

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1884

Holland City News: 1880-1889

8-30-1884

Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 30: August 30, 1884

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1884



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 13, Number 30: August 30, 1884" (1884). *Holland City News: 1884*. 35.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1884/35

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1884 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 30.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 650.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: No. 32 EIGHTH STREET.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	8 50	15 00	28 00
2 "	15 00	28 00	50 00
3 "	22 00	40 00	72 00
4 "	29 00	52 00	94 00
5 "	36 00	64 00	116 00
6 "	43 00	76 00	138 00
7 "	50 00	88 00	160 00
8 "	57 00	100 00	182 00
9 "	64 00	112 00	204 00
10 "	71 00	124 00	226 00
11 "	78 00	136 00	248 00
12 "	85 00	148 00	270 00
13 "	92 00	160 00	292 00
14 "	99 00	172 00	314 00
15 "	106 00	184 00	336 00
16 "	113 00	196 00	358 00
17 "	120 00	208 00	380 00
18 "	127 00	220 00	402 00
19 "	134 00	232 00	424 00
20 "	141 00	244 00	446 00
21 "	148 00	256 00	468 00
22 "	155 00	268 00	490 00
23 "	162 00	280 00	512 00
24 "	169 00	292 00	534 00
25 "	176 00	304 00	556 00
26 "	183 00	316 00	578 00
27 "	190 00	328 00	600 00
28 "	197 00	340 00	622 00
29 "	204 00	352 00	644 00
30 "	211 00	364 00	666 00
31 "	218 00	376 00	688 00
32 "	225 00	388 00	710 00
33 "	232 00	400 00	732 00
34 "	239 00	412 00	754 00
35 "	246 00	424 00	776 00
36 "	253 00	436 00	798 00
37 "	260 00	448 00	820 00
38 "	267 00	460 00	842 00
39 "	274 00	472 00	864 00
40 "	281 00	484 00	886 00
41 "	288 00	496 00	908 00
42 "	295 00	508 00	930 00
43 "	302 00	520 00	952 00
44 "	309 00	532 00	974 00
45 "	316 00	544 00	996 00
46 "	323 00	556 00	1018 00
47 "	330 00	568 00	1040 00
48 "	337 00	580 00	1062 00
49 "	344 00	592 00	1084 00
50 "	351 00	604 00	1106 00
51 "	358 00	616 00	1128 00
52 "	365 00	628 00	1150 00
53 "	372 00	640 00	1172 00
54 "	379 00	652 00	1194 00
55 "	386 00	664 00	1216 00
56 "	393 00	676 00	1238 00
57 "	400 00	688 00	1260 00
58 "	407 00	700 00	1282 00
59 "	414 00	712 00	1304 00
60 "	421 00	724 00	1326 00
61 "	428 00	736 00	1348 00
62 "	435 00	748 00	1370 00
63 "	442 00	760 00	1392 00
64 "	449 00	772 00	1414 00
65 "	456 00	784 00	1436 00
66 "	463 00	796 00	1458 00
67 "	470 00	808 00	1480 00
68 "	477 00	820 00	1502 00
69 "	484 00	832 00	1524 00
70 "	491 00	844 00	1546 00
71 "	498 00	856 00	1568 00
72 "	505 00	868 00	1590 00
73 "	512 00	880 00	1612 00
74 "	519 00	892 00	1634 00
75 "	526 00	904 00	1656 00
76 "	533 00	916 00	1678 00
77 "	540 00	928 00	1700 00
78 "	547 00	940 00	1722 00
79 "	554 00	952 00	1744 00
80 "	561 00	964 00	1766 00
81 "	568 00	976 00	1788 00
82 "	575 00	988 00	1810 00
83 "	582 00	1000 00	1832 00
84 "	589 00	1012 00	1854 00
85 "	596 00	1024 00	1876 00
86 "	603 00	1036 00	1898 00
87 "	610 00	1048 00	1920 00
88 "	617 00	1060 00	1942 00
89 "	624 00	1072 00	1964 00
90 "	631 00	1084 00	1986 00
91 "	638 00	1096 00	2008 00
92 "	645 00	1108 00	2030 00
93 "	652 00	1120 00	2052 00
94 "	659 00	1132 00	2074 00
95 "	666 00	1144 00	2096 00
96 "	673 00	1156 00	2118 00
97 "	680 00	1168 00	2140 00
98 "	687 00	1180 00	2162 00
99 "	694 00	1192 00	2184 00
100 "	701 00	1204 00	2206 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday, May 18, 1884.

From Holland to Chicago.

Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
10:05	10:10	10:15	Holland	10:10	10:15	4:50	4:55
10:30	10:35	10:40	East Saugatuck	2:45	2:50	4:28	4:33
10:45	10:50	10:55	New Richmond	2:45	2:50	4:18	4:23
11:00	11:05	11:10	Grand Junction	2:45	2:50	4:08	4:13
11:15	11:20	11:25	Bangor	2:45	2:50	3:58	4:03
11:30	11:35	11:40	Benton Harbor	2:45	2:50	3:48	3:53
11:45	11:50	11:55	St. Joseph	2:45	2:50	3:38	3:43
12:00	12:05	12:10	New Buffalo	2:45	2:50	3:28	3:33
12:15	12:20	12:25	Chicago	2:45	2:50	3:18	3:23
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.

Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
10:05	10:10	10:15	Holland	10:10	10:15	4:50	4:55
10:30	10:35	10:40	Zeeland	10:10	10:15	4:40	4:45
10:45	10:50	10:55	Hudsonville	10:10	10:15	4:30	4:35
11:00	11:05	11:10	Grand Rapids	10:10	10:15	4:20	4:25
11:15	11:20	11:25	Grand Rapids	10:10	10:15	4:10	4:15
11:30	11:35	11:40	Grand Rapids	10:10	10:15	4:00	4:05
11:45	11:50	11:55	Grand Rapids	10:10	10:15	3:50	3:55
12:00	12:05	12:10	Grand Rapids	10:10	10:15	3:40	3:45
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.

Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
10:05	10:10	10:15	Holland	10:10	10:15	4:50	4:55
10:30	10:35	10:40	West Olive	2:45	2:50	4:40	4:45
10:45	10:50	10:55	Johns River	2:45	2:50	4:30	4:35
11:00	11:05	11:10	Grand Haven	2:45	2:50	4:20	4:25
11:15	11:20	11:25	Ferryburg	2:45	2:50	4:10	4:15
11:30	11:35	11:40	Muskegon	2:45	2:50	4:00	4:05
11:45	11:50	11:55	Muskegon	2:45	2:50	3:50	3:55
12:00	12:05	12:10	Muskegon	2:45	2:50	3:40	3:45
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.

Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day	Exp.	Day
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
10:05	10:10	10:15	Holland	10:10	10:15	4:50	4:55
10:30	10:35	10:40	Fillmore	2:45	2:50	4:40	4:45
10:45	10:50	10:55	Hamlet	2:45	2:50	4:30	4:35
11:00	11:05	11:10	Dunnigan	2:45	2:50	4:20	4:25
11:15	11:20	11:25	Allegan	2:45	2:50	4:10	4:15
11:30	11:35	11:40	Allegan	2:45	2:50	4:00	4:05
11:45	11:50	11:55	Allegan	2:45	2:50	3:50	3:55
12:00	12:05	12:10	Allegan	2:45	2:50	3:40	3:45
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

Mixed trains.

Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Mixed Trains leave Holland, going north, at 7:50 a.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:45 a.m., and at 10:05 p.m., arriving at Muskegon at 12:10 p.m.; also mixed trains leave Holland, going south, at 5:50 a.m. and 8:55 a.m.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking Effect April 6th, 1884.

GOING WEST

Central Time

GOING EAST.

Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	STATIONS	Pass.	Pass.	Mix'd
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
10:10	5:30	5:05	L. Toledo	11:30	5:05	6:50
11:02	7:00	6:08	Dundee	10:30	4:00	5:00
11:27	7:54	6:27	Britton	10:10	3:40	4:11
11:52	8:04	6:31	Ridgeway	10:00	3:30	4:02
12:18	8:25	6:41	Tecumseh	9:57	3:19	3:42
12:40	9:00	6:57	Tipton	9:42	3:02	3:10
13:15	9:30	7:10	Cambridge	9:30	2:47	2:47
13:40	10:25	7:33	Addison	9:08	2:21	1:55
13:59	11:45	7:50	Jerome	8:51	2:01	1:30
1:07	11:50	7:57	Moscow	8:44	1:53	1:07
1:19	11:46	8:07	Hanover	8:33	1:41	1:27
1:30	12:10	8:18	Pulaski	8:22	1:30	1:10
1:52	1:06	8:40	Homer	8:00	1:06	11:30
2:22	2:22	9:09	Marshall	7:32	12:37	10:15
2:34	2:49	9:22	Ceresco	7:19	12:25	9:46
2:56	3:30	9:40	Battle Crk	7:00	12:05	9:00
3:20	4:15	P. M.	Angustia	A. M.	11:43	8:12
3:28	4:33		Richland	11:28	7:59	
4:16	6:03		Montieth	10:49	6:15	
4:27	6:23		Fisk	10:39	5:55	
4:38	6:38		Kellogg	10:33	5:40	
4:45	7:00		A Allegan L.	10:30	5:15	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome with L. S. & M. S. At Hanover with L. S. & M. S. At Homer, with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Monteth, with Grand Rapids & Indiana. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S. Trains all daily except Sunday.

J. B. McHUGH, General Passenger Agent.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, etc. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth st.

MEERGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommodation of guests. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

SCOTT HOTEL, W. P. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish st's. Terms, \$1.50 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

BEFORE the American Bar Association, in session at Saratoga, N. Y., Judge John F. Dillon, of New York, delivered the annual address. His subject was the general character of American laws and institutions, accompanied with some observations upon its present and some speculations concerning its future conditions. The most notable wedding of the season took place at Newport, R. I., where Bishop Potter united Francis S. Stout, of New York, and Miss Emily M., daughter of Gen. Meredith Read. Congratulations were received from the King and Queen of Greece, the Crown Prince of Germany, Chief Justice Coleridge, and President Arthur. The property of the Sprague Manufacturing Company at Augusta, Me., was sold the other day for \$200,000. The same property cost \$2,000,000 about fifteen years ago. At a meeting of petroleum producers at Oil City it was resolved that drilling be stopped for the year. As 85 per cent. of the wells and territory are controlled by the men who took this action, production will to a great extent be stopped. Five men were killed by the fumes of gas while tunneling in a mine at Shamokin, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA reports the failures of Warner & Merritt, fruit importers, with liabilities of \$500,000; E. L. Mintzer, Jr., canned goods; W. D. Eshelman & Co., commission merchants; and Graham, Loder & Co., white goods.

A Boston dispatch says the United States steamer Tallapoosa, the celebrated craft that has for years been employed as a freighter for naval stores in winter and as a pleasure yacht for the Secretary in summer, came to an untimely end in Vineland Sound, being run into by a coal schooner and sunk. The ship was on her way from Boston to Newport when the disaster occurred, and had on board some of the personal effects of the Secretary and Mrs. Chandler, who were to have rejoined her at the latter point. The night was clear, and a good many vessels were in the sound. The vessel which struck the Tallapoosa was the schooner James S. Lowell, of Bath, Me., from Baltimore for Portland. She is a large three-master, and was loaded with 800 tons of coal. The Tallapoosa was struck on the starboard bow and went down within five minutes. The officers and crew, numbering about 140 persons, were saved from the wreck by the schooner, all being accounted for except the following: Surgeon Black, William O'Donnell, of Boston, a seaman; William Jones, of Washington, a landsman; George Proctor, a colored saloon boy; Foster, a colored servant.

ELEVEN persons sustained serious injuries by an accident on the New York and New England Road, near Quinebaug, Connecticut. A passenger car and a smoker were thrown down an embankment of twenty feet. J. W. Phelps, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, received what may prove a fatal cut on the right temple. Silver has been discovered near Ritchie, W. Va., and prospectors are flocking to the mine. The last assay at one mine showed \$300 of silver and \$11 of lead to the ton. An assignment to secure liabilities of \$35,000 has been made by the Dunbar Coke Company of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

THE WEST.

AT the request of his relatives, the remains of Private William Whistler were exhumed at Delphi, Ind., in the presence of about forty persons, who by agreement had quietly assembled in the little country churchyard. Four doctors conducted the examination, and on removing the lid a slight alcoholic odor escaped, but this was all. The casket was filled with cotton waste, which being removed the corpse was found wrapped in muslin sheeting and woolen blankets. These were hastily ripped off and the remains exposed to view. The flesh had been stripped from the legs, arms, back, and sides to the very bones, and seemingly with sharp instruments. All the flesh was cut away except what little remained on the face, hands, feet, and chest. The vital organs were all present, and also a slight amount of fecal matter, which contained hair and fibrous substances. Heavy rains along the line of the Northern Pacific in Dakota have seriously damaged the wheat crop. From Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana complaints come of the damaging effects of a long-continued drouth. A. D. Sly was arrested at Minneapolis for robbing the American Express Company at St. Joseph, Mo., in September last, of \$10,500. Flames swept away a block of business structures at Roseburg, Oregon, valued at \$100,000, and forty-two buildings at Pomeroy, Ohio, worth \$50,000.

THE Illinois Central Railroad have just issued a neat little pamphlet entitled the "World's Exposition Messenger," giving a synopsis of the great Centennial Exposition that opens at New Orleans on the first of December. The publication contains much valuable information, and a large, correct map of the Crescent City. A copy can be obtained free by addressing Thomas Dorwin, General Northern Passenger Agent, 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

REPORTS from various points in Missouri indicate the oats crop will be slightly above the average; wheat will yield about twenty bushels to the acre; corn is in excellent condition, and promises a large yield; potatoes are small, and the hay crop light. The fruit crop is not up to the average. The *Breeders' Gazette* asserts positively that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance among five herds of Jersey cattle in Illinois, and grave fears exist that the infection is much more extensive. The disease has spread from Cass County, and has made its appearance near Geneva, Elmhurst, and Sterling. The Northwestern Lumberman's Association, representing \$500,000,000 capital, held a meeting in Chicago, and after a long debate resolved that it would not be wise to close the mills before Nov. 1. Agent Dyer has informed the Indian Bureau that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes abuse boys

who have returned from the school at Carlisle, Penn., not wishing their people to be educated.

A STREATOR (Ill.) Sunday-school picnic excursion of thirteen coaches, carrying 1,000 people, was run into by a C. C. and I. freight at the crossing at Kankakee. James Penn was killed, and Father O'Kelly, of St. Michael's Church of Streator, was probably fatally wounded. Many others were seriously hurt. A fire at Swayzee, Ind., destroyed the principal stores in the village.

DENNIS THOMPSON, in his unrivalled character of Joshua Whitecomb, the good-natured, good-hearted New England farmer, is making his regular annual tour of the West, and occupies the boards of McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, this week. For eight successive seasons, Mr. Thompson has appeared before the public in this sterling play, and yet so great is its popularity there is as great a rush to witness it as there was the first year of its advent.

It is thought that the value of the agricultural products of California this year will be \$81,000,000. About \$56,000,000 worth of the product will be exported. Thomas Murphy, a mechanic living at Jackson, Mich., who is in bad health, became excited the other night, and, thinking there were burglars in the house, attacked his wife with a pair of shears and stabbed her five times. She bled to death in ten minutes. Pollock, Wilson & Sons' establishment at Sixth and Carr streets, Cincinnati, for the manufacture of saddlery hardware and chains, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,900.

