in which the Campbells did the bloody work of the crown, the clan Campbell have been in bad odor with the clan Macdonald, and other sects; indeed, it is a proverb that the Macdonalds and Campbells 'canna eat o' the same kail-pot.' The Glengary men, Macdonalds to the backbone, were in Ottawa on business, and, after much debate, resolved to pay their respects to the Marquis of Lorne as the Governor General, not as a son of the Callum Mor. On their way to the hall they had talked the matter over again, and one of them suggested that perhaps the Marquis, being a Campbell, would refuse to see a Macdonald, in which case their position would be humiliating.

"At the gate they met the Marquis with Maj. de Wintons, and, taking them for servants, the Highland man asked if the Marquis would care to meet 'two Macdonalds' to call on the Marquis. His Excellency replied that the Marquis bore no malice to the Macdonalds, and that, Sir John Macdonald being his first Minister, it was clear the Macdonalds had forgiven the Campbells. 'Forgiven the Campbells!' cried one of the visitors, 'forgotten Glencoe! Sir John is paid for that; he has \$80,000 a year for it; but the diel take me 'gin we forgie or forget!' and with this the choleric Gaels turned their faces toward Ottawa.

"The Marquis, however, disclosed himself, and, after a hearty handshaking, the feud was temporarily healed. The visitors were turned over to the Argyshire piper, who is a prominent member of the household, and by him treated so handsomely that on their departure they frankly acquitted the Marquis of all responsibility for the massacre."

### The Old Khedive's Vengeance.

In 1833 the Colonel of one of Mohammed Ali's regiments in Mecca had rendered himself odious to the soldiers, and while on parade, firing with blank cartridges, the officer was shot. No notice was taken of it at the time, and it was thought that the thing was all forgotten. Two years afterward, in the regular course of exchanges, the battalion returned to Cairo, marched into the citadel, and piled arms. A court-martial was immediately called, and the battalion found guilty of murder. As the individual could not be discovered, the battalion was decimated, and 134 were marched outside the gate in separate squads, and shot by their own comrades. My informant happened to be riding outside the walls, and, attracted by the roll of musketry, saw the execution of the luckless soldiers, some sitting, some standing, and some on their knees, according to the humor of the officers.—North American Review.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	\$7 00	@ 10 25
HOGS	3 70	@ 4 25
COTTON	12	@ 12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine	3 30	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2	1 1/2	@ 1 11
CORN—Western Mixed	45	@ 31
OATS—Mixed	28	@ 31
RYE—Western	63	@ 64
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 8 85
LARD	5 1/2	@ 6
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 4 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS	3 10	@ 3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	4 75	@ 5 50
Good to Choice spring Ex.	4 10	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	15	@ 86
Wheat—No. 3	10	@ 81
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 2	48	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	7	@ 75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@ 18
EGG—Fresh	10 1/2	@ 11
PORK—Mess	8 10	@ 8 20
LARD	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	92	@ 95
Wheat—No. 2	89	@ 90
CORN—No. 2	31	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 1	48	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	7	@ 72
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	93	@ 94
CORN—Mixed	30	@ 31
CORN—No. 2	22	@ 24
RYE	46	@ 47
PORK—Mess	8 60	@ 8 70
LARD	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	90	@ 94
CORN	37	@ 38
OATS	25	@ 29
RYE	51	@ 55
PORK—Mess	8 25	@ 8 50
LARD	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	97	@ 98
Wheat—No. 2 Red	95	@ 99
CORN—No. 2	27	@ 28
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	4 75	@ 6 10
WHEAT—No. 1 White	99	@ 1 00
Wheat—No. 1 Amber	97	@ 98
CORN—No. 1	41	@ 42
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 26
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 25
PORK—Mess	9 75	@ 10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Fair	4 25	@ 4 40
Common	3 50	@ 3 75
HOGS	3 25	@ 3 75
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 15

## SABBATH READING.

"He knoweth the Way That I Take."  
I know not—the way is so misty—  
The joy or the grief it shall bring;  
What clouds are o'erhanging the future,  
What flowers by the roadside shall spring;  
But there's One who will journey beside me,  
Nor in wear nor in woe will forsake;  
And this is my sojourn and comfort—  
"He knoweth the way that I take."

I stand where the cross-roads are meeting,  
And I know not the right from the wrong;  
No beckoning finger directs me,  
No welcome floats to the ear in song;  
But my Guide will soon give me a token  
By wilderness mountain or lake;  
Whate'er the darkness about me,  
"He knoweth the way that I take."

—London Christian World.

## Ancient and Modern Ideas of Inspiration.

The Ancients set God and the universe in opposition. They often ascribed the creation of the world to a being less perfect than God. They were unable by a higher synthesis to reconcile their conceptions of Deity with the evil and imperfection which they beheld in themselves and in the world around. Polythesism had made Deity an intimate and familiar presence, that too often shared human frailty and vice. It was the reaction of Semitic Monotheism to send God away almost into the region of the unknowable. It enthroned Him in far-off and unapproachable majesty and holiness. So jealous were the Semites of the idea of God's unapproachableness and unsearchableness that though in the warmth of religious utterance He was said to have appeared, to have revealed Himself by some name or otherwise, returning to philosophic accuracy, they would speak of such manifestation as that of some emanating power or lower God, and would sooner lay themselves open to the charge of believing in all sorts of lesser divinities as mediatory powers than in the least to appear to make Supreme Deity capable of any representation whatsoever. Has He appeared, or uttered His voice, or named Himself Jehovah? And would men hence presume to begin to predicate anything concerning His nature or mode of existence? He withdraws in indescribable and unnamable into His absoluteness.

While God thus dwelt apart, alone in the possession of all that is good, this gross world, its thoughts, works and imaginations were only evil continually. It was totally depraved. It had no self-restorative power. It had no innate ability to will or think anything that is good. Even what might appear as good works were not so in reality, but had without doubt the nature of sin. How then were goodness and truth to appear and shine on the earth? It could only be by an interposition of the far-off God; by lowering the celestial sphere to inspire or "breathe" its holiness into the earthly. This was effected by the communication of an angel or by the gift of a *daimon*. In these messengers God was efficaciously and infallibly present. This mechanical junction of the celestial sphere with the terrestrial was denominated inspiration. The conception of inspiration that inevitably followed was this: They who receive these divine messages, i. e., inspired persons, were universally regarded as pure mediums. Undoubtedly. There was and could be no human element in the message. The whole was direct from heaven. The inspired were possessed. "The word that the Lord hath put in my mouth, that must I speak." That this logical inference was commonly made we take Philo out of a multitude as a witness: "A prophet says nothing of his own, but everything which he says is strange and prompted by some one else. He is a sounding instrument of God's voice, being struck and moved to sound in an invisible manner by Him." Again: "When the divine light shines the human light sets, and this very frequently happens to the race of prophets; for the mind that is in us is removed from its place at the arrival of the divine spirit, but it is again restored when the spirit departs."

Since, then, ancient philosophy made the inspired person a pure medium, "a sounding instrument of God's voice," every inspired utterance must be infallible. On this dark background of essential enmity and separation between God and nature much of past theology has been outlined. Some of it has been steeped in this utter gloom. This ancient falsehood of man's total depravity and hostility to God yet hangs its sable pall over the theology of some. But our view of nature and of God's government thereof is now radically changed. We believe nature to be sacred and God immanent and transeunt therein, its hypostasis and conscious soul. Religion we no longer look upon as a wave come from some ethereal and mystic sea to flood our godless valley with its healing waters. As we have concluded men to be, not children of the devil and of darkness by nature, but the sons of their divine creator, we find religion to be a fact deeply rooted in their moral consciousness. The highest manifestation of the hiding God that can possibly be vouchsafed to us must after all but be divinely human. But if so, if the sublimest revelation of God to man must be a revelation of Him in and through man, then the germs of great truth and high capacity already reside in him by nature. A righteous life, then, is the result of drawing out, by all manner of education, the God-planted possibilities within him. But how was it attained, according to the ancient mechanical view? It was by first driving out and exorcising his old depraved nature and bringing in

another in its stead. When a religious philosophy teaches that, in order to regenerate a race of helplessly lost beings something must be literally sent from a literally distant God, it is evident that their regeneration must be by *opus operatum* and Calvinistic predestination; their inspiration must be infallible, since it communicates nothing but what is from from above."—*Sunday Afternoon*.

Christianity does not set men at any work of mere resolution, saying: "Come, now, let us be humble;" that would multiply the endless specimens of useless self-mortification. But true Christianity puts men face to face with the humbling facts, the great realities of God and His truth, and then humility comes upon the soul as darkness comes on the face of the earth, not because the earth has made up its mind to be dark. It is the narrowness of our life that makes us proud. You merchants would be proud of your successful business if you saw nothing beyond it; and you men and women proud of your splendid houses if you looked no further. But if you could only see God forever present in your life, and Jesus dying for your soul, and your soul worth Jesus dying for, and the souls of your brethren precious in His sight, and the whole universe teeming with work for Him, then must come the humility of the Christian. To that humility let us devote ourselves, for in a humility like that alone is peace.—*Phillips Brooks*.

