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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 30.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 394.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday May 25, 1879.

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

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
12 30	12 30	Muskegon.	2 17	2 17
11 47	11 47	Ferrysburg.	2 50	2 50
8 23	11 42	Grand Haven.	2 54	6 15
7 57	11 12	Pigeon.	3 42	6 53
7 30	10 44	Holland.	3 55	7 22
7 12	10 25	Fillmore.	4 13	7 42
6 25	9 35	Allegan.	5 00	8 35

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Practor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up: Eighth st.

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

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

WALSH HERBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.: River street.

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics

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

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

Physicians

ASH & PALMER, Surgeons, Physicians and Accoucheurs. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

C. B. WYNN Sec'y.

Special Notices.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of

42-ly M. D. HOWARD.

KANSAS.

2,000,000,000 acres of land for sale by the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad located in Southern Kansas,—the garden of the continent. For information in regard to these lands; and how to reach them call on or address

J. C. POST, Agent for Ottawa County, Mich.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, ½ bushel	\$ 25	@ 30
Beans, ½ bushel	20	@ 12
Butter, ½ lb.	10	@ 10
Cloverseed, ½ lb.	19	@ 10
Eggs, ½ dozen	10	@ 09
Honey, ½ lb.	10	@ 10
Hay, ½ ton	10	@ 10
Onions, ½ bushel	35	@ 35
Potatoes, ½ bushel	25	@ 25
Timothy Seed, ½ bushel	1 25	@ 1 25
Wool, ½ lb.	1 25	@ 1 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	@ 30
" beech, dry	2 00	@ 20
" green	1 75	@ 175
Hemlock Bark	4 00	@ 400
Staves, white oak	10 00	@ 1000
Staves, white oak	12 00	@ 1200
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	@ 254
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	@ 275
Stave bolts, softwood	3 25	@ 325
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	@ 300
Railroad ties	2 00	@ 200
Shingles, A. M.	2 00	@ 200

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white ½ bushel	new	86	@ 87
Corn, shelled ½ bushel		35	@ 35
Oats, ½ bushel		27	@ 27
Buckwheat, ½ bushel		40	@ 40
Bran, ½ ton		14 00	@ 1400
Feed, ½ ton		18 00	@ 1800
" 100 lb.		1 25	@ 125
Barley, ½ 100 lb.		1 20	@ 120
Middling, ½ 100 lb.		85	@ 85
Flour, ½ 100 lb.		2 50	@ 250
Pearl Barley, ½ 100 lb.		3 00	@ 300

Meats, Etc.

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

Great Merit.

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

An Astonishing Fact.

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

Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size for \$1.00. at Heber Walsh, Holland, Mich.

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

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

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

Respectfully,

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

Now is your time to insure against damage by lightning or fire, in the Watertown Insurance Company. Apply to

L. T. KANTERS.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 25 1878.

For the Holland City News:

THE ANTI-MASONIC MOVEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—You would greatly oblige me by giving this article a place in your paper. It is with great reluctance and after much hesitation that I take this opportunity to say a few words on the subject which has of late disturbed the peace of some of our citizens; and also on the spirit of this anti-masonic movement.

As a member of the First church, interested in her spiritual welfare, I feel it not only a privilege but a duty to raise my voice in her behalf, and if possible to help stem the tide that threatens if not her dissolution at least to disturb the peace of her members, and sadly impede her spiritual growth.

From its very beginning I have watched this movement with a jealous eye, not knowing in what it would result, much less dreaming that it would assume such a formidable aspect.

I am no mason, nor never hope to be, consequently I have no inclination to favor them; neither do I wish to be hard on the leaders of this anti-masonic movement, because they are my brethren in Christ—men who act under convictions of conscience. Notwithstanding, I look upon this movement if not tinged with a spirit of fanaticism at least as being characterized by an unchristian spirit, betraying too much a defiant, bawdy character, a mistaken zeal for the faith once delivered to the Saints.

But I must forbear to give vent to the feelings that often strive for the mastery, and check the impetus generated by the pure Dutch blood that courses through my veins and arteries, or I would fall into the same error of which I accuse my brethren, viz.: instead of paying due respect to the consciences of others, to judge their actions as measured by my own views and convictions.

I was not at all surprised to find that after the exposition of free-masonry by Mr. Edward Ronayne some of us felt ourselves greatly exercised concerning this secret society. Nor was I surprised by the letter of Mr. A. Feenstra and the spirit which it breathed, but I was amazed at the statement made by *De Hope* in the comments which followed Mr. A. Feenstra's letter in *De Hope* of July 23d, viz.: "That the free-masons, either intentional or accidentally had a hand in the manner and actions of the Synod in taking away theological instruction from Hope College," and above all was I sorry to see that this letter with the comments was translated and published in the *Christian Intelligencer* of August 7, thus giving it a wide circulation in east and west. Thus this subject assumes a serious aspect.

Brethren, I cannot but feel that this will seriously check the prosperity of our beloved institutions. It needs no prophetic eye to see that this portends evil. I feel that it was unadvisedly published. At best, the letter and comments breathe a very ungrateful if not unjust spirit. Our western churches and our institution are greatly indebted to the eastern churches, as they have always aided us with their money and counsel, and heartily endorsed all our endeavors, except for the last few years, but for good reasons I trust. I hope for the best, but there is reason to fear the worst. Who knows how many good Christians (masons and others), members of our church, wealthy and able to give, will feel offended, and justly I think, and will now keep their pocket-books closed; the more so as *De Hope* is the only denominational paper in the west, besides being so closely connected with the college, it is looked up to as presenting the leading ideas of our institution, as well as of our western churches. And we would least of all expect such language from such a source. It seems to me that it shows too much a spirit of revenge for the suspension of theology and the unsuccessful efforts put forth for its restoration. If such be the case, I can only say that we pursue a wrong course, and can never hope that success will crown our efforts. I fear that we place the blame where it does not belong, and that we forget that our Heavenly Father has ordered it thus, and that it behooves us as children to bow in humble submission to His will, abiding His time, using only such means for its restoration as is becoming the followers of Christ.

Further, I think that *De Hope* would find it difficult to prove their assertion, even when taking that it was accidentally so. The fact that Rev. E. W. Bentley, a true, upright and earnest Christian, respected in the church, a mason, was appointed on two committees and chairman of both, proves

nothing. Nor that Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, a man enjoying the full confidence of the eastern church, also a mason, was appointed president.

We have no facts that I know of to prove that this was done intentionally, but we have all reason to believe that it was accidental; but if accidental, then it frees the Synod, and all the free-masons as an Order, from this charge, as it causes the whole accusation to fall to the ground. And it forces *De Hope* to limit it to those individual masons who were on the committee, and to Rev. Mandeville; or to accept the other alternative, that it was intentionally so. Either alternative places *De Hope* in not a very enviable situation. Further, the leaders of this anti-masonic party seem to labor under the conviction that "something must be done." And they propose to do this "something," not "with carnal weapons, but in the fear of the Lord, piously, and on a broad Christian basis." Noble resolve, indeed! But time and place does not permit me fully to examine this "broad Christian (?) basis," upon which the work is carried on. If "something must be done," the next question is, How to do it? And here I think they make a mistake. The "broad Christian basis" to me seems to be to keep quiet and not disturb the peace of the church; and if their consciences do not allow them to hold communion with those who "visit the lodge," the only and best thing to do is to secede and join a denomination where there are no free-masons, if such they can find, *e. g.*, the true Reformed.

To draw up some resolutions, and to lay them before the Classis, to be laid by them before the Synod, appears to me to be futile.

Some years ago a petition was laid before the Synod, requesting an investigation into the evils of free-masonry, to see if there was anything in it detrimental to the church. The presiding president happened to be a mason, and the petition was referred to a committee appointed by the president, consisting mostly of masons who had attained a high degree—a very judicious appointment, as only those acquainted with the secrets of masonry are capable of judging of its evils—who, of course, submitted a favorable report. And we predict no better result if ever those "resolutions" reach Synod.

Besides it is well to reckon the cost before we undertake anything. Consider for a moment that Synod should pass resolutions and take measures to banish free-masons from our church, What would the result be? She would have to cut off some of her best members and ablest ministers; she would witness a strife which if it did not tend to the dissolution of the entire denomination, would cause wounds that would take years to heal.

But the leaders of this anti-masonic movement should consider that Synod nor any other ecclesiastical body can take any action in this matter, as it is entirely outside their sphere of jurisdiction. The question is a matter of conscience—as we will try to prove—which every individual must decide for himself.

I can only in part sympathize with the sentiments expressed in Mr. Feenstra's letter, as the most of it is grounded upon a misconception of free-masonry. It is true that I have no more data upon which to base my conclusions than Mr. Feenstra has, as free-masonry beyond the "blue lodge" is a secret to me, but all I want to do, is to take an unprejudiced view of the facts before us, and then let the reader judge for himself.

Mr. Feenstra states that in the lodge "Christ is positively denied," and this I know to be the prevailing idea among my Holland brethren. This would make the Order anti-Christian, and would not only justify us, but compel us to sever all bonds that unite us with such a society, by either excommunicating the masons or else leave such a denomination. But that such is not the case is evident from the fact, which nobody can deny, that there are masons who live a good, earnest, consistent Christian life.

Further, Mr. Feenstra cannot point out a single passage in the first three degrees which proves that "Christ is positively denied." All he can prove is, that the Order is non-Christian; that it professes no religion; that it stands on neutral ground, and leaves its members free to choose whatever religion they please. In this particular, it takes the same stand our country does, which acknowledges no religion whatever in her constitution, but leaves it to every man to serve God after the dictates of his own conscience; and yet no one ever thinks of calling this nation anti-Christian in her principles.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT NUMBER.]

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the last winner of the Astley belt and champion pedestrian of the world, arrived at New York last week in the Nevada, accompanied by his wife, three children and a valet. Rowell, the English pedestrian, reached New York on the same day, coming by a different steamer. They come to participate in the great international walking match which begins at Gilmore's Garden, Sept. 22.

A BOSTON dispatch says the schooner Stephen Bennett, from that port for Baltimore, captured. Capt. Bennett and the crew of five persons and three passengers are supposed to be lost. After many years of agitation, the Onida Community, perhaps the best-known and most successful body of real Communists in the world, have abandoned the system of stirpiculture or thoroughbreeding of men, and will no longer permit complex marriage. This reform is made in deference to the mandate of public opinion. R. B. Conklin, of Greenpoint, L. I., has sold the trotting horse Rarus to Z. E. Simmons, of New York, for \$36,000. Rarus was entered for a race at Hartford, Ct., on the day the sale was effected, and, failing to appear, Conklin and the horse were promptly expelled from the track, which amounts to expulsion from all association tracks.

THE statue to Gen. Custer, by William MacDonald, has just been unveiled at West Point. The statue cost something over \$15,000. It is a statue of a portrait of Custer in his last and fatal fight. It is eight feet in height, and dressed in a Colonel's uniform.

THE body of a boy has been picked up in the North river, with the hands and feet securely bound.

THE WEST.

A CHICAGO commercial paper publishes advice from 308 counties in the Northwest regarding spring wheat. The increase in acreage is 12.30 per cent.; the average yield per acre, 12.92 bushels, against 11.49 last year. The aggregate yield is placed at 137,849,615 bushels, against 108,744,374 bushels last year. The quality is generally reported better than last year.

THE protracted fight of the Western railroad lines has been brought to a conclusion, through a vigorous pressure exerted by the Eastern trunk lines. The old schedule is again operative, and the days of riding for nothing, with free drinks and chrome thrown in, are ended for the present. After nearly four weeks of imprisonment for contempt of court and refusing to obey its order, the executors of Brigham Young's estate have been released through a successful appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, which reversed Judge Boreman's order of commitment and ordered the discharge of the prisoners.

ADVISES from the West report that Col. Miles has returned to Fort Keogh with his command, consisting of seven companies of the Fifth infantry, bringing with him nearly 1,000 half-breeds, who have been furnishing arms and ammunition to the Indians between the Yellowstone and the boundary line. He has cleared the country of all roving bands, and driven Sitting Bull's followers across the American line, besides breaking up the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition between the half-breeds and hostile Indians. The campaign was very successful considering the small loss of Miles.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says that Charles De Young, who attempted to assassinate L. S. Kallach, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says the Eureka stage-coach was stopped above Nevada City by twelve masked men, the express bag taken, and the passengers made to stand up in the road and deliver their personal property. William F. Cummings, banker, of Moore's Flat, resisted the robbers when they attempted to take a gold bar belonging to him, and was shot through the head and instantly killed.

A CINCINNATI dispatch says the bodies of two women and a little girl were found in a house at Waynesville, Ohio, a station on the Little Miami railroad. They were all evidently murdered some days ago, as the stench from the bodies was dreadful. They are supposed to be Mrs. Hattie, her sister and her sister's child. Very little is as yet known about the affair.