The Webster County Bank of Marshfield, Mo., has suspended, with liabilities of \$40,000 and assets estimated at \$15,000 to \$25,000. The saw-mills of Little & Peck and G. W. Peck & Son, at Duluth, were burned, involving a loss of \$100,000.

THE SOUTH.

THE Governor of Kentucky has pardoned a horse thief and a homicide for timely assistance rendered the officers of the State prison during the recent outbreak.

THERE was a reunion of the Fifth Georgia Regiment of the Confederate service at Macon. Mr. J. C. Young, of the Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, which captured the regimental flag of the Confederates, restored it, amid the tears and plaudits of the vanquished. The Government launch Daphne exploded her boiler at Memphis. Paymaster N. Gooden was blown overboard and drowned, and the engineer, pilot, and two others were seriously scalded.

GEN. LEROY POPE WALKER, first Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis' Confederate Cabinet, and who gave the order for firing on Fort Sumter, died at his home in Huntsville, Ala., after a brief illness. Gen. Walker was President of the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1875, which framed the present constitution of the State.

A FIRE in the stable of W. H. Wilson, at Cynthia, Ky., resulted in the cremation of thirteen horses, the loss on stock and buildings being \$50,000. Miss Laura Wilson ran through the flames, unlocked her father's safe, and secured his most valuable papers.

WASHINGTON.

THE Treasury Department has issued orders to Collectors of Customs that hereafter when a vessel carrying rags arrives at any port it shall be the duty of the importer to produce positive evidence that the cargo is from a non-infected port, and is free from the germ of disease. The difficulty of producing such evidence virtually prevents the introduction of rags. John B. Dawson, a clerk in the Pension Bureau at Washington, died last week. He weighed 438 pounds, and his body had to be placed in a grape arbor until a coffin could be made.

JACOB A. ELA, Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, died at Washington, of erysipelas. He was formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire.

THE gold reserve in the Treasury has increased to \$120,000,000. Judge George C. Lyon, of the Federal Court of Mississippi, died at Washington last week.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN Congressional conventions nominated ex-Lieut. Gov. Frank Campbell in the Sixth Iowa District, R. G. Horr in the Eighth Michigan, James A. Scranton in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, and Alexander Petrie in the Eleventh Illinois. James G. Blaine made a speech at the gathering in Strong, Me., to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the formation of the Republican party.

THE Anti-Monopoly State Convention of Illinois met at Bloomington Aug. 19, and was attended by forty-four delegates. Motions to nominate Butler electors-at-large and a State ticket were voted down. S. F. Norton, the Chicago Greenbacker, and three others withdrew. The convention adjourned to meet with the Greenbackers Aug. 27.

THE Greenbackers of Michigan met in convention at Detroit, adopted a plan for fusion with the Democrats on the electoral ticket and nominated J. W. Begole for Governor. A State convention composed of forty Anti-Monopolists placed Wildeman Mills in the field for the gubernatorial chair, but he promptly declined. The Michigan Democrats, in convention at Grand Rapids, accepted the terms of the Greenbackers. Under the terms of the fusion, the Greenbackers are allowed to nominate the Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Schools, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and seven of the thirteen electors.

The Iowa Republican Convention, which met at Des Moines, nominated J. H. Rothrock for Justice of the Supreme Court. Gen. Baker for Attorney General, J. L. Lucas for Auditor, Frank D. Jackson for Secretary of State, and V. P. Twombly for Treasurer. The New Jersey Democratic State Convention to select an electoral ticket was presided over by Gen. McClellan, who protested against centralization of power and the collection of superabundant revenues. The Democrats of Texas renominated John Ireland for Governor, and selected State Senator Gibbs for Lieutenant Governor,

both by acclamation. The Connecticut Republican State Convention at New Haven nominated Henry B. Harrison, of that city, for Governor.

BOSTON dispatch: "Mrs. Parnell has been holding a conference at Boston with leaders of the Irish National League and several Catholic Bishops. She explains that she has expressed no preference as to Presidential candidates, but sought to secure a pledge from one or the other party for the introduction free of duty of many articles produced in Ireland which do not compete with American labor."

IGNATIUS DONNELLY has been nominated for Congress from the Third Minnesota District by the Democrats, the People's party, and the Farmers' Convention. Frank Hurd was renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth Ohio District.

THE Kansas Democrats met in State convention at Topeka on the 21st of August. A convention of Republican Anti-Prohibitionists assembled at the same time and place. The result was a complete fusion of the two forces and the nomination of George W. Glick for re-election as Governor. C. K. Halliday, a Republican, was named for Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Secretary of State, Eugene Hagan; Auditor, Hugh V. Gavigan; Treasurer, W. A. Hutman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. J. Keys; Attorney General, G. P. Smith; Chief Justice, W. P. Campbell; Associate Justice, T. A. Hurd. The platforms of both conventions indorse the administration of Gov. Glick, and come out squarely against prohibition and in favor of a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

CAPT. E. P. ALLEN has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Michigan District. Charles Stuart, of Houston, has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of Texas.

THE Missouri Greenbackers met in State Convention at Kansas City, adopted a platform and nominated ex-Congressman Nicholas Ford for Governor. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be for the best interests of the party not to make other nominations for State offices, leaving the matter to the Central Committee. The action of the convention is understood to mean fusion with the Republicans, leaving with the latter party the nomination of the remainder of the State ticket.

GENERAL.

THE Governor of Utah has written to the Governor of Tennessee, expressing thanks for his attempt to vindicate the law in the murder of Mormon missionaries, and hoping that the assassins may be brought to judgment. Bradstreet reports 208 failures in the United States the past week, against 264 for the preceding week.

REPORTS from the British provinces indicate that the hay crop just harvested will be 30 per cent. less than last year. The drought in Northern and Central New England is extending South and West. The make of butter and cheese in Vermont and the great cheese section of New York State will be much curtailed. Mr. Patrick Egan, the recently elected President of the Irish National League of America, has appointed the following as the Executive Committee of his organization: M. V. Gannon of Iowa, M. Boland of Colorado, Timothy Moroney of Louisiana, Thomas Flatley of Massachusetts, M. D. Holmes of New Jersey, J. G. Donnelly of Milwaukee, H. J. Carroll of Rhode Island.

A MOB near Lincoln, Neb., took from the officers and hanged to a tree a Mexican charged with assaulting a girl. He had been identified by his victim and made a full confession. Near Gatesville, Tex., the citizens took from the Sheriff and riddled with bullets an old man charged with burning some wheat-stacks and a thrasher. He was dragged from bed in his shirt and allowed five minutes for prayer.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, the Canadian Premier, denounces the project urged by the English cattlemen of Wyoming for the shipment of the cattle from the territories to England via Canada. Sir John says the project is fraught with danger to the interests of Canadian farmers and stock-misers. Congress is to be asked to retain the Greeley relief boats for use as survey vessels. There were seventeen deaths from yellow fever at Havana last week.

FOREIGN.

CORNWALL, ex-Secretary of the Dublin Postoffice, was acquitted of the scandalous charges brought by the editor of *United Ireland*. A dispatch from Peking says France has reduced the indemnity demand from China to 200,000,000 francs, and the French Minister has been ordered to withdraw if payment is refused.

TWO OF the smaller criminals connected with the Dublin Castle scandals have been convicted. They are Fowler, a seedy Englishman, and Considine, a blind Irish schoolmaster. Dr. Fernandez, of the Coldstream Guards, was acquitted.

THE Foo Chow arsenal was destroyed, after three hours' bombardment, by the French fleet. Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk. The French fleet sustained no damage. Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Ambassador to France, left Paris for Berlin soon after the announcement of the bombardment of Foo Chow. He had a brief interview with M. Ferry. It is thought in London that the war will not continue very long, and that China will soon submit. Iron-clads are to be sent to re-enforce the Russian fleet in Chinese waters. The bitterness against the Jews in the provinces is increasing in Russia. There has been an outbreak at Kutais, growing out of the report of a Christian child having been stolen. The mob assaulted the Jewish quarters, and only desisted from a threatened massacre after the child was found. Reports from the cholera-infected regions of the south of France indicate a decrease in the number of victims. The disease seems to be spreading in Italy. At Toulon the cholera is on the increase, which is attributed to the hasty return of the inhabitants. In Italy also the disease is increasing. The *Norfolk*, a St. Petersburg paper, referring to Germany's snubbing of England, says the humiliation of England would disturb the balance of power in Europe.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE City Marshal of Sharpsburg, Ky., killed Dr. Daniel Henry for resisting arrest. A Deputy Sheriff at Hot Springs was compelled to shoot a horse-thief whom he was conveying to the State Penitentiary, and the coroner's jury indorsed the act. A Louisville policeman fatally wounded a notorious footpad named John Lynch, who was caught in the act of robbing a citizen.

THE schedules in the assignment of Hatch & Foote, the New York brokers, who recently failed, have been made public. They show the liabilities to be \$4,497,000, of which \$3,548,900 are secured. The actual assets are \$298,871, about one-fourth of the nominal assets. The Sinking Fund Commissioners of Essex County, New Jersey, are shown to be short \$600,000 in their accounts, and proceedings to recover the amount will be at once commenced. There have been heavy frosts in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, and crops are damaged in many places.

At a temperance camp meeting in a grove near Cuba, N. Y., St. John and Daniel received formal notice of their nomination for President and Vice President by the Prohibitionists. David Preston, a well-known Detroit banker, in a public letter says he will accept the nomination of the Michigan Prohibitionists for Governor if tendered it.

CHINA has formally declared war on France. Gen. Millot, the commander of the French forces in Tonquin, says he is fully able to resent Chinese aggression. The bombardment of the Foo Chow forts was continued on the 25th of August. The French were temporarily repulsed in their attack on the forts at the mouth of the river.

DR. SALMON, Chief of the National Animal Industry Bureau, is of opinion that pleuro-pneumonia can be checked in Illinois if quarantine regulations are promptly applied, and if the animals are killed when the disease first attacks them. During a storm off the Newfoundland coast fifteen fishing smacks were lost at Outer Cove, the schooners Petrel and Elizabeth were sunk in White Bay, and a fishing smack with four men and two lady passengers was lost off Cape Broyle. William Norris, a schoolmaster at Markdale, Ont., shot his first assistant, Miss Ford, in the school-room, inflicting a fatal wound. Norris then shot himself dead.

BARON AMPHILL, better known as Lord Odo Russell, British Minister to Berlin, is dead. He had been one of the most conspicuous of English diplomats for twenty years. He was born at Florence Feb. 20, 1820. His father was Minister to Berlin at one time, and was a distinguished officer of the British army. The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "Rates for wheat declining. The finest wheat commands from 34s to 36s, and white wheat 38s per quarter. Such prices never before occurred in this country." Spain is taking precautions against a new revolt by Zorilla. The Portuguese authorities have arrested several prominent citizens of Lisbon for utterances classed as disloyal.

WHEN the special train containing eighty Poles who were to take the place of the striking miners at Buchtel, Ohio, arrived at that place a mob of strikers congregated and assaulted the leaders of the imported party. A free fight followed, during which an interpreter for the Poles was seriously injured and others received bruises. The Governor ordered a body of militia to the scene of the troubles. W. R. Penick, a wholesale druggist at St. Joseph, Mo., with liabilities of \$75,000, has closed his store.

"DOCTOR, I have got the —" began a friend to a physician. "There, stop right there," said the man of physic, adding: "You know I am rich and I can now afford to tell you that there is nothing the matter with you; nine people out of ten imagine four-fifths of their ills. Divert your mind and you will be all right." — *Boston Globe*.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$6.50	@ 6.50
HOGS.....	5.75	@ 5.50
FLOUR—Extra.....	5.50	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	.86	@ .88
No. 2 Red.....	.89	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.62	@ .63
OATS—White.....	.36	@ .40
PORK—New Mess.....	17.75	@ 18.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.75	@ 7.25
Good Shipping.....	6.00	@ 6.50
Common to Fair.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	6.25	@ 7.00
FLOUR—Family White Winter Ex.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Good to Choice Spring.....	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.77	@ .78
No. 2 Red Winter.....	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2.....	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2.....	.24	@ .25
RYE—No. 2.....	.55	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62	@ .64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.20	@ .21
Fine Dairy.....	.15	@ .17
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.09	@ .10
Skimmed Flat.....	.06	@ .06
EGGS—Fresh.....	.13	@ .14
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	.40	@ .45
PORK—Mess.....	26.50	@ 27.00
LARD.....	.07 1/4	@ .07 3/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.55	@ .57
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .27
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.55	@ .56
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .29
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring.....	.58	@ .60
PORK—Mess.....	17.00	@ 17.50
LARD.....	7.25	@ 7.75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.82	@ .82 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.50	@ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .27
RYE.....	.50	@ .51
PORK—Mess.....	19.00	@ 19.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80	@ .81 1/2
CORN.....	.55	@ .56
OATS—Mixed.....	.26	@ .27
PORK—Mess.....	18.00	@ 19.00
LARD.....	.07 1/4	@ .08
DETROIT.		
FLOUR.....	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.84	@ .85 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.54	@ .55
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.26	@ .27
PORK—New Mess.....	18.50	@ 19.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New.....	.77	@ .79
CORN—Mixed.....	.53	@ .54
OATS—Mixed.....	.24	@ .25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	6.25	@ 6.75
Fair.....	5.75	@ 6.25
Common.....	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	6.50	@ 7.00
SHEEP.....	3.75	@ 4.50

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

Their Letters Accepting the Nominations for President and Vice President.

CLEVELAND.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and principles upon which party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the President or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled nor too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them; a government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is or can be determined by the shameless perversion of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballots, quickened by a sense of duty, shall advance truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And as a man to this end, no one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wages of labor the income of a vast number of our population; and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but as intelligent and many citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employed and the employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced.

As related to this subject, we would not discourage the emigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our Government and to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our workingmen, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered:

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital; and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingmen being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting purposes which seek to pervert the beneficent influences of our Government; and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwarrantable and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the Constitution, the General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employees, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity by which embittered official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple, and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the Chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with a humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

HENDRICKS.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic convention at Chicago as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on that occasion, that "it is a nomination which I have neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is also, from a deep sense of public duty that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined the platform and the principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily indorse and approve the same. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant."

T. A. HENDRICKS.

UNDER THE POLAR STAR.

Greely Relates His Sad Story, in Which He Sets Forth the Object of His Expedition.

And Tells of the Happy Days Spent at Fort Conger, and of Fearful Suffering.

For the purpose of obtaining some idea of the general nature and probable value of the scientific observations made by Greely at Lady Franklin Bay the returned explorer was interviewed at Portsmouth, N. H. Greely first stated the object of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, viz.: To establish a polar station, one of the thirteen suggested by Lieut. Weyprecht, of Austria, who discovered Franz Josef Land. Simultaneous observations of all physical phenomena were to be taken. The complete programme which was to be followed was arranged by an international polar congress, in which representatives of thirteen nations took part. The observations, in which the greatest possible accuracy was to be had, were those of the declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, the temperature of air and sea, the height of the barometer, and the mean and maximum rise and fall of tides. All explanations were incidental to the main objects. The expedition was fitted out under the authority of Congress; it was composed of three officers of the army, one acting surgeon, and nineteen enlisted men from the army. Stores for twenty-seven months were put on the Proteus, which left St. John July 7, 1881, with the party. She touched at Disco Island and Upernivik to procure sledges, dogs, skins, and dog food. Two Esquimaux were added to the party at Proven. A landing was made at Carey Island and the provisions cached by Nares in 1875 in the Alert were found in good condition. At Littleton Island Greely personally recovered the English arctic mail left by Sir Allan Young in the Pandora in 1876. At Carl Ritter Bay, in Kennedy Channel, a cache of provisions for use on the retreat was made. It was the original intention to establish the polar station at Water Course Bay, but heavy masses of ice rendered Water Course Bay exceedingly dangerous anchorage.