## Historical Sun Darkenings.

In 536, 567, and 626 we find mention of long periods of diminished sunlight. Schnurrer records that in 733, a year after the Saracens had been driven back beyond the Pyrenees, consequent on their defeat at Tours, "the sun darkened in an alarming manner on Aug. 19; there appeared to be no eclipse by the moon, but rather an interruption from meteoric substance." There was an eclipse of the sun, annular, but nearly total, on the morning of Aug. 14; it is mentioned in the Saxon *Chronicle*, which tells us "the sun's disk was like a black shield." The near coincidence of dates suggests in this case a connection between the darkness and the eclipse. In 934, according to a Portuguese historian, the sun lost its ordinary light for several months, and this is followed by the doubtful statement that an opening in the sky seemed to take place, with many flashes of lightning, and the full blaze of sunshine was suddenly restored. In 1091, on Sept. 29, not 21, as given in some of the translations of Humboldt's "Cosmos," Schnurrer relates that there was a darkening of the sun which lasted three hours, after which it had a peculiar color, which occasioned great alarm. In another place we read: "Fuit eclipsis Solis II. Kal. Octob. fere tres horas: Sol circa meridiem dire nigrescebat;" there was no visible eclipse at this time, and the November eclipse was central only in the southern parts of the earth. A century later, or in June, 1191, according to Schnurrer, the sun was again darkened, with certain attendant effects upon nature. Here the cause is easily found; on June 23 there was a total eclipse, in which the moon's shadow traversed the continent of Europe from Holland to the Crimea; the eclipse was total in this country between the coasts of Cumberland and Yorkshire. Erman refers to a sun-darkening on Feb. 12, 1106, which was accompanied by meteors, and we read in the cometographies that on the 4th, or, according to others, on the 5th, of February in this year, a star was seen from the third to the ninth hour of the day, which was distant from the sun "only a foot and a half." Matthew Paris and Matthew of Westminster term this star a comet, and we take it to have been the same which, later in the same month, was observed in China under the sign Pisces, and which, at one time, was supposed to have been identical with the great comet of 1680; this body, however, would not appear to have been sufficiently near the earth as, even on the assumption of a denser constitution than usual with comets, to account for a diminution of the solar rays, by its intervention. On the last day of February, 1206, according to a Spanish writer, there was complete darkness for six hours. In 1241, "five months after the Mongol battle of Leignitz," the sun was obscured, and the darkness became so great that the stars were seen at the ninth hour about Michaelmas. In this case, again, the darkness referred to was undoubtedly due to the total eclipse on Oct. 6, of which Prof. Schiaparelli has collected a full account from the Italian writers. Lastly, in 1547, from April 23-25, Kepler relates on the authority of Gemma, "the sun appeared as though suffused with blood, and many stars were visible at noon-day." Schnurrer thought this phenomenon was what the Germans call a "Hohenrauch," notwithstanding the visibility of the stars. From the above brief summary of what have been considered abnormal sun-darkenings, we see that in several cases the diminution of the light has been due to the ordinary effects of a total eclipse, while it is clear that there are no grounds in the historical evidence for any prediction of a period of darkness. The nervous in these matters, and it would really appear that such exist, may take consolation therefrom.—*J. R. Hind, in Nature*.

The Burritt brothers, of Manchester, Vt., have just killed their fifty-seventh bear.

WM. H. VANDERBILT has given the university at Nashville another \$100,000

## A HIGHWAY ADVENTURE.

The Startling Experience of Gen. Bouton—Good Use of a Pistol.

[From the Colton (Cal.) Semi-Tropic.]  
Reports of the adventure of Gen. Bouton with highwaymen near San Jacinto have been coming in for some days, but the General himself has now arrived. Gen. Bouton was Chief of Artillery under Gen. Sherman, who speaks of him as having a record as an artillery officer unsurpassed in the world. He was engaged in forty-two battles, and never lost a gun. He tells of his thrilling experience on the mountain-top at San Geronia in the following way:

The General and J. C. Collins, his partner, started from San Geronia for their ranch at San Jacinto in a light wagon. About three miles out, and when on the top of the grade on the new road leading to San Jacinto, three men suddenly rose out of the brush, which at that place grows close to the roadside, and, two presenting revolvers and one a shotgun, cried "Halt!" The team was stopped, when they were ordered to give up their arms. They both promptly answered that they had no arms, although each of them had a revolver in his pocket unknown to the other. Upon getting out of the wagon, pieces of chain were produced, and their hands were chained behind them, and six-foot chains were placed about each of their necks. This jewelry was made from the chain used about the straw-carrier of a threshing machine. The links are made of a heavy wire bent into shape but not welded, and when they were placed upon the prisoners the links were pressed down with a pair of shoemaker's pincers. Collins was chained to the wheel of his wagon, with the chain about his neck. The man carrying the shotgun was handed a pistol by the other, who, taking hold of the chain about the General's neck, said, "come on," while the armed man fell in the rear with his gun about a foot from Bouton's back. The third man had meanwhile been unhitching the horses, and, taking them ahead a short distance, tied them to some bushes.

All this time—and the time was not nearly so long as it takes to tell it—the General had been furtively feeling along the slack of the chain on his hands trying to find a link that was not entirely closed. His touch, which must have been intensified by the tight place in which he was placed, suddenly found a link partly open. He dropped the other link down, and, with the slight leverage which this afforded, pried open the little opening upon which his life depended. Keeping his hands in the same position he then parted the skirts of his coat and put his hand upon the pistol, which was a self-cocker of the "bull-dog" pattern. They had not yet gone more than thirty paces, and had just turned out of the road into the brush when the General accomplished this, and it was just at this time that the man in the rear noticed his movements and cried, "Halt!" At this Gen. Bouton whipped out his pistol, and, half turning, fired at the man in the rear, who fell. Quick as thought, he whirled and bored a hole through the one in front. He then ran to release Collins, when the third man came running toward the wagon from where he had tied the horses. Bouton, thinking his purpose was to shoot Collins, waited until he passed the rear of the wagon, when he blazed away and dropped him. It took but a moment to jerk the chain apart which was about Collins' neck, and to free his hands. Then, hitching up their team, they drove like wildfire to the office of Justice Kennedy, some nine miles distant, with the parted chains still dangling from their wrists and necks, where they at once told their story. With the aid of a file they were relieved of their jewelry, and as soon as day broke a posse started back to the scene of the tragedy.

Near by they found where three horses had been tied and two masks on the ground. Taking up the trail of the horses they found, about a half mile further on, the body of John Wakefield, who had dismounted, unsaddled his horse, turned him loose, and then lain down and died. He was found to have been shot in the right side, the ball lodging just beneath the skin of the back. On Wednesday a man named Covington went to his home, near El Casco, immediately after the shooting, with a flesh wound in the thigh, where he stated to his friends that they did not intend to murder Gen. Bouton, but only wanted to compel him to sign an order on his wife for \$5,000, and intended to keep him as a hostage until it was paid.

## How the Ancients Engraved Gems.

We must remain as yet a little in doubt as to the methods employed by the old artists to perfect these miracles of taste. We have, however, the absolute certainty that these ancient masters were familiar with the diamond, and that their best work was done by using this, the hardest of all substances, as a tool. A splintered fragment of the diamond served as a scraping tool, and they were well acquainted with the drill. Prehistoric man worked a drill at the very commencement of his existence. A Phœnician gem—a lion attacking a bull—shows how the drill was used. A number of circular depressions are found in the gem, which mark the extremities of the figures. This was done not only for the sake of effect, but to show the artist the limit of his work as to depth. After the holes were sunk, the artist united the various portions of his work by scratching. Now the use of the diamond point or splinter, fixed in a style or iron socket, allowed

a certain flexibility of handling, which our modern processes of gem engraving do not permit. To-day the work is done by means of a minute rotating disk of copper, which is whetted with oil and diamond dust. On the least application of the substance to be cut to the disk, it is the disk which bites into the stone. The difference in manipulation is, then, that to-day it is the stone which goes to the tool, and not, as in olden times, the tool to the stone. It is more convenient, then, in 1879, to bring the cart to the horse. It can now be readily understood why, in modern work, time and labor being spared (the art conception not entering for the present into the subject)—why this work of to-day is inferior to the art which is past. It is purely a mechanical process now, for a rotating disk will no more draw lines which have feeling than will photographing processes paint pictures. It has been stated that we are not entirely acquainted with the methods employed by the old glyptic artists. This becomes quite evident from this fact, that their best work seems to have been cut and polished at one and the same time. To-day we have no tool, no substance, which will accomplish this double feat. Mr. King, dwelling on the diamond point, says "its extensive use is the great distinction between the antique and modern work."—*Barnet Phillips, in Harper's Magazine*.

## Getting Even With Them.

There is no doubt as to how Congressman Daggett stands on the railroad question. He is sound. Conversing with a *Chronicle* reporter the other day, he said:

"The railroad people are the pettiest kind of gongers. They begin to show their hand at Omaha. In the first place the fare from Omaha to San Francisco is \$100.50, and everybody who buys a ticket stops to growl and ask what that 50 cents is for. They are told that the half-dollar is simply the profit made on each passenger. I guess the \$100 comes nearer the profit than the half-dollar.

"Then they grab your trunk and shove it behind a grating to be weighed. You can't see the scales at all, and you have no idea about the weight until a man sings out '\$8.30 over weight,' and you have to pungle the money or your trunk don't go. Now, my trunk was so small an affair that I could throw it over my shoulder with one hand, but they ran up the weight to 260 pounds. Probably it did weigh that much when a 200-pound baggage-master was sitting on it.

"Well, I paid because I hadn't but two minutes to fight; and at Ogden the baggage villain still pursued me, and I paid some more extra weight. It weighed more at Ogden probably because a heavier man sat on it, or else the rarefied atmosphere affected the scales. Then coming over the mountains there were some extra charges for ropes. But I'll get even—I'll get even!

"You see, I am entitled as a member of Congress to 600 volumes of Agricultural Reports, 200 Surveyor General's Reports, 500 Patent Office Reports, and several thousand other heavy volumes of equally exciting character."

Reporter—"Are these reports ever read?"

Mr. Daggett, M. C.—"Oh, yes; the printers who set 'em up are obliged to read 'em. Well, these are sent on to my address free, and the railroad people have to carry 'em for nothing under their postal contract with the United States Government—the biggest Government on earth, sir. Then I'll give one copy of the agricultural romance to Farmer Treadway, and a copy of the geological fictions to Prof. Stewart. All the rest I need myself."

Reporter—"For what purpose?"

Mr. Daggett, M. C.—"Why, you see, I'll put my frank on 'em and ship 'em to Zach Chandler in Wisconsin, and he'll frank 'em and send 'em back, and I'll frank 'em again and redirect 'em to him; and these books—two tons of 'em, by—will go back and forth over that blasted road free until the next session of Congress, when I'll get hold of some more and start them along, too. I propose to keep the books in motion until they wear out, and then I'll sue the company for damages. Oh, I'll sicken 'em of the extra-weight dodge. Don't you forget it."

Every morning the Congressman goes down to the depot and pokes about among the freight for his books. They have not yet arrived, but he expects them every day.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle*.

