

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1879

Holland City News: 1872-1879

9-20-1879

Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 32: September 20, 1879

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 32: September 20, 1879" (1879). *Holland City News: 1879*. 38.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879/38

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1879 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 32.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 396.

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 subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	6 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	4 00	7 00
3 "	4 00	3 00	6 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday May 25, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	5.20 "
" "	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
line which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

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

FRED H. MAY, *Manager.*
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, *Gen'l Freight Agent.*
W. BAUMGARTEL, *Agent.*
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plattwell, Kalama-
ro P. T. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.

W. BAUMGARTEN, Agent.

Holland, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
roo 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 Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;
office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chi-
& M. L. S. R. 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, Zeeland,
Mich. Office at De Kruij's drug-store.
28-ly.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. 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.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

Special Notices.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

P. OTTE.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KANSAS.

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

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, bushel	12 @	12
Butter, lb.	12 @	12
Cloverseed, lb.	12 @	12
Eggs, dozen	10 @	10
Honey, lb.	10 @	10
Hay, ton	10 @	10
Onions, bushel	35 @	35
Potatoes, bushel	30 @	30
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 @	2
Wool, lb.	2 @	2

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	
" " green	2 00	
" " beach, dry	2 00	
Hemlock Bark	4 00	
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00	
Staves, Pierce	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	
Railroad ties	10	
Shingles, A & B m	2 00	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	86 @	91
Corn, shelled bushel	40 @	40
Oats, bushel	25 @	25
Buckwheat, bushel	40 @	40
Bran, ton	14 00	
Feed, ton	17 00	
" 100 lb.	1 25	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 00	
Middling, 100 lb.	85	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	2 40	
" 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @	4 1/2
Pork	4 @	4 1/2
Lard	6 @	6 1/2
Smoked Meat	8 @	8 1/2
" Ham	5 @	5 1/2
" Shoulders	4 @	4 1/2
Tallow, per lb.	6 @	6 1/2
Turkeys	7 @	7 1/2
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	6 1/2

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby
was permanently cured of serious pro-
tracted irregularity of the bowels by the
use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at
the same time restored her to perfect health
and strength.—The Parents, University
ave., Rochester, N. Y.

An Astonishing Fact.

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

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption
and all diseases that lead to it, such as
stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bron-
chitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the
side and chest, dry hacking cough, tick-
ling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat
and all chronic or lingering diseases of the
throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery
has no equal and has established for itself
a world-wide reputation. Many leading
physicians recommend and use it in their
practice. The formula from which it is
prepared is highly recommended by all
medical journals. The clergy and the press
have complimented it in the most glow-
ing terms. Go to your druggist and
get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regu-
lar size for \$1.00. For sale by Heber
Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

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 ser-
vices can be left, or at my residence on
Eighth street, near Chicago Railroad
crossing.

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

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

L. T. KANTERS.

NOTICE.

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

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

For the Holland City News:

Practical Bearing of the Masonic Agitation.

MR. EDITOR:—I have waited to read the
two late communications on free-masonry
before asking the use of your columns for
a few words on the practical bearing of
the late masonic agitation in Holland on
Hope College. I wish to consider the
matter not abstractly on its ethical and
religious side, but in its concrete relations,
and will be as plain and practical as
possible.

Let me first come to the confessional
like so many of my worthy predecessors.
I am not and never have been a mason. I
do not know that any one has ever brought
such a charge against me. Certainly no
one would do so who knew the disgust I
feel for the mummeries which form an es-
sential part of the masonic institution, the
pass words, the symbols, the puerile cere-
monies of initiation, ritual, opening a
lodge, closing a lodge, etc. As a boy, the
high-sounding titles and pompous regalia
of the order in their processions, laying of
corner stones, and masonic funerals excited
my mingled wonder and ridicule. Since
I have been able to reason and learned
some of the facts of the case, it has always
passed my comprehension how any sen-
sible man could so far forfeit his common
sense and his manhood as to take part in
these ridiculous and indecent pantomimes.
As to the more serious question how a
Christian minister can be a member of the
lodge, I have nothing to say. Good min-
isters, doing a noble work for Christ, are
in this position to-day. How they came
there, how they continue there, reconcil-
ing masonry and the service of the Master
is one of the problems unsolved and by me
unsolvable.