Moving to Discovery Harbor, the station was there established on the site occupied by the English expedition of 1875. The erection of a house at once commenced, and stores and equipments landed. On the 28th of August came the parting between the Greely party and the men of the Proteus. The little band gathered on a frozen shore and watched the Proteus as she steamed slowly down Lady Franklin Bay. In the evening of the same day the temperature sank below the freezing point, and the arctic winter was on them in earnest. Their house was finished about a week after the Proteus left. It was named, in honor of Senator Conger, Fort Conger. During the first month the cold affected the men more than at any subsequent time at Fort Conger. Later on, in December, the temperature sank to from 50 to 65 degrees below zero, and so remained days at a time. But even in that weather the cook's favorite amusement was dancing, bare-headed, bare-armed, and with slippers on, on top of a snow-drift. During the day the men dressed in ordinary outside clothing, but their flannels were very heavy. Five men were generally, for a part of the day, engaged in scientific work under Greely's direction, and in the duties of a camp. The remainder were employed generally about one hour a day, and devoted the rest of the time to amusement. All slept in bunks in the quarters, which were heated by a large coal-stove, the average heat maintained being 50 degrees above zero. Checkers, cards, chess, and reading were the amusements of the evening. The life, Greely said, was far from a lonely one. Many of the men said they had never passed two happier years than those spent at Fort Conger.

On the 15th of October, the sun left them 135 days, and a twilight varying from half an hour to twenty-four hours succeeded. For two months it was so dim that the dial of a watch could not be read by it. On April 11 the sun came above the horizon and remained there 135 days, giving the party a great sufficiency of the midnight sun. During three months the stars were visible constantly, the constellation of Orion's belt and Great Bear being the brightest. The north star looked down from almost overhead.

The thermometer registered on June 30 the highest temperature at Lady Franklin Bay which they knew during their stay. It was 52 degrees above zero. The lowest was in February, 1883—66 below zero. In this February the mercury froze and remained solid for fifteen days. The mercury in the thermometer invariably rose during storms or high winds. The highest barometer was slightly above 21 inches, the lowest slightly below 29 inches. The greatest variations were in winter. The electrometer, an instrument used to ascertain the presence of electricity, was set up, but not the slightest results were obtained. The displays of the aurora were very good, but not compared with those seen at Disco Island or Upernivik. As far as Greely could observe no crackling sounds accompanied the displays, and their shape was that of a ribbon. The southwesterly horizon was the quarter in which the brightest displays were seen. Nares reported in 1876 that no shadow was cast by the aurora, but Greely says he distinctly saw his shadow cast by it. There were no electrical disturbances, save those manifested by rumbling distant thunder, heard twice, far away in the north.

In the course of tidal observations made, the very interesting fact was discovered that the tides at Lady Franklin Bay came from the north, while those at Melville Bay and Cape Sabine came from the south. The temperature of this warm tide is two degrees warmer than that of the south tide of Cape Sabine. Why this was, Greely would not venture to say. He used in measuring the ebb and flow of the tide a fixed gauge, an iron planted in the mud. The average rise of spring tides at Lady Franklin Bay was found to be eight feet. At Cape Sabine the highest tides rise twelve feet. Surf was only observed twice during two years. At Lady Franklin Bay the average temperature of the water was 29 degrees above zero. Wolves weighing ninety pounds were killed around Fort Conger. There are foxes and other animals there. Fish is a wonderful scarcity. Perhaps the greatest surprise of the expedition was taken from Lake Alexander, a fresh-water lake fifteen feet above the sea level, a four-pound salmon. From the bay

or the sea only two very small fish were taken during the entire two years, and few are found north of Cape Sabine. The vegetation at Lady Franklin Bay is about the same as at Cape Sabine, and comprises mosses, lichens, willows, and saxifrage.

The highest velocity of wind was registered during a terrific snowstorm, seventy miles an hour. Lockwood's trips to the north in 1882 and 1883 were productive of most valuable results. Standing on May 19th in each year, where Dr. Hayes had formerly stood, at about the same time of day, Lockwood, from an elevation of 2,000 feet, using his strongest glass on Hall's Basin and Robeson's Channels, could discern nothing but ice-packs. Here it was that Dr. Hayes claimed to have seen his open polar sea on the trip of 1852. Lockwood reached the highest latitude ever attained—83° 25' north. This was about 500 miles directly north of Lady Franklin Bay, but to get there he traveled over a thousand miles of open water and broken packs, frequently causing him to retrace his steps fifty miles. Lockwood sounded the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with a hundred-and-thirty-five-fathom line. Markham, a few years before, about 100 miles west, got bottom at seventy-two fathoms. Lockwood found at his farthest north about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin Bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea. In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant, 125 miles from Lady Franklin Bay, by an open channel extending west to the coast of Grinnell Land. The width of this channel varied from 200 yards to five miles, but on the north the ice-packs extended as far as could be seen with a glass. With his supply of provisions, the failure of which had caused his return the year before, Lockwood was confident he could have reached 85° north if this open channel had not barred his way. No fossil remains were discovered on the trip, and the only ones found were the trunks of trees on the southwest coast of Grinnell land. The only sea animals seen by Lockwood at 83° 25' min. were walrus and seals, and, strange to say, the walrus is not to be found at Lady Franklin Bay. At 83° 25' min. the deflection of the magnetic needle was 104° west, more than one-fourth of a circle.

As far as Lockwood went the northwestern trend of the Greenland coast continued. The maps of the new regions he discovered are in the possession of Lieut. Greely, and are very carefully made. All through two years at Lady Franklin Bay the magnetic needle was never quiet, except during storms. In February, 1883, preparations for the retreat were made by establishing a depot at Cape Baird, twelve miles to the south. Day after day anxious men looked over Lady Franklin Bay, expecting the ice to open so that they might commence their journey toward home. At last, Aug. 19, 1883, the welcome news that the ice was open was brought. All had been made ready, and that very day the party embarked in the little steam launch, behind them they left their dogs, as they could not be taken. Four barrels of pork and some seal oil were left for the animals. Lady Franklin Bay was crossed to Cape Baird, a distance of thirteen miles, and then the western coast of Grinnell Land was followed south as far as Cape Hawkes. Large quantities of heavy ice were met, and there was extreme danger every moment that the little launch would be crushed. Several times all the boats were nearly lost. The suffering of the men was great. They were now within fifty miles of Cape Sabine. Striking from Cape Hawkes for Bates's Island, the party was caught in an ice-pack and frozen in, ten miles south of Cape Hawkes. In thirteen days they drifted south twenty-five miles on floes, suffering horribly from cold. So they drifted to within eleven miles of Cape Sabine, and were obliged to abandon the steam-launch on Sept. 10.

The pack now remained motionless for three days, and several times the party got within two or three miles of Cape Sabine, only to be drifted back by southwest gales. Five seals were killed and eaten while the party were drifting about. Eventually a heavy northwest gale drove them by Cape Sabine within a mile of Brevoort island, but they could not land. On Sept. 22 there arose the most terrific gale they had yet seen on the Arctic ocean. Their ice-floe was driven hither and thither by the tempest and the waves washed over them again and again, the spray freezing to them and causing them intense suffering. The night came on, one of inky blackness; the wind threw heavy floes together, and smash after smash of the ice breaking from their own floe warned the men that death was near to them. No one knew at what moment the floe might break up and the water engulf them. The first faint light of dawn showed that very little remained of the floe on which they were; the sea washed another close to them. Close it came, and at last, at the word, the men succeeded in getting upon it.

The storm slowly subsided, and they gained land at Esquimaux point, near Baird's inlet, Sept. 29. Here winter quarters were built, and scouts were sent to Cape Isabella and Cape Sabine. In a few days they returned, and their reports sent a thrill of horror to every heart. At Cape Isabella and Cape Sabine were found only 1,800 rations, and from Garlington's records they learned the fate of the Porteus. Every one knew death must come to nearly all of the party long before the ship of rescue could force its way into Melville Bay. Efforts were made to sustain the spirits of the men by lectures and light reading. Oct. 15 the party removed to Cape Sabine. Jan. 18 Cress died of scurvy. In April the rations issued daily had dwindled to four ounces of meat and six ounces of bread. Man after man died, and all hope had fled on the day that the blast of the whistle raised the survivors from the lethargy of approaching death.

Lieut. Greely, when asked as to his ideas upon the probable results of arctic explorations, said: "I do not think the North Pole can be reached unless every circumstance hitherto found to be unfavorable should prove favorable to the party attempting to reach the pole. If it is to be done at all, it will be done by way of Franz Josef Land. It could never be reached by the Jeannette route. That there is an open polar sea I am well nigh certain. This is proved by the ice drifting out of Muesel Bay and Spitzbergen in midwinter, and by the northern drift of the polar pack experienced by Pavy and Lockwood in 82° 8' min. Men can stand two winters very well at Lady Franklin Bay, but their physical strength rapidly deteriorates. If we had had every supply and the necessary amount of food, we could, perhaps, have lived eight or ten years at Lady Franklin Bay."

POLITICAL.

Iowa Republicans and Michigan Democrats and Greenbackers in Convention.

Party Conventions in Other States—The Platforms and the Nominees.

Iowa Republicans.
The Republican State Convention of Iowa met in the Grand Opera House, at Des Moines, and was called to order by Senator Donnan, Chairman of the State Committee, who announced J. C. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, as temporary Chairman of the convention, and J. Fred Myers as temporary Secretary.

The usual committees were chosen, when the convention adjourned till afternoon. The State Central Committee was announced as follows: First District, G. M. Perkins, Second District, W. P. Wolf; Third District, E. C. Perkins; Fourth District, E. S. Fonda; Fifth District, Charles Wiers; Sixth District, W. H. Needham; Seventh District, C. C. Goodale; Eighth District, C. H. Stryker; Ninth District, E. C. Consigny; Tenth District, John Scott; Eleventh District, H. C. Curtis.

On reassembling, Hon. S. M. Clark, editor of the *Keokuk Gate City*, was elected permanent Chairman.

A committee of three was appointed to invite Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was in the city, to honor the convention with his presence.

The Committee on Credentials reported full delegations present from every county. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President S. M. Clark, of Lee; for Secretary, J. Fred Myers, of Crawford; for Assistant Secretaries, Frank Sawyer, of Emmet, and E. D. Chase, Jr., of Mitchell; for Reading Clerk, E. D. Hutchins, of Polk. A full list of Vice Presidents from each district was also named.

Mr. Clark, on taking the chair, made a brief but rousing speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

The convention then proceeded to place candidates in nomination, the speeches being limited to three minutes each. Shortly after 3 o'clock Gen. Sherman entered, when the whole convention rose to its feet, waving handkerchiefs and hats. The applause was long continued.

Frank D. Jackson, of Butler County, was nominated for Secretary of State on the third ballot, receiving 465 votes, against 446 for W. W. Russell.

E. P. Twombly, of Van Buren County, was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer. J. L. Brown, of Lucas County, was nominated for Auditor of State by acclamation.

The first ballot for Attorney General resulted: P. M. Sutton, of Marshall County, 389; Smith McPherson, of Montgomery, 167; Gen. A. J. Baker, of Appanoose, 217; G. S. Robinson, of Buena Vista, 150. Baker was nominated on the fourth ballot.

Judge J. H. Rothrock, of Linn, was nominated on the first ballot as his own successor for Justice of the Supreme Court, receiving 570 votes to 313 for C. C. Nourse, of Polk, and 303 for J. H. McKean, of Jones.

For Presidential electors-at-large Col. W. F. Tapp, of Pottawattamie, and John Van Valkenburg, of Lee, were elected, and the following from the districts:

First District—D. J. Palmer, of Washington County, Second—W. A. Foster, of Scott, Third—Daniel Kerr, of Grundy, Fourth—John McHugh, of Howard, Fifth—O. H. Mills, of Tama, Sixth—H. J. Vail, of Mahaska, Seventh—John A. Story, of Adair, Eighth—W. H. Tedford, of Wayne, Ninth—J. D. Holmes, of Audubon, Tenth—J. S. Kelso, of Hardin, Eleventh—D. C. Early, of Sac.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Republicans of Iowa hereby reaffirm the full platform of the National Republican party adopted at Chicago, in June last, and that with reference to State issues the Republican party of Iowa reaffirm the platform adopted at the State convention of 1883; declaring furthermore their respect for the law and their demand for allegiance to the law, and that they also heartily support the declarations as set forth in the letters of acceptance of James G. Blaine, the nominee for President, and John A. Logan, the nominee for Vice President."

Michigan Democrats.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention, at Grand Rapids, was presided over by E. F. Uhl. Short work was made with the nominations when a division was once agreed upon. The convention indorsed six of the Greenback electors, nominated seven of its own, and the following officers on the State ticket, these being the ones assigned to it by the joint conference committee: Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Maynard; Secretary of State, William H. Shreve; Treasurer, James Blair; Auditor General, Col. George J. Sanford; for State Board of Education, the Rev. Christian Vanderveer; electors-at-large, Wm. B. Moran, Detroit, and J. W. Flanders, St. Joseph. District electors, E. Millard, Lenawee; William D. Thompson, Jackson; Maj. A. F. Kelsey, Ionia; John R. Savage, Antrim; H. O. Rose, Emmet. All these electors are to be voted for jointly. The six national electors selected for that purpose will be voted for separately by each party, according to the Butler plan, so that the electoral vote may be thrown for Presidential candidates in accordance with the popular vote of each party. The following platform was adopted:

We, the Democratic party of Michigan, in convention assembled, view with alarm the results of nearly twenty-five years of Republican policy and misrule, as shown by an increase of pauperism in our own State, the number of persons supported in the county poor-houses of this State having increased from 3,156 in 1871 to 4,547 in 1880, and the number of persons temporarily relieved, not in poor-houses, having increased from 14,000 in 1871 to 33,200 in 1880; the increase in population being 38 per cent., and the increase of pauperism 130 per cent.; by the fact that, although the value of the annual product of manufactures in the United States had increased between 1870 and 1880 over \$228,000,000, yet the value of the annual product of agriculture between 1870 and 1880 had increased only \$24,000,000, and this although the volume of the principal products had increased over 80 per cent.; and although while the capital invested in manufactures had increased \$6,727,000,000, the capital invested in farming had increased \$907,000,000; and, while the increase in the number of manufacturing establishments was but 1,692, the increase in the number of farms was 1,440,000, and the increase in acreage was over 128,000,000; while the number of employees in manufacture had increased but 678,578, the increased number of farmers and employees was over 1,648,000; by the decrease in the annual earnings of the wage-worker from \$376.50 in 1870, to \$347 in 1880, and the prevailing discontent and unrest of the industrial classes; by the alarming decrease in the percentage in our schools; by the fact that while deposits in national and State banks in the United States increased between 1870 and 1880 from 57 to 60 per cent., the increase in deposits in our savings banks was but 12½ per cent., and the increase in population during the same period was from 15 to 18 per cent.; by the alarming increase of crime; by the general stagnation of legitimate business enterprises; by the growing encroachments of capital, represented by large railroad corporations. We are, therefore, unanimously opposed to a continuance of the policy which is productive of such results, and in the inauguration of this campaign against the party responsible for them, it is by the Democracy of Michigan.

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the platform adopted and the candidates nominated by the National Democratic Convention recently held at Chicago, and we furthermore declare on our own behalf:

1. That for the payment of the war debt, the pensions of Union soldiers, and for other incidental expenses of the government economically administered, we favor the maintenance of internal and tariff taxation, so leveled that luxuries shall bear the chief burden, and necessities of life be practically free.