## Low Physical Sensibility.

In the curious histories of malingerers, which we receive from the medical officers of our prisons and public services, many instances of self-inflicted injuries occur which might doubtless be traced to the existence of a low standard of physical sensibility. A remarkable instance came under my own observation, many years ago, in quite a young child, which makes it all the more striking, as infancy is very intolerant of pain. A little pauper girl presented herself one morning in the surgery of a country doctor and lisped out a request to have a decayed tooth extracted. The tooth, which, for a child, was large and firmly fixed, was taken out without the smallest expression of suffering on the part of the child, and a penny was given her for being so brave. The next morning the little thing reappeared and asked to have another tooth out, this time pointing to a perfectly sound one, and it seems probable that she would have consented to the forcible extraction of the whole set at a penny per tooth.—*Contemporary Review*.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

ENOCH NELSON, saloonist, of McBride's, Montcalm county, has just paid \$43 for selling liquor to a minor.

A CRANE was shot at Vernon recently that was four feet long and weighed but two and one-half pounds.

KALAMAZOO is to have night policemen to guard its business streets. They will be paid by private subscription.

THE daily whitefish catch on Lake Superior at this time aggregates about fifty tons, which is mostly shipped away.

Gov. CHOSWELL and staff reviewed the Second regiment, and witnessed a sham battle. There were 25,000 people present.

A YOUNG man of Harrisville, Alcona county, paid a fine of \$5 last week for profane swearing, a violation of the law of the State.

"INDIAN FIELDS" is the name of a new flag station on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, five miles south of Kalamazoo.

Ex-Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, has been summering at Orchard Lake. He has booked his son as student of the Michigan Military Academy.

ANAL WARNER, an old and respected citizen of Albion, died last week, aged 69 years. He settled in Albion in 1832, and was one of the oldest inhabitants.

THE school district in Milan, Monroe county, has a bequest of \$1,000 from Mr. Maynard, to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall go to the purchase of books.

THE State Board of Agriculture has authorized President Abbott to tender to Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, the chair of Agriculture, vacated by the resignation of Prof. C. L. Ingersoll.

SAMUEL SABIN, the aged Farmington man who choked his wife to death in a moment of anger, pleaded guilty, told the sad story of his troubles, and was sent home with only a sentence of \$250 fine. He is 85 years old.

In 1876 about 20,000 young whitefish from the State hatchery were placed in Pleasant lake; but one fish of that species, so far as is known, was ever taken from its waters. The specimen in question was speared by Ira Vanarsdall, and weighed about a pound and a half.

LANSING Republican: A bond of St. Mary's ship-canal loan was received at the State treasury last week and paid. This leaves but eight of these bonds outstanding. They are for \$1,000 each, and the coupons and interest are all paid on them.

A FEW days ago a mass of float copper, bearing the marks of the rude mining tools of some ancient race, was found on the Minong Mining Company's land, Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It was sixteen feet below the surface and weighed 3,300 pounds.

WILLIAM COON's shingle-mill at Conover lake, near Pierson, Montcalm county, and a quantity of shingles near it, were destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, about \$3,000; not insured. The mill was not in operation, and the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

GREENVILLE Independent: The new county building has an excavation prepared for its foundation, and work will probably rapidly advance. The contractors hope to give it into the hands of the Building Committee May 1 by inclosing it this fall and doing inside work next winter.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death, from consumption, at Colorado Springs, of Egbert Teneyck, a prominent shingle and salt manufacturer, a member of the Board of Trade of East Saginaw, for the past eighteen years a resident of that city, and widely esteemed.

ANOTHER of the pioneers of Michigan has gone. Mr. George Brownell died, a few days ago, at his residence in Utica, at the advanced age of 77 years, after a sickness of but a few days. Mr. Brownell was one of Michigan's veterans. He was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, N. Y., in May, 1802, and emigrated from East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., to the Territory in 1825, when, with his new wife, he settled in the township of Farmington. Very few settlers had preceded him to that locality. He drove the first team into the woods four miles to reach the spot selected for his home. He was a resident of Farmington for thirty-one years, during which time he held many offices of trust; was Postmaster there for many years; Captain of the State militia, and was a member of the first Legislature of Michigan, having been elected to the House of Representatives by the Democratic party in 1835.

THE Rev. Wilmer B. Tillinghast, rector of the Holy Trinity Church, of Detroit, was accidentally shot and mortally wounded by a young man named James Wright. The deceased and several young men were in camp at Fox island, below Detroit, and Wright was engaged in carelessly handling a revolver, when it exploded. The bullet entered the back of Tillinghast, who was standing a short distance off. The ball struck a rib and took a downward course, severing one of the main arteries, and causing internal hemorrhage. The deceased walked to a tent after exclaiming he was shot, and laid down, expiring immediately. The deceased was a Western edition of "Adirondack" Murray, fully as erratic. He was formerly pastor of St. Peter's Church, but resigned. He then organized a church, over which he presided at the time of his death, and conducted it on what he styled Anglo Catholic principles—High Church in the very extreme.

# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

For the Holland City News.

## MY WHAT-NOT.

At the Episcopal Convocation, in Grace church on Tuesday night, there was a useful discussion about promoting "literary culture" in parishes or churches. Thus this topic of general interest is again, and in good season, introduced to the notice of the citizens of Holland. Presuming that our clergymen are already awake when social progress is in question; that our lawyers will cease to watch the clouds and tremble at the rain-drops; that our physicians may feel a concern in the mental as well as in the physical well-being of man; and that all our readers are at least ready to consider, I shall make some suggestions for the coming winter. Suppose that on or about October 1st, all the professional men in this city, and all, whether men or women, who have a sympathy for "literary culture," meet in conference and take such measures to promote mutual improvement as they deem most desirable, whether by lectures or clubs, or lyceums or socials, or otherwise. Then let them associate and secure the ends thus determined upon. Suppose in the second place, that our young people of both sexes resolve at once to enter upon a course of useful reading for the autumn and winter. Let them at least try this once, instead of wasting so much of their precious time, or seeking for "fun" as they term it. When spring is come, I am sure they will be more than satisfied that they have gone up, not down, on the scale of humanity; that they are cultivating soul and brains, not the low animal instincts and propensities.

Should such a disposition and taste be manifested, it will not be difficult to secure their gratification. The city library is a very fair one, and can steadily be increased. The college library of 4,000 volumes, and its reading rooms, can easily be thrown open to the public for such times as may be necessary, provided the citizens give help towards defraying the expense. Then again the plan of clubbing in the purchase of books and periodicals is a "most excellent way," and at small cost furnishes reading matter for a year. Nothing is easier than to feed the mind, yes, feast it, when the desire exists. The money spent on one dance, or pleasure party or excursion, would often lay up a store of choicest things for the soul.

And let me add, this is a "college city," and this fact would be of vital moment to the citizens if they would once conclude to do as the citizens of Oberlin, Ohio, have ever done, make a specialty of the college idea, and of all the culture and good which it involves. What would Leyden or Oxford in Europe, or what would Cambridge or Princeton in America have been without their university halls? What now has Holland in the future, if not in the hopes which cluster around Hope college? When, therefore, this institution makes efforts, as it has done, to promote the moral and intellectual progress of the community where it is located—in fact, to promote all that is good—why should so many be as unconcerned and unhelpful as the Mexicans? Not a few instructive lectures have been given free in the college chapel, and it is not pleasant or encouraging to hear a prominent citizen declare that he can't give the sanction of his presence. Shall this be a college city, or just a dead, common-place, unintellectual and taboed village that can boast of nothing but its place on the map, or on the railroads?

## A Cyclopaedia for \$10.00.

Perhaps the most remarkable literary enterprise of the time is the publication of the Library of Universal Knowledge, in 20 volumes of nearly 1,000 pages each, handsomely bound, for 50 cents per volume, or \$10.00 for the set. It is a reprint entire of the last (1879) Edinburgh and London edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, with very large additions upon topics of special interest to American readers. The amount of matter will somewhat exceed that of the Cyclopaedias of Appleton or Johnson, though the price is but a fraction of their cost. Volume one is to be ready early in September, and the other will follow at very short intervals. The remarkably low prices are accounted for by the method of sale, to the subscribers direct, saving them the large commission, often 50 or 60 per cent., paid to agent or dealers; also, by the recent great reduction in the cost of making books, and by making very large sales. This certainly is a work that the millions will appreciate. Special inducements are offered to early subscribers and to club.

The same publishers have recently issued editions of Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 4 vols., \$2.00, formerly sold in 2 vols., for \$3.00; also Rollins' Ancient History, and Josephus' Works, large type editions, for \$2.25 and \$2.00, and Smith's Bible Dictionary, \$1.00.

They also publish, in August and September, the Acme Library of Biography,

12 vols., and the Acme Library of Modern Classics, 9 vols., the former at 35 cents and the latter at 50 cents per vol. In these series are presented such authors as Carlyle, Macaulay, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Lamartine, Michelet, Thomas Moore, Walter Scott, and such subjects as Caesar, Cromwell, Burns, Joan of Arc, Vicar of Wakefield, Piccolini, Lalla Rookh, &c. Full catalogue of publications, terms to clubs, &c., will be sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

The Eastern Shore (Md.) newspapers continue their complaints of the mosquito plague. The superintendent and train hands of the railroad near Cambridge declare that the mosquitoes have been so thick as to obscure the light of the sun, and that lighted lamps have been necessary at mid-day in the stores and counting rooms. From Tyaskin a newspaper correspondent declares that "never in the history of Tyaskin have the mosquitoes been so thick as for the past week. There is no rest night or day; our only remedy is smoke! smoke! And we have smoked so much that our old women, and young women, too, look like dried beef on the hoot."

## Truth and Soberness.

WHAT is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless.

## Additional Local.

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

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.

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.

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

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 tarletons, grain bags, and an endless variety of Yankee notions. Come and examine our stock. G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

## New Advertisements.

### DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership between Reider E. Werkman, Gradus Van Ark, Richard K. Heald, and Herman Van Ark, under the firm name of Werkman, Van Ark & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of August, 1879, so far as relates to the said Richard K. Heald. All debts of the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the firm of Werkman & Van Ark.