So much as to my own personal opinions.
Let me now come to the point immedi-
ately before my mind. The views and feel-
ings of the Holland brethren on masonry
are well known throughout the Reformed
Church. In 1868 overtures were presented
to the General Synod by the Classes of
Holland and Wisconsin, asking Synod for
"a distinct utterance of its disapprobation
of the connection of the Lord's people
with said institution." The Synod replied
that it "did not consider it proper to ex-
press an opinion on the case," on the
ground that "the uniform usage of the
Church has been to abstain from deliver-
ance upon all abstract questions, which
are not purely ecclesiastical, or which may
involve the exercise of consistorial dis-
cipline." These classes, not being satis-
fied with this action of Synod, transmitted
two additional documents to the next Gen-
eral Synod on the same subject. The
Committee on Overtures, to whom these
papers were referred, reported. For some
reason, probably to secure a more careful
review of the whole matter, their report
on free masonry was referred for further
consideration to a special committee, con-
sisting of Revs. Van Cleef, Messier, For-
syth and Phelps, and elders Letson and
Crosby, names well known and honored in
the Church. The report of this committee
was adopted by the Synod of 1870 and is
found in full in the Synodical Minutes of
that year on page 97. In substance this
Synod reaffirms the principle announced
by that of 1868, but adds among others
these significant words: "The path of
prudence and safety lies outside of all
oath-bound secret societies, in connection
with which obligations may be exacted
which conflict with the liberty of the in-
dividual Christian conscience." Such to-
day is the position of the Reformed
Church on this vexed question. It holds
fast to a well settled principle, but at the
same time satisfies any reasonable mind
that the sentiment of the Church is Anti-
Masonic.

I am not aware that the subject has come
before Synod since above deliverance. It
certainly did not before the last General
Synod. But the Committee on the Profess-
orate, who had in hand the matters of
Hope College, when they came to discuss
and draw their report on these subjects,
kept constantly before them the expressed
views and wishes of the Holland brethren.
Each member for himself declared that he
was not a mason. In choosing five indi-
viduals as members of the new Council,
they were careful to select those who had
no taint of masonry upon their garments,
not even the smell of fire. In the body
of the Synod it was the same. The kindest
feeling was felt and expressed towards
the Hollanders, except in one individual
case, afterwards, however, retracted and
explained. Everything was done that
could be consistently to please and satisfy.
A very good impression in favor of
the College was made by Dr. Cole's letter
and by the financial exhibit of last year.

It was felt that Hope College had taken a
new departure, and that her prospects
were brighter. It seemed, however, to the
Synod that the first and most pressing
need was to pay off the debt upon the Col-
lege. When this department had been
put on a firm financial basis and suitable
provision made for Theological teaching,
that department should be restored to con-
stitute, as formerly, an integral part of the
Institution. With such feelings and such
an understanding Synod adjourned. The
Holland delegation were satisfied and went
away, hopeful for the future of the College.

Soon after here in Holland that curious
Romayne drama was acted. Rumors of
the consequent excitement and renewed
agitation of masonry reached the East
through private correspondence and other-
wise. Nothing was thought of it, or if
there was, it seemed natural that an occa-
sional explosion should happen where
there was so much inflammable material.
A few did ask themselves. Why now?
Why should this agitation arise at this par-
ticular juncture? Is there some hidden mo-
tive and some motor fanning the flame for
selfish purposes? Still all would probably
have blown over as far as feeling in the
East is concerned. But close on the heels
of the masonry agitation came the articles
copied from "De Hope" into the "Chris-
tian Intelligencer," threatening secession
from the Reformed Church, with com-
ments, coolly discussing whether it was
best to fall into the arms of the True Re-
formed Church, or some other body. This
did the damage and was the last straw that
broke the camel's back. The feeling, so
far as expressed, was not so much indig-
nation as ineffable, inexpressible disgust.
I use my words advisedly, inexpressible
disgust. It was as if after having done
all in your power to please and satisfy and
benefit a man, he should suddenly turn
and slap you in the face.

Since my return I find that the writer of
the article or letter in question is not a
representative man and that his threat of
secession did not have, or at least has not
now, many sympathizers among the Hol-
land brethren. I am glad to know it. But
the brethren at the East do not know it.
They are at a distance and cannot discrim-
inate or tell how far the virus has spread.
As a matter of fact, I suppose nine-tenths
lump all the Hollanders and Holland
churches together in this matter and re-
gard all as disloyal.

Such is the situation at the East. Now
how is all this to affect Hope College,
which is my objective point at present.
Can we expect large donations from those
who feel themselves insulted and betrayed?
Is there much prospect that individuals
of the Reformed Church will help to en-
dow an Institution located in what is
thought a hotbed of secession and among
a people disaffected? Will they even con-
tribute to the running expenses? It would
seem not, to judge from the experience of
the last few months, for since this storm
arose, not a dollar from the East has come
into the Treasury of Hope College, except
a small amount to pay arrears previously
due.