THE SOUTH.

At Memphis, for the three days ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Aug. 27, there were twenty-two deaths from yellow fever, and ninety-four new cases. Several prominent citizens had been attacked by the disease. Among the deaths was that of Miss Fannie B. Moore, of Little Rock, Ark., a daughter of the late Solon B. Moore, ex-United States Senator, and a lady of fine literary ability. The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation urging the people of the State to contribute aid to suffering Memphis. Several cases of fever are reported at New Orleans. The wife of the ex-Confederate Gen. J. B. Hood died of the disease, and Gen. Hood himself and one of his children were down with it. Two deaths from yellow fever are reported from St. Louis, and there are said to be other cases scattered about the city.

Mrs. CHISHOLM has gone to Kemper county, Miss., to attend, as a witness, the trial of the parties accused of the murder of her husband, Judge Chisholm. She was accompanied by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney at New York, who will assist in the prosecution.

FOR the two days ending on the evening of Aug. 29, twenty-seven new cases of fever and seven deaths from the plague were reported to the Memphis Board of Health. New Orleans dispatches of Aug. 30 report the disease spreading in that city. Henri Stewart and William Elliott were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 29, for murder committed in the Indian Territory.

THERE were fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Memphis, for the two days ending on the evening of the 31st ult. Fifty-eight new cases were reported to the Board of Health in the same time. The authorities were confident that there would be an early abatement of the plague. The total number of new cases reported for the week was 171—white, 87; colored, 84. Total number to date, 848. Total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week, 51; total number to date, 228. The Howard Association report having 308 nurses on duty in 133 families; 132 white and 61 colored. At New Orleans, no additional cases were reported for the three days, ending on the 1st inst. Gen. J. B. Hood and his daughter Lydia died of the disease on Aug. 30—the father in the morning and the daughter in the evening. Another daughter was seriously ill with the fever. Gen. Hood leaves eleven children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest (twins) 3 weeks. His physical condition had

been bad for some time, caused, it is alleged, by financial reverses. The death of his wife affected him very much. He leaves a manuscript of the history of the war, which he intended to have published this fall.

NINE deaths from yellow fever and forty-four new cases at Memphis for the forty-eight hours ending on the evening of Sept. 2. The National Board of Health have approved of the plan submitted by the Superintendent of Quarantine, for the establishment of a quarantine picket, encircling the entire city and suburbs. Fifty men have been assigned to patrol duty to enforce this new quarantine law.

THE Chisholm murder cases were called in the Circuit Court of Kemper county, at De Kalb, Miss., on the 2d inst. Defendants moved to quash the indictment, but the motions were overruled. The State and defendants then announced themselves ready for trial. The first case called was that of Henry G. Golly, for the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisholm.

GENERAL.

AN independent telephone line from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, Md., is nearly complete. The longest distance between stations is seventy-two miles, and the working of the Edison instruments is found to be perfect. They have recently been used from Washington to Richmond and Lynchburg, Va.

THE question of ownership of the newly-discovered Magada silver mine is causing trouble in the Mexican States of Coahuila, Durango and Chihuahua. The General Government has ordered all work stopped until the question is settled, and meanwhile claims all the metal taken out, and has confiscated thirty-four carts of silver en route to Texas. Ten men have been killed and many wounded.

THE celebrated fast-trotting horse Rarus has again changed hands, and is now the property of Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger.

THE report of the business of the port of Baltimore for the month of August shows an increase in the amount of grain received of over 1,000,000 bushels, the receipts being 5,548,000 bushels, all but 300,000 bushels of which was exported. A French line of steamers running to Baltimore has been established of late for the express purpose of transporting grain.

DARING but unsuccessful attempts were made last week in Toronto to abduct George Brown, the head of the Government and editor of the *Globe*, and Robert Jaffray, a leading merchant. The latter was carried into a marsh, but regained his liberty after a desperate fight.

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of War has reviewed the proceedings and findings of the court-martial of Jan. 10, 1874, by which Surgeon General Hammond was dismissed from the service, and recommends that the findings and sentence be annulled and set aside, and that in accordance with the authority conferred by the act of March 15, 1878, the name of William A. Hammond be placed on the retired list of the army as Surgeon General, without back, present or future pay, or allowance of any kind whatsoever. The recommendation of the Secretary of War has been approved by the President.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a statement showing that the number of gallons of spirits produced during the fiscal year of 1879 was 71,802,617, against 56,153,063 gallons in 1878. The gallons withdrawn from bond with the tax paid, in 1879, numbered 57,800,779, and in 1878 there were 79,573,639. The gallons withdrawn from bond for export, in 1879, were 14,837,581, against 5,499,252 in 1878. The gallons landed abroad in 1879 were 7,799,071, and in 1878 the number was 3,364,616. The gallons remaining in bonded warehouse, June 30, 1879, were 19,208,478, and on June 30, 1878, only 14,088,773.

THE disbursements on account of arrears of pensions already amount to \$12,630,996, paid to 24,779 claimants, an average of something over \$500. The Commissioner of Pensions expresses the opinion that the total of claims will come within the appropriation of \$26,000,000.

SOME little amusement has been caused in Washington by the discovery of a well-appointed illicit distillery directly in front of the White House, and only two blocks and a half from it, and situated where the smoke from its fires could be seen from the White House windows, and from those of Commissioner Baum's office. The capacity of the still was found to be about 300 gallons.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of Minnesota held their State Convention at St. Paul on the 2d inst. John S. Pillsbury, present incumbent, was nominated for re-election to the Governorship on the first ballot, and C. A. Gilman, of St. Cloud, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, on the fourth ballot.

FOREIGN.

FROM South America there comes news of serious riots at Santiago, the capital of Chili, in consequence of popular discontent at the conduct of the war. Sir Rowland Hill, of England, the founder of the cheap-postage system, and one of the original movers in Australian colonization, has just died in London, aged 84 years.

A REPORT comes by way of Japan that the store-ship of the Nordenskjöld Arctic expedition has been lost. Not long ago the Cuban Junta in New York threatened to renew the insurrection in the island. The threat has been fulfilled. Two bands of insurgents have taken the field—one in the Helgin district, on the north shore; the other in the Santiago de Cuba district, on the south—both near the eastern end of the island.

At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at Belfast, Ireland, a resolution was passed to memorialize the Government for the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the effect of the depreciation of silver upon the commercial interests of Great Britain, and to consider what, if any, legislative action is desirable thereon. One thousand cotton operatives have struck in Glasgow. The official report on the fire at Irkutsk, which destroyed about 200 houses, shows that sixty lives were lost, the greater number being children.

COLONIAL defense, a topic which is becoming uppermost in the councils of the British Government, is considered so important a question that a royal commission has been appointed to consider the matter.

ROMANIA, Germany and Italy are the only countries in Europe in which the wheat harvest has even approached an average yield. Taking 100 as representing what the crop would be under favorable circumstances, a cable dispatch gives the following figures as indicating the product in the countries named: Austria-Hungary, 78; Germany, 85; France, 78; Switzerland, 80; Italy, 82; England, 76; Russia, 79; and Roumania, 90. This represents a tremendous deficiency, and it is well for America and well for the world that the United States have the means of supplying it.

THE United States has officially de-

manded of the Egyptian Government that it be allowed a representation upon the commission on the liquidation of the Egyptian debt. Evidence accumulates of the desperately hard times in Great Britain. There have been further reductions in wages and the closing of additional manufactories, and a second party of farmers have left Liverpool for America.

GARIBALDI has left Rome and again retired to his home in Caprera. His health is not materially improved. Physically he is now but little more than a wreck, and he feels deeply the decline of his influence. The *Mark Lane Express*, in the weekly review of the English grain market, admits that the crop prospects generally throughout the United Kingdom are of a very unfavorable character, and that the season has now so far advanced that the aggregate result of the year's planting can be closely estimated, which estimate will show a very decided falling off in almost every branch of agricultural industry.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

COINAGE.

The coinage executed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during August aggregated 1,804,230 pieces, valued at \$2,233,497. Of this amount 1,876,050 were silver.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is the statement of United States currency outstanding on the 1st inst.: Old demand notes, \$ 61,425.00 Legal-tender notes, all issues, 346,619,016.00 One-year notes of 1863, 47,145.00 Two-year notes of 1863, 14,000.00 Two-year coupon notes of 1863, 23,700.00 Compound-interest notes, 390,650.00 Fractional currency, all issues, 15,762,069.20 Total, \$363,852,005.20

BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

Following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for August: National bank notes disposed of during the month: Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue, \$4,032,200; notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$2,735,500; notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the treasury of the United States, \$519,640. Total for August, 1879, \$7,287,340; total for August, 1878, \$18,471,450.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of national bank circulation outstanding, on the 1st inst., \$329,344,147, exclusive of \$1,448,840 of national gold bank notes. Total increase of national bank circulation since the 1st of January last, \$7,021,243. The amount of increase in the month of January was \$207,975; February, \$1,048,401; March, \$1,081,020; April, \$2,018,634; May, \$333,901; June, \$151,880; July, \$296,240; August, \$853,410. There has been an increase of legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation since the 1st of January, 1879, of \$2,285,273. The amount of 10-40 bonds on deposit as security for circulating notes at national banks is \$10,512,900.

PUBLIC-DEBT STATEMENT.

Following is the regular monthly debt statement, issued by the United States treasury on the 1st inst.:

Six per cent. bonds, \$283,681,350
Five per cent. bonds, 508,440,350
Four and half per cent. bonds, 250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds, 736,338,000
Refunding certificates, 4,396,500
Navy pension fund, 14,000,000
Total coin bonds, \$1,796,917,000
Matured debt, \$ 41,140,910
Legal-tenders, \$346,742,441
Certificates of deposit, 35,175,000
Fractional currency, 15,762,064
Gold and silver certificates, 18,410,550
Total without interest, 416,090,055

Total debt, \$2,254,147,956
Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest, 7,927
Total interest, 19,314,466
Cash in treasury, 243,696,228
Debt less cash in treasury Sept. 1, \$2,020,756,304
Decrease during August, 3,537,395
Increase since June 30, 2,558,948
CURRENT LIABILITIES.
Interest due and unpaid, \$ 4,693,522
Debt on which interest has ceased, 41,140,910
Interest thereon, 1,836,567
Gold and silver certificates, 18,410,550
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit, 35,175,000
Cash balance available Sept. 1, 1879, 142,429,578
Total, \$ 243,696,228

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in treasury, \$ 243,696,228
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in law, full money: Principal outstanding, \$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid, 610,235
Interest paid by the United States, 49,712,450
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., 12,710,188
Balance of interest paid by the United States, 31,402,261

SILVER CIRCULATION.

During August the silver payments from the United States treasury and United States mints amounted to \$1,835,000, exclusive of the amount returned for silver certificates. The aggregate weight of the coin thus distributed is fifty-six tons.

BOND CONVERSIONS.

Up to Sept. 1 the receipts of refunding certificates for conversion into 4-per-cent. bonds aggregated \$35,706,000. The total issues of the 4-per-cent. loan by the Treasury Department amounted to \$740,795,300, leaving \$726,600 not yet disposed of.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The number of standard silver dollars coined during August was 2,737,050; number coined up to Sept. 1, 40,237,050.

Elections This Fall.

Elections will be held in the following States on the day named:

Maine, Sept. 8.—Governor and members of Legislature.
Ohio, Oct. 14.—State officers and members of Legislature.
Iowa, Oct. 14.—State officers, members of Legislature, and one Congressman to fill a vacancy.
Maryland, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.
Massachusetts, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.
Minnesota, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.
New York, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.
Wisconsin, Nov. 4.—State officers and members of Legislature.
Mississippi, Nov. 4.—Members of Legislature.
New Jersey, Nov. 4.—Members of Legislature.
Pennsylvania, Nov. 4.—State Treasurer and members of Legislature.
Louisiana, Dec. 2.—On the adoption of the new constitution.

Civil Service and Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. Charges have been preferred from different parts of the country before the President against Federal officials for active interference in the management of political conventions, and he has been asked whether his Civil-Service order is still in force, or whether, as has been stated in various quarters, he now regards it as a dead-letter. To one of these correspondents the President, a few days since, addressed the following reply: MY DEAR GENERAL: I have your note as to the interference of Federal officials in the Republican County Conventions. This is the first I have heard of it. I agree with you

that the interference of public officials with partisan political management ought to be stopped, and that the order on the subject be enforced. The truth is, that the less public officers have to do with partisan political management the better it is for the public service and for their party. A public officer can best promote the interests of his party by rendering faithful and efficient service in performing the duties of his office. If you will send me the names of those you complain of, with a brief statement of the facts against them, I will see that the affair is looked into and justice done. I am glad to know that the rule on the subject is more generally complied with as it is better understood, and that the public sentiment sustains it. R. B. HAYES.

The Spragues.