REIDER E. WERKMAN, GRADUS VAN ARK, RICHARD K. HEALD, HERMAN VAN ARK.

Dated Holland, Mich., August 21st, 1879. 29-4w.

**YOUNG MAN** Send for Grand Rapids, Mich., Business College Journal. Superior advantages given, 29-3mo.

### FRUIT BASKETS.

The Best in the Market!

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

### 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 Mattelena Menegu, of the township of Bangor, 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 296 of Liber 2 of Mortgages in said office, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, at 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 proceeding 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), at 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 situated and being in the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south three-fourths (3/4ths) of the west half (1/2) 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. MATTELENA MENEGU, Mortgagee. HENRY D. POST, Attorney for said Mortgagee. 29-13w.

# 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 \$2.00 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 FOR 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, Fluor Albus, or WHITES.

This disease, so prevalent among females, is but little understood by physicians. Its origin 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 remedy put up in neat plain boxes of three sizes, with full directions. Ind. No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$5; No. 2, (enough to last two months), \$8; No. 3, (enough to last 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. Send stamp for pamphlet giving full description of Remedy, and illustrated by plates showing its application. This pamphlet alone is worth a hundred times its cost to 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., MFG. 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.

HOLLAND, August 13, 1879. 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 Holland, 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. 28-1v.

## House and Lot to Rent.

The house lately occupied by Mr. W. C. Mells is for rent. Apply to H. D. POST. 28-1v.

## 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 bailwick, 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, sixteen, of block two; Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, 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, 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 northerly 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, nineteen 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. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. SMITH, NIMS & ERWIN, Attorneys. 27-7w.

## 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.

## Lake Navigation!

## OPENED.

## Goodrich Transportation Co.

Side-Wheel Steamers on their Routes.

DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND GRAND HAVEN and MUSKOGON. (Saturday excepted.)

CHICAGO DOCK, FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Grand Haven Dock, foot of Washington Street.

The 6 o'clock train on the Grand Haven railroad connects with the Boat.

Tickets to Chicago can be bought at the Grand Haven R. R. Depot for \$3.00, including railroad fare and omnibus fare at Grand Haven, or FIVE DOLLARS for the round trip.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. Chicago.

## 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. 28-1v.

## NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

## Boot & 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.

## First-Class Agents Wanted!

## BEACH'S

SELF-APPLICABLE

## 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. JOHN, 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 Terstra, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jentje Bylsma, representing that said Jan Terstra lately died in said county of Ottawa in estate, 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 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

## Hottings.

OUR factories are all very busy and crowded with orders.

VAN's new saw mill, at Zeeland, has commenced sawing lumber.

SAILORS' wages have gone up, and vessel reights have advanced also.

THE old schooner D. R. Holt, is loading with brick at the dock of J. Roost & Co.

MISS MARY DYKEMA and Miss F. Verhel, of Grand Rapids, are in town visiting friends.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD son of Mr. E. Van der Veen died on Wednesday last, of diphtheria.

If you want a real fine pair of walking shoes, just get Henry Elferdink to make you a pair. They are "boss."

PEACHES are ripening fast, and shipments have commenced. The early Crawfords will be ripe in a few days.

THE Zeeland grist mill is doing a large business this season, and its proprietors are strong competitors in buying grain.

WE note the arrival in town of Mr. Gee, who is temporary inspector of our harbor works during the absence of Mr. Burke.

As a sign of increasing business we can mention that both our railroads have got to run extra freight trains frequently.

ANOTHER straw: Travel is increasing, and all our hotels report an increasing business. "Cheer up, we may be happy yet."

THE third crib was successfully sunk at our harbor this week, and the work on the superstructure will be commenced immediately.

WE have received a communication from New Brunswick, which we are obliged to lay over for want of space. It will appear in our next.

THE healthy growth of the baby is dependent upon its freedom from the pernicious effects of opium. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy known for the diseases of early childhood.

MR. E. HEROLD has just received a large and complete stock of all kinds of boots, shoes, slippers, etc. Prices are very low. Call and see him.

OUR merchants are preparing for the fall trade. Mr. E. J. Harrington has just received an immense stock of goods, prominent among which we noticed a handsome selection of read-made clothing.

OUR readers will notice by glancing over our new advertisements that Mr. R. K. Heald has retired from the firm of Werkman, Van Ark & Co. The why or wherefore we have not been able to ascertain.

DR. W. C. HUNT and Mrs. S. C. Wells, of Chicago were in town this week on a fishing expedition. They caught plenty of black bass in Black lake, and pronounce it the best fishing field along the shore.

WE hear no more of that pleasure resort near the harbor. Now is the time to prepare for the following season. It can be made to yield a handsome profit on the necessary investment. Who is going to lead off in this enterprise.

"Every dog has its day," is an old saying, and the common kerosene lamp may be said to have had its day, for the new Harris & Smith Safety Lamp is rapidly taking its place. People will buy them rather than run such fearful risks.

GEE's band has been obliged to postpone their excursion to Grand Haven and Spring Lake, on account of being disappointed in getting a boat. They are thinking now of arranging to run the excursion via the Grand Haven railroad.

THE apple crop in and around Salem will scarcely be one-half of what it was last year. But the farmers all boast of their wheat crops. At several places we could see the evidences of prosperity, in the shape of building handsome residences.

THE tow-boat Twilight will give an excursion on Black lake on Wednesday next, Sept. 3, for the benefit of Rev. Wm. M. Coplin. The boat will leave at 9 A. M., on its first trip, and at 2 P. M., for the afternoon ride. Should it happen to be fine, moonlight, a ride will be given on Lake Michigan in the evening.

A LARGE excursion from Allegan, consisting of six different Sabbath schools, passed through here on Wednesday last, to Mona Lake. Gee's band, of this city accompanied them. Col. May, superintendent of the Grand Haven railroad, has prepared some fine picnic grounds at Mona Lake, situated between Grand Haven and Muskegon (formerly called Black creek or lake), to accommodate the people living along the line of which he is the manager. We hope the Colonel's enterprise and zeal will be rewarded by a liberal patronage.

PICNIC parties are still going and coming from the mouth of Black lake.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Esq., is on a trip to Chicago and other points on the west shore.

THE new chapel which is being built at Groningen, for the purpose of religious services, is nearly completed.

THE frame of the new Lyceum hall is up; and the basement of the new school building is nearly completed.

OUR public schools will be opened again on Monday next. Have you got the children's slates and books ready?

MR. FRANK HOPKINS left for Portage lake on Wednesday last to assist Mr. W. W. Burke in his work on that new harbor.

MR. A. BOSMA, whose fruit farm is near the harbor, expects to have about thirty tons of grapes for sale this fall. Who can beat this?

MR. SAM'L LEDERMAN, of Grand Rapids, is in this city, with the intention of starting an auction store. He finds the license so high that he cannot commence operations, and is now getting up a petition to the common council to have the license reduced.

WE notice that our street commissioner is renewing several cross walks. This is very good. Several of our sidewalks are in bad condition, however; some of them dangerous, and if they are not renewed soon, the city may expect a suit for damages for broken limbs.

THE severe drouth of the last two weeks ripens the corn a little prematurely, especially on the sandy soil, and on several farms we noticed that cutting has actually commenced. In spite of this last drawback, it is calculated that we will harvest the largest corn crop ever gathered in this colony.

THE Grand Haven railroad company put on its line a handsome, strong and comfortable new car last Monday. It was built in Michigan City on purpose for that road and the trade between Grand Haven and Muskegon. It is a real nice coach to ride in, and is built with a baggage apartment, where also smoking can be indulged.

C. H. SANDERS of California, was troubled with a bad cough for years, could not rest at night, the climate so beneficial to others, was very unpleasant to him keeping his throat sore all the time, one bottle of the American Cough Cure helped him greatly, and a complete cure, it has no equal for certain and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, and Croup. Sold by E. T. Annis & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

WE notice that Mr. F. E. Harnish, of Ventura, has sold his business and stock of goods to Mr. E. I. Goodrich, of this city, who intends to continue the business. Mr. Harnish retires from the business performance—his physician ordering a cessation of business for him on account of declining health. For the next three months, he will sojourn among his friends at Grandville, where we hope he will find back his health among the rural enjoyments for which that locality has become noted.

A MAN walked into Scott's hotel, on Monday last, who registered himself as E. F. Putnam, Pittsburgh, Pa. He attempted to sell a polish for silverware, at which he had very poor luck, got disgusted and got drunk; sobered up and tried to sell his polish once more, with same result. Then he deliberately took the train north and jumped his board bill. This, however, did not suit the landlord, who telegraphed to the sheriff to arrest him. The sheriff traced him out, he was arraigned before Justice H. D. Post, pleaded guilty after some deliberation, and was sentenced to the county jail for 20 days.

IN the Grand Rapids Daily Democrat, of Thursday last, we notice a long article, clipped from the Chicago Times of the day previous, about a scandal of Mrs. H. A. DeLand (wife of the Democrat's pressman) and Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. This is the worst journalistic "scoop" we have ever seen. The idea that a Chicago paper must inform the people of Grand Rapids what has been going on in their midst is too much, too much. We say, Colonel! where was you, all this time? Asleep, playing 7-out, or what? It is the worst "scoop" we have ever heard of!

GRANT will enter the field immediately on his return to America, not as a rival of Sherman and Blaine for the presidential nomination, but as a competitor with DeLesseps for the honor of constructing and controlling the isthmus canal. Admiral Ammen, who is a warm advocate of the Nicaragua project, is said to be in possession of advice from General Grant announcing his readiness to accept the presidency of the Nicaragua company, and declaring positively that he will not be a candidate for the presidency of the United States or any other political office. With his name, the projectors expect to conjure money enough from the pockets of capitalists to give the enterprise a start.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich.: Aug. 21st, 1879: Ferry Bro., L. G. Mosher, A. A. Melanson, Angeline Park, Miss Mary Gullen. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

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

ARRIVED.  
Aug. 21—Schr. Tri-Color from Chicago, 800 bu. corn, 10 carboys vitrol, 4 bbls. tar.  
" 23— " Maria from Milwaukee, 10 bbls. salt.  
" 25— " Four Bros. from Chicago, 33 cda. stone.  
" 26— " Dawn from Chicago, 33 cda. stone.  
" 26— " The Hope from Ludington, 40,000 shingles.  
" 27— " Alice from Manistee, 100,000 shingles.  
" 27— " Fawn from Muskegon, light.  
" 28— " Banner from Chicago, light.  
" 28— " Planet from Muskegon, 45,000 feet lumber.