2. That the system of contracting the convict labor of our penal institutions should be abolished, and the detention of criminals sentenced by the courts of other States in our penal institutions should be prohibited.

3. That we favor a liberal mechanics' lien law, making claims for labor a first preferred lien.

4. That in granting of corporate franchises the State should reserve the right to regulate the conduct of corporations so as to promote the public good.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the ad-

ministration of Gov. Begole as eminently honest, fair, and impartial. Resolved, That to the six members of Congress elected by us two years ago we tender hearty thanks for the ability and fidelity manifested by them in their representation of the interests of their constituents and of this State.

Michigan Greenbackers.
Richard F. Trevellick, the well-known labor agitator, was chosen to preside over the Michigan Greenback State Convention, which convened at Detroit. After a heated discussion, a resolution in favor of fusion was adopted. The platform adopted reaffirms the national platform, and commends Butler as worthy of support at the polls. It objects to the consignment of dead puppers to the pickling vat at Ann Arbor, and heartily commends the administration of Gov. Begole. After the adoption of the platform, Gov. Begole was renominated by acclamation. The following nominations were also made, which complete the State ticket: Attorney General, Francis M. Cook; Commissioner of State Land Office, J. H. Dennis; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Parsons. A new State Committee was chosen, W. D. Fuller, of Newaygo, being re-elected Chairman.

Texas Democrats.
The Democratic State Convention of Texas convened at Houston, and organized by the election of William Upton, of Tappet County, as permanent Chairman. The report of the Committee on Platform was unanimously adopted. The platform indorses the National Democratic platform; declares in favor of common free schools for both white and black children; opposes the enactment of a herd law; should limit the amount of real estate owned or held by corporations; declares that school lands are a sacred trust in the custody of the Legislature, and advocates the leasing of such lands until actual settlers desire to purchase the same. Several motions to adjourn were voted down. The only name presented for nomination for Governor was that of Ireland. The rules were suspended, and John Ireland was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and great enthusiasm. State Senator Barnett Gibbs, of Dallas, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The following additional nominations were made: For State Comptroller, W. J. Swain, of Red River County; Treasurer, F. R. Lubbeck, of Galveston; Commissioner of the Land Office, W. C. Welch, of Travis County; Attorney General, John D. Templeton, of Fort Worth.

Connecticut Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut, which assembled at New Haven, chose J. A. Tibbets, Collector of New London, for presiding officer. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, Henry B. Harrison; Lieutenant Governor, Loren A. Cook; Secretary of State, Maj. Charles Russell; Comptroller, L. J. Munson; Treasurer, V. B. Chamberlain. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, declare that they heartily ratify the nominations of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan; that they indorse the declaration of principles contained in the platform of the Republican party, adopted at its recent convention at Chicago, and in the letters of acceptance of its candidates; and they are especially gratified with the sound doctrine upon tariff therein set forth, and the spirit of genuine patriotism that will hold this country in its deserved position among the nations of the world, and protect its citizens at home and abroad, and they present to the electors of Connecticut, in the persons of Henry B. Harrison and his associates upon the State and electoral tickets, candidates worthy of their cordial support.

Missouri Prohibitionists.

The Missouri State Prohibition Alliance met at Sedalia, with Rev. Dr. J. A. Brookes, President, in the chair. A conference committee was appointed to confer with a like committee of the State National Prohibition Convention also in session at Sedalia. The committee reported a resolution that the alliance proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and adopt a platform.

After a spirited debate the motion carried, and the convention proceeded to nominate Rev. Dr. John A. Brookes for Governor and Henry Eschbaugh for Lieutenant Governor. The Prohibition convention ratified the nominations.

The nominee is a Presbyterian minister of St. Louis. During the war he was esteemed a Southern sympathizer, and refused to take the iron-clad oath in the Drake Constitution. For this he was ostracized from preaching, but managed to evade the law by lecturing. He is one of the ablest ministers in the State, and the most eloquent pulpit orator in the West.

New Jersey Democrats.

The New Jersey Democracy assembled in convention at Trenton, and selected Gen. George B. McClellan as Chairman. A Presidential electoral ticket was nominated, and the following platform adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in convention assembled, affirm their devotion to the principles of the party as enunciated in the platform adopted by the State convention on the 14th of May, by the national convention at Chicago in July, and declared by the letter of acceptance of Grover Cleveland.

Resolved, That in Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks we recognize representative Democrats, pledged to honest government and administrative reform, and we pledge to them the united support of the Democracy of New Jersey.

Michigan Anti-Monopolists.

At a State convention of the Anti-Monopoly party of Michigan, held at Detroit, Wildeman Mills, of Sanilac, was nominated for Governor, and the State Central Committee was authorized to fill the electoral ticket with five Anti-Monopolist and eight Butler electors from the Greenback ticket. The convention also nominated George P. Sanford, of Lansing, for Auditor General, and Frank W. Cook, of Muskegon, for Attorney General. The last two nominations were agreed upon by the joint Greenback and Anti-Monopolist conference.

THE CROPS.

August Reports from Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. [Washington special.]

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for August on the condition of the growing crops has just been issued, and gives the following summaries of the reports of the agents for Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Indiana wheat is turning out much better in quality and quantity than was expected. The yield of 1883 will be equalled, if not surpassed. Corn, tobacco, potatoes, and pasture have suffered from drought; the rains during the past ten days have improved the conditions, and prospects are good for an average crop.

ILLINOIS.—Corn is rated three points lower than on July 1. Drought during the greater part of July in a majority of counties in the southern division of the State, and during the last week heavy rains prevailed throughout the State, and in many sections winds prevented the crops. The average temperature was below that for July, 1883.

WISCONSIN.—Large and most excellent prospect for corn. The southern and eastern portions in particular show a small increase in acreage, and the condition is more favorable than has existed for years. Spring wheat promises to be a fine crop. Barley is most excellent as regards yield and weight. That harvested and housed before the storm of July 22 will also show good color, but considerable of the crop has been damaged in this latter respect.

A WOMAN is employed at Saratoga to advertise soap by sitting in a booth and exposing her clean, white skin. Novel, if not nice.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Hastings and Freeport will be connected by telephone.

—Little fish are pumped out of a flowing well in Salt River.

—The Battle Creek Sanitarium has 180 patients and guests.

—Menominee mills will cut 200,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

—Col. L. M. Rose, a prominent citizen of Logansport, Ind., died of paralysis at Flint.

—A Kalamazoo man has 100 acres planted with potatoes, and expects a crop of 12,000 bushels.

—Henry C. Lewis, a prominent merchant and public man of Coldwater, is dead. He was in his 65th year.

—The caving of a waterworks ditch at Battle Creek buried three men, who, when rescued, were found to have been fatally hurt.

—Otsego is a handsome place, and the good people are bound to maintain law and order in keeping with its present peace and beauty.

—Ypsilantians are trying to decide whether the opera house shall be turned into a rink or not. It has been a losing investment since its erection.

—The "Blue Lodge" of Freemasons of Battle Creek, assisted by the Knights Templars, are planning for the erection of a handsome Masonic temple.

—Owosso has donated \$2,500 for another large manufacturing establishment that will employ upward of 100 men. The company will erect their buildings at once.

—The aggregate wealth of the owners of the Charlevoix and Chicago resorts, at Charlevoix, is computed at \$4,500,000. There are two hundred families there at present.

—An excursion train on the Michigan and Ohio Railroad was thrown from the track near Marshall. The engineer and the conductor were seriously injured. The passengers escaped as if by a miracle.

—August Conrad, aged 22, of the firm of C. F. Conrad & Son, grocers, was found dead at Adrian with a pistol-shot through his head. No cause for suicide is known, and the probability is that the affair was accidental.

—The total output of refined copper from the Lake Superior mines since their opening would load a solid train of cars over eighty miles long, while the total salt product of the Saginaw Valley would require a solid train fully 1,100 miles long.

—The soldiers and sailors of St. Joseph County to the number of fifty or more met at Wasepi and organized a county association to be known by the name of the Veteran Society of St. Joseph County. N. G. Cooper, of Sturgis, was chosen as their President, and A. A. Wilbur, of Sturgis, as Secretary, also one Vice President from each township. The society is to be strictly non-partisan, and its object is to bind together the veterans of the county and to aid those of their order or families who may be in distress.

—Col. Ebenezer Sproat Sibley died at Detroit, aged nearly 80 years. He was the last survivor of the siege of Detroit by the British in 1812. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, June 6, 1805. Col. Sibley served in the Florida war, the Black Hawk war, the patriot war—so called—and in the late civil war. In 1832 he had command of a detachment of troops sent from Buffalo to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, by water, and on the way many of his men died of cholera and were thrown overboard. He constructed a military road from Detroit to Chicago, and served on Gen. Taylor's staff in the Mexican war.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan during the week ending Aug. 16, 1884, as follows. Number of observers heard from, 49:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of Cases Reported by the Observers.	Percentage of Total Cases.
1 Diarrhea.....	88	85
2 Intermittent fever.....	61	71
3 Rheumatism.....	61	63
4 Consumption of lungs.....	53	67
5 Neuralgia.....	49	63
6 Cholera morbus.....	49	63
7 Bronchitis.....	47	63
8 Remittent fever.....	45	42
9 Dysentery.....	43	45
10 Cholera infantum.....	39	45
11 Tonillitis.....	35	36
12 Erysipelas.....	31	38
13 Inflammation of bowels.....	29	24
14 Influenza.....	22	24
15 Whooping cough.....	24	20
16 Inflammation of kidneys.....	22	25
17 Typho-malarial fever.....	16	24
18 Scarlet fever.....	16	5
19 Inflammation of brain.....	12	11
20 Diphtheria.....	12	7
21 Pneumonia.....	10	11
22 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	10	11
23 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	10	5
24 Puerperal fever.....	6	11
25 Membranous croup.....	6	4

For the week ending Aug. 16, 1884, the reports indicate that scarlet fever and intermittent fever increased, and neuralgia, typho-malarial fever, and erysipelas decreased. In area of prevalence.

At the State capital the prevailing winds were northwest; and compared with the preceding week, the temperature was higher, the relative humidity less, the absolute humidity and day ozone more, and the night ozone slightly less.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending Aug. 16, and since, at 16 places, namely, Berlin, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Manistee, McBride, Northville, Pontiac, Ishpeming, Sault Ste. Marie, 10 places, Albion, Au Sable, Detroit, Fairfield, Hastings, Hazelton, Kalamazoo, Manistee, Muskegon, St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie, 16 places, Detroit, Holly, South Haven.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

In its contents the September Century aims to rival the August midsummer holiday number in entertaining summer reading, as well as in articles of unusual importance. Pictorially, it is also of a popular character. Henry James' two-part story, "A New England Winter," is concluded, and Hjalmar H. Boyesen's longer novelette, "A Problematic Character," is continued. Mr. Cable's novel, "Dr. Serrier," approaches the conclusion, which will be printed in the October number. "From Coventry to Chester on Wheels," the opening illustrated paper, recounts the experiences of Mr. Joseph Pennell, the artist, during a trip on a tricycle in England. His pictorial record of the journey is cleverly supplemented by the text. W. J. Stillman's second paper, descriptive of his yacht journey, "On the track of Ulysses, is even more attractive pictorially than his first paper. A stirring incident of life in foreign lands is also given in Horace D. Warner's description of "A Tropical Hurricane" in Costa Rica. Of biographical interest is the paper on the French lexicographer, Emile Littré, by the author of the papers on Gambetta, and the Forty Immortals which were published in the Century.

St. NICHOLAS for September is an especially attractive number, containing a happy combination of those features which go to make up a successful child's magazine.

Among the stories are one of Frank R. Stockton's inimitable fanciful tales, entitled, "The Queen's Museum," with four of Bensell's characteristic illustrations; the first half of "The Dalzells Daisy-down," a fresh and breezy study of boy and girl life, by E. Vinton Blake; and "Benny's Horse," an exceedingly amusing and naturally told story, by Mary Catherine Lee.

But "truth is stranger than fiction," and the three natural history papers in this issue—"The Bird Matinee," "Swordsmen of the Deep," and "A Story of a Tree-Frog"—will be found to bear out the truth of the maxim.

Charles Barnard contributes a comprehensive account of a new York Kitchen Garden, in the form of a story, and Geo. B. Bartlett tells of a new amusement for summer nights or winter evenings.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Subject: Afternoon, "The prayer of Christ's ambassadors."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Preaching by Rev. D. Van Pelt, of East New York, Long Island. Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. The services will be conducted by Rev. N. M. Steffens, in the morning. Subject: "The Sifting of Christ's disciples."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Behold the Lord! bringing everlasting destruction and unutterable glory." Afternoon, "The Holy Baptism a source of consolation and a calling to sanctification." Evening, "The citizens of Sodom and Gomorrah examples in sins and punishment of all ungodly men."

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The body and soul of godliness." Evening, "Irrevocables."

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

Special Notices.

TRY "Margareta," Alfred Wright's new perfume. For sale by KREMERS & BANGS.

Business for Sale.

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

H. D. Post.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 31, 1884. 24-4t

Proposed Improvement of Eleventh Street Special Street Assessment District.

CITY OF HOLLAND, Clerk's office, August 6, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the city of Holland, have caused to be made and deposited with the city clerk for public examination, profile, diagrams and estimates for the proposed improving, grading and graveling of a part of Eleventh street in said city, to-wit: from west line of River street to the center of Maple street.

1st. That that part of Eleventh street lying between the west side of River street and the center of Maple street, be graded the whole width thereof according to plans, diagrams and estimates to be adopted by the Common Council.

2nd. That after said grade is completed a strip 18 feet wide through the center of said part of said street be covered with gravel to the average thickness of 9 inches, so spread that it will be 12 inches thick in the center and six inches thick on the sides of the kind used on Ninth street, or of a kind equal thereto.

3rd. That the whole cost of said improvement, grading and graveling be paid by special assessment upon the lots and lands lying and abutting upon said part of said street and on the street intersections according to frontage and that for the purpose of said special assessment said part of said street be made and be declared to be a special street assessment district, for the purposes of special assessment, to defray the expense and cost of said grade, at the time the plans, diagrams, profile and estimates thereof are adopted by the Common Council.

That said improvements were determined upon by the Common Council at their meeting of August 6, 1884, at which meeting it was

Resolved, That on Tuesday the 26th day of August, 1884, at 7:30 p. m. the Common Council will meet at their rooms to consider any objections to said profile, plans and estimates that may be made.

By order of the Common Council.
Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Holland, held on the 26th day of August, 1884, it was

Resolved, That the time when the Common Council will meet at their rooms to consider any objections to said above described profiles, plans and diagrams be extended one week.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk

It Will Cure You!

GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS are the great blood purifier, liver and kidney remedy and life giving principle, a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system carrying away all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease. Every moment of our lives, every part of our bodies, is wearing out and is being built up anew. This work is accomplished by the blood. The blood if pure makes the entire circuit of the body every seven minutes. But if it becomes weak or vitiated and does not perform its work properly the system is actually poisoned by the worn-out matter clogging the vital organs instead of leaving the body. Cleanse the blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, sores, etc. Keep the liver in order, the blood pure health of the system will follow. For sale by H. Walsh. 30-4t

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that after this date I will not be responsible for any debts, contracted by my wife, Mary Oxner, and all parties doing so must look to her for payment. JOSEPH OXNER.