A dispatch from Narragansett pier, under date of Sept. 1, says: "The seeming quiet that has reigned in the Sprague mansion at Canonchet since the return thither of Mrs. Sprague and her children and the hushing up of the scandal was broken in upon yesterday by the sudden departure of that lady, accompanied by her three little daughters. The son chose to remain with his father. Mrs. Sprague claims that ever since her return to Canonchet with her children she has been subjected to many annoyances by the Governor, which culminated on Saturday in an actual outburst on his part. Her friends say the Governor, coming home Friday morning intoxicated, suddenly went into the room where the nurses were dressing the children, and, seeing Mrs. Sprague there, said: 'I'll show you who is master here!' and, without further words, took hold of her arm and shoulder, dragged her around the room, and attempted to throw her out of the window, saying before witnesses that he would do so. He was prevented from carrying his threat into execution by those present. The children were half-dressed, and screaming with fright. Mrs. Sprague began quickly to make preparation to leave, and Saturday afternoon about 5:30, quietly took her departure, accompanied by her three children, their nurse, and luggage. So well were her plans arranged that the Governor and his nephew, Arthur Watson, who were keeping watch upon her movements, knew nothing about her departure until the party had a good hour's start and were many miles away. A suit for separation, brought by either husband or wife, will probably be at once instituted to settle the right to the control of the children."

A Bee's Queer Home.

For some time Mr. Joseph H. Heron, of Alexander & Co., bankers, has noticed a small, yellow striped bee or wasp-like insect flying around his red-ink bottle, and in the morning noticed bits of worms now and then scattered about the desk. No attention was paid to the matter till one morning as he sat down to work he observed the little yellow striped insect crawl out from the belly of the telescope pen handle which he used only as a red-ink pen, and fly out of the window. After a while it came back with a small white worm, alighted on the pen rack, and then crawled into its "home" inside the pen. Subsequent observation proved that Mr. and Mrs. Yellow Jack had built their nest inside the penholder, and were rearing their little swarm within its ebony-cased cylinder. This particular pen was only used in the evenings, when balances were being made with red-ink lines, and then the inmates showed no inclination to be disturbed. What a curious place to be penned up from day to day.—*Monongahela (Pa.) Republican.*

A Ten-Cent Conscience.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury received a postage-stamp to the amount of 10 cents from an unknown person, who is evidently conscience-stricken. The stamp was forwarded in an envelope postmarked Philadelphia, with a statement to the effect that the sender many years ago while at school had succeeded in erasing the cancellation mark from one or two stamps which had been used, and had used them again. Now that he knows such action was wrong, he desires to repay the Government the amount "justly due," and, to make it "dead sure," inclosed stamps to the amount of 10 cents, which were covered into the conscience fund.—*Washington Star.*

New York Greenbackers.

The New York Greenback State Convention was held at Utica, Aug. 29. Commodore William Voorhees presided.

A delegate from Corning advocated a coalition with the soft-money Democrats, and nominated Allen C. Beach. The name was received with storm of hisses, and a recess was taken. After recess, Richard Schell, of New York City, was nominated for Governor. The nomination was received with hisses, cheers, and great confusion. Mulford, of New York, said he and those whom he represented would bolt the nomination of Schell, and put a new ticket in the field, with a new organization behind it. The name of Richard Schell was withdrawn. Harris Lewis was then nominated for Governor, and John Weiling for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of P. K. McCann for Secretary of State, John A. Shannon for Comptroller, Julian Winnie for Treasurer, George Wright for Attorney General.

Grant and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who is summing on the Eastern coast, has recently received a letter from Gen. Grant, saying that those who expect him, upon his return to the United States, to enter into a Presidential campaign will be greatly mistaken. He says that, in his Presidential term of eight years, he has received whatever honor attaches to the position, and that he does not desire to be President again, and does not conceive of any possible circumstances which could induce him to consent to be a candidate; still, while all this is true, he adds that, if it should happen at any time that the Republican party should need him for any purpose, he would not fail to respond.

A good joke is told at the expense of a Jamaica Plain (Mass.) sexton who procured the communion wine for his church. When he made his last purchase he also bought some whisky for himself. The two demijohns got mixed, and on the following Sunday the communicants received whisky instead of wine, some of the sisters being considerably choked by the strong liquid.

It is a noticeable fact that, the smaller a traveling salesman's salary is, the larger seal-ring he wears and the more room he takes up at the hotel table.

Fainting and Its Cause.

Fainting is so common with some persons, particularly women, and the cause of it is so little understood by non-professional people that some knowledge on the subject often proves valuable. Faintness consists in temporary failure of the activity of the heart, the blood not being properly circulated in consequence. Although it does not reach the head, the sufferer loses all clearness of vision, and, if not prevented, may fall, the fall not infrequently restoring the normal condition. There is no convulsion, and though he—more probably she—can hardly be called conscious, he is not so profoundly unconscious as to be incapable of arousal, as happens in epilepsy. There are all degrees of faintness, from merely feeling faint and looking somewhat pale to positive and complete swooning. In some cases one faint is no sooner cured than another and another succeed, hour after hour, even day after day. It is scarcely necessary to say that such cases are serious and need prompt treatment. The causes are various. Some persons are so easily affected that they swoon if they cut their finger or see any one bleed. Their defect is over-sensitive nerves and weak muscular fiber. The heart is essentially a muscle, which is feeble in some, strong in others—feeble generally in women and strong in men. Whatever weakens the heart and muscles commonly produces faintness, close, foul air being an active cause. Whatever greatly affects the nerves, such as bad news or the sight of the disagreeable or horrible, may induce a swoon, and loss of blood is another and a serious excitement. Sound health, naturally accompanied by firm nerves and muscles, is the best preventive of faintness. The majority of vigorous men go through all kinds of severe and painful experiences without fainting, while delicate men and many women swoon at trifles. American women, who used to faint continually—in crowds, at bad news, at scenes of distress—now faint comparatively seldom; and the fact is ascribed to their relinquishment, for the most part, of the habit of lacing, to their increased exercise in the open air, and their better physical conditions. Not one American woman faints to-day where, thirty years ago, twenty-five women fainted, and the diminution of the disorder, always the result of direct causes, is an unmistakable evidence, which other things corroborate, of the marked amelioration of the health of the highly-organized, extremely sensitive, but flexible and enduring, women of our complex race.

Southern Centennials.

A movement is being made, in which prominent citizens of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia have united, looking to the fit observance of the important action of King mountain, near the southern boundary of the former State, Oct. 7, 1780. The victory of the Americans in that battle was really the turning point of the war. It is worth remarking that the very next success of the patriot arms of any importance was at the Cowpens, not far from King's mountain, Jan. 17, 1781, where Tarleton was badly whipped. This event ought to be celebrated, and doubtless will be when the tally of 100 years is completed. Guilford Court House, in North Carolina, March 15, 1781, comes next in order, followed Sept. 8, of the same year, by the engagement at Eutaw Springs, which preceded the fall of Yorktown by just forty-one days. The Northern centennial list closed with the brilliant actions at Stony Point and Paulus Hook, in July, 1779. The bulk of the fighting afterward was in the South. It is the Southerners' turn now to centennialize.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BREWER, Choice Graded Steers, 35 @ 40 00
Hogs, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
COTTON, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine, 3 1/2 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2, 1 1/4 @ 1 1 1/4
WHEAT—Western Mixed, 45 @ 47
OATS—Mixed, 27 1/2 @ 31
RICE—Western, 62 @ 63
PORK—Mess, 8 00 @ 8 15
LARD, 5 1/2 @ 6

CHICAGO.

BREWER—Choice Graded Steers, 4 1/2 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers, 4 25 @ 4 75
Medium to Fat, 4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS, 3 50 @ 3 55
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex., 4 10 @ 4 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex., 4 00 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, 86 @ 87
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring, 81 @ 82
CORN—No. 2, 32 @ 33
OATS—No. 2, 21 @ 22
RICE—No. 2, 45 @ 48
BARLEY, No. 2, 45 @ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery, 16 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh, 11 1/2 @ 12
PORK—Mess, 7 50 @ 7 90
LARD, 5 1/2 @ 5 54

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1, 91 @ 94 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2, 88 @ 89
CORN—No. 2, 21 @ 22
OATS—No. 2, 21 @ 22
RICE—No. 1, 48 @ 49
BARLEY—No. 2, 47 @ 48

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall, 94 @ 95
CORN—Mixed, 30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2, 22 @ 23
RICE, 48 @ 49
BUTTER—Choice Creamery, 16 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh, 11 1/2 @ 12
PORK—Mess, 7 50 @ 7 90
LARD, 5 1/2 @ 5 54

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT, 91 @ 95
CORN, 37 @ 38
OATS, 25 @ 26
RICE, 53 @ 54
PORK—Mess, 8 00 @ 8 20
LARD, 5 1/2 @ 5 54

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice, 4 75 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White, 99 @ 1 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Amber, 97 @ 98
CORN—No. 1, 41 @ 42
OATS—Mixed, 25 @ 26
BARLEY (net central), 1 00 @ 1 25
PORK—Mess, 9 75 @ 10 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best, 5 00 @ 5 25
Fair, 4 50 @ 4 65
Common, 4 25 @ 4 40
HOGS, 3 25 @ 3 50
SHEEP, 3 00 @ 3 25

S. S. Foss, for forty years editor of the Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot*, who died not long ago, was the first man to apply steam to printing in Rhode Island, and, besides being a practical printer, was a man of literary and poetic talent.

THERE is said to be a sore feeling against the Jews gaining ground in Switzerland. The feeling is understood to be attributable to dissatisfaction with the present condition of trade and industry, which some people believe to be owing to the large profits made by the Jews and their crowding out of their Christian competitors.

WASHINGTON authorities have appointed a special Commissioner to visit Europe and confer with the postal administration of England and Germany in regard to modifications in existing conventions for the exchange of money orders between those countries and the United States, with a view to greater economy and efficiency in this service.

An old Arctic whaler, Capt. Tuttle, stated in a lecture at Jacksonville, Fla., lately, that he had discovered, in latitude 83 degrees 17 minutes, the channel leading into the open Polar sea, and had also encountered a race of people far superior in every respect to the Esquimaux. He is convinced that the pole itself will be found a tropical climate.

A JURY last year awarded Dr. Phillips, of London, \$35,000 for injuries in a railroad accident. It was proved that his expenses had amounted to more than \$5,000, that his professional income had been more than \$25,000 and that for sixteen months he was disabled, and he asked, therefore, for a new trial, on the ground of the inadequacy of the award to him. The company opposed the application, but in vain.

COMMANDER CHEYNE, of the British navy, expects to start with his expedition for the discovery of the North pole next spring. He has formed a committee in London, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and other aristocratic notabilities, which is to be the head of forty-nine other committees throughout the country to promote the enterprise. It is to co-operate with the Swedish, Dutch, Austrian, Danish and American expeditions.

SZEGEDIN, the Hungarian city which was almost utterly destroyed by floods last March, is still so much afflicted by high water that it cannot be rebuilt this year. The inhabitants cling to their homes, refusing to go to more eligible places, but will be obliged to live in wooden barracks during the coming winter. Many projects are under consideration for the prevention of such disasters in the future, but as yet little of practical value has been done.

As to the outrages committed some months ago upon American fishermen at Fortune bay, Newfoundland, for which the United States claims from England damages amounting to \$103,000, it is stated to be the wish of the United States Government that the matter should be settled, as it seems sure to result in difficulties of a grave nature unless an early understanding is reached. It is felt that under the treaty, as construed by the English Government, the privileges entailed upon the United States are not proportionate to the price paid for them.

MR. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN'S latter-day career is even more remarkable than when he was a conspicuous figure in the Senate of the United States, and afterwards as Secretary of State of the Confederate States. His flight from Georgia in an open boat to Nassau, with a single \$10 gold piece, in 1865, is in strong contrast with his present position and surroundings. He has just purchased a beautiful residence in Paris for \$60,000, which sum, it is said, does not exceed one-half his yearly income from his practice in the highest courts of Great Britain. He retains in remarkable degree the youthfulness and vivacity of his younger years, and is as genial and witty in social life as he is able and successful at the bar.

THE crops in the United States this year will be enormous. Grain is already pressing upon the seaports in large quantities; in Philadelphia the warehouses are totally inadequate to the task of receiving it, and 2,000 cars loaded with it are choking the railway tracks. The total wheat crop of Illinois is 45,417,661 bushels. At an average of

87 cents per bushel this would bring \$40,000,000. The average yield is 19½ bushels to the acre. Indiana, it is claimed, has a crop of over 40,000,000 bushels. Michigan one of 32,000,000. Ohio of over 30,000,000. Minnesota, 40,000,000. Kansas, 22,000,000. Nebraska, 25,000,000. Here we have close upon 235,000,000 bushels in these States. Who will deny that we are not the granary of the world?