CLEARED.  
Aug. 21—Schr. Tri-Color to Milwaukee, 371 bbls. headings, 82,000 f. b. staves.  
" 23— " Maria to Milwaukee, 300 bu. apples, 100 baskets peaches.  
" 25— " Four Bros. to Chicago, 80 cda. wood.  
" 26— " Dawn to Chicago, 42 cda. wood, 44 cda. hemlock bark.  
" 26— " The Hope to Ludington, 1,400 lbs. butter, 1,000 doz. eggs, 125 bu. potatoes.  
" 27— " Alice to Manistee, 300 bu. apples, 100 bbls. peaches, 30 bbls. peaches, 30 bbls. peaches, 25 bbls. crab apples.  
" 27— " Fawn to Sheboygan, 150 bu. apples, 140 bu. peaches, 30 bu. grapes.  
" 28— " Banner to Chicago, 68,000 ft. lumber.

ANNUAL STATEMENT  
Of the Board of Education of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, of the Receipts and Expenditures for the School Year, ending Sept. 1st, 1879:

RECEIPTS.  
Balance on hand..... \$725.54  
Taxes for 1878-79..... 3,830.06  
Loan..... 196.67  
Primary School moneys..... 438.24  
Dog Taxes..... 142.08  
Cash for Bonds..... 7,687.04  
Total Receipts..... \$12,969.57

EXPENDITURES.  
INDEBTEDNESS.  
Bond No. 3 and Int. Ward School..... \$550.00  
SALARIES.  
Prof. I. F. Bangs, Supt..... \$700.00  
Miss E. C. Allen, Teacher..... 325.00  
" K. Leedeboer..... 325.00  
" H. Herold..... 45.00  
Mrs. W. M. Andrus..... 165.00  
Miss G. W. Geary..... 90.00  
" A. Royce..... 110.00  
" M. S. Rowley..... 165.00  
" F. Garrod..... 218.75  
" E. Bangs..... 31.25  
" E. Dutton..... 250.00  
" M. Post..... 40.00  
" M. Vischer..... 160.00  
" M. Seftre..... 160.00  
" Slenk..... 220.00  
Mr. H. Doesburg..... 125.00  
C. Lepeltak, Janitor..... \$258.37  
C. Traas..... 77.53  
C. Doesburg, Sal. Sec. till April, 1879..... 335.90  
50.00

MISCELLANEOUS.  
G. Dekker, Fuel for 1879-80..... 142.80  
K. Schaddoe, Insurance Main and Ward School-building..... 36.00  
L. T. Kanters, Book for Indig. Scholars and School Req..... 34.77  
D. R. Meengs, Book for Indig. Scholars..... 22.01  
D. R. Meengs, Collecting Primary School Moneys..... 1.70  
P. H. Wilms, Drive and Wood Pumps..... 17.50  
Pancie Van Putten & Co. Lumber..... 41.69  
H. Wiersema, Laying Walks..... 8.00  
R. Postma, Carpentry..... 8.74  
H. W. Verbeek & Co., Lumber and Rep. E. Van Der Veen, Nails, Crayon, etc..... 8.60  
Buhl, Ducharme & Co., Nails, Tinware, etc., per J. C. Post..... 11.90  
P. & E. Winter, Fixing Ward Sch'l Bell, A. Klaverings, Work on Ward School Building..... 9.00  
B. Kruidenier & Son, Kalsomining Main School Building..... 59.60  
R. De Maat, Kalsomining Ward School..... 6.00  
H. Meijer & Co., Curtains, etc..... 4.34  
J. Albers, Repairing Clocks..... 1.50  
H. Walsh, Ink..... 4.73  
G. J. Van Duren, Class Records and Req. D. Sijltje, Brooms..... 7.75  
S. De Boer, Snow Plowing..... 4.40  
H. Doesburg, Taking Census..... 15.00  
Jac. Van Putten, Loan for two months Hoogesteger & Mulder, Publ'g Financial Statement and Advertisement..... 5.85  
Hoogesteger & Mulder, Adv. Notice Special Meeting..... 5.68  
Otto J. Doesburg, Printing Rules and By-Laws..... 15.00  
Otto J. Doesburg, Advertising..... 2.00  
" Print two sets Bonds and Coupons..... 13.00  
W. Benjamin, Advertising..... 2.00  
" Do Hope," Advertising..... 2.00  
James Ten Eyck, in connection with Negotiating Bonds..... 6.28  
Robinson & Barnaby, Plans and Specifications of New School House..... 100.00  
O. Breyman, Expenses for Bonds to and Cash from Ann Arbor..... 9.00  
Total Expenditures..... \$4,877.82

At the settlement with the Treasurer, it appeared that there is a Balance left in the Treasury to the amount of \$8,091.75. Out of which amount have to be paid sundry bills and part of contract for the new school building.

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS.  
Eight Bonds at \$1000 each, bearing 6 per cent interest to be paid annually, which the Board succeeded to negotiate at the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
On account of the value of money advancing during the interval between our Special School Meeting and the negotiation of the Bonds, we were obliged to allow a discount of \$362.96.  
The Board has given the job of building the new school-house to Messrs. H. Toren and P. Oosting, for the sum of \$10,765.00.

GENERAL.  
During the school year now closed, there has been kept one Graded School, comprising Grammar School, four Intermediate and three Primary Departments.  
The number of teachers, employed for a part or the whole year, was fifteen, and one teacher for the Holland language of pupils enrolled was 613, with an average attendance, during the year, of 456.  
By the census just taken it appears that our School District numbers at present 895 children between five and twenty years.  
The branches taught are as follows: Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Drawing and Dutch.

ESTIMATE  
Of the amounts necessary to be raised for the support of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, for the ensuing year:  
Salaries—Teachers..... \$3,475.00  
Janitors..... 325.00  
Secretary..... 50.00  
" (taking census)..... 15.00  
Insurance..... 70.00  
Incidental Expenses..... 420.00  
Fuel..... 150.00  
\$4,500.00

The above \$4,500 are to be raised by taxes; and some future time an additional \$3,000 by loan, and \$1,100 by the vote of the people, according to Sec. 10 and 11, of Title XXIII of the Charter of the City of Holland, for finishing the building and purchase of furniture.

By order of the Board of Education,  
ISAAC CAPTON, } Committee.  
W. WAKKER, }  
C. DOESBURG, Secretary.  
Dated Holland, Mich., Aug. 11th, 1879.

## 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.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, as entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostatic Gland, and Uterus, etc. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quackes prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases) \$7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrapper. For a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical of a permanent cure, unless in severe cases, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MEDICAL CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 34, 1878. 6-17.

## 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, Sunb,

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 compound at all hours, day or night. 38-17

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

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.

—O—

CALL AND SEE US.

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

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EXCURSIONS !!

The Staunch and Noble Steamer

TWI-LIGHT

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 Ex-

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\$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 them selves. 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. 19-17

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ES-

SAY on the radical cure (without medi-

cine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal

Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Im-

potency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Epi-

lepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual

extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay,

clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' success-

ful practice, that the alarming consequences of

self-abuse may be radically cured without the dan-

gerous 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 radi-

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Also Planing, Match-

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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. 38-17

## THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

On the romantic shore of Lake Lucerne,  
Beneath my window are a meadow walks,  
Where now the autumn frowns the foliage burn,  
And hardly dabbles blacken on their stalks;  
But, many-leaved and fresh and fragrant, blows  
One solitary flower—a perfect rose.

This, full of crimson life as if it had  
No thought of death, I've watched, day after day,  
While deep in snows the Rigi-Kulm was clad,  
And deep the snows in cliffs of Pilate lay—  
Grim mount! above the clouds whose sharp-drawn  
peaks  
Have long pressed the storm—and now it breaks.

Like ships at sea, St. Gothard's summits strain,  
And toward Tell's chapel all the storied scene  
Is dashed, with elated streaks of misty rain;  
There's not a spot of color or of sheen  
In the dull landscape save that lonely rose—  
Leadens the sky, and gray the very snows!

With all of blishes and all fragrance rife,  
Love's fragile banner to the pale unfurled,  
Bloom bravely! Yes, live thy little life,  
O rose! I would not pluck thee for the world.  
'Twere sentimental folly that would shed  
Thy sentient leaves to strew yon sodden bed.

"I am the type of the true poet's thought;  
I am the type of the true lover's heart."  
These words, in melody of perfume wrought,  
Like notes of music did the flower impart—  
"In gray-haired age my youth is fresh; I bloom  
Up to the 'ice and blackness' of the tomb."

"Thou in flesh, and in my petals I,  
Are shadows; but a soul is mine and thine.  
I am a vision and a prophecy!  
And that which makes the poet's thought divine,  
And love a subtler revelation still,  
Is far more real than yon rock-ribbed hill."

"A few short days, or hours, and I am gone.  
But, lingering here, last of a happy race,  
Into my bosom all then lookest on  
I gather up—but clothed in summer's grace;  
And I shall hang forever in thy mind,  
A mystic rose, immortally refined."

"Yes, these, my perfumes shall shed all thy sense  
With spiritual power when I am dust.  
Perchance the last survivor, none hence,  
Of men shall be a poet, and his trust,  
The perfect flower of manhood, shall resign,  
As I, the perfect rose, to love and wine."  
—Wm. Gibson, in *Harper's Magazine*.

## A HAUNTED PREACHER.

BY E. B. W.

In the winter of 1838, the population of Howard county, Mo., was thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement by a cause that seemed wholly inadequate to the production of such effect, especially in a latitude situated so far toward the setting sun. The phenomenon which attracted universal attention was neither more nor less than the appearance of a new Methodist preacher—a circuit-rider, as the name goes in the West, but one of a remarkable person, and of powers that the superstitious deemed almost supernatural.