HOLLAND, Aug. 20, 1884. 29-4w

DIAMOND Dyes in all colors at the Central Drug Store, only 10 cents.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Conrad P. Becker and John Beukema, under the firm name of Becker & Beukema, was dissolved on the 18th day of July, last by mutual consent. All claims for or against the late firm will be settled by Conrad P. Becker, who will continue the business.

CONRAD P. BECKER,
JOHN BEUKEMA.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 5, 1884. 27-4t

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.
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 Saturday, the twenty-third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. Present: Samuel L. Tate, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry Niemeyer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Belender E. Werkman, administrator of said estate, praying that he may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described, for the purposes therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the sixth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of the 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 consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 30-4t

Examination of Teachers.

Office of the Sec. of Board of School Examiners of Ottawa County.
Notice, Mich., July 22, 1884.
The Board of School Examiners of Ottawa County purpose meeting as follows for the examination of applicants for a teacher's certificate: August 6, 1884, at school house, Zeeland; August 27, at court house, Grand Haven; October 3, high school room, Coopersville; Oct. 31, court house, Grand Haven. Each session is to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Candidates are required to pass an examination in addition to other branches prescribed, in effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics on the human system. By order of Board of Examiners.
A. W. TAYLOR, Sec.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT
**LORILLARD'S CLIMAX
PLUG TOBACCO.**

With Red Tin Tag, is the best! Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut Tobacco is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing qualities is second to none.

Lorillard's Navy Clippings take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco, wherever introduced.

Lorillard's Famous Snuffs have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others. 37-1y

P. H. WILMS,



has put in his shop a large, new engine and boiler, and the latest improved pump machinery, and is prepared to furnish pumps, drive points, iron or wooden pipes, at wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices; also agricultural implements of all descriptions; the Esterly Twine Self-binder, the Rawson Reaper and Mower, the Howe Reaper and the Advance Mower, the Grand de Tours three-horse sulky plow, the Bissel, South Bend plow, best in the market, the Remington iron-beam steel plow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth drags, the best straight tooth harrow for finishing land made, containing 60 teeth, South Bend steel grain drills, 3 inches for every tooth, Dowagiac Wheel Spring Tooth harrows, seeders and cultivators combined. Albion Wheel Spring Tooth seeders and harrows combined, Studebaker farm and freight wagons, Kalamazoo open and top buggies, new kind of walking cultivators, 5-tooth, 3-tooth, and 2-shovel, Dettor sulky cultivators, Aultman and Russell & Co. steam threshers. Engines from one-horse to one thousand horse power. Call and see my new goods before purchasing else where.

P. H. WILMS,
River St., Holland, Mich., Apr. 10, '84
10-1y.

E. HEROLD
has just received a large stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES
among which are the celebrated
GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES
Repairing neatly and promptly done.
CALL AND SEE US
NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.
E. HEROLD
HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1884.

JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.
Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.
Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings Brackets, etc. made and furnished.
Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street,
JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-4t.

G. J. VAN DUREN, W. VAN DER VEERE
City Meat Market,
VAN DUREN & CO., Props
Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call."

We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.
We make
LARD
and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.
G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 2-

SUMMER HAS COME!

—and—
C. STEKETEE & BOS

have a full line of
Summer Dress Goods!

—and—
Straw Hats of all Descriptions!

A large variety of
Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

Also a very large and assorted stock of
DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics.

We have in stock constantly
FRESH GROCERIES

and a superior stock of Canned Goods.
PLUG TOBACCO!

We are agents for the Celebrated "Duck" Brand of Plug Tobacco. Every customer buying this tobacco has a chance of drawing an alarm clock.

DECORATED AND PLAIN FLOWER POTS.
FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.
HOLLAND, May 22, 1884. 36-1y

The Great Events of History in One Volume.
FAMOUS DECISIVE BATTLES
and
Of the World. By CAPT. KING, U. S. A.

HISTORY FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.
Shows how nations have been made or destroyed in a day—how Fame or disaster has turned on a single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—saves time, aids the memory, gives pleasure and instruction. Maps and Fine Illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for description and terms. Address:
J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia.

W. VORST,
The North River Street
TAILOR

is still alive, and is ready to make you a good
COAT, PANTS, OR VEST,

or to clean and renovate your old and soiled garments.

Repairing done Neatly!
and at reasonable prices. Come and convince yourself.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 29, 1884. 41f

The Encyclopædia Britannica!
[AMERICAN REPRINT.]

IN ABOUT 21 IMPERIAL 8vo VOLUMES.
THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, edited by Prof. Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL. D., with the assistance of the most distinguished writers throughout the English speaking world, is acknowledged by all competent judges to be the most thorough, complete and accurate Encyclopædia now published. The "American Reprint" containing exactly the same matter, presents it in a more desirable form. The American supplement will render the work more complete on American subjects, and maintain the standard that it reaches on all others. The universal verdict pronounces it

The work of Master Minds,
A Complete, Cheap, Portable Library,
A Library on every subject of knowledge.
Always ready to answer every question.

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, History and General Literature, with many thousand engravings on steel and wood.

From PROF. DAVID SWING,
405 Superior St., Chicago, March 16, 1882.

J. M. STODDART & Co.,
Gentlemen:—After looking into the matter of the republished "Encyclopædia Britannica," it seems to me that my money would best go toward the "American Reprint," so you will please put me down in your list of subscribers.

From IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.
There is no work in the English language of as high authority on every subject as the Encyclopædia Britannica. I prefer the "Reprint," on account of its form and its numerous corrections. P. J. FARNSWORTH, A. M., M. D.
Iowa State University.

JOHN L. ATWATER,
94 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

27-8t

\$66 a week at home, \$5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business, at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blisters, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula & Erysipelas.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, New York.

1884. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1884

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS.
FEATHERS, POMPONS, RIBBONS, SATIN, SILK, VELVET, CRAPE, VEILING, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Jersey Jackets, Gossamer Water Proofs, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Corsets, and Hair Goods.

Infant Cloaks and Clothing a Specialty. Worsteds, and board and canvas.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH

A. F. SLOOTER,

(Successor to L. T. Kantors.)

DEALER IN

Confectionery,
Stationery,

Blank Books.

CIGARS,
And Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Our handsome Ice Cream Parlors are being refitted and will be, when completed, the most magnificent of any in the city.

Cool and refreshing Soda Water drawn from the finest equipped fountain in the city can be obtained at my store.

GIVE ME A CALL.
A. F. SLOOTER,
HOLLAND, Mich., May 15, 1884. 15-1m

ATTENTION
Farmers and
Woodsmen.

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

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

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory, ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

Genuine Cyclone
is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,
at the store of

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

A full and complete line of
CROCKERY
always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated
Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.
B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER

For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$3 trial bottle free to all patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 611 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Beware of IMITATING FRAUDS.

12-1y

WRIGHT'S INDIAN LIVER
VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Opium. Price 25c. All Druggists.

JOTTINGS.

SLIGHT frosts this week.

WORK on our harbor will be commenced next week.

ANNUAL school meeting next Monday. Let all attend who can.

THE contractors have commenced grading Tenth and Cedar streets.

THE difference between men when desponding is that some take heart and some take whiskey.

MACATAWA Park, in spite of the unfavorable weather of the past week, is daily visited by hundreds of people from abroad.

It seems as though our farmers are holding their grain for higher prices. Very little is brought into town and business is consequently dull.

LAST Wednesday the First Reformed Church Sabbath School of Grand Rapids held a picnic at Macatawa Park. The day was fine and all enjoyed themselves.

MR. H. BOONK and Ed. J. Harrington left last Thursday night for the west after horses. Mr. Boone will first visit Oregon, Wis., while Mr. Harrington goes to Kan-
kakee, Ill.

THE democrats of this city held a caucus last night in the Cleveland and Hendricks club rooms and nominated delegates to the County Convention to be held at Grand Haven on Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

A TRAVELING minstrel show with a doctor have been giving street entertainments in this city this week. The minstrels drew the crowd and the doctor drew the money from the crowd by selling an electric liver pad.

LAST Tuesday, William Long, while coupling cars at Benton Harbor, had his right hand badly jammed and broken. The sufferer came to Dr. Best, of this city, who found it necessary to amputate his thumb below the third joint, and now reports him as doing nicely.

EVERY person in this city that feels an interest in the G. A. R. organization of our "soldier boys" should patronize the entertainment given for their benefit in Lyceum Opera House next Monday evening. The boys hoping to have a full house, have arranged so that seats can be secured in advance at Breyman's store.

LAST Thursday the Walke: pumps threw a stream from the Hydrant at the corner of Eighth and Cedar streets from a 1 1/4 inch nozzle 180 feet with 100 pounds pressure. The pumps work splendid when there is a sufficient supply of water for them to pump and if means are devised to increase the supply of water and reduce the "lift" our system of water works will be all that can be asked for.

LAST Monday a sensation was created among the policy holders of the Michigan Mutual Insurance Company on receipt of the news that the company, had been placed in the hands of a receiver by the state commissioner of insurance, that a 3 per cent assessment was levied, and that all policy holders were expected to pay it. The state commissioner says that all will be sued by the receiver, as they are bound by their agreement to pay all assessments up to the time that their policy remained in force. The sentiment of all the policy holders in this neighborhood is that the company will have to go farther up the salty creek than they now are before they pay a single dollar.

LAST Thursday afternoon a farmer, named Gerrit Van Vorst, living a few miles east of this city, came to town with his family, and while here a negro tramp broke into his house and stole \$12 in money and about \$15 worth of jewelry. Van Vorst discovered his loss at about 5 o'clock, and immediately notified Marshal Vaupell, who telegraphed a description of the jewelry to the sheriff, who managed to capture the criminal at Grand Haven with the stolen property on his person. Mr. colored gentleman was taken before Justice Post yesterday morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny and was bound over for trial in the Circuit Court in bonds of \$250.

SCHOOL commences next Monday and the youngsters wear long faces. But boys it is an amendment to the compulsory education act, compelling all children between certain ages to attend school. It is now a law, and if truant boys are compelled to go to school and thus educated and kept off the streets it will be a help materially in saving them from becoming loafers and drunkards. This is a stepping stone toward prohibition and we will see how much interest our prohibition friends take in the matter and see that it is enforced. Will the parents see that their boys go to school? If they fail to do their duty in this respect, will the Board of Education of Holland see that every idle boy in school? And, if they fail to do their duty, will the tax-paying class of citizens take the matter in hand? Let us make men of the boys.

POTATOES are very plentiful and cheap.

Mrs. CORNELIUS WIERSEMA, of St. Joseph, is visiting in this city.

SUNDAY evening Barnum's shows passed through this city en route for Muskegon.

OUR butchers, De Kraker & Dok, were exhibiting a pumpkin this week that weighed 45 pounds.

OUR drum corps is now thoroughly organized and busy practicing. There will probably be "music in the air" before the G. A. R. entertainment Monday evening.

THE many friends of Geo. H. Maxwell are glad to know that he is to make us another visit and take charge of the G. A. R. entertainment. It was Maxwell and his company that played "The Celebrated Case" here two years ago, which was as well received as any entertainment of the kind ever given in this city.

THE Fifth Congressional District Republican Convention was held in Grand Rapids on last Wednesday with David E. Wilson, of Ionia in the chair. John C. Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Congressman. The nomination was inevitable as the Kent delegation were united. As a candidate Mr. Fitzgerald is not as strong as he might be and the Republicans in order to elect him have got to work. Mr. Fitzgerald is an active and energetic man and will undoubtedly make a sharp and thorough canvass.

THE fall term of our public schools will open on Monday next with the following corps of teachers: high school, Miss Hattie Hodge, of Wayne county; grammar, No. 4, Mrs. S. J. Higgins; No. 3, Christina Pfansiehl; No. 2, Hattie Pennell, of Grand Rapids; No. 1, Anna Breyman; Primary No. 4, Addie Clark; No. 3, Sara Ledebor and Miss Reka Verbeek; No. 2, Christina Vaupell and Miss Emma Worth; No. 1, Aldie Cunningham and Katie Vaupell. Ward school, Miss Anna Henjes of Allegan county. Some of these teachers are strangers to our people, but we understand, able and amply qualified to help maintain the past high standard of our schools.

LAST Tuesday a missionary from the Grand Rapids barracks of the Salvation Army came to this city with the intention of converting "the whole of Holland." He announced, by posting the following written notices in a few prominent places, that he would lecture that evening: "Salvation army. one of the Soldiers will give lecture at lyceum opera House to night at 7:30 and 8 o'clock. 10 cents at mission. Holland City. Henry De Vries." From this notice it was evident that the lecturer would meet with but poor success and at night his audience consisted of but one individual. The gallant soldier packed his knapsack and departed in disgust on the first train.

LAST Thursday as per announcement a number of persons opposed to secret societies held a "Christian Convention" in the Parlors of the Macatawa Hotel at Macatawa Park. Owing to the rainy and disagreeable weather only some fifty were in attendance. A suitable platform, embracing all their ideas as to "one of the greatest evils known in this fair land," was adopted and the following ticket nominated: Electors at large, H. A. Day and T. Keppel, for some reason the balance of the electors were not chosen, Governor, C. D. Preston, of Detroit; Lieut Governor, John L. Bush; Secretary of State, C. C. Foote; State Treasurer, Geo. Swanson; Auditor General, Dr. A. G. Goodrich; Commissioner State Land Office, Jacob O. Doesburg; Attorney General S. P. Poole; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. A. Grinnell; Member of the State Board of Education, Dr. M. Veenboer. Speeches were made by Rev. C. C. Foote, of Detroit and H. A. Day, of Parma, and were well received and heartily applauded. The existence of a sentiment in favor of supporting the entire Prohibition Ticket, where the nominee was not identified with any secret society, was noticeable, and it was, we understand, indirectly agreed upon that they be supported, and where the candidate was known to be identified with secret societies, he was to be cast aside and his name supplied with the "Christian Candidate" nominated at this convention. This proceeding is rather discouraging for the candidates placed in nomination and if it is maintained we fear that their chances of election are considerably lessened. The gathering was a very respectable one and on adjournment a stroll through the Park was indulged in and complimentary remarks on the pleasant hills and the beautiful scenery abounding there were heard from all.

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

PETER STEEKETER & Co., have just received a large quantity of White Granite Crockery. Call and see it.

PUTTING up stove time is sauntering down the summer road.

REV. E. C. OGDEL arrived at the Sandwich Islands August 11 and is now occupying his pulpit regularly.

GEN. BEN. BUTLER will speak in Grand Rapids next Tuesday afternoon and in the evening will "address his constituents" at Muskegon.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., August 28, 1884: Mrs. Blanche Daughster, Lew F. Lanner and M. K. Waltore.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WE have been handed the first number of the Michigan Prohibitionist published at Detroit. The veteran prohibitionist, Rev. John Russell, is editor-in-chief and A. H. Brown, managing editor. The paper has a very good appearance and will undoubtedly meet with success.

THE Prohibition State Convention met in Lansing last Wednesday and placed in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, David Preston, of Detroit; Lieutenant Governor, Alonzo Sherwood, of Berrien; State Treasurer, A. B. Cheney, of Kent; Secretary of State, Zachariah Chase, Genesee; Adjutant General, O. E. Downing, of Marquette; Commissioner of the State Land Office, B. Arcus, of Muskegon; Attorney General, J. H. Tatem of Kent; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph B. Steere, of Washtenaw; Member of the Board of Education, Isaac W. MacKeeven, of Allegan; Electors at large, Rev. John Russell and Prof. Samuel Dickie.