MRS. MARGARET TURPEY, of Flushing, the oldest person on Long island, recently celebrated her 110th birthday. The old lady sat in an easy rocking chair in the neat little cottage of her daughter, and received the congratulations of a large number of visitors, whom she welcomed with a hearty shake of the hand. The family record shows that she was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, on the 15th day of August, 1769. Mrs. Turpey has lived in Flushing for over twenty-five years. In reading she does not use glasses, as she has had her second sight for a number of years.

THE failure of James McHenry, the well-known financial agent in London, with liabilities variously stated at from \$500,000 to nearly \$1,000,000, revives the memories of his notable encounters with the Fisk-Gould Erie railway regime some years ago. This failure is said to be connected with the Atlantic and Great Western road, out of the building of which Mr. McHenry realized a fortune. McHenry failed badly once in early life, but got up again and honorably paid off all his debts to British capitalists long after they had been compromised. He is now 60 years old. He is said to have directed more foreign capital to this country than any other one man.

Paying the English Doctors.

In a case tried at Dunfermline in 1876 two Edinburgh doctors deposed that there was no fixed scale of fees for consulting physicians, but that the ordinary charge was from two to three guineas per hour; and three local doctors testified that they usually paid a consulting physician 15 guineas a visit. From a medical journal we learn that London physicians and surgeons of ordinary repute charge a guinea a visit, two guineas for consultation with another practitioner, one guinea a mile for journeys by road, and two-thirds of a guinea a mile for journeys by rail. Fees for performing operations, or assisting in them, are left very much to the judgment of the individual, but there is a sort of loose understanding that for the great operations involving a risk of life 100 guineas is a proper average fee; half that amount sufficing in ordinary cases. Ophthalmic surgeons have made 100 guineas the current charge for extracting a cataract, 50 guineas that for iridectomy, 25 guineas that for strabismus, and so on, with more or less variation, according to the standing of the surgeon and the means of the patient. The principle, however, of charging for a thing, not according to its value, but by the presumed depth of the purchaser's purse, is open to question; every man, be he rich or poor, has an equal right to get his money's worth for his money; whether he has much or little is beside the question. That one practitioner should exact a higher fee than another is proper enough; we must expect to pay for experience, whether it be our own or that of other people.—*Chambers Journal*.

A Fight for Life with a Grizzly.

On Wednesday afternoon, a man named Williams came into San Jose, Cal., for a doctor, stating that his companion, Walter F. King, had been badly injured by a grizzly bear, in a contest that morning in a canon known as Skunk's hollow, about thirty-five miles southeast of San Jose. The men were hunting for deer. King got on a bear track, on Tuesday, and went out early the next morning. As he did not return in time, his companion went out to search for him, and found him unconscious, but still alive, with his skull fractured and his left side torn. A grizzly lay dead about six yards away. King was restored to consciousness and carried back to camp, and assistance given by a couple of men who were camping a few miles distant. King says he followed the bear's tracks to a sort of cave in the hills, heavily bordered with chaparral, and, supposing the animal was inside, was on the watch, when a rustling of the brush caused him to turn, and he then discovered Bruin only forty feet away. He raised his rifle and fired, and the bear came for him. He shot three times, dropped his gun, and pulled his hunting knife just as the brute reached him, but, almost before he could use the knife, the bear closed on him. He cut frantically, but was struck on the head with the animal's paw, and remembered no more until carried back to camp. *San Francisco Bulletin*.

"IS THERE an opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual of an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills; "a considerable carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you; turn the knob to the right."

SABBATH READING.

The Loom of Life.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar
Of the loom of life, and near and far
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,
As tireless the wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly goes the loom,
In the light of day and the midnight gloom;
The wheels are turning early and late,
And the woof is wound in the warp of Fate.

Click, click! there's a thread of love woven in;
Click, click! another of wrong and sin!
What a checkered thing this life will be,
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

Time, with a face like mystery,
And hands as busy as hands can be,
Sits at the loom with arms outspread,
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one,
Or to-morrow. Who knoweth? Not you or I;
But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weavers, the years are slow,
But each one is nearer the end, I know;
And some day the last thread shall be woven in;
God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of wool in this life-web—say?
Do we furnish the warp and thread a day?
It were better, then, oh my friends, to spin
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

The Blessings of the Bible.

One of the greatest blessings which the Bible takes with it everywhere is a day once a week when the hard worker can rest and forget that he is a beast of burden, and remember that he is a man. Addison wrote of the Sabbath, that it was "a good institution, because it made poor people wash and dress themselves respectfully once a week." The Sabbath was made for man—for man, not as shopkeeper, plowman, statesman, but as a rational, moral, religious creature. A great authoress in one of our London dailies not long since pointed out the contrast between the Christian and the Moslem in this respect. He attends the mosque on his Sabbath Friday, devout, perhaps, as the Christian, but always in his work-a-day dress—there is no change of attire, no general rest from labor. No; the poor Arab, toiling in his sordid garment, is never able to say to himself; "I am a man, and not a beast of burden;" but wherever this book goes, it seems to hush the machineries of everyday life into silence. Man everywhere throws aside the tools and the soiled garments, by means of which he earns his daily bread; he goes forth after his weekly ablution and change, refreshed in soul and body; and often in this hushed silence—like John in the Spirit—on the Lord's day, he thinks of the white robes of the eternal Sabbath. He remembers that he is more than a mere animal, to be fed and sheltered—more than a mere creature of intellect capable of education; that his highest interests are spiritual, and that the noblest relations which he sustains are to God and eternity.

Out in the Rain.

There is a touching story of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, which had an influence on many a boy who has heard it. Samuel's father, Michael Johnson, was a poor bookseller in Litchfield, Eng. On market days he used to carry a package of books to Uttoxeter, and sell them from a stall in the market-place. One day the bookseller was sick, and asked his son to go and sell the books in his place. Samuel, from a silly pride, refused to obey.

Fifty years afterward Johnson became the celebrated author, the compiler of the "English Dictionary," and one of the most distinguished scholars in England, but he never forgot his act of unkindness to his poor, hard-toiling father; so when he visited Uttoxeter he determined to show his sorrow and repentance.

He went into the market-place at the time of business, uncovered his head, and stood there for an hour in a pouring rain, on the very spot where the book-stall used to stand. "This," he says, "was an act of contrition for my disobedience to my kind father."

The spectacle of the great Dr. Johnson standing bareheaded in the storm, to atone for the wrong done by him fifty years before, is a grand and touching one. There is a representation of it (in marble) on the doctor's monument.

Many a man in after life has felt something harder and heavier than a storm of rain beating upon his heart, when he remembered his acts of unkindness to a good father or mother now in their graves.

Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, the eminent writer, never could forget how, when his old father was very sick, and sent him away for medicine, he (a little lad) had been unwilling to go, and made up a lie that "the druggist had not got any such medicine."

The old man was just dying when little Johnny came in, and said to him, "My boy, your father suffers great pain for want of that medicine."

Johnny started in great distress for the medicine, but it was too late. The father on his return was almost gone. He could only say to the weeping boy, "Love God, and always speak the truth, for the eye of God is always upon you. Now kiss me once more, and farewell."

Through all his after life Dr. Todd often had a headache over that act of falsehood and disobedience to his dying father. It takes more than a shower of rain to wash away the memory of such sins. Dr. Todd repented of that sin a thousand times.

The words, "Honor thy father and thy mother," means four things—always do what they bid you, always tell them the truth, always treat them lovingly, and take care of them when they are sick or grown old. I never yet knew a boy who trampled on the wishes of his parents who turned out well. God never blesses a willfully-disobedient son.

When Washington was 16 years old, he determined to leave home and be a

midshipman in the Colonial navy. After he had sent off his trunk, he went in to bid his mother good-by. She wept so bitterly because he was going away that he said to his negro servant, "Bring back my trunk; I am not going to make my mother suffer so by my leaving her."

He remained at home to please his mother. This decision led to his becoming a surveyor and afterwards a soldier. His whole glorious career in life turned on this one simple act of trying to make his mother happy. And happy, too, will be the child who never has occasion to shed bitter tears for any act of unkindness to his parents. Let us not forget that God has said, "Honor thy father and thy mother."—*Signature*.

The Syndicate.

There was a little lull in the conversation, and presently Miss Sillibub asked the first society young man "What the syndicate was?"

The first society young man stared, and presently said he believed it was the name of a new opera. Last time he was in Chicawgo, heard Mapleson, fellow that runs Queen's Opera Company say he was going to—

"Tain't that," a best young man broke in; "I read all 'bout it tohiah day. It's a kind of—haw—darkies all going to Kansas, you know; whole boat-loads of 'em going every day. Political scheme; Republicans and Abolitionists all mixed up in it. Goin' to be a war if it tain't stopped."

"Guess you're wrong," said a son of one of our first families. "Syndicate's nothing to do with politics; heard some fellows talking 'bout it down town to-day. Aw—fellow has one in the Court House; has to have it, you know, or they wouldn't let him build it. That's what a syndicate is."

The son of one of our first families was looked up to with so much confidence that there was at first a general inclination to accept his theory; which was disturbed, however, by a young lady who said "She couldn't exactly understand how that could be, because she read or heard somewhere that Gen. Sherman has ordered the syndicate, or had something to do with it."

"O yes—fences!" suddenly broke out a young man who makes a living by sucking his cane. "Fences," he aided vaguely, but still with considerable enthusiasm. "Don't you know? Mendin' his fences; Sherman's fences—fences."

And the sudden gleam of intelligence died out of his face, and his voice sunk into a feeble mutter. He reached around for his cane, intending to recruit his failing intellect by a long suck at the ivory knob; but he had left it out in the hall, and dejectedly sucked the knob on the back of the camp-stool, instead.

"Well, syndicate, as I understand it," remarked a fragile young man who was straining himself trying to see something through a pair of eye glasses—"a syndicate is when a fellow's going to do something, and another fellow doesn't want him to; other fellow goes to court, and the Judge gives him—sues him out, law-fellows call it—sues him out a syndicate; then this fellow can't do it."

This was so clearly put that the company sat for a little while wrapped in silent admiration of the young man's profound knowledge of the law. But the whole question was finally settled by the decision of a young man who was wasting a rare and valuable life by trying to raise eleven whiskers on each cheek and look over his collar at the same time. He looked up with an air of dawning interest, and, after a painful intellectual effort, asked:

"What's it? What's talking about?"

They told him. "Syndicate?" he asked—"syndicate? yes, I know. Blamed vulgar thing. Low. Beastly low. Beastly piece of beastly political business. Tain't no way fit to talk about here."

And then the company very properly dropped the indelicate subject, and resumed the conversation about the lawn-party.—*Burdette*.

A "Happy Family."

A policeman found a family of five persons and two old trunks under a shed near the foot of Second street, waiting to go up the river on a wood-barge which wouldn't leave until the next forenoon. The man had both hands pressed to his face, the woman was wiping her eyes on a handkerchief and all the children were squalling.

"What seems to be the matter?" inquired the officer as he halted among them.

"Oh, nothing much," answered the man. "I've got the jumpin' tooth-ache, but it allus slacks up on me about midnight."

"What ails your wife?"

"Oh, she's kinder tired out and nervous, but as soon as she gets a good rest for her back agin the wood-pile she'll go to sleep and forget all about it. She's all right, she is."

"But the children are crying," continued the officer.

"Yaas, kinder crying," replied the man, "but that's nothing. That boy, Augustus Caesar, he wants a stick of gum, but he'll soon chaw himself to sleep on a sliver. The next one, Charles Henry, he's howlin' 'cause I won't buy him a rockin'-horse, but soon's I get time to spank him he'll curl down and go to dreamin' of angels. That gal, Minerva, has got her mouth up for fried-cakes and milk, but I'll give her a bite o' pork and bread from the trunk and she'll never know the difference. We are kinder sprawled out here, and we seem to be kinder afflicted, but we are a regular happy family."—*Detroit Free Press*.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

JAMES BOWENS, one of Jackson's oldest residents, died of hemorrhage of the kidneys, aged 83. He settled there in 1840.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY will vote next spring on the question of taxing itself \$12,000 for the benefit of its Agricultural Society.

D. B. WILLIAMS, of the South Haven Yellows Commission, reports that, of 58,719 peach-trees examined by him, he only found 1,186 diseased.

THE more the people of Jackson think about it the more they think the Government should establish a corps of letter-carriers at that city.

A LARGE number of Germans and Poles are coming into Presque Isle county and taking up the fine beech and maple homestead lands.

THE expenditures of the public schools of Marshall during the past year were \$17,051.20, and receipts \$19,012.31. Balance in treasury, \$1,961.11.

THE fifth annual picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry of Western Calhoun was held at Gogunac lake lately. There were about 4,000 present.

MANY Tuscola county farmers have raised large crops of peas for hog fodder this year. They claim they are worth twice as much as corn and are raised with less trouble.