He was a youth who had not seen more than 20 summers, of about the medium height, although he looked much taller from the slightness of his make, apparently feeble and delicately molded as the form of a woman. But all his movements, even to the flash of his eye or the wattle of his finger in gesticulation, were ineffably quick. He was possessed of many of the graces which are usually supposed to constitute feminine beauty. His slender figure was a model for the arts of sculpture and painting. His face was an admirable oval, soft and sweet in its expression while in a state of repose, although when aroused by any strong emotion it could assume a look of sternness or of passion absolutely appalling. His eyes were large, beaming, and piercing, so that when on fire with sudden wrath not many of even the bravest would feel at ease while encountering their fierce flashes of inexpressible defiance, for they plainly dared all things, not leaving out death itself. One drawback must be made from the exquisite character of this portrait; his complexion altogether lacked color when not illuminated by some excitement capable of pouring the blood from the heart in boiling torrents. His features, it is true, did not have the unnatural and subdued hue of ill-health, but rather the transparent paleness, so rare and delicate, which indicates lofty thoughts, such as "wander through eternity," persevering and studious vigils over the rays of the midnight lamp, and infinite longings, such as no human language can hope to express, for the ideal of all, the immense, the unknown, the fathomless mystery which we seek forever, but never find.

I shall not forget, even should my life be protracted for ages, the first time that I had an opportunity of seeing and hearing this Western prodigy. It was at the town of Fayette, in the county previously mentioned. The large court house was used as a place of temporary worship, and, long before the appointed hour, it had been crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds, unable to gain admission, hung around the doors and windows, determining to get a glimpse, or catch at least a tone, of the wonderful orator, whose fame was on everybody's tongue.

Several preachers were on the platform, and among the dense throng arose the low murmur, made up of a thousand eager whispers—"Which is Ellis?" "Which is the new Whitfield?" "Which is he?—which is he?" And the general conclusion of those who had never seen the object of their curiosity appeared to be that a finely-formed, middle-aged person, with a ruddy complexion and shining bald head, was the man. The inference grew stronger when the individual described arose, gave out a hymn, and, kneeling, uttered an extemporaneous prayer of considerable fluency and unbounded fervor. However, upon the whole, the congregation felt a keen disappointment. The effort did not in any degree correspond with the grandeur of their preconceived idea. Nor was this at all strange, as the performer in this case happened to be only the elder in charge of the district; and such clerical officers in the Methodist denomination are commonly chosen with reference to their steady and solid talents for government, and their unimpeachable orthodoxy, more than from any manifestations of logical acuteness or theological genius.

The petition to Heaven was ended. Those who had bowed to the earth in real or simulated adoration resumed their seats, and, for five minutes afterward, there prevailed a solemn silence—the profound calm of expectation. Then suddenly a slender figure, that nobody had observed before, ascended the platform, and a pale yet luminous face, shining with two earnest, starry eyes, glanced slowly and calmly around the vast assemblage, as if silently measuring their capacity for the reception of the truths about to be enunciated.

He did not open the Bible—he did not formally take any text; but all at once he cried out, in trumpet tones, which caused every hearer to start on his seat, "Behold! I make all things new!" And then he spread all the sails of imagination, and launched boldly forth into an illimitable ocean of eloquence. The burden of his discourse, in its first division, was the susceptibility of the material molecules composing the visible and tangible universe for endless transformations of utility and a transcendental beauty throughout the endless ages of eternity. He demonstrated, from the latest discoveries of chemistry and the best-established truths of all physical science, that matter is not that gross, disgusting thing which the atheistic philosophers and some superstitious theologians would have us believe it, but that all its aspects of repulsiveness, of sweetness, of sublimity and of terror depend upon the arrangement of its atoms and the composition of its elements.

As the speaker went on advancing into the heart of his subject, the paleness gradually left his face, which at last glowed like a fiery furnace; and the azure of his eyes turned to red, and literally lightened around him; and, as he closed the first branch of his subject, describing the beatitude to be enjoyed in "the new heaven and earth," the final home of the saints in light, a general and irrepressible shout of enthusiasm broke forth from among the faithful.

He then commenced the second division of his discourse, with the singular remark "that, although it was declared that all things should be made new, there was no intimation that all persons should be made new, but that an opposite inference might well be deduced from the letter and the spirit of the text." And notwithstanding, as every intelligent reader will at once perceive, that this construction was a fanciful and far-fetched play upon mere words, the orator made it a foundation for the most appalling denunciation against sinners perhaps ever heard from the pulpit. He painted the different classes of offenders against the divine law in colors so black as to justify, without a figure, the epithet of infernal. And here all his eloquence proved a failure, or something worse; for, instead of wooing sinners and heretics into the arms of orthodoxy, his bitter invectives filled their hearts with hostility and revenge. He made, that one day, at least 500 implacable enemies.

Afterwards, traveling around his circuit, he pursued the same unwavering course, throwing the whole country into a ferment, and creating with every ferment a host of friends and enemies—the latter, however, usually predominating both in vehemence and numbers.

At length, he gave mortal offense to one Jonas Sneed, a wealthy planter of Howard county, and a man of great personal popularity, although it was well known that his wrath was deadly as the poison of the rattlesnake. The difficulty arose in this manner: Maj. Sneed, notwithstanding his many virtues, and he really possessed many, was an occasional gambler—as, indeed, might be said of the majority of the irreligious in that section of the country. He was also a duelist, whenever the code of honor, as currently recognized in that region, called upon him, with its imperious rules to proffer or accept the gage of battle. He had been engaged in several encounters of the kind, and fortune always had declared in his favor. The young preacher, Seaborn Ellis, was in the habit of denouncing all games of chance, as well as the players who participated in them, in the most savage way, while his abuse of dueling and duellists was terrible, if not actually fendish in its ferocity. Maj. Sneed had been long writhing under these lacerations, when one Sunday he attended church in the town of old Franklin, situated on the bank of the Missouri river, nearly opposite to Booneville. While the sermon was being delivered, goaded to desperation by some withering sarcasm against his peculiar vices, he ejaculated one word of involuntary retort. This brought down upon his devoted head a rebuke the most terrible ever fulminated from the pulpit—at least in a Protestant land.

The infuriated duelist instantly left the assembly, and, waiting at the door until the minister came out, he attempted to vindicate his honor by inflicting personal chastisement on the ether. But the bystanders interfered and prevented any serious combat at that time.

On the next day, which happened to be Christmas, Seaborn Ellis had an appointment to hold forth at a place in the country, about six miles from the town of Franklin, and directly on the road to the county seat. The exercises commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not close till nearly sunset. As soon as the service was ended, the preacher left the house, with the intention of riding on to Fayette that night. His surprise and astonishment, then, may well be imagined, when, on passing through the door, he found Maj. Sneed, and about 100 of his friends, waiting to receive him in a most ungracious manner.

"I demand a full apology," said

the Major, in a stern, overbearing tone, "for all the insults that you have offered me."

Ellis answered without changing countenance, or showing any external symptoms of unusual emotion, "If I have really insulted you, I will apologize in the most satisfactory manner."

"Did you not, on yesterday, proclaim me a gambler and a murderer even from the pulpit? And do you not term that an insult of the grossest character?" asked Sneed, in accents tremulous with suppressed rage.

"I do not call the truth an insult," exclaimed Ellis, with flashing eyes and a slight nervous motion of the right hand, as if he, too, were becoming excited.

"Then you will not apologize?" shouted Sneed, almost deranged with passion.

"I have nothing to apologize for," answered the preacher; as his right hand was raised slowly, and to all appearances involuntarily, and glided under his vest.

"Then I will take an apology out of your hide!" thundered the Major, as he drew a horse-whip from his boot, and began the brutal work of flagellation.

But the duelist had only time to strike one blow; for, before he could accomplish the second, Ellis drew from his bosom a long double-edged dagger, and plunged it up to the handle in his enemy's heart. The latter fell and expired without uttering a groan.

"Seize the rascal! Shoot the hypocrite!" with various other menacing exclamations, cried the friends of Sneed, and a dozen knives flew from their scabbards, and the young minister heard the clicking of a score of pistol locks nearly all around him. Not an instant was to be lost. With the speed of the wind, he flew in an oblique direction to where his horse was fastened, seized the bridle, and, springing into the saddle at a bound, spurred the noble animal to his utmost speed, and, although several shots were fired after him, he escaped without injury.

The perils that encircled him, however, had only just commenced, for his foes, also on horseback, set off in hot pursuit, and the chase continued without intermission for four miles along the road which led to the Missouri river. There, as Ellis found that his enemies were about to overtake him, he plunged into the woods, and, making a considerable circuit, at length struck the river at a point higher up than he had at first intended to reach. Here the bank unfortunately was open, and his pursuers coming in sight, although it was growing dark, descried him, and, giving a murderous shout, hurried forward to satiate their vengeance in his blood. He had but one alternative—to stand and be shot down like a wolf, or take to the water; but even this latter choice was horrible, on account of the tremendous rapidity of the fiercely un-governable stream, which, in addition to its ordinary terrors, at that time was thick with floating ice, so that after dark even boats dare not venture across.

However, as he had no other resource, he goaded his horse to the desperate leap, and in a moment the latter was struggling with the powerful wintry current. His disappointed enemies came up the instant afterwards, and watched him moving forward slowly, but floating downwards, by the violence of the stream, with fatal facility, until man and animal dwindled to a mere black speck, hardly visible on the water, and soon were swallowed up and totally disappeared in darkening night. Not a beholder, not one person who subsequently heard the occurrence related, doubted that Seaborn Ellis had gone to the bottom of the swift-rolling Missouri.

Nothing more was said concerning him for years; and when his fame again began to fill men's mouths it was not as a preacher, but as a most influential member of the Texan Congress, and a friend of Gen. Houston.