FOUR prisoners attempted to break from our County Jail at Grand Haven last Saturday, and had removed every barrier except the outside thickness of brick. They were detected by John Van Dorn and Nathan Baldwin who are in custody for illegal fishing, and who gave information, resulting in the defeat of the scheme. The prisoners had been at work for five weeks, and had successfully concealed all indications of their labor until discovered. Ten minutes more of work would have liberated the gang. One of them, known as "Black Jack," is under sentence of two years at Ionia for stealing a watch and \$50 in money. They had a file and several iron wedges and bars to work with, and claimed that the file was furnished to them by one of the parties who gave information.

THE second "public test" of our system of water works was held last Thursday. The day was gloomy and a drizzling rain prevailed. Very few visitors from abroad were present and it was fortunate, as the test, as far as coming up to the specifications of the contract, was a miserable failure. The work on the suction pipe leading to the river was barely completed and the pipe in part was uncovered. As will be seen from the Council proceedings the committee were instructed to extend the time for holding the test, but the contractors, with a superabundance of confidence, persisted in making it. At 1:30 the hose boys came running down the street, attached their hose to the hydrants, and the water was turned on. The six streams were thrown horizontally on an average of 100 feet, with a water pressure of 60 pounds. This pressure could not be raised and held, and the jerky motion of the pumps betokened that there was still some blunder that had been overlooked. A few of our practical citizens called the attention of the contractors to the fact that the pumps were some seventeen or eighteen feet higher than the water level of the river, and that, and the friction, made a lift of some twenty-seven feet for the pumps to make. With a ten-inch suction pipe, and this heavy lift, it was concluded that it was simply an impossibility to supply water for the requisite number of streams and throw it the distance required, and the hose was ordered taken up. As yet it has not been decided how to remedy this, but we feel confident that our Council are perfectly competent to act in the premises and will see that the taxpayers get the worth of their money before the work is accepted. Quite a number of remedies have been suggested, one, that a larger suction pipe be laid to the river, and another, that a large twenty foot well be sunk at point a few rods north of the pump house. This last scheme meets with the approval of the majority of our citizens and is the best, as well as the most feasible. With the second well nothing but clean pure water would enter the pipes that supply water for domestic purposes and a great amount of trouble would be avoided. As to whether the supply would be adequate in case of a large conflagration we think it would, and to cover any fears in that direction the ten-inch suction can be left right where it is, and used in case the amount of water is not sufficient. The most lamentable feature in this matter is that some of our most influential citizens are passing judgment hastily. To these we would say: give the system every chance before condemning it and if it proves to be not what the contract calls for "then it is time to kick."

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD



The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and whole, some like our grandmother's delicious bread.

GROCERS SELL THEM.

Price Baking Powder Co.,

Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

H. WYKHUYSEN,

dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.

Ladies' and Gents' Locketts,

Silverware, Platedware,

Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES!

My stock of

SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

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

Come in and see my Stock. Watches

and Clocks repaired on

short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24, 1883. 24-1

Now is the chance

for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. Flieman

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

Better wagon in every way,

and will not be undersold by anyone.

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

And a fine stock of

SQUARE AND SWELL BODY CUTTERS.

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

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON

WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 20-17

J. W. BOSMAN, Merchant Tailor,

and dealer in

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

NECKWEAR, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

A large and very fine line of

SUITINGS

have just been received and all who desire a good CUSTOM-MADE suit of Clothes will do well to

GIVE ME A CALL.

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

Examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. BOSMAN, HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1884. 12-17

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

L. C. SEARS,

dealer in

Fresh Salt Meats

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK, and

LARD,

always on hand.

Fish, Poultry and Game

in their season.

I have the Finest Dried Beef in this Market.

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

GIVE ME A CALL!

L. C. SEARS,

HOLLAND, Apr. 3, '84. 4-17

THE ANGEL SLEEP.

When the day is done and the shadows fall
Over the earth like a dusky pall
Then from the mystic, the silent deep
Rise the beautiful Angel Sleep.

O'er field and forest he spreads his wings,
Where the cricket chirps and the wood birds sing
And the murmur of voices dies away,
Stilled by the Angel Sleep and gay.

Human passions that surge and swell
Are silenced under the mystic spell,
And tired hearts that are used to weep
Yield to the power of the Angel Sleep.

Soft he broods till the morning gray
Then as noiselessly glides away,
And the spell is lifted and hearts again
Take up their burden of care and pain.

We call him death! 'Tis the Angel Sleep
That comes at last from the silent deep,
And smooths forever the brow of care,
And calms the fever of passion there.

So we sleep and rest, till the morning gray
Breaks once more of an endless day,
And into the mystic, the unknown deep,
Flies forever the Angel Sleep.

—Arthur Wentworth Eaton.

THE ORIGINAL "DIXIE."

The New Orleans Times-Democrat gives the following as the correct original of the famous "Dixie":

"I wish I was in de land of cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten;
In Dixie land whar I was bawn in,
Early on a frosty mawnin'.

"Ole missus marry Will de weader;
Will be was a gay deceiver;
When he put his arm around her
He looked as fierce as a forty-pounder.

"His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaver,
But dat didn't seem a bit to grieve'er;
Will run away, m' missus took a decline,
Her face was de color ob de bacon rine.

"While missus libbed she libbed in clober,
When she died she died all ober;
How could she act de foolish part
An' marry a man to broke her heart?

"Buckwheat cake an' cawn-mel batter
Makes you fat, or little fatter;
Here's a health to de nex' ole missus,
An' all de gals dat want to kiss us.

"Now if you want to drible away sorrow
Come an' hear dis song to-morrow,
Den hoe it down an' scratch de grabble,
To Dixie land I'm bound to trabble.

CHORUS.

I wish I was in Dixie, hooray, hooray!
In Dixie's land
We'll take our stand.
To live an' die in Dixie;
Away, away, away down Souf in Dixie;
Away, away, away down Souf in Dixie!

MY FIRST EDITOR.

"It's the natural result of a severe course of Swinburne!"

I snatched up the manuscript, and was leaving the room, flushed with shame, trembling with rage and indignation, when the editor's voice arrested my attention. I turned around and looked at him scornfully, for I felt I could have withered him at a glance; but he did not seem to feel it much.

"You're a most impetuous young lady," he said, in a slow, low, musical voice. "I have not half finished my criticism of the very remarkable production," and he took the manuscript quietly but resolutely from my trembling fingers. "Now, Miss—"

"Jones," I said shortly.

"No, not Jones; but the name will serve." And I felt his keen gray eyes on my face and observed an amused smile hovering around the corners of his mouth, which was half hidden by a long, fair, drooping mustache. "Now, Miss Jones, pray sit down!"—he indicated a high, leather-covered chair just opposite him—"and let us talk this matter over. If you had been content, like other aspiring young authors, to send your contribution in the ordinary way, through the medium of the postman and a newspaper wrapper, it would have been declined, doubtless, and returned with or without the customary though not very conoling thanks; but, since you have bearded the lion in his den, you must listen to me for a few minutes."

I bowed and sat down. He had got out his scalpel and was going to scarify me mercilessly, but as I had brought it on myself I felt I must heroically endure it, though I glanced surreptitiously round the "den" in search of some means of escape. He "fixed me with his glittering eye," and I waited, wondering why I had been so mad and misguided as to enter an editorial office at all.

Slowly, deliberately, with a sort of fiendish satisfaction, he smoothed out the crumpled manuscript, glancing at me with amused interest.

"Why do you write poetry, Miss Jones?"

"I don't know; because I like to, I suppose."

"A woman's reason—therefore valid. But do you honestly and really think it is necessary for people, even in poetry, and supposing they are very much in love with each other—which no one is nowadays—is it necessary for them to be 'bitten' and 'smitten,' and that sort of thing. Is it really desirable in the interests of common humanity for hearts to be 'melted' and 'smelted?'—and placed his finger under a certain stanza. "This sentiment, for instance, is simply ferocious."

"Don't," I cried, angrily. "It's very cruel and unkind of you! If you don't want my poetry, you can say so, and have done with it!"

"My passion flowed forth in a torrent"—which of course rhymes with "abhorrent."

"Stop, please?"—and I thrust my fingers into my ears in the most undignified misery; but I could not shut out the sound of the clear quick, mocking voice. I shut my eyes; but still there was the horrid, gloating, good-looking editor, watching me, closely, his hand resting on my beautifully written poem. I thought then and think to this day that it was apt to be beautiful. When I looked at him again, he was laughing at my distress, smiling to himself, like a ghoul or a harpy, or something equally horrid, but that he was exasperatingly good-looking.

"Now, Miss Jones, what else have you written beside this very remarkable

production?" with another suppressed smile.

"Some blank verse and blanker prose, and more of both than anybody knows."

I reply, a little bitterly. "Will you please give me my manuscript? I'm very sorry to have troubled you; I shall never do so again!"

"Oh, yes, you will; and I shall be very glad to consider some of the blank prose you speak so despairingly of. If you will let me see a nice matter-of-fact commonplace little story, or a short article on some useful domestic subject, such as 'The Average Servant,' or 'Occupation for Girls'—anything of that sort—can you suggest anything?"—and he looks at me gravely and questioningly—"something novel and attractive, that might be treated briefly and brightly—made 'a feature' of, in short—I shall be very pleased to consider anything of that sort you will favor me with, Miss Jones."

He always paused most provokingly after the "Miss," and I hardly knew whether to be angry or to laugh outright as I stammered a feeble "thank you."

"And you really should cut Swinburne," he added, with a meaning glance at the manuscript.

"I don't know Mr. Swinburne—that is, I met him only once, and then he said something to me in Greek," I replied.

"He might have said something much worse. But I merely mean you should not devote so much of your time to his poetry—the 'Poems and Ballads,' for instance, and the 'Songs before Sunrise.'"

"How do you know I do?"

"Internal evidence," and he touched my manuscript. "This betrays a severe course. You must alter your style, Miss Jones. Time enough for you to come to the cynical-sensual-metaphysical-incomprehensible in ten years, say. You will be educated up to the point of not believing a word of it by that time. Kindly leave me your address, and the manuscript shall be returned in the usual way."

"No. 17 Brown street, Bloomsbury, W. C.," I replied, my face crimson, "care of Mrs. Kent."

He wrote it down, and then stood up to indicate that the interview was over, bowed formally, and then touched a little bell. Suddenly a small boy appeared, who—conducted me down dark, break-neck stairs, through several mouldy, dusty labyrinthine passages and out through a book-seller's shop. I felt more thoroughly small, mean, miserable, and disgusted than I ever had ever felt in my whole life as I emerged from the shady by-street containing the office into the light and bustle of Piccadilly, and, as I got into a 'bus, I vowed never again to come to a personal encounter with an editor. Hitherto I had been content to drop my little contribution modestly into the letter-boxes of certain weekly publications that delight in small stories, or I send them by post and await the result with what patience I could. Sometimes my stories and verses were accepted, sometimes not, and I fancied that, if an editor only knew how exceedingly industrious I was, how very much in earnest, how very much attached to my calling—for I had married the Muse of Literature for better or for worse—there was no choice between doing that and being a governess—he would have a far better opinion of me and give me an important permanent position on his paper immediately. Then I heard so much about the editor of the *Arlington*, all the girls at the reading-room of the British Museum were continually talking of him; and in an evil hour, armed with my most elaborate political production, I made my way to the office and requested, and strange to say, was granted (for London editors are difficult of access) an interview. The result was pain, shame, confusion, discomfiture, and, worst of all, failure. Heaven and earth, how I hated that man as I sat in the most remote corner of the 'bus on my homeward journey—how I vowed to be revenged, and let him know some day whom he had sneered and jeered at! I would put him in a novel, in a comedy, in a burlesque. I would caricature him with pen and pencil; I would become famous merely to spite him, and refuse—oh, the joy of that thought!—I would refuse to write a serial for his hateful magazine. I believe I became almost eloquent in my internal denunciations of him; and as an immediate practical, disdainful defiance of him, I got out at Oxford street and went into Mudie's for another volume of Swinburne.

In one way or another the editor of the *Arlington* was a good deal in my thoughts during the next week, and the more I considered his conduct the more I detested him; my cheeks burned and my ears tingled as I recalled his low, mocking tones and quiet, annihilating glances. As for submitting story, essay or articles to his tender mercies—never!

A fortnight passed, and my manuscript did not come back. My name was not Jones; but I did really live with Mrs. Kent, in Brown street; and I told her all about it; so I should have received it had it been sent. Of course he had tossed it in a conspicuous waste-basket that I had noticed under his table, and that was the end of it.

One day, quite a month after my encounter with the *Arlington*, Mrs. Kent announced a visitor, a gentleman, to see me, and in a moment there entered the editor, more cool, calm, self-possessed, and smiling than ever.

"The verses have not come back in quite the usual way," he said, sinking unasked into the only easy chair—I was at my writing table, and meant to stay there. "However, here they are, with

a few marginal notes. You do really leave beautifully broad, clean margins—they are quite tempting! By the way, why haven't you sent me that story?"

"I haven't written it yet," I replied—I longed to add, "and I never mean to;" but somehow I could not.

"Well, you must; prose pays best. What other editors have you been interviewing lately?"

"None! I never want to see another in all my life."

He leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily; then, with mock gravity:

"I'm glad to hear that, for you're really quite—dangerous. By the way, why did you say your name was Jones? You might have known I should find you out. Editors do find out everything in time. You are Miss Madeline Meredith, of Garth, and your brother Jeff and I were chums at Eton and Oxford."

"Oh," I said, somewhat surprised, "I didn't know!"

"Of course not. How could you?"

"And I'm not Miss Meredith, of Garth, any longer," I said with an effort at proud composure. "Papa lost all his money, and our house was sold; then papa died, and Jeff is with his ship at the Cape, and aunt Adelaide didn't want me any longer; so I come to London to Mrs. Kent—she's my old nurse—and I earn my bread by my pen."

I could not help telling him all that—he seemed to make me, in spite of myself, but I uttered the last words proudly, and did not smile at all, but looked very grave.

"I wonder, Miss Meredith, if you ever heard Jeff speak of Harold Cashelton?"

"Oh, yes, often!"—and then I paused in confusion. Mr. Harold Cashelton had been my brother's "guide, philosopher, and friend," and in one way and another I had heard more than enough in all my life, though, through my

giving no mother, I had never been at Garth when Jeff's friends visited him. In fact, I had worshipped him secretly and afar off—from Jeff's description—and made him the hero of more than one romance; and now there he was sitting in my easy chair and chatting to me as if he had known me all my life—as, indeed, I suppose he had in a way, for Jeff surely must have mentioned me to him.

After asking all sorts of questions about my brother, he stood up to go, and desired me not to forget the story; but then more than ever I resolved not to write, as no doubt he would accept it from mere pity.

Three months passed away, and I was on terms of almost civility with my hated editor, but I had written nothing for the *Arlington*—on that point I was obstinate—nor had I told Mr. Cashelton very much about myself or my own affairs beyond the first sudden burst of confidence, which seemed inevitable. What I wrote and how I succeeded I never would talk about, in spite of several very insinuating questions. But about Jeff I would talk for hours, and he did not seem to weary of the subject, either.

Sometimes I accompanied him to an afternoon concert at St. James' Hall or a matinee at the Lyceum, and he was always very kind and attentive; but I never could get over the fact that he had laughed at my poetry. Had he laughed only at myself I should have forgiven and forgotten it.

One evening he called after having absented himself for a fortnight, and I was wondering in spite of myself what could have happened to him. I was about to call Mrs. Kent to light the gas, though it was really quite bright, when he stopped me.

"Don't ring for lights," he said, in his lazy way; "I want to talk to you. I have something very particular to say, Madeline, and I want to say it to you alone. Madeline!"—and somehow he got possession of both my hands—"I love you; I want you for my wife; I want to take care of you, dear, if you will let me."