THE Kalamazulus have been fussing and figuring for several years to get a public fountain, and now that they have it they are afraid some one will fall in the basin and drown.

THE large stove factory, owned by C. K. Brandon, at the Grand Trunk Junction just outside Detroit, was destroyed by fire one night last week. The loss is \$5,000; insured one-half.

LANSING *Republican*: The large telescope ordered by the Agricultural College, from Clark & Sons, Cambridge, Mass., reached this city on Thursday, and will be put in running order next week.

THE main drive on the Muskegon has passed Big Rapids. The Superintendent, Mr. Fields, estimates that 350,000,000 feet of new logs have gone through this year, and about 50,000,000 of last year's cut, making 400,000,000 in all.

THE Adrian canning factory is in full blast, and immense quantities of green corn, beans and tomatoes are canned daily. Forty acres of tomatoes are contracted at 20 cents per bushel, and the yield is reported large.

THE Marquette *Mining Journal* says that the Calumet and Hecla stands third in the list of dividend-paying mines in the United States, having paid its stockholders since 1867 \$15,050,000, while its assessments have only been \$200,000.

REV. FATHER WESTERN will be consecrated Bishop of the Lake Superior diocese, Sept. 14, at Neegaunee. Services will be conducted by Bishop Hess, of La Crosse, Wis., assisted by visiting Bishops. All the priests in the diocese are expected to be present.

ROCHESTER *Spectator*: L. D. Morse has got a flowing well on his premises, in this village. The depth of the well is 194 feet. It flows a half-inch stream through tubing to a height of six feet from the surface. The temperature of the water is 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE sixth annual reunion of the Ing-ham county soldiers and sailors was held at Mason last week. The meeting was held two days, and the closing exercises were unusually interesting. The attendance was estimated at 2,000, and the meeting was pronounced a decided success.

THE Western division of the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad, extending from Lansing to Valparaiso, Ind., was sold in Detroit to Joseph Hickson and others, representing the Grand Trunk railway. It will be used as a part of the Chicago connection of the latter road.

THE managers of the Michigan Seminary at Kalamazoo have engaged Mrs. Thompson, of Amherst, Mass., to take the place lately occupied by Miss Jannette Fisher. This lady has been one of the faculty of the Mt. Holyoke (Mass.) Seminary, and of Wellesley Female College.

THE Adrian paper mill has been sold, and will be dismantled at once and the machinery moved to Ohio. The purchase was made by the Cleveland Paper Company. The price paid is not far from \$10,000. This is a terrible sacrifice, as the machinery cost four or five times that sum.

THE board of State auditors have platted block 116, known as the "old Capitol" block, and receive sealed proposals, at the office of the Secretary of State, for the purchase of all or any portion of the block, according to the plat on file in the State land office. Should any portion remain unsold at that time, it will be offered at public auction.

AT East Tawas there is an almost limitless supply of brine at the salt wells, while at Au Sable the salt-rock vein is thinner, and the supply, though fair, is a little less. It is now proposed to run a pipe line from the former to the latter place, and thus deliver Tawas brine at the Au Sable works. The line will be fourteen miles long.

JACKSON *Patriot*: A young man named Frank Randolph, residing in the north part of Waterloo township, a few days ago hid \$65 in bills and silver in a parlor stove. While he was absent from the house at work a fire was built in the stove and the bills reduced to ashes. On learning of the mishap a purse of \$30 was raised among his friends and presented to him.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1879.

THE TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It is not strange that a political canvass which began with vituperation should continue with slander and attempted murder. The political struggle in California has followed this course, reaching the deadly stage on that memorable Saturday morning when Charles De Young, senior proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, attempted to kill Isaac S. Kallach, an unfrocked preacher who is now the candidate of the Workingmen's party for mayor of San Francisco.

There is no room for sympathy with any of the participants in this shocking performance. The fire which burst into flame on Saturday was kindled by De Young when he published in his journal the nauseous details of certain scandalous incidents in the devious career of Kallach; Kallach himself added fuel to fire when he denounced in a public speech the aged mother of De Young in the most indecent terms; and the whole city was threatened with tumult, arson and murder when De Young called Kallach to his carriage and suddenly began to fire upon the unarmed and unsuspecting man.

The chief result thus far of this low-toned and shameful method of conducting political controversies is that by it Dennis Kearney is made to appear as the Great Pacifist. He has now lighted the torch and thrown it to his ignorant and brutal followers in order that they may destroy the principal city of the Pacific coast. Whatever reputation and influence he gains in this way will be used by him in his undemocratic warfare upon the Chinese and in his systematic and most dangerous efforts to import into the laws of California all the senseless and communistic notions which fill what is regarded as his mind.

That Kallach still lives, and that De Young is not yet hanged by a mob, as our despatches to day mention, are facts to be thankful for, because neither could happen without imminent danger of great destruction of life and property. The longer an attempt at riot is delayed the less likely it is to be made. But the same contentious and turbulent elements of society will remain to plague San Francisco, whatever may happen in this case, and as long as parties can be formed upon the dividing lines of ignorance and lawless cupidity there will be demagogues like Kearney to make a fat living by reminding them of their grievances, real and imaginary, and by leading them whither they neither know nor care. California, like some of the Southern States, is afflicted with an evil which nothing but the spelling-book, given in copious and persistent doses, can cure. —N. Y. Evening Post.

Among the dispatches from Memphis reporting the sufferings from yellow fever, in the *Chicago Times* we find the following:

"* * * Silently and unobtrusively as the grass springs up under our feet, covering the wide fields with a carpet of green, so spontaneously yet quietly go the relief members of the Odd-Fellows brotherhood among their fellow craftsmen, seeking out the sick and distressed and sending joy and gladness into many a household and new life into many despairing hearts, by administering to the needs of those in want. Their physicians are ready at all times to give aid and counsel as to the best means of healing those who all. Their nurses are of the most skillful to be found, selected with the utmost care and known to be of good character, faithful and willing. The Odd-Fellows began their labors when the plague appeared this season with a very limited relief fund. Several hundred dollars were expended in getting the poorer of their brethren out of the city and out of the reach of the plague. Since then the labor of relief has been extended to every brother or brother's wife or child willing to accept it or not otherwise provided for. The work has progressed with unremitting attention on the part of Mr. John Lehnauer as nurse-master and L. S. Burr as secretary of the board. Fifty-five members or members' families have been nursed and watched, and the sum of \$20,000 in the aggregate has been expended for nurses, medicines, burials and other essentials." * * *

Truth and Soberness.

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

Additional Local.

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

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

HAVING received an immense stock of ready-made clothing for the fall and winter trade, I wish to call the attention of our people to the variety and prices. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods, at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Just received at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. Harrington, a large stock of Dry-Goods, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Groceries, etc. New styles of Dress Goods too numerous to mention. Cheaper than ever! Come soon and get the first pick.

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

New Advertisements.

LOST!

BETWEEN Grand Haven Depot and 57 Tenth street, in Holland—a pocket book containing \$148.00, besides notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any one leaving it at HOLLAND CITY NEWS office or at 57 Tenth street. C. C. LANE.

HOLLAND, Sept. 5th, 1879.

Books and Stationery.

I am on hand this fall with all kinds of School Books, Paper, Stationery, etc., at the lowest prices of the market. H. D. POST.

SOMETHING NEW.

A Cheap Circulating Library.

I propose to establish a CHEAP Circulating Library. All who wish to subscribe, call and find out about it. H. D. POST.

MARK THESE FACTS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, every man may be his own doctor. It may be rubbed into the system so as to reach any internal complaint; by these means it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible Remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

30-ly.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

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

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

YOUNG MAN

Send for Grand Rap. Ids, Mich., Business College Journal. Superior advantages given. 29-3mo.

FRUIT BASKETS.

The Best in the Market!

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

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated Holland, August 20th, A. D. 1879.

MATTALENA MENEQUA, Mortgagee.

HENRY D. POST, Attorney for said Mortgagee.

29-13w.

FOR BARGAINS

GO TO THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

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

In Parasols we offer the best value in \$2.00 and \$2.50 Silk Serge in the city. Lipen Tablecloths in all grades and prices from 25c to 90c per yard. Sheetting Bleached and Unbleached in endless variety. Ladies' Hosiery from 5c up to 65c per pair. I have also 60 pairs Ladies' Serge Shoes to be closed out at \$1.00 per pair. 40 pairs Misses' Button Kid Shoes to be sold at \$1.00, and the finest \$2.50 Men's Calf Boot in the city.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corn, Oats and Potatoes, wanted.

Eighth Street,

Holland, Michigan.

RADICAL CURE OF LEUCORRHEA or WHITES



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



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

Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastilles can be obtained only from HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."

"Study Hop Bitters book, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drag, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."

"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure."

"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

For sale by J. O. DOESBURG.

FOR SALE.

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

HOLLAND, August 13, 1879. M. D. HOWARD.

FOR SALE.

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

The Saugatuck House.

E. D. BILLINGS, PROPRIETOR.

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

The Hotel has a livery stable in connection with it.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

Delightful Summer Retreat. Good Fishing, etc. Good Accommodations, charges moderate. 23-1y.

House and Lot to Rent.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

The southwest quarter of section four, township seven, north, range fifteen west.

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

Dated August 15th, 1879. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

SMITH, NIX & ERWIN, Attorneys. 27-7w.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

Lake Navigation!

OPENED.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

Side-Wheel Steamers on their Routes.

DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON.

(Saturday excepted.)

CHICAGO DOCK, FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Grand Haven Dock, foot of Washington Street.

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

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

or FIVE DOLLARS for the round trip.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't. Chicago.

Farming Lands for Sale.

120 acres in Olive. Best land in the town.

40 acres in Olive. Very good land and well situated.

80 acres near Ventura Postoffice in Holland.

40 acres on Grand Haven road in Holland township, a large part cleared. First rate fruit land.

Apply to H. D. POST, Holland, Mich.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods.

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

First-Class Agents Wanted!

BEACH'S

ELECTRIC SPONGE BELTS

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Cures without Medicine, New Method, Remarkable Facts, Honest, Effective, Harmless.

Physics not to be relied upon.

ELECTRICITY:

First upon the lists of our most Eminent Physicians, as a POSITIVE CURE for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, General Debility, Impure Blood, Chronic Diseases, Head Troubles, Kidney Disease, Skin Disease, General Ill-Health, Etc., Etc.

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

Beach's Electric Sponge Belts,

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

For further particulars address 27-4w. W. C. BEACH, St. Johns, Mich.

Probate Order.

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

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Jennie Bylems, representing that said Jan Terpeira lately died in said county of Ottawa intestate, leaving real and personal estate in said county to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Manly D. Howard as administrator thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the Eighth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of 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 successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy, (Attest) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

Settings.

ALDERMAN DE VRIES is lying seriously ill.

REV. E. C. GEGEL, of Kankakee, Ill., is in town.

THE Democrats of Washington county, Miss., have nominated a colored man for the state Legislature.

OUR popular mail messenger, Mr. C. Vinke, was presented this week with a bouncing daughter who tips the beam at seven pounds.

LETTERS have been received announcing the safe arrival at Rotterdam of Mr. J. Alberti and Mr. H. W. Verbeck, on the 21st of August.

THE Western Union fair will be held at Muskegon, commencing on Tuesday, September 30th, and will continue open until and including Friday, October 3d.

AN observing politician says that the difference between those going in and those going out of office is mainly this—the former are sworn in, and the latter go out swearing.

REV. B. F. MATRAU, of Louisiana, Mo., preached in Grace (Episcopal) church on Sunday last. To-morrow (Sunday) Rev. E. Flower will preach in that church, both morning and evening.

MR. E. J. HARRINGTON is buying and shipping fruit extensively, and is doing a large business. He has just added a brand new show case full of cigars to his stock, some of which are splendid.

If you want to see a fine residence in course of construction, then call and see the building of our dental surgeon, D. M. Gee, on Ninth street, directly west of the First Reformed church. The plaster work is some of the finest in this part of the State.

OUR county fair will be held at Berlin on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 17th, 18th and 19th days of this month. We hope that our farmers will be there in goodly numbers to exhibit their stock, produce, fruit, etc., in competition with their neighbors in the same county.

REV. WM. M. COPLIN will preach his farewell sermon to his congregation on Sunday next, September 6th. The rules and regulations of the M. E. church do not admit of his being returned here, having been three years among us, and many with us will regret to lose so genial and upright a citizen and brother.

AS AN indication of prosperity we can mention that Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons have recently purchased the large barn on Market street, facing the rear of the hotel. It pleases us to note their progress. They deserve it. The traveling community as with one accord laud our principal hotel. Their table is unrivalled.

OUR attention was called to the good practical result which is likely to follow the example set by Mr. E. J. Harrington in driving a pump in front of his premises on Eighth street. The practical temperance feature of this arrangement was urged by Mrs. Harrington, and the temperance organizations of this city ought to feel indebted to her for showing them a step in the right direction. Go, do likewise!