## Old Jack Mills.

Old Jack Mills, engineer on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, is noted for his irritability and bluntness. He has always claimed that "any pesky fool who persists in gittin' run over ought to git run over." One day not long ago, as Jack was driving his engine near Columbus at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he saw approaching the track on a country road a two-horse wagon, with a man and woman for occupants. He did not dream of danger, for the wagon was at some distance from the track, with plenty of time for the driver to sweep past. But suddenly the driver of the wagon stood straight up and whipped his horses into a run—directly into the jaws of death. Jack's hand was half thrown up to whistle down brakes. He hesitated, muttered "Darn the fool!" and let his engine drive. On flew the farmer and on roared the train. It was a stirring race, but a neck-to-neck one, for the engine struck the wagon between the wheels, knocked it to a thousand splinters, killed man and woman, and mutilated the horses so that both died. The passengers sprang out to find Jack swearing like a trooper. He was still in a towering passion, but while looking at the wreck his eye caught sight of a tiny pair of baby shoes clutched in the woman's hand. A flood of tears leaped from his eyes. He staggered up against his engine and sobbed: "Just look at them little shoes, Charlie. I—I—didn't mind so much runnin' over that blasted

drunken fool who tried to cross ahead of us when he couldn't; but the little one, Charlie—the little kid that's waiting for 'em—that's too rough!"

## VETERAN SOLDIERS.

The Northwestern Veteran Soldiers' Reunion at Aurora, Ill.—A Big Attendance—A Sham Battle, with All the "Ramp and Circumstances of Glorious War."

The great volunteer soldiers' reunion of the Northwest, held at Aurora, Ill., on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of August, was one of the biggest affairs of the kind ever witnessed. There was a good deal said, a good many things done, and a good time generally, and we regret that our limited space will not warrant an extended report of the affair.

The first day was devoted to the business of reporting, organizing camp, equipment of companies and assignment of quarters.

On the second day there was competitive rifle-shooting by the veterans, company and battalion drills, an address of welcome by Gov. S. M. Cullom and responses by Hon. J. C. Sherman, an address to the soldiers and sailors by Gen. John A. Logan, skirmish fighting and artillery and battalion drill.

But the grand feature of the encampment—the sham battle and capture of the Confederate Fort Wade—was reserved for the third and last day. An immense crowd, variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, witnessed the exciting event.

The fort was named after a Col. Wade, who assisted Gen. Henderson in commanding the rebel fortifications, only a slight stretch of the imagination being required to suggest the name of that well-known Confederate, Wade Hampton.

The Rebels had pickets thrown out before the fort, and a line of skirmishers, besides a regiment of cavalry. The guns—four in number, being the Altoona battery, captured at Atlanta, Ga., at the time of the war—were ably manned, and the orders were given by an experienced gunner. They are cast-iron, twelve-pounders, and, considering their age, material, etc., it was feared that they might be honey-combed and unsafe. No accident happened from this source, but one of the pieces refused to do duty.

The Union army besieging this fort consisted of three divisions, reported in all as 75,000 men. The right wing was composed of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was commanded by Col. E. D. Swain, of Chicago.

The right wing commenced the engagement by throwing out a company of skirmishers, who crept in, in true military fashion, until within rifle-range, when they opened fire upon the Rebel outposts, lying upon their faces in the grass. The firing was returned by the skirmishers (supposed to be dressed in gray), and was kept up for some time, the Federals steadily advancing and making it warm for the Johnnies.

The cavalry company, which was made up of men costumed in the genuine butternut garb of Seceshdom, with calico hats, huge straw hats, and calico sashes, rode up to the fort, and, after obtaining orders, made a gallant charge upon the enemy's skirmish-line, scattering them in confusion, and taking a few prisoners.

Then the First Regiment threw out skirmishers, which drove a portion of the Rebel troops into the fort. From this time firing began to get quite general. The "heavy artillery" in the fort opened its iron mouths and belched forth fire and smoke with deadly effect, causing the Federal lines to fall back a trifle.

At length a slight breathing spell was taken, in which Maj. Tarble, a member of Gen. Mann's staff, galloped up to the fort bearing a flag of truce, consisting of a white handkerchief upon the point of his sword, and delivered a message to the effect that Gen. Mann would like to have an interview with the commander of Fort Wade, agreeing that there would be no firing by the skirmish-line while the treaty was going on. Gen. Henderson declined the interview in a peremptory manner, and the firing was resumed with increased vigor.

And now one of the grandest sights of the battle-field is presented, that of eight men, stretcher-bearers, with stretchers, wearing white shirts, and having their heads tied up with white handkerchiefs, rushing about the battle-field at full speed, picking up the wounded and dying, and carrying them back into the trenches to a place of safety. But this was but a prelude to a certain degree, for one alleged corpse arose from the ground and started on a dead run when he saw the stretcher-bearers approaching him. Two of the bearers ran him down, and endeavored, by main strength, to get him upon the stretcher, failing at last in the attempt.

The left wing began to advance, drove back the Confederate skirmish-line into the rifle-pits, were in turn repulsed, rallied and routed the Rebels effectually, carrying off prisoners.

In this way the warfare was kept up until at last the engagement became general, the Confederate skirmish lines were driven into the fort, and the Union troops advanced in solid phalanx, the wings simultaneously closing about the fort. The Joliet battery, consisting of a park, or four pieces, of light artillery, commanded by Maj. Young, was now brought into active service by the Federal forces for the first time. The guns were trained upon the fort, the heavy timbers of which were supposed to have suffered from the effects of the firing to an alarming extent, and deafening shouts arose from the assembled thousands. The right wing, commanded by Col. Swain, which commenced the battle, was also the first division of troops to scale the walls of the fort. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter took place, the rifle rattling and the cannon roar, coupled with the yelling of the contending parties, making a bedlam as perfect as one could imagine. Gen. Swain's troops were speedily reinforced by the left wing under Gen. Hilliard and Col. Owen Stewart, the latter force scaling the walls on the opposite side and pouring destruction into the ranks of those who were attempting to hold the fort. Directly afterwards the First Regiment, under Col. Knox, closed in upon the only remaining gap, and the combined forces soon caused the surrender of the besieged. Shouts of victory went up from thousands of throats, and the day was won by the Union troops—which was a result, of course, in accordance with the programme.

And now an incident occurred which struck terror into the hearts of a number of brave men, who were not backward in admitting their superstition to the extent that they considered it an evil omen. Directly upon scaling the walls by the Federal troops, there was, of course, a grand rush for the flag-staff over which the Confederate flag was still proudly floating, and a score of hands seized the rope and attempted to pull it down. It caught at the pulley and refused to budge an inch. In the attempt of the men upon it, the rope parted high up in the air, fifteen feet above the reach of the tallest. A young man pulled off coat and boots and essayed to climb the smooth pole. He ascended only a few feet when his strength gave way, and he was compelled to give it up. Another tried it and failed; but, finally, Pete Gardner, a powder-monkey of the Joliet battery, undertook to haul down the Rebel colors. He ascended higher than any of his predecessors; he reached the rope amid the encouraging cheers of the multitude, and pulled with all his strength. The flag still refused to come down, but waved vainly in the breeze, as if taunting the feeble efforts of the young man to destroy its greatness. But still the boy climbs upward. He has gotten within reach of the bunting itself, and grasps it with his slender hand. A great shout goes up from below as the banner comes tumbling down with a weight that throws young Gardner from his precarious position. He holds on, however, wraps the Confederate colors about him, and slides easily to the ground, where he is caught up and borne off the field upon the shoulders of strong and admiring men. It was agreed that he should keep the flag as a trophy. The men who had confessed their belief that the obstinacy of the rag in letting go its hold was an evil omen were overjoyed at seeing it laid hum-

bly in the dust, while they shuddered at the prospects of another long, tedious struggle in bringing about the desired end. They were men who had been through the appalling scenes of a prolonged and cruel war, and they wanted no more of it.

After the capture of the fort, Gen. Mann made a thrilling speech, thanking the men for the service they had done their country by their brave deeds of the last few hours, and the troops were marched off the field to their quarters.

The sham battle practically ended the three days' encampment. Tents were taken down, luggage packed away, and preparations were made for leaving. Several of the visiting bands gave samples of their work before Gen. Sherman's and Col. Swain's headquarters, and were gratified, in one instance, by a speech from the latter. The thing broke up in some confusion and considerable haste, but without any rows, as might have been expected in a crowd of 60,000 persons.

## THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It Is Treated with Contemptuous Feeling in England.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The publication in the London *Times* day before yesterday of the announcement that the United States Government had filed a claim for \$103,000, for damages committed upon American fishermen by the *Fortune* bay outrage, was the first intimation to the English people of the ill-temper of President Hayes' Cabinet. The *Times*, in its comments, says:

"The demand is generally received with ridicule. No one attaches to it any gravity of purpose or result, nor is there expressed any opinion to the effect that the claim is a just one that ought to or will be paid under any circumstances. The presentation of the demand by Minister Welsh upon the eve of his retray is held by gentlemen connected with public affairs to be only an effort of the American Minister of State to create for himself political capital."

The *Globe* says: "If it is the purpose of Mr. Evans to disrupt the amicable relations which have existed for so many years between the two countries, he has inopportunely chosen for a subject of disagreement a question in which the people of neither country have any vital interest. It is a matter which must be considered, if considered at all, as a subject of dispute pertaining primarily to the State Department, and, that resource failing, it should be referred to arbitration. The American Minister of State has certainly made an ill-advised choice out of the unassumed complaints of the States against this country, and forces upon the successor of Mr. Welsh a controversy in which nothing is to be gained, as nothing has been lost."

"This fishery business, with all its aggravations, is of no interest to the people, and they laugh at the supposition of the alarmists that war may grow out of Secretary Evans' diplomatic movement. And even if war should come, they say, England was never better prepared to defend her rights, punish her enemy, and wipe out the grievances of a century."

The Feeling at Washington—The Claim Must Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The claim for \$103,000 damages on account of illegal interference with American fishermen at *Fortune* bay, which has been presented to the British Government, is not a claim for the restoration of that or any other part of the Halifax award upon the ground of non-fulfillment of conditions.

The present claim is for specific grievances, and is to be considered without reference to the amount of the Halifax award, with which it has nothing to do.