"I can't help it," I returned, feebly and vaguely.

"No, of course not, and I don't want you to. Darling, you must have seen that I love you, and you must, you surely must care for me a little in return!"

"I don't know," I said, more feebly still; and the golden opportunity for revenge, and retaliation was gone by forever. I might have been cool and proud, haughty and defiant, laughed in his face and told him I scorned his love as he had scorned my poetry; instead of which I stood trembling and blushing in his arms, while he kissed my face and called me all sorts of pretty names; and, in spite of myself, I confess I liked it. It is humiliating, it is horrid, but it is true—I did love the handsome, hateful editor.

"Darling," he cried, holding me from him at arm's length, "you're a vixen—you're too fond of that vagrant poet—you detest me cordially; still Madeline, I love you, and I believe I have loved you from that day when your presence made a spot of sunshine in my very shady editorial den. Some day perhaps you will learn to care a little about me."

Six months afterward we were married at St. George's, Bloomsbury; and, when Jeff came home and heard all about it I thought he would have gone out of his mind with joy. Now I write what I please for the *Arlington*; and, though the editor goes over it, he does not dare alter a syllable, so that in that respect I have gained my point. I have conquered my first editor.

The Midgets' Marriage.—Although suitably matched, yet it is impossible that they can live long together!—*Judy*.

WHY THE WART IS THERE.

One of the Curious Features of the Map of Massachusetts Explained.

Those who have studied the map of Massachusetts cannot but have noticed the peculiar appearance of a portion of the Connecticut boundary line just southeast of Springfield. The point referred to is a small square block at the town of Southwick, extending from this State into that of Connecticut. Although the peculiar jog on the map has often been noticed and commented upon, it is not generally known that this very point was for years the foundation for a most bitter controversy between the two States. From 1774 to 1804 the question of division came several times before special committees and commissioners from Massachusetts, and town-meetings were frequently held to settle the matter. In 1774 Connecticut attached a portion of land to Southwick, south of the original colony line. Ten years afterwards, in 1874, a committee from Connecticut was appointed for the purpose of establishing the bounds at this point, but so tenacious was each colony of every inch of territory that it took more than a score of years to settle this very trifling matter.

Two boards of Commissioners were appointed by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1793 to ascertain and report the exact boundaries of Southwick, Sandisfield, New Marlboro, and farther west to the New York State line and four years later, in 1797, joint commissioners were appointed to establish the line east of the Connecticut River. The Connecticut Commissioners reported that the line was nearly all correct except the tract of land in question, a block about two and one-half miles square at Southwick, which Massachusetts thought she should have to compensate her for the town she had lost. This the Commissioners refused to grant in 1801; but this State was willing in 1803 to compromise, so one year later it was arranged that Connecticut should keep a slice of Southwick and Massachusetts should hold the land west of the ponds in that place, the same indentation into the Nutmeg State which she now holds to-day.

In May, 1810, Connecticut appointed another committee to examine the line east of the Connecticut River, but of the result no report can be found among the records of that State. In May 1822, however, the report shows that the Commissioners agreed in all points, as in 1713, with the exception of the gore at Union. As the southeast corner of Woodstock had extended into Massachusetts 120 rods, and the northwest corner forty-eight rods, a jog had been left in the colony line between Woodstock and Union. This was the only jogged point at issue in the report presented in 1822. This jog was corrected in 1826, when the Commissioners' report was agreed to by both States, and the long and tedious boundary-line controversy between Massachusetts and her sister came to an end. The line of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad now runs directly through the jog connecting the two States, and Southwick Ponds, celebrated locally as a summer resort, lie partly in this State and partly in Connecticut.—*Boston Globe*.

Voodooism in Alabama.

We have before us something of a curiosity in the shape of a voodoo or conjur bag. Negroes in this section, even in their most enlightened circles, have never got rid of the lowest order of superstition common to the race since the birth of their most ancient forefathers, which is a firm belief in and practice of what has been called voodooism. The little bag we have before us was picked up on Broad street, in front of the Selma furniture store a few days since. It contains a rabbit's foot, a piece of dried coon root, a bulbous plant that grows spontaneously in southern forests, also some other herbs and roots dug from the woods, and some small particles of parched tobacco. The rabbit's foot, perhaps, possesses more powers of sorcery than any other instrument in use among the black magicians of the south. Numbers of negroes in the south carry a rabbit's foot in their pockets or concealed about their persons, as constantly as the plow boy carries his knife. There is not one negro out of every hundred that will allow another person, white or black, to approach them with the enchanted foot. They will almost go into spasms of terror and will fight as for dear life, rather than come in contact with a rabbit foot in the hand of another person. What there is about the foot of an ordinary rabbit, or more properly speaking, hare, that sways such a powerful influence for the negro juggler, is something we can't understand, but that it does is a settled fact.—*Selma (Ala.) Times*.

Not the Same Tune.

Before they were married he frequently told her:

"I love thee, Catherine, and thee alone. I will never permit my eyes to glance at another, but will be thine and thine alone until death do us part," etc.

That was a year or so ago, but it was only a few nights since that a gentleman passing the house heard him say:

"You cursed idiot, haven't you got any sense. Haven't I told you forty times that the only reason I call on that actress is because she is a stranger here, and doesn't know anybody."—*Texas Siftings*.

PRIDE is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first than to satisfy all that follow it.—*Franklin*.

PITH AND POINT.

ALTHOUGH Rome had eight circuses, neither of them had a calcimined sacred elephant.—*Oil City Derrick*.

"A BABY is the oasis of married life."—*New York Journal*. O! a sis, is it? Thought it was a boy.—*Philadelphia Call*.

"ANOTHER expedition to the pole," said the man, as he wended his way to his barber shop.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

IN THE social circles of the chicken yard the lines are very distinctly drawn, for each hen has her own set.—*Merchant Traveler*.

"MAN wants but little ear below, nor wants that little long," murmured the dude, as he carefully cut out places for his aural appendages in his new three-inch collar.—*Life*.

YOUNG Grammarian—No; you cannot say "shad has risen." Although it sounds ungrammatical, you will be correct in saying "the shad has roes."—*New York Journal*.

THE high grade of intelligence seen among junk-sorters is owing to the able articles they find in sorting the contents of newspaper wastebaskets, intimates the *Cambridge Tribune*.

IT SHOULD be said, in justice to the Father of his Country, that the New Jersey centenarian whom George Washington is said to have kissed, did not look then as she does now.—*New York Graphic*.

DON'T put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day, especially if it's trying to make an impression upon some young lady with a large fortune and a hand to bestow upon the right young man.—*Chicago Sun*.

PEOPLE are not usually particular about the presents they receive, but when it comes to the gifts of Providence each one acts as though he or she were specially commissioned a delegate to find fault.—*Chicago Sun*.

LADY MONTAGUE said: "It goes far toward reconciling me to being a woman when I reflect that I am in no danger of marrying one." Now this is singular. The thing which she feared, is just what reconciles the rest of us to being men.—*Burdette*.

"Were you down to the entertainment the other evening?" asked Mr. Blinker of Mr. Winker. "Yes." "That is funny," said Blinker, "I didn't see you." "No, of course not," replied Winker, "I saw you first." They pass each other on opposite sides of the street now.—*Peck's Sun*.

"DO THE saints and angels in heaven spend their time reading newspapers and talking politics?" demanded a Michigan preacher from his pulpit. No, indeed, they do not, dear brother. Nor do they spend their time preaching such foolish sermons as people have to hear occasionally in this country.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

SHE KNOWS 'EM. I hate the dandies I hate 'em so; Perfect bobs, I wish they'd go; Nabby jampy, white cravats, Carryin' gloves and opera hats. But when they talk it is so flat, I really wonder what they're at; And when they walk, I think of beer; I know 'tis that, they go so queer.—*Lowell Courier*.

LOVE-LORN youth hoping to excite sympathy in the bosom of his adored Arabella—"Do you know, my angel, that I cannot bear the slightest excitement, not even to be spoken harshly to, for I am subject to heart disease and might drop dead at a moment's notice." Adored Arabella—"Oh! dear, dear! Mr. Caramel, please go away, now, right off; go home or out in the street. It would be so inconvenient to have you die here. Do go or I'll be obliged to call ma." Rapid exit of Caramel.

"YOU NEEDN'T be so fly," said the new boarder to the pretty waitress. "Yesterday you poured the soup down my back, and to-night you flipped one of my biscuits up my sleeve, and the other is so small it looks lonesome." "Well, you are partic'lar," said the pretty waitress, combing out her best bangs with jeweled fingers. "You'll want butter in your oleomargarine next, and fish-balls twice a week. Beefsteak-muttonragoutcornmushdumkhash!" She had the last word.—*Free Press*.

STUBBS was seen going down Wisconsin street carrying a shot-gun, a club, and a revolver. A friend stopped him and inquired what was the meaning of all the war-like decoration. "Didn't you hear about it?" inquired Stubbs. "No; what was it?" further inquired the friend. "Why, I was chosen to umpire a game of base-ball between the morning and evening newspaper reporters, and I propose to back up every decision I may make. I'm not much on the run, but I can shoot like the mischief in case of emergency." Stubbs' decisions, it is learned, were accepted without a murmur by the opposing nines.

Significant.

A newly married man on being presented with a brass-kettle by a few of his bachelor friends said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this kind token of your esteem; but this present has one significance which you may not have considered—it will keep my family in hot water as long as it lasts."—*Carl Prezel's Weekly*.

PROSPERITY has this property, it puffs up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty and look down upon the world in contempt; but a truly noble and resolved spirit appears greatest in distress, and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.—*Plutarch's Lives*.

YOUNG man, you can not succeed in inveighing a young woman into giving her age by casually remarking that it is your birthday. The trick has been tried.

Prominent Butter Makers.
There is no dissent from the decision of candid and capable dairymen that the Improved Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever, of Massachusetts; E. D. Mason, Vermont; Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin, use it, and recommend it as superior to all others.

WHAT are the greatest attachments made? More lawsuits than love suits are brought on by attachments.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
AS A NERVE FOOD.
Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, Ohio, says: "In impaired nervous supply I have used it to advantage."

A BOSOM friend—the chest protector.—*Vanity Fair.*

The Conflict
Between disease and health is often brief and fatal. It is better to be provided with cheap and simple remedies for such common disorders as coughs, colds, etc., than to run the risk of contracting a fatal disease through neglect. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the lungs and chest. If taken in season it is certain to cure, and may save you from that terrible disease, consumption. It has been known and used for many years, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best remedy in the world for coughs, etc.

"Put up" at the Gault House.
The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$3 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.
H. W. HORT, Proprietor.

Are You Discouraged?
Has your physician failed to arrest the disease from which you are suffering? Are you losing faith in medicines, and growing alarmed at your condition? Then give Compound Oxygen a trial. Write to Mrs. Starky & Pelen, 110 Grand st., Phila., for their treatise on Compound Oxygen. Sent free.

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

HAY-FEVER. I was severely afflicted with Hay-Fever for twenty-five years. I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and the effect was marvelous. It is a perfect cure.—Wm. T. Carr, Presbyterian Pastor, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

Carbo-line.
The clouds may darken o'er the sun,
Yet rivers to the ocean run.
The bald and gray may live serene
By using the famous Carbo-line.

HAY-FEVER. One and one-half bottles of Ely's Cream Balm entirely cured me of Hay-Fever of ten years' standing. Have had no trace of it for two years.—ALBERT A. PERRY, Smithboro, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
RACHACHES,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINCY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Inventors) 111 N. W. 2d St., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

Advertising Cheats!!!
"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.
"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.
"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible.
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."
"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers.
"Religious and secular,
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability.
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?
"No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."
"The doctors doing her no good."
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.
"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.
"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with the "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.
BIG PAY to sell our rubber hand stamps. Terms free. Taylor Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. When made to order. R. BURNHAM, 71 State street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling Fiction Books and Bibles. Prices reduced. Write to: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

LEARN telegraphy or short-hand and type. Address: VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

ZACH TAYLOR.
How He Was Officially Informed of His Nomination, and How He Responded.

The convention that nominated Gen. Taylor met in Philadelphia June 7, 1848. The Chairman was the Hon. John Morehead of North Carolina. The 10th of that month Gov. Morehead addressed Gen. Taylor a letter officially notifying him of his nomination. The distraction into which the Whig party was thrown by Gen. Taylor's nomination was not made less in the ensuing thirty-five days by the silence of Gen. Taylor. Gov. Morehead, in reply to inquiries by leading Whigs—notably Mr. Weed—said he had positively written the General, and he knew of no reason why the reply was not forthcoming. Gen. Taylor was such a crochety old fellow, and Whig leaders in general knew so little of him personally, that it was not thought best to stir him up on the subject. Letters from old soldiers were appearing in different quarters, some of them not altogether satisfactory to Whig leaders, but not a word came from him about the nomination. It began to look like an indignity. Mr. Weed, to whom more than any other man Gen. Taylor owed his nomination, was desperate under suspense. Meetings were proposed, and one was actually called in Albany, looking to the repudiation of the nomination. When it met, however, other counsels prevailed, though the suspense continued.

July 22 the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, where Gen. Taylor lived, addressed the Postmaster General a letter saying that with the report for the current quarter from that office two bundles of letters were forwarded for the Dead-Letter Office, they having been declined on account of the non-payment of postage by the senders. It was in the 10-cent and non-payment time. Of the forty-eight letters thus forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office, the Baton Rouge Postmaster said a majority were addressed to Gen. Taylor, who had declined to pay the postage on them and take them out of the office because his mail expenses had become burdensome. The General had since become aware that some of the letters were of importance, and asked for their return. Among them was Gov. Morehead's letter notifying him of the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

Gen. Taylor's response was dated July 15, a month and five days after the letter of notification was written. It had lain in the Baton Rouge postoffice four weeks after Gen. Taylor refused to pay the 10 cents postage.

Gen. Taylor's acceptance was couched in respectful terms, in a letter not exceeding 250 words. He expressed his thanks for the nomination, said he did seek it, and that if he were elected President, for which position he did not think he possessed the requisite qualifications, he would do his best. He discussed nothing, laid down no principles, and gave no indications what course he would pursue. In this the General cut it too short to satisfy the Whigs. He had to write another letter—one of considerable length—to his friend Capt. Allison, in which he set things right. The authorship of this letter was a subject of no little conjecture. If living, Thurlow Weed and Alexander H. Stephens could shed light on the subject.

After that the campaign went ahead smoothly and successfully. Although Mr. Weed makes no mention of this matter in his book, it was one of the most annoying episodes in his eventful life.—Washington letter to New York Sun.

An Old-Fashioned Statesman.
South Carolina sent to Congress three young men, Lowndes, Calhoun, and Cheves, to sustain the war of 1812. Their talents were so conspicuous that men spoke of them as "The Galaxy." William Lowndes ranked the first among the three, and was the leader of the House of Representatives from 1812 to 1822. Yet to the inconsiderate observer he seemed to possess scarcely any of the attributes of leadership. His tall, stooping, and frail frame, his feeble, husky voice, his awkward gestures, and his gentle, unpretending nature appeared to unfit him to lead a body of men divided by the excitement of the war with Great Britain.

His leadership was, however, undisputed. It arose from his unselfishness, his information and mental grasp, his fairness in debate, and his courtesy toward opponents. No matter how "burning" might be the question before the House, he, though earnest in the expression of his views, never uttered a word to offend an opponent. It was his custom to state the arguments of the opposition so strongly and clearly that men called him "the fairest debater in Congress." On one occasion, Mr. Lowndes put an opponent's argument in such a clear and strong light that John Randolph exclaimed: "Lowndes, you will never be able to answer yourself!"