THE Phoenix hotel, near the Chicago & West Michigan railroad depot, is constantly crowded by regular boarders and transient guests, and Mr. Ryder, its popular landlord, magnetically draws to it all the trade he can accommodate. We can say almost the same thing for Mr. Scott and his hotel; once a guest is domiciled under his roof he is reluctant to leave. The business our hotels are doing speaks well for the prosperity of this city.

THE greatest fair in this part of the State will be held at Grand Rapids, commencing Monday, September 22d, and will continue until Saturday, September 27th. We have no doubt but that this fair will draw a large portion of our people, if not as exhibitors then as spectators. The people of Grand Rapids have made abundant preparations and spent money with lavish hands to make this fair one of the finest ever held in the State.

THE recitals by Miss Du Ruisseau on Friday evening last, were poorly attended. Some of her impersonations were well executed, but the majority lacked that fine finish which transforms the critic into a passionate listener who is overwhelmed by the pathos of the subject. Her pronunciation was too British to be easily understood or appreciated in this country. Whether these shortcomings were owing to a lack of ability or to the absolute want of an audience, we cannot say. We imagine it must be a painful task to speak to empty seats. It is deplorable withal to notice how little attention we pay to art and talent in this city. We wonder if such men as Edwin Booth or Rev. DeWitt Talmage would have an audience at an entrance fee of, say 50 cents?

You need write but a single letter to make Mary marry.

YELLOW fever is growing worse in Memphis, around it, and all through the south.

THE recent rains hastened the ripening of all kinds of fruit, and prices have since declined rapidly.

DR. Holland's admirers have presented him with a testimonial which is made of bits of wood from the birthplaces of all the American poets.

BABIES cry because they suffer; and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

C. C. Coffin predicts that in 1900 the three largest cities in America will be New York, Chicago and another now nameless in Washington Territory.

"I have always noticed," said a shrewd old financier, "that one dollar in my own pocket is always of more practical benefit to me than five dollars in any other man's pocket."

A rich ornamented garter is one of the regulation presents to a German royal bride, and an illustrated German paper depicts such an article given to the Empress fifty years ago.

"How is it miss, you gave age to the your census taker as only twenty-five, when you were born the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?" "Ah, you have lived much faster than I, sir."

AMONG our local events we can mention the wedding of Mr. Johannes Lisman to Miss Mary de Witt, on Saturday evening last, at the residence of Mr. Adrian Van Putten. We congratulate Mr. Lisman and lady, and wish them a honeymoon of long duration.

As long as life and property is valued, and kerosene is used for the purposes of light there will be a universal demand for the new Harris & Smith Safety Lamp. It gives protection under all circumstances, and costs but a trifle more than the common lamps.

WE saw a cow this week standing in front of the meat market of Butkau & Van Zoeren, which they had purchased of Mr. Gerrit Van Zoeren, weighing 1300 pounds. It was a beautiful animal for meat, and will be on the block to-day. Lovers of good meat will do well to get a few pounds of this.

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

ARRIVED.
Aug. 29—Schr. Mt. Desert from Manistee, 51,000 shingles.
" 30— " Wollin from Chicago, 800 bu. corn.
" 30— " Four Bros. from Chicago, 4 tons coal.
Sept. 1— " Maria from Milwaukee, light.
CLEARED.
Aug. 29—Schr. Mt. Desert to Cheboygan, 230 bu. apples.
" 30— " Wollin to Kenosha, 60,000 feet ash lumber.
" 30— " Four Bros. to Chicago, 81 cds. wood.
Sept. 1— " Maria to Milwaukee, 500 bbls. peaches.

THE New York Republican State convention, held at Saratoga on Wednesday last, was a surprise to the administration and the Republican party at large. The nomination of Cornell, who was kicked out of his position for good reasons, but being a pet poodle of the "masker," Roscoe Conkling, will give the convention the color of being a personal affair, and the oldest heads and ablest papers think the nomination weak, and one which the people will not indorse. Still, Conkling says, "as New York goes in 1880, so goes the nation."

HOPE COLLEGE opens for the next year on Wednesday, September 17th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Examinations for admittance at 9:30 o'clock, A. M. Our readers know that this institution offers educational facilities of a high order. A grammar-school course of four years fits young men or young ladies for active life or for a full college grade; and then the academic course follows with the same studies as in the university. We hope our citizens will well sustain this college, that its classes may be full, and that a year of success may crown the efforts of the Council and the Faculties to make it a complete school in its appointments. Applications for admittance or for information may be made to Prof. Chas. Scott, the vice-president.

A VISIT of one day (Tuesday) to Muskegon might have been pleasant, but unfortunately the drouth had given out, and umbrellas were in strong demand to keep us from getting drenched. In spite of this, however, we found several old friends, among whom we can mention Mr. J. P. Gardiner, now of the firm of Alberts & Gardiner, wholesale and retail grocers; Mr. A. Cloeting, binder; and several others. Every business man with whom we came in contact reported business brisk; the hotels were doing well, mills were pushed to their utmost capacity since lumber is on the rise, and the railroads lack freight cars to transport the accumulating freight. Muskegon is a lively city, and is one of the heaviest lumbering towns in the State.

PROF. BECK and lady arrived home from the east on Saturday last.

INSTRUCTION in both departments of Hope College will commence on Wednesday, September 17th.

REV. G. VAN DE KREEKE, of Boston, preached in the First Reformed church of this city on Sunday last, and in the afternoon in the Third Reformed.

MRS. ZWEMER, of Saugatuck, has been led by the brutality of her husband to confess that the death of their son three years ago was caused by blows dealt him by his father.—Exchange.

CAL. MCKINLEY, commonly called Cal. Driest, got his left hand in a buzz saw, at the butter-tub factory, yesterday morning, thereby losing the forefinger and badly damaging the thumb.

COL. Bob Ingersoll proposes to have a party of his own after Sept. 15, and with it to carry religion into politics. How it is to be done is a mystery, as the Colonel has no religion, strictly speaking, to carry anywhere.

WE are sorry to hear several complaints about fruit being stolen out of gardens—ripe and unripe. Now this is demoralizing to gardeners and fruit-growers, and should be stopped at once by the severest punishment that the law prescribes.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 4th, 1879: Bradley O. Blarkman, Miss Angeline Park, Mr. Dalf Harkin, Wm. H. Reynolds, Miss Nella Covey, Niel Downie, Mrs. Susan Shaw.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.
At the new trial of the Nibelink case in the circuit court of Ottawa county, Mr. Henry Nibelink, the virtual contestant of the will, was awarded \$98.00. The administrator and legal heirs have again appealed from this decision to the supreme court.

THE drouth came to an end quite suddenly on Monday evening last, when the clouds began to gather, and to scatter the refreshing rain on our dusty streets. The rain continued to come down quite steadily during Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday evening it cleared off with a strong wind from the northwest.

OUR DAUGHTERS.—"Where shall I send my daughter" asks a female Seminary advertisement. If the young lady is under sixteen years of age, she better be sent to bed about nine o'clock P. M. If she has a Cough or Cold, try the American Cough Cure, a positive cure, reliable and safe. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

ALL eyes are turned to California to see how she voted! The latest advices we could procure before going to press indicate that the election passed off quietly, and that a very large vote was polled. It seems that the Republicans, who were aided by some Democrats, have been enabled to win the battle pretty much all over the State. Kalloch will probably be elected mayor of San Francisco, and here and there a sand-lot orator ran ahead of his ticket, but most of the State ticket and most of the Congressmen seem to be elected by the Republicans.

THE formal laying of the corner-stone of the new school-house will occur on Monday next, September 8th, 1879, at 1:30 P. M. The programme for the occasion is as follows: Calling to order by the president; opening prayer by Rev. Wm. M. Coplin; music by Holland City band; laying of the stone by Dr. Ledboer and Mayor Cappon, with remarks by them; singing by children; oration by Rev. H. Uiterwyk; music by the band; singing of Doxology; benediction by Rev. Flower. Mementoes of the past and present will be deposited under the stone. If the weather permits it will undoubtedly be a great day for Holland. Everybody is invited to attend.

CLASSES of Holland met in regular session in this place this week. The most important question for its consideration was that of masonry, which was referred to it by overtures from the churches of Holland, North Holland and Fijnaart. The majority report of the committee to which the overtures were referred took the ground that Classes should declare it a disciplinary offense, and upon this the controversy was ably carried on. Although this view was carried by the adoption of that resolution, the subsequent stand taken upon a resolution requiring General Synod to adopt this view or else give satisfactory explanations of its dissent, resulted in a proposal to give the whole subject into the hands of a new committee, consisting of Revs. Pieters, Steffens, and Lepeltak, and the elders van Tubbergen and Meengs, to report at the next regular session of Classes. Thus the question is actually postponed six months, and may we not hope that in the mean time several hot heads will get cooled? The able and warm debates created a deep interest and large attendance, and is, of course, at this hour of going to press, the all-absorbing topic on the streets and in the family circle.

SINCE our neighbors at St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and South Haven, have been so sorely afflicted with the yellows, our fruit-growers have been lucky enough so far to go free, but deeming it wise to be fore-armed they have availed themselves of the laws of this State and have held meetings to appoint commissioners to fight against this fell destroyer, should it appear among us. In the township of Fillmore the following gentlemen have been chosen: Geo. S. Harrington, E. Ellen and J. Schepers. In the township of Holland, A. Visscher, C. A. Dutton and Fred. L. Souter. This is a move in the right direction. We hope they will keep a sharp lookout, and discard the "penny wise, pound foolish" doctrine, and use the power the law gives them.

ENGLISH financial circles are disturbed by the expectation that heavy shipments of gold will have to be made to America, in exchange for the large and increasing purchases of American food for English consumption. Considerable sales of railroad iron to American parties, lately effected, will lighten the drain, but the "balance of trade" is still alarming. There is now a heavy accumulation of bills drawn against American wheat shipments, it is reported, and the only available resources for meeting them is the return of gold or bonds, the latter involving a loss, at present rates, of about 2 per cent. The harvest prospect in the British Islands is so poor that there is little doubt of a steady demand for American grain throughout the year, and, as there is no indication of a compensating American demand for British manufactures, a heavy depletion of the English coin reserves is almost inevitable. To the mass of the English people the outlook is one of almost unparalleled gloom. The latest advices make the crop reports still gloomier, and it is predicted in British papers that wheat must rise in price.

A Large and Fine
NEW STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
—Just received at—
E. HEROLD,
EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.
—O—
A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.
—O—
CALL AND SEE US.
E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required: we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money fast at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant and anyone can do it. At 7 o'clock a wise wife will see his notice and send his address once and see for the rest. Costly or cheap, we will do it. Now is the time. Those who work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., August 19-ly Maine.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!
Just published, a new edition of **DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY** on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
This celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, how the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of "medicine," or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure as simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every young and every man in the land.
Sent free under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address.
Address the Publishers.
19-ly
The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

Werkman, Van Ark & Co.,
Manufacturers of
DOORS, SASH,
Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.
Having recently purchased the Phenix Planing Mill, are now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of
Scroll Sawing of all kinds done to order.
Also Planing, Matching and Resawing.
Any one of the above articles made to order to any size or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.
Cor. River & Tenth sts.
88-ly

Joslin & Breyman,



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

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.
Full Line of Gold Pens.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 8-ly.

FIRST WARD
DRUG STORE,
Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,
PROPRIETOR.
This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Cigars,
Writing Material, Snuff,
And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,
(for Medicinal use only.)
And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.
The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS
AND
Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.
Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 20-ly

Closing Out Sale
—O—

SUMMER GOODS
At Cost.

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

Summer Silks at Cost.
Granadines at Cost.

French Novelties at Cost.
All our Summer Dress Goods at Cost.

Summer Shawls at Cost.
Parasols at Cost.

Linen Suits and Dusters at Cost.
Lawn Suits at Cost.

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

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

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

GEMS FROM POPULAR FOLKS.

My name is J. L. Sloss.
Or money-brokers I'm the boss.
And a pillar of the church I be;
I pass around the plate;
A pious look I cultivate,
And I never, hardly ever, use a big, big D.
—William Cutler Bryant.

There is a boarding-house, far, far away,
Where they have fried ham and eggs
Three times a day.
Oh, how them boarders yell,
When they hear the dinner bell;
Oh, how them eggs do smell
Three times a day!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A gushing young damsel, Leticia,
Leaned out of the back bedroom window,
'Neath which her lover
Lightly picked his guitar,
With no bull-dogs or shot-guns to hinder.
—Longfellow.

A hysterical creature, Deborah,
Sat admiring the crimson Aurora,
When a mouse in distress,
Ran under her dress;
She fainting and fell on the floor-ah.
—Walt Whitman.