Mr. Welsh was instructed to base the claim for \$103,000 upon the actual loss and damage sustained by American fishermen in consequence of the violent invasion of their treaty rights at *Fortune* bay, and to obtain some security against the recurrence of similar offenses in the future.

Advice received by the State Department from the North American coast represent that, although no actual violence has occurred this year, our fishermen are deterred by apprehensions of violence from approaching the shore and carrying on their business with the freedom guaranteed to them by treaty, and that we are therefore deriving no benefit from our agreement with the British Government, and getting no return for our money.

The state of feeling which prevails between our north-coast fishermen and British American fishermen, who consider themselves justified in using force to resist themselves against local prohibitory laws, is regarded by our Government as extremely dangerous, and liable at any moment to lead to bloodshed, and serious international misunderstanding, and it is therefore very anxious that some steps shall be taken by the British Government to do away with the local prohibitory laws of the do away with the local prohibitory laws of the Canadian provinces, which now practically override and nullify the treaty provisions of a far higher authority.

## A Heavy Sleeper.

A boy in the service of Thomas Fawcett, of Gate, Eng., lately accompanied his master in shooting all day upon the moors, and on returning in the evening his master told him to make the best of his way home. The boy proceeded on foot, but, being much fatigued, sat down and fell asleep. How long he remained in that situation was uncertain, as, when found, he was in his own bed asleep, and a neighbor passing on the road early next morning found his clothes scattered in various directions, nearly half a mile off. The account he gave was that he dreamed he had been at a neighbor's house, ate a good supper, after which he supposed he went to bed there. It appears he actually walked three miles, though in a profound sleep the whole of the time, during which he stripped off his clothes and walked home naked, passed the gate and went up-stairs to bed, being the whole of the time asleep.

## Bound to Throw Off the Shakuls.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Press* thus advocates and puts into practice the phonetic system of spelling: "It is our desire to award th caus uv spellin reform in every possibl wa. The discussion in our vera midst, az it wur, haz convurted us. It must be apparent to the dullest intelligence that mena leters ar wasted by th present method, which so mena pepul hav found it almost imposibl to lern. A fonetic systum is th kureet thing, but which systum shal we fix on? The reformers ar not agreed upon th rite thing, sum inclin to wun wa, sum to another. We ar not sure that we hav hit th rite thing ourselves, but we ar bound to thro off th shakuls which hav fettered th fredum uv expreshun 4 so mena thousands uv yers. We hav bin enroled 4 the fite, and will yeeld to no tireny uv fashun or custum."

WHEN a man gets tanned by the sun, does not his face wear an orb-burn hue?



## Farmers' Column.

### Japanese Maples.

We confess that on first having our attention drawn to Japanese maples, two or three years ago, our appreciation of their beauty was modified by the consideration that it was not possible that such delicate forms and colors stand the rigorous changes of American seasons. We fancied the summer alone would scorch their delicate leaves. However, we tried one or two, though the price was high, and soon learned to estimate more fairly their excellent qualities. One, the sanguineum, had the richest red purple hues in summer we have never seen. Others were cut and divided into the most fantastic shreds of delicate tissue, rainbow-dyed in color. Again, specimens were shown us so dwarf as to scarcely reach three feet in a score of years, while others, if well-established, would some seasons grow a foot or more. The leaves in one case were small, almost minute, in another broad and round, suffused with golden shadings in the most exquisite manner. Nature had outdone herself creating in what are technically called "sports." We also began to discover that these seemingly delicate little plants were rugged and tough as an oak—tougher than some oaks. Then they were not more variations of well-known old forms of oaks, geraniums, and the like. On the contrary, they bade fair to constitute a positively new feature for the lawn. They were not shrubs but regular dwarf trees with as much of the tree-like development as the scarlet maple, only in miniature fashion. This, with their wonderful hues and forms mingling in diverse manner on every leaf, we began to realize, must in time win for them a very distinguished and unique character. On investigation we found there were a score or more varieties, very many of them belonging to the polymorphum species, but others distinct and peculiar types in themselves. All of them, we learned, were very difficult to propagate for various reasons, and some, as far as we could hear, had not been reproduced out of Japan, except perhaps from seed. The method of propagating variegated leaved plants by seed is not really satisfactory, as all experts know, on account of the divergence from the original type that is ever apt to occur. Grafting is evidently the true method. We found, in fact, that Japan, in sending her maples to us, has really much increased the obligations we already owed her for many valuable hardy plants. We felt that in Japanese maples existed qualities to be developed by combination of colors and otherwise, that might do much to disenthral us from the overpowering and ubiquitous ribbon planting of the day. Fancy easily pictured beautiful effects of color varied to the utmost, and devoid of all crudity produced by tasteful arrangement of these maples on the lawn.—[Rural New-Yorker.

### Kidney Worms.

I have a drove of fine Berkshire pigs, about 11 months old. Two weeks ago I noticed one was a little lame in the right hind leg; that one cannot walk on that leg now, and another is affected in the same manner. Will you please insert in the veterinary department the name of the disease and its cure?

A. W. HOLMES.

ANSWER.—Kidney worms are indicated by weakness about the loins and by lameness on the hind legs. The kidneys of hogs and the fat which surrounds them are liable to become the home of various parasites. Various symptoms are popularly attributed to "kidney worms," especially a weakness or partial palsy of the hinder limbs, inclination to lie down and awkwardness in the gait. We have known a cure to be made by pouring a tablespoonful of turpentine across the loins, or small of the back, daily for several days. As a preventive, take corn, soak it in lye of wood ashes and perseveringly give it to your swine. Turn your hogs on to newly cleared land where they can get ashes.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, the veteran horticultural editor of the Country Gentleman, says that "the crop of plums which set on to the 40 trees in our small orchard was observed this season to be quite moderate, and as soon as the calyx had fallen from the young fruit the curculios began their work in vast numbers. The jarring system was promptly commenced, and on the first two days over 1,200 insects were caught and destroyed. For some days, and while they continued in large numbers, the trees were examined twice a day, and afterwards only once a day. The work was continued 30 days and over 4,100 in all were caught. The result of this close vigilance and the cost of saving them was only 15 hours in the aggregate, or not five cents per tree.

Mr. ALLEN, editor of the American Shorthorn Herd book, says of that part of agriculture in which he is concerned stock-breeding—that the "falling off" is not so great as in nearly all other enterprises," for the entries are only 10 per cent, less in vol. 18 than they were in vol. 17 whilst the proportion of bulls returned (i. e., of animals going into general use) is larger than heretofore. "Indeed," Mr. Allen writes, "the Shorthorn interest is not declining. The breed was never more generally appreciated than now, and we know numbers of breeders who dispose of their spare stock at satisfactory prices."

## THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER:



## LEWIS' PERFUMED LYE

**98 Per Cent Pure.**  
**STRONGEST AND PUREST LYE MADE.**  
**This LYE is a FINE POWDER**  
And packed in cans with an ordinary slip-lid like our Baking Powder, so that any portion of contents of can may be used without spoiling balance. **12 pounds of Perfumed Hard Soap made in twenty minutes without boiling.**—and your wash will be sweet and clean to the senses, without that nasty smell produced when using ready-made Soap or Soap made from other Lye.  
One teaspoonful will soften five gallons of hard water.  
**LEWIS' LYE is 25 per cent. stronger than any other Lye or so-called Rock or Ball Potashes.**

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**TRADE MARK.** The great Eng-TRADE MARK. **lish remedy, an** unfailing cure for **Seminal Weakness, Spermatore-** rhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a **sequence of Self-** Abuse, as **Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude,** 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 Cigar in town.  
Candies, Nuts, etc., etc.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, July 25, 1879.

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## A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

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

at No. 74 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

Having but 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.

## Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-17



## BOOKWALTER ENGINE.

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 " " ..... 285.00  
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in the city of Holland, is at the BRICK STORE on

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## CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

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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

## THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent sale gave \$8.00 per cent. More than fifty young men are now in attendance whose board, room-rent and incidentals do not cost them over \$74 a year. Five Departments.—Academic, Theological, Commercial, Art and Music. In the Academic four courses.—Classical, Scientific, Philosophical, and Normal; besides Elective Studies and Preparatory Courses. Beautiful location, and fine new buildings. Sixteen Instructors. Fall Term commences Sept. 3. For Catalogues send to  
Pres. D. W. C. DUBBIN, or C. B. MILLS, Sec'y,  
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Instruction thorough. Good moral and religious influences. Expenses very low. Tuition in the Academic Department only \$1.00 per term. More than fifty young men are now in attendance whose board, room-rent and incidentals do not cost them over \$74 a year.

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## WM. C. MELIS,

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## THE HOMESTEAD

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ALSO THE

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Which will now sow grain and the fertilizer at the same time. This cheap method of fertilizing has but recently been introduced in this locality, as is giving very good satisfaction.

Call and see the Patent Hay Forks, and numberless other articles, useful and necessary.

## Wanted—Bones! Bones!

by the pound or wagon load, for which the highest market price will be paid.

29-17 WM. C. MELIS.

**\$1,500** TO \$6,000 a year, or \$5 to \$30 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs you nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 16-17

## NEW FIRM!! Something New

## G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

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Burned out by the late Fire we re-opened in our new store just completed at our old stand on

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We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Flour & Feed.  
Etc., Etc.

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

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.  
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, Ogdenburg, N. Y.

## Macallister's COUGH MIXTURE.

## COUGHS.

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.

Prepared only by J. P. LEE, Chicago, Ill.

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Restores the Hair to its Original Color, and prevents it from falling out.

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PATIENTS TREATED by mail and express, personal consultation preferred, where possible, and invited to send him their name and address, and hereby assure them that they will learn something to their advantage. — It is not a Truism.

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## CONSUMPTION CURED!

The undersigned, an old and retired physician, having been personally cured of the much dreaded disease CONSUMPTION, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known 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., &c., &c. Address with stamp—  
37 DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

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Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,  
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COLLARS AND CUFFS,  
Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Shawls, Sacques,  
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And a full line of

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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.

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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 13, 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 A. 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. A so 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. Melis, west of Hope Church Parsonage.  
Inquire of J. 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. Wiley, 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 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

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