He worked hard to acquire the varied information necessary to fit a conscientious legislator to discharge intelligently the duty of legislating for a people of diversified industries.

Once, while Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, he presented a report which narrated the history of our trade with the East Indies. One of the members from Massachusetts, Mr. Silsbee, who had been engaged in that trade for many years, said in his place: "The gentleman from South Carolina has given me important information and shed new light upon a subject with which I thought myself familiar, as an old East India merchant."

Two young members of the House were once discussing the extent of

Mr. Lowndes' information. One of them said that he could suggest a subject about which Lowndes would know nothing. A wager was made—betting was popular in those days—and the two gentlemen went directly to Mr. Lowndes.

"Can you tell us, sir, the process of manufacturing a pin?" asked the gentleman who had proposed the test. To the surprise of both, the gifted South Carolinian at once gave in detail the whole process, from the drawing of the wire to the fixing of the pins on paper. But the keystone of Mr. Lowndes' influence in Congress was the conviction of its members that he never was moved by a selfish purpose. Even in the heat of debate men felt that Lowndes was speaking not for the triumph of victory, but because he believed the views he advocated were such as would benefit the whole country. He aimed to convince the judgment by persuasive speech. When he had succeeded, and the majority were radiant with the glow of victory, he was conspicuous for his gentle humility.

In 1822, the Legislature of South Carolina unanimously nominated Mr. Lowndes as a candidate for the Presidency. He made no response to this nomination. A friend wrote him a letter, chiding him for his reticent attitude toward such a high compliment.

In Mr. Lowndes' reply he stated that he had not taken and would never take a step to attract the public eye to himself. Then he uttered a sentiment which no one doubted to be the expression of one who aspired to merit rather than aimed to gain the honors of high office:

"The Presidency of the United States is not an office to be either solicited or declined."

When he died, at the early age of 42, even his political adversaries mourned the loss of a personal friend. One of the most active of them said: "The best hopes of the country looked to William Lowndes for their fulfillment." We have recalled this modest, retiring, unambitious statesman that our readers may muse over the achievements of one who was no orator, yet whose persuasive power and pure life made him a leader among men.

The Etiquette of Cards.

There is a constant change and uncertainty in the etiquette of cards, says a Newport letter. Hoyle on poker couldn't be a subject of greater solicitude than fashion's rules as to visiting cards. I here give the season's usages at Newport, and they may be regarded as authoritative. When a call is made with the hope to see the person called upon, inquiry should be made at the door if the lady is at home, and if so, a card should be sent up, that there may be no mistake as to the visitor's name. When it is a regular reception day, on which the lady of the house has given out that she will stay at home to see her friends, no card should be sent up to her, but the visitor should leave one upon the hall table. When the person visited is not at home, either the whole right-hand end or the upper right-hand corner of the card may be turned down, as a token that the visitor has called in person. The way to make what the French call the "visit of digestion," after a dinner, or the call after an evening party is to leave a turned-down card, as it would be too great a tax on the time of a hostess if she were compelled to receive each guest again separately. Cards are sent by post, on arriving in Newport, to notify friends of one's presence, and may also be sent on departure, marked "P. C."—pour prendre congé—to take leave. A married lady who is strictly punctilious about social observances, leaves her husband's card with her own.

All for 50 Cents.
Mr. E. C. Walker, Editor "Track and Road," The Spirit of the Times, New York, after an exhaustive interview with all leading horsemen, stablemen, sportsmen, drivers, and breeders of horses of the country, states that St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure, will do all that is claimed for it in the cure of aches, pains, and suffering in man and beast.

Fresh Paint.
A young New York artist, having finished a large historical painting of Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation, carried it to a Broadway picture dealer to be placed on exhibition.

"It is not quite dry," remarked the coming Raphael of America; "and you had better put something in front of it to prevent the public from touching it."
"That's a fact. I'll tell you what I'll do. I've got a board the painters left at my house when they were painting the doors. It has got 'Fresh Paint' on it in large letters. I'll just put that up over your picture."

The young artist, somehow or other, did not second the motion with the vociferous enthusiasm that might have been expected.—Texas Siftings.

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.
The reason why, I cannot tell."
It has often been wondered at, the bad odor this oft-quoted doctor was in. 'Twas probably because he, being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as bullets, which nothing but an ostrich could bolt without nausea. Hence the dislike. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver, bowels, and stomach they are specific.

A good church man may go astray, but his umbrella will keep Lent.—New Orleans Picayune.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Kidney and Bladder Compound cures all female and Venereal complaints.

Why should the company of jailers never be tolerated? Because they keep bad company.

FRENCH CHAPE BRANDY, distilled Extract of Water Pepper or Smart Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart Weed, is the best possible remedy for colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, or bloody flux; also, to break up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks; 50 cents. Keep it on hand. Good for man or beast.

A SKIN game—Calling a gray elephant white.—New York Journal.

Refrains, pile tumors, natulas, and all diseases of lower bowel (except cancer), radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and inclose two (2-cent) stamps for book.

Why have you no cause to fear the arrows of resentment from an old man? Because he never had a bean.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

Use the Frazar Aftershave, 'tis the best in the world—it will wear twice as long as any other.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is not only pleasant to take, but it is sure to cure.

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

PUBLIC speakers and singers use Piso's Cure for hoarseness and weak lungs.

"Buchu-Palpa." Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney and urinary diseases, \$1.

Read Toler's California Excursion Advt.

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

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

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 331 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CALIFORNIA
EXCURSIONS.

TOLER'S CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS leave CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS every month, going the New, Shortest, and most pleasant way of reaching California. By going with us you save \$10 to \$15 a day. For special information, dates, etc., write to W. H. TOLER & CO., 89 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PRINTERS!

Or persons of any profession who contemplate establishing newspaper printing offices in Nebraska or Dakota should communicate with THE STOUT CITY NEWSPAPER UNION, No. 216 Douglas street, Sioux City, Iowa, and save money.

U.S. STANDARD
JONES
OF
BINGHAMTON
5 TON
WAGON SCALES,
Iron Frames, Steel Bearings, Brass Tires Bands and Beam Bars.
\$60 and
JOHN will pay the freight—for free
JONES list mentions this paper and
address JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

PAIN.

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

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

PERRY DAVIS'

Pain-Killer

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

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

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

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

It is found to

CURE CHOLERA

When all other Remedies fail.

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

FEVER and AGUE

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HE FELL IN THE STREETS!

KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY
Cures a Terrible Case of Gravel.

Nothing is more urgently needed, than a reliable medicine for Gravel, as the disease seems on the increase, and we are glad to say that such is DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, of Rondout, N. Y. We put in evidence the following letters selected from many similar communications:

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March, 1893.

Dr. David Kennedy:
Dear Sir—You have a right to know, and I desire the public to know, my experience with Gravel, and my remarkable recovery through the use of your FAVORITE REMEDY. I am a carpenter living in this place, and there are plenty of "stones" to the truth of what I say. My first comparatively slight attack of Gravel was in the year 1878. It passed away, and I had little more trouble until last July, 1893. One day when at work in my shop I was suddenly seized with a keen and terrible pain in my left side. I consulted two physicians at once. One said: "I can do nothing for you! Your case is incurable." I was frightened and went to the second, who said little, but gave me a prescription. It did not help.

Then began a series of experiences, the agony and horror of which words cannot depict. Think of it! I was sometimes taken in the street, and would fall, writhing with agony, upon the sidewalk. It was death to me. Thank Heaven I then heard of "KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY," through Mr. P. P. Conley. I had not used half a bottle when I passed three stones in succession, one of which was nearly one-half an inch long. I persevered with the medicine, the symptoms gradually abated, and I have had no more trouble since. I am well, thanks to you and FAVORITE REMEDY. Yours most gratefully,
JAMES D. KENNEDY.

What "FAVORITE REMEDY" did in this case it has done in many others. If you desire to do so, Address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

ASK FOR
HOPS & MALT
TRADE MARK
BITTERS
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
Liver and Kidney Remedy,
Compounded from the well known
Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sassafras, Cassia, Sarsaparilla, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,
Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,
REGULATE THE BOWELS,
Cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.
As a Tonic they have no Equal.
Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.
—FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.—
Hops and Malt Bitters Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES
WONDERFUL
CURES OF
KIDNEY DISEASES
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Why?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.
IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHMOND & CO., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1894.

ASTHMA Cured, on a new principle, to stay cured. Send stamp for this and form for self-examination. F. Harold Hayes, M. D., Birmingham, N. Y.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS
Supplied with partly-printed sheets in the most satisfactory manner. Send for samples and prices to THE NEWSPAPER UNION, Nos. 371 and 373 Franklin Street, Chicago.

CATARRH CREAM BALM
Causes no Pain.
Gives Relief at Once. Thorough Treatment with Cure. Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply with Fingers.
Give it a Trial.
50 cents at Druggists.
60 cents at mail, registered. Send for circular.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Fast Potato Digging
THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER
Saves cost yearly, runs twice as fast, and gives a perfect crop. Sent to Dr. Six Hundred Bushels a Day!
SENT ON 60 Days' Trial.
Agents Wanted.

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$5000 to publish.
Monarch Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR
SWELL WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Taste good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

C. N. U. No. 35-94.
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. Union.

The following is a letter containing important information to all concerned in public instruction, written by the Attorney General of the State of Michigan to Mrs. Mary B. Dickie, State Superintendent W. C. T. U.

MADAM:—In reply to the several questions—upon which you ask my opinions permit me to say, that Act No. 92, Laws of 1883, provides as follows:

"The District Board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the district, provided always, that provision shall be made for instructing all pupils in every school in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics generally upon the human system, etc.

That this is applicable to cities, towns and villages, is evident from Howell's statutes, Sec. 5172, which provides as follows:

"All provisions of this act shall apply to, and be in power in every district, township, city, and village in this state, except such as may be inconsistent with the direct provisions of some enactment of the legislature." Are the provisions of the Act of 1883 inconsistent with any special enactment of the legislature relative to cities or villages? We think not. It is true that the charters of several cities provide that the Board of Education may prescribe the course of study to be pursued, the books to be used, etc., yet this gives to such boards no greater power than is conferred upon district boards of townships who are required to specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the district, and prescribe the text books to be used, etc., and yet this power—is only to be acted upon and exercised when the legislature has not specially provided what studies shall be taught; but when studies are prescribed by law, as the powers of these boards may be enlarged or diminished at the legislative discretion.

That this law was intended to apply to all public schools of the state is evident from the reading of Sec. 15, as amended by the law of 1883, which requires special provisions for instructing all pupils in every school, in physiology etc.; and also by Sec. 4 as amended in this same act, which provides, that no certificate shall be granted to any person after September 1st, 1884, who shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination in physiology, etc., in reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, etc., and this with the general section of Howell's statutes above quoted, making the general law, of which the above is an amendment, applicable to cities alike with townships, except as therein provided, together with the general good sought to be accomplished, would seem to leave no doubt of the intent of the legislature that this act should be applicable and in force in cities as well as in townships, whether such cities are incorporated under special acts with power to prescribe courses of study or not. That it is the duty of school officers in all public schools of cities as well as villages and townships of the state to see to its full enforcement, I have no doubt.

(To be Continued.)

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at H. Walsh's.

It has ever been true since Adam was a boy that the good wife of every household sought to keep her husband pleasant by a well supplied table. How easy it is for the more fortunate wives of the present day, where science and skill has produced such an article as DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder for their use. Read the statement on the label. Sold in cans only, full weight, full strength, always pure.

Have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Contributed by Wm. Kay, 570 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, New York.

Some Remarkable Cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

My physician said I could not live, my liver out of order, frequently vomited greenish mucus, skin yellow, small dry humors on face, stomach would not retain food. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, 372 Exchange St., Buffalo, New York.

To the Ladies.—One way to keep your husband in good temper is to give him good food. If you use DeLand's Saleratus and Soda, your success will always be sure, and consequently no clouds on the domestic horizon.

The Burdock Plant is one of the best diuretics or kidney regulators. Burdock Blood Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

Van Oort & Beeuwkes,

Successors to W. C. MELIS.

are selling and keep for sale some very fine

COOKING STOVES, AND RANGES.

A large stock of

NAILS, GLASS & CUTLERY.

always on hand.

We have a large assortment of

Paint & Calcimine Brushes.

ALABASTINE

in all shades.

Garden and Farming Tools.

The best of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and White Lead.

can be obtained of us.

We keep all kinds of

Barbed Fence Wire

COPPER, TIN, AND IRONWARE,

WHIPS, PUMPS,

GRIND STONES, FISH TACKLE,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SASH, AND

GLASS, ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

We promise prompt and gentlemanly treatment and good bargains, to all who trade with us.

VAN OORT & BEEUWKES.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 2, 1884.

**THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME
Sewing Machine**



Simple Strong Swift & Sure

**PERFECT & NEVER
IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS NO EQUAL OUT OF ORDER.**

**NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.**

30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

CHICAGO ORANGE ATLANTA
ILL. MASS. GA.
FOR SALE BY

MEYER, BROUWER CO.,

dealers in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL PAPER,

—and—

BURIAL CASKETS.

River St., Holland Mich.

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

A VERY RADICAL CHANGE

has been made in the stock of goods at the One-Price Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON, - HOLLAND, MICH.

A large and very fine stock of

FALL CLOTHING

has just been received and will be sold at remarkable low figures. We also have a stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Slippers superior to any in the City.

Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of

Spring Dress Goods, New Style of Prints, and Dress Patterns.

HATS AND CAPS. Towelings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Lace, and Calicos in an endless number of styles and designs.

A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COME EARLY and GET BEST BARGAINS
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 6th, 1884.

SPRING HAS COME!

—and—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS

have received a large Spring stock of goods, consisting of

Dress Goods.
Cottons.
Tickings.
Prints and Gingham.

Hosiery.
Corsets.
Hamburg Edgings.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HANKERCHIEFS,
SILK AND COTTON!

GENTS' NECKWEAR!

A full stock of

GROCERIES

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 27, 1884.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of.

DIAMOND RINGS

ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884. 48-1v

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE.

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

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

A complete assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES AND LOW'S PERFUMES.

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

GIVE US A CALL.

R. B. BEST,

Holland, Mich., June 27, 1884.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLET BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT!

Read the Detroit Post
The best Newspaper in Michigan.
Daily \$7 per Year; 60 cents per month.
Weekly—One Dollar per year.

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Deafness*. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address **DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.**

THE FREE PRESS
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.
We will send the WEEKLY FREE until after election for only 25 CENTS. Address

THE FREE PRESS CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and restore the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Hones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in **HARTER'S IRON TONIC** a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK.") Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated May Fourth (4th) A. D. 1870, and executed by Robert Akerly and Mary C. his wife, to George W. Joselyn, and recorded August second (2nd) A. D. 1870, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber 11 of Mortgages, on page 404, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and nineteen cents (\$497.19), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the **Thirtieth day of September, 1884**, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, Michigan, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section three (3), town five (5), north of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. JOSVELYN,
Mortgagee.

TUTT'S PILLS

**TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.**

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect **ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.** Sold every where, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed instantly to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. **TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.**

H. BOONE,

Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

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

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

—Dealer in—

**Sewing Machines,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Clough & Warren



ORGANS.

The only reed instrument made having the patent Qualifying tubes, giving the nearest approach in tone to that of the pipe organ.

White Sewing Machine!

The Best in the World!

Every Machine warranted for five years

A full line of sewing machine merchant disc constantly on hand.

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. T. MCCLURE,
Cor. of Eighth and River streets,
Holland Mich