There was a young lady from Muscle,
Ran off with a feller named Russel,
They came to this town,
And were walking around,
When our billi-cat busted her bustle.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Now the swell in style arrayed
Goes forth to promenade,
But with 'neath the fervor of the sunbeam's glance,
And so do his collar and his jacket and his pants,
—Shakespeare.

Two heads but but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one!
Two pairs of lips in rapture held—
Two little smacks—yum! yum!
—John G. Whittier.

Mary had a little lamp,
Filled full of kerosene;
She took it once to light a fire,
And has not since benzine.
—Tennyson.

"Oh rich and rare were the games they wore,"
Purchased at cost at the dollar store,
—Tom Moore.

RATHER ROMANTIC.

The select boarding-school, of which Miss Minerva Patterson was the head, was a very ambitious establishment, indeed.

Only first-class pupils were admitted; first-class teachers only were employed.

To this seminary, Mrs. Adolphus White, a wealthy widow, had, after anxious waiting for a vacancy, at last sent her daughter Helen, a young girl of 17, whose face and form were remarkably pretty, but who was by no means a girl of great good sense.

"It is settled at last, Charles," said Mrs. White to her bachelor brother, as they sat at lunch together. "Helen is with Miss Patterson, and I am so relieved. She will form her mind and manners, and make her the sort of a girl I should bring out. I shan't do this too early. I was married myself at her age, and I know that one loses youth by being in society too young."

And Mrs. White, who had no wish to settle into the elderly matron as yet, softly sipped her chocolate.

"You don't really mean to say that you have sent Helen away from home, sister?" said Charles. "A mother should never let her daughter live apart from her, if she can avoid it. Send her to Miss Minerva all day, if you choose, but have her at home at night."

"It's quite the thing among sensible people to patronize boarding schools," said Mrs. White, "and Miss Minerva is a lady of excellent family and highly accomplished."

"Of course," said Uncle Charles, "and it's all right for girls who have no homes or mothers; but take any set of young things you may select and put them together for awhile, and they'll hatch out mischief. And girls are all ripe for it now-a-days, I can tell you, in any of our towns."

"But by such discipline as Miss Minerva's," said Mrs. White, "Miss Minerva's pupils could not get into mischief."

And she arose from the table.

"Oh! said Charles. "Well, if you're sure of that, I might as well be silent." Meanwhile, the first day of Helen's attendance at Miss Minerva's school drew to a close. Supper was over. The musical exercises came to an end.

The evening worship was over.

The whole school marched off in battalions, with an inch of wax candle in a flat candle-stick for each room.

Gas was forbidden, and indeed turned off from the dormitories.

And at last Helen, with four young ladies who belonged to her room, was fairly shut into her nightly resting-place.

Then came a metamorphosis which astonished the new-comer.

The elegance of demeanor which had characterized her companions in the rooms below dropped off like so many masks.

One, the tallest and most stately, wedged her scissors into the door in such a manner as to form a temporary bolt, and stopped up the keyhole with a bit of wadding.

The next produced a long wax candle from her pocket, and, having lit it, flourished it aloft, with a cry of:

"Who cares for Old Ramrod's regulations now?"

And a third rushed to a corner of the room, turned up the carpet, and, with an exclamation of "Here are two, one for you and one for me," held up two letters.

The fourth girl, with a little ecstatic shriek, caught her prize and tore it open.

And the young lady of the wax-candle thus addressed Miss Helen White:

"I don't suppose you'll go and tell old Patterson. We shall have to keep your secrets after awhile. Biddy, the chamber-maid, is our postman. She'll get all your love letters for you, and bring them up on the sly."

"I haven't any love-letters. I have no lover," said Helen, blushing.

"Your ma is strict, I suppose," said

the other. "Well, you'll have plenty before you've been here six months. It's the nicest school I ever went to. Old Ramrod—that's Miss Patterson, you know—can't see an inch beyond her nose, and we flirt splendidly, Miss Collins and all. Miss Collins is an assistant when we promenade. Our first class has the name of being regular witches, all through the town. We know all the fellows."

Helen listened with new emotions rising in her breast.

She began to feel delighted with the idea of school.

She had thought it a dull routine of geography and history, music and mathematics; but flirtations, love-letters, and a knowledge of all the fellows brightened the vista amazingly.

She listened to the epistles, which her companions did not hesitate to read aloud.

She even helped one of the girls to answer hers, and she retired by the light of the long wax candle, to read herself asleep over a piece of literature by some French author.

She awoke the next morning to find the young lady in the next bed up and dressed, and to hear her declare that she had been "flirting out of the window for an hour with the splendidest fellow."

So dawned a new life upon Helen White, a life her mother little dreamed of.

Weeks passed.

She also flirted; she also received love-letters from strangers; she also subscribed to the library, and read bad French books by the score.

She was naturally a silly girl, and had no strong principle to sustain her.

Guided by her companions, and the easy prey of circumstances, she behaved most foolishly, and forgot all the old ideas of propriety which had once been her guide.

To one of her admirers, who signed himself "Carlos," she wrote as a girl ought scarcely to write to her betrothed lover.

And she forgot how guilty she would once have felt had she kept a secret from her mother.

Mrs. White was delighted with Helen's progress.

Miss Minerva gave her a volume, "The Guide to Young Ladies," as a prize for fine deportment, and nobody had any suspicion that her head was full of nonsense and her pockets full of love-letters from an utter stranger, to whom she had told all the particulars of her life, and the full extent of her fortune, and to whom she had given vows of eternal constancy; not exactly in black and white, for black ink was voted vulgar at Miss Minerva's, but in purple.

At last the climax arrived.

Something befell her that had not befallen any of her room-mates as yet.

Carlos offered his hand and heart, and begged her to elope with him.

She read the letter aloud to Emma, Rose, Grace and Maria, and, all in a flutter, begged their advice on the matter.

"He says he's a Prince," said Helen, with a glow on her cheeks, "and, you know, of course, I'll be a Princess if I marry him; and, of course, he shall invite you to our castle. Last night I met him—I coaxed Biddy to watch and let me in—and he was all wrapped up in a cloak; but he was splendid. He has a foreign accent and a black mustache."

"Oh," cried Maria, "I love a foreign accent."

"And I've promised to run away with him to-night," said Helen. "He says ma will be sure to forgive us; and he's awfully rich. And, oh, how I do feel, girls!"

"Of course you do. But it will be so nice," said Maria.

"They never have bridesmaids on an elopement," said Rose; "oh, how I'd like to go."

And while Mrs. White, sitting with a dear friend, who also had grown daughters, but who kept them at home, congratulated herself on dear Helen being safe at school, this affectionate daughter, from whom she had just received a charming epistle, corrected by Miss Minerva and touched up by the writing-master, was packing her small bundle in preparation for flight, aided and abetted by the four young ladies to whose example she owed so much.

At 12 of the night she slipped downstairs with her little parcel in her hand. All in the house were asleep save the four friends in the first-class dormitory. Bridget had left the key in the lock. It was dangerous.

If she were not the first up in the morning it might lose her her place.

Out into the moonlight hurried the young girl.

The white beams showed her pretty, foolish face pallid as that of a ghost.

She had never set foot in the street alone at such an hour before.

A terror seized her—a sense of her own wickedness.

Perhaps she would have turned back, but that a figure in a cloak came at that moment from the shadow of a porch and seized her by the arm.

"Ah, my own Helen!" said a voice.

It was Carlos—Prince Carlos—her own Prince.

Romance came to her aid.

She forgot her fears, and entered the carriage waiting round the corner with him.

Away they drove, how far Helen did not know.

Suddenly the arm that encircled her was withdrawn, and a voice said:

"Look here, young woman. No noise. I'll choke you if you try to scream. You have your watch and jewelry with you, I hope, and the money you prom-

ised to coax from your mother. Hand them over."

"Oh, it is not my Carlos!" cried Helen. "Oh, what shall I do?"

"It is Carlos—at least it is the man you've been corresponding with," said the voice under the hat. "But I'm no Prince and no husband for you. Hand over the money and the jewelry and I'll not hurt you. I haven't much fancy for a bread-and-butter miss, and an idiot who would run off with a man she didn't know, to boot. Hurry; I'm waiting!"

Poor Helen! She felt as though the sudden end of the world would be a comfort.

She was ready to die of shame and mortification.

But she gave her purse, her watch and all her small possessions to the robber, who with a loud laugh gathered them up and jumped out of the carriage, calling to the driver:

"Take that girl back to the school, John, will you?"

The driver did as he was told.

Miss Helen White stood on the doorstep of Miss Minerva's seminary again, but not alone; with her stood the driver, in a furious rage.

He demanded pay. She had no money.

He swore he would be paid, and rang the bell and battered the door until not only the servants, but Miss Minerva and four and twenty scholars appeared in all sorts of impromptu drapery, and, having decided that it was neither fire nor murder, opened the door to behold Miss White and her angry companion.

"Pay me," cried this worthy. "You, missus, that drives the machine, pay me. Here's a gent hires me to carry off his gal, and, when they falls out and parts, I loses my fare. Pay me!"

But Miss Minerva, recognizing her scholar, darted forward, rescued her, slammed the door in the man's face, ordered the servants to guard it, and asked for explanations.

The explanation ended in a swoon on the part of Miss Minerva, and hysterics on that of Helen White.

The next morning Charles stood before his sister with a peculiar expression on his face.

In her lap she held a packet of letters which she had perused.

"Can it be that my daughter would write and receive such things as these?" she said.

"My dear sister," said Charles, "all is as I have stated, and it is well that, on the part of the gentleman, it was all a piece of acting. Helen was in earnest, and has no idea that her letters were from her uncle."

"That he, in a mustache and cloak, eloped with her, and wound up the affair by robbing her; or that the driver was his old friend Wenter, who had daughters of his own, and who promised to wind up the affair in the most dreadful manner possible."

"You must, however, promise to send for Helen to-morrow, and to keep the truth of this affair a secret, so that it may be a life-long lesson to her."

Mrs. White listened.

She was angry, but she had sense enough to do as her brother desired.

And it was not until Helen was married that she learned that her love affair, elopement and desertion were all carried out by her Uncle Charles, who knew what the result of a boarding-school flirtation might be, and cured his niece by giving her a bitter lesson of all disposition to imprudent conduct in foolish sentimentality.

Mental Cures of Physical Disease.

The American young lady who believed that she had got a bristle of her tooth-brush fixed in her throat got worse and worse, though there was no bristle there, till she was persuaded by her doctor's ruse that he had extracted it, after which she recovered as rapidly.

On the other hand, there are very well attested cases, though none are quoted by this writer, in which mere fright, directed to the expected suffering of a diseased part, has caused a powerful but salutary revolution in the condition of the diseased organ. Dr. Carpenter—if we mistake not—in his "Mental Physiology," gives a case of the complete absorption of some very dangerous tumor in a very few hours, under the influence of mere terror at the prospect of the pain of the surgical operation—it was before the days of chloroform—which had been determined on to remove it. Here was a case where attention—and attention of no hopeful kind—produced the very opposite effect to that which, in the American young lady's case, attention of the despondent kind, had produced—the very same effect, indeed, which a remission of attention, when accompanied by the hope of cure, had in that case produced.—*London Spectator*.

The Finest Diamonds in the World.

Western sovereigns are not the possessors of the finest diamonds in the world, for the Rajahs of Matan, Borneo, and the Shah of Persia have the largest hitherto known. The one belonging to the Emperor of the Mongols weighed 279 carats (about four grains each), and was valued at 12,000,000 francs. The famous Orloff, the property of the Russian crown, is one of the most remarkable diamonds, on account of the well-known circumstances under which it was brought to Europe. The large stone belonging to the Emperor of Brazil, which weighs 1,730 carats, would be worth many millions were not its brilliancy diminished by certain defects. The Sultan of Nizam's diamond weighs 400 carats; that of the Emperor of Austria 29 grains; and that of the King of

Portugal 25½ grains. The famous Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, is the property of the Queen of England. The one which adorned the tiara of Pius IX., and was bequeathed by him to his successor, Leo XIII., is one of the finest stones known. It came from the treasury of the Duke of Burgundy, seized at Granson. It was sold after the battle to a Jew of Berne, for 3 crowns, then successively for 5,000 and 6,000 ducats, and afterward purchased for 14,000 by Luigi Sforza, from whom it passed into the hands of Pope Julius II. for 20,000 ducats. Every one knows that the "Regent," of the weight of 136 carats, is the finest of the diamonds belonging to the French regalia. Connoisseurs consider it to be worth 12,000,000 francs.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Oatmeal Water as a Beverage.

On board steamships the firemen employed about the furnaces are sometimes greatly exhausted by heat. Their profuse perspiration renders a large quantity of water necessary to supply the waste. The ingestion of clear water under these circumstances appears to answer very imperfectly the wants of the system. It seems to pass through the circulation to the skin, percolate as through a sieve, and flow over the surface of the body in streams. A large drink of cold, or even cool water, under these circumstances, on an empty stomach, is very dangerous and liable to produce death with almost the suddenness of an electric shock. Great practical advantage has been obtained by mixing farinaceous substances, especially oatmeal, with the water to be used by the men employed at this kind of labor. The oatmeal is mixed in the proportion of three or four ounces to the gallon of water, and used according to inclination by the firemen and coal-heavers. It might be difficult to determine why oatmeal, for this purpose, should be better than corn meal, or buckwheat, or rye, wheat, millet, etc., but the firemen themselves seem to think it has the effect of making them as strong as horses. We may safely allow something for this kind of prejudice, which we know to be very potent among the influences on health and disease. The peculiar aroma of the oats is probably associated with a pleasant degree of stimulation of the alimentary mucous surfaces in such a way as to promote its complete digestion. It seems to fill the blood-vessels without increasing the amount of cutaneous exhalations. The men occasionally try acid, saccharine and alcoholic drinks as substitutes for the oats, but always with unsatisfactory results, except that they find molasses and water better than clear water, and they who are disposed to insist on the excellence of rum and whisky, under all circumstances, petition for these, and experience after each ingestion a momentary relief, followed by additional profuseness of perspiration and additional exhaustion.—*Dr. Joseph Wilson*.

A Savage Duel.

James Dobbins and Michael Burns were neighbors, living in the Kansas river bottom, six and a half miles from Kansas City, Mo. Four years ago Dobbins got married, and at the time Burns lent him \$80. The sum was never paid back, and on this account there was bad feeling between the men. Burns visited the city one day recently, and Dobbins was engaged to work on the road. On his way home Burns passed the place where Dobbins and others were working. The men did not speak. To go to his house Dobbins had to pass by that of Burns. When Dobbins arrived in front of Burns' house he found the latter standing there, revolver in hand. Burns said: "Jim, I want that money you owe me." Dobbins made a reply which incensed Burns. Burns showed anger and Dobbins said: "Throw down that revolver and I can whip you." Burns threw the revolver on the ground by his side, when Dobbins said: "You have the drop on me now, but if you wait till I come back I will be healed to meet you." Dobbins then drove his team into his yard, and leaving them unhitched, ran into his house, and, getting two revolvers, started toward Burns' place. Burns was sitting on the door-step. Without saying a word, and presenting a revolver in each hand, Dobbins opened fire on him. The balls took effect in the side of the house. Burns then ran into the house, got his pistol and rushed at Dobbins. The men advanced to within two feet of each other before a shot was fired. Dobbins fired first, the shot hitting Burns on the right fore-arm. Burns retaliated, and sent two bullets through Dobbins' chest. Dobbins, in return, shot Burns through the abdomen. Burns' last shot struck Dobbins under the left ear, and passed clear through his head. Both men, now in dying agony, clinched each other. They fell to the ground, Dobbins being underneath. Burns beat Dobbins over the head and face with the butt of his revolver. Then, thinking that Dobbins was dead, he started to leave him. With dying energy Dobbins turned, and in a moment had thrown Burns under. One of the neighbors, a Mrs. Kalfon, appeared at this time and pulled Dobbins off Burns. Two young men came up, and the men were separated. Burns was taken to his house, and the two young men started to take Dobbins to his house. They had hardly gone five yards before Dobbins sank down on his knees and died in the woods. He died without saying a word. Burns lingered until the next morning, when he died.

Mrs. Jones says her husband will never be struck by lightning, because he always gets insulate.

A MONODY.

BY DR. LA MOILLE.

Hark! in the tree-tops
The night winds are sighing,
Wailing their dirges;
For summer is dying;
She is dying alone;
Hear the griefed night-ghosts moan!
For the queen of the year is dying.

Dost thou remember
The beautiful maiden
Following winter,
With roses o'erladen?
Like an old man beguiled
By the mirth of a child,
So was winter charmed by this maiden.

Thus, in her beauty
She grew, till the fairest,
Kindest and dearest;
And then she, the rarest
Of all maidens, was seen
As the year's darling queen,
With a beauty that is the rarest.

Here, with her smiling,
Harvests were springing
Up from the furrow,
And here birds were singing.
Well might nature rejoice
With a unisoned voice,
While this maiden's praise she was singing.

But in this midnight,
With nothing to cheer it,
Midnight so mournful,
Now cometh a spirit:
Oh! his form is like death,
And we hold our hushed breath,
While he comes for her parting spirit.

Soon through the darkness
Her soul will be flying;
Wail miserere!
For summer is dying.
She is dying alone;
Hear the weeping ghosts moan!
For the queen of the year is dying.

SHABDONA'S GROVE, ILL.

PITH AND POINT

AN exchange believes jumping the rope to be tripping the light, fantastic tow. Hempossible!

"BEAUX on the shoes are fashionable," soliloquized old Hardheart when he kicked Sarah's young man out.

THE lilies of the field have pistils; and every wide-awake citizen of fair Texas is "arrayed like one of these."

THE hired girl who was called up at 4 o'clock in the morning thinks arose two hours later would sound quite as sweet.

CIPHER is the very appropriate name of a New Hampshire balloonist who has invented a new air-ship. We suppose he is, in all that the term implies, an airy naught.

"MARRIAGE," says a cynic, "is like putting your hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. You may get the eel, but the chances are against you."

TUTOR—"Come, now, Mr. B. give me a familiar example of Hogarth's line of grace. Can't you think of it? It's a curved article that you see every day." Mr. B. (desperately)—"A—a—pretzel."

SAYS the New York Commercial Advertiser: "Several papers have been making fun of the Duke of Argyll's red hair, but he can't help it, gentlemen; he was born so." Sort o' redheaditry, eh? —*Boston Transcript*.

ONE of the most trying moments in the life of a young man is when he has \$2 he doesn't know what to do with, and is at a loss to decide which to purchase, a colored shirt or a pair of eyeglasses.—*New York Star*.

SUGAR, the chemists tell us, is composed of coal and water. Now, if the grocers would only remember this, and put coal in the sugar, when they feel compelled to mix it, instead of sand, it would be gratifying to their customers.—*Burdette*.

SOME people who think that by church memberships they are pre-empting homesteads in a land that is fairer than this, will find that putting blank envelopes in the contribution box on Sunday will provide a serious drawback to reading the titles clear.

GOVERNNESS (desirous of explaining the word "enough"): "Now suppose, Freddy, that you gave pussy all the milk she can lap, all the meat she can eat, and all the sweet cake she cares for, what will she have?" Freddy (with surprising alacrity): "Kittens."—*Marion (Ohio) Mirror*.

OLD Mrs. Cuir says she has always, noticed that in the summer-time, when it is not needed, the sun is always as hot as an oven, while in the winter, when a warm sun would be very agreeable, it is always as cold as an ice-house. We have noticed this, too. It must be the fault of the almanac-makers.

"THE greatest bird to floght," says Pat, "Barring the eagle, is the duck: He has a foine large bill to peck, And plenty of real Irish pluck. And, thin, do ye mind the fut he has? Full as broad over as a cup; Show me the fowl upon two legs That's able fer to thrip him up!"

It always appears to be absurd to us to hear the hero or heavy villain in the melodrama exclaim, at the footlights, before secreting himself in a musty closet in the castle: "And—now—if I'm—dis—cov—er—red—I'm—lost—I'm lost!" when the stupidest boy in the top gallery knows very well if he's found—*he's found*.

Boston Globe: A small boy was sent to the country to board a short time ago. He promised his mother that he would write a good long letter, describing his trip and boarding place, etc. A week went by, and his poor mother was nearly distracted when she got the following interesting letter from him: "I am here, and I swapped my watch for a pup, and he is the boss pup; and I went in swimmin' fourteen times yesterday, and the fellow stole my pocket-book, and I want some money; and I shall bring the pup home."

Mrs. MONTAGUE once said to Sir William Pepys, on seeing a very awkward man come into the room: "There is a man who would give one of his hands to 'know what to do with the other.'"

Farmers' Column.

Hints for the Work of the Month.

FALL GRAIN.—This month, is the usual time for sowing wheat and rye. From the 10th to the 15th is the most popular time, but it is a question if it is not better to sow earlier. On any but very rich soils, it takes some time for the crop to get thoroughly well rooted and tillered, and if tillering is not effected before winter, it will rarely take place to any great extent in the spring. As the yield depends on the tillering, the promise of an early sown crop, is better than that of a late one.

EXCEPTIONS to this Rule occur with very rich soils, where an excessively strong growth may be looked for, and the attacks of the Hessian fly must be considered. The hints, it is obvious, cannot be made to meet every case in a wide range of localities; we give general information, which the intelligent reader will adapt to his own circumstances.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.—Every year's experience proves the value of superphosphate of lime, as a special fertilizer of wheat. An experienced wheat grower informs us, that he has used 500 lbs. to the acre, and that the crop this year, has paid handsomely for the outlay. Where a smaller quantity was used, the yield was unsatisfactory.

CORN should be cut as soon as it is ready. Early corn will be ready for cutting this month, and the stalks will be much more valuable when cut green than if left to be killed by the frost. Frosted corn fodder will not cure well, and is damaged for use. When the grain is well glazed, and hard on the surface, the crop may be cut. Early cutting helps early curing, allows the husking to be done in good season, and the fodder to be housed before winter.

IN SHOCKING CORN, the use of good bands will save much labor and loss. Some sheaves of handthatched rye-straw, thoroughly well wetted, will make tough and strong bands. What is much wanted is a permanent and strong sheaf-band for this purpose, which will last more than one season, and will serve for corn and other grain. Osier willows may be profitably grown for sheaf-bands.

POTATOES.—Early potatoes should be dug without delay. A few rains will start the ripe tubers into new growth, to their injury. Late potatoes should be thoroughly cleared of beetles, before it is too late to prevent the larvae from retreating to the ground for maturing. It is the last brood of insects which stocks the ground for the next season.

Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

This should be a harvest month of the orchardist and gardener, in more senses than one. Aside from the ingathering of the maturing products of his own orchard and garden, there are the various fairs and gatherings, from which the experience of the most successful should be reaped. The wide-awake fruit-raiser will not only be on hand at the fairs with his best fruit, but on the alert to learn how his competitors grew their products. Such a person will look upon the knowledge he can gain at the fair, as of much greater importance, than the money value of any prize he may secure. Too many go empty handed, and seeing what others bring, remark that they have better than that at home. Such persons make themselves very disagreeable, and deserve no better treatment, than to have their statements met with—"We don't believe it." These grumblers and boasters of what they left at home, are an injury to every fair, especially the smaller ones. They stand aloof and discourage others, instead of taking hold with their neighbors and making the fair what it should be. There is nothing that so interests one in a fair, as being an exhibitor. Every person should feel free to ask, (and answer too,) any questions that may come up; it should be a time for the liberal exchange of thought and experience. Those who simply go around and see, are not gaining the information that the opportunity offers. The County fair should be talked of, for weeks before it comes, so that all the people of the region will learn that "so and so" is to exhibit "this and that" and thus awaken interest and secure competition. Those who can do so should go, and take their best thing, to the State fair; but the first duty is to the fairs nearest home. While it is wise to give to the fairs all the time that can be afforded, the work at home must not be neglected, as the season's profits depend largely upon the way the crops of the orchard and garden are cared for, picked, packed, and marketed.—*American Agriculturist.*

[This article reminds us of a former proposition to organize an association for this colony. A colony fair would be a good thing for this city, and be popular among the farmers. Come, who will launch out on this, throw his weight in this enterprise, and establish it.—Ed.]

Wallington, Conn., reports a 3-year-old Jersey cow owned by Mr. Malley, of New Haven, Conn., as giving three times her weight of milk in June last, and a yield of 53 lbs. of butter from the month's milking.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

BEST IS CHEAPEST THOUGH IT MAY COST A LITTLE MORE!



LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER

Made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar.
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We will pay \$1000.00 for any ALUM or other adulteration found in this Powder.

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Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing,
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
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A new stock at **P. & A. Steketee.**

Among our large stock you will find a handsome variety of

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

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

A stock of Boots and Shoes that defy competition

Eastern Salt always on hand.

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

Our 40c TEA is unsurpassed.

The best 5c Cigar in town, Candies, Nuts, etc., etc.

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HOLLAND, July 25, 1879.

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A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

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



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3 Horse Power \$ 242.00
4 1/2 " 283.00
6 1/2 " 343.50

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19-17

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in the city of Holland, is at the BRICK STORE on

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

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

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

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

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Illustration of a turbine engine.

Illustration of a building, likely Hillsdale College.

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Instruction thorough. Good moral and religious influences. Expenses very low. Tuition in the Academic Department only \$1.00 per term. More than fifty young men are now in attendance whose board, room, rent and incidentals do not cost them over \$74 a year.

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THE HOMESTEAD

SUPERPHOSPHATE

OR BONE BLACK

FERTILIZER.

ALSO THE

Champion Drill

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

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

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