Now I am among those who believe the
College has a future. The Reformed
Church has poured out here money like
water for 25 years in maintaining her edu-
cational work. She has sent out some of
her best men to help it along, men who
have struggled on amid discouragements
and troubles of every kind, and some of
whom have died in the harness. She will
not suffer all this money and effort to be
like chaff blown away by the wind. Hope
College may die in Holland, but it will re-
vive at some other point, among a people
loyal to the Church of the fathers, and wise
enough to understand and prize the edu-
cational advantages they enjoy. Just this
agitation and train of circumstances may
have been needed to open the eyes of the
Eastern Church to the fact that what the
Western Church needs, what the great
West itself, nay, the country and the age
needs, is not a college for this or that
nationality, however industrious and es-
timable, but

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK is vigorously pushing forward its project for a World's Fair in that city in 1883.

THE Philadelphia Commercial Exchange has adopted the cental system as a basis for the purchase and sale of flour, grain and seeds, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880.

THE WEST.

DIED, at Cincinnati, John Shillito, aged 71, the leading dry-goods merchant of that city. Mr. Shillito began mercantile life in Cincinnati many years ago, and accumulated a fortune of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. A fire at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, destroyed the Rocky Mountain Paint Company's mill and machinery. Loss, \$150,000; no insurance.

W. W. KEENE, assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, Minn., is a defaulter to the amount of \$135,000. He acknowledges his guilt.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family will spend two or three days in Springfield, Ill., as the guests of Gov. Cullom, about the 1st of October. According to figures printed in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Illinois last year manufactured \$27,727,000 worth of agricultural implements, equal to about one-half of all the farm machinery turned out in the United States in that period.

THE Chicago Church Choir Pinafore company is at home once more, after playing at a large number of places in the West, where they were uniformly received by large houses in an enthusiastic manner. Haverly's is crowded every evening to welcome Chicago's favorite "Pinafore" troupe, and they are receiving a cordial welcome home. Manager Haverly has returned to headquarters, after arranging for a great number of attractions for his popular house for the coming winter.

SEVEN soldiers, under command of a sergeant, were recently sent out with a herd of sixty-four mules from the military post of Ogoquilinte, in Southern New Mexico, to allow the herd to graze in the bottom lands near the post. While thus engaged they were swooped down upon by a band of Coyote Apaches under a Chief known as Victoria, and all murdered. The Indians escaped with the mules.

At Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, Geo. Collins and L. W. Cropper, members of a brass band, got into a quarrel about how a certain piece of music should be played. Cropper at last knocked Collins down, whereupon Collins drew a revolver and shot Cropper dead.

THE Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Delavan, was destroyed by fire last week. With the exertions of the citizens of Delavan all the property it contained was saved, including the library, safe, and the contents of all the rooms. The institute has just commenced its yearly session, with the attendance of 155 pupils, a larger number than have ever before been registered. The first building was erected in 1854, intended to be a wing to the main structure, erected in 1856. This supplied the needs of the State until 1867, when the west wing was built. The estimated cost of the building is \$250,000, upon which there is no insurance, the State having insured its own public buildings for eight years. The large distillery of Louis Rindskopf, near Milwaukee, has been burned. Hastings, Neb., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Two hotels, one bank, one printing office, one elevator and nearly all the stores in town were burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; partly covered by insurance.

A DISPATCH from Westerville, Ohio, says that the Corbin Hotel, occupied by Henry Corbin, at that place, was blown up by gunpowder, and, although the building was occupied by a number of people, no one but Corbin was injured, and he not fatally. It is not known who placed the powder in the building, but Corbin asserts that it was done by some of the villagers, and is the outcome of his refusal to cease selling liquor in the village.

THE SOUTH.

A STRANGE and fatal disease of the malarial-fever type is creating consternation among the people in three or four counties in the western part of Georgia. Out of fifty-eight persons attacked within three weeks, only three recovered. The disease has the same characteristics of typhoid fever, but is more rapid and fatal. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter between two revenue officers and a party of moonshiners is reported from Barren county, Ky. A number of shots were exchanged at short range. The result was one moonshiner laid out dead and two dangerously wounded, the revenue officers coming out of the fight safely, though their hats and coats were riddled with bullets.

THERE were fourteen deaths from yellow fever in Memphis for the two days Sept. 10-11, and thirty-three new cases were reported in the same time. New Orleans reports no cases of fever since Sept. 3. A committee of the Georgia Legislature have reported in favor of the impeachment of State Treasurer Renfro.

At DeKalb, Miss., the jury in the case of Henry J. Gully, charged with the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisolm, after a trial lasting seven days, returned a verdict of not guilty. A Sioux Indian named Pickett was executed at Huntsville, Texas, in the presence of 1,000 spectators, for the murder of Frank Edwards, a negro, in February, 1878. Pickett spoke from the gallows, warning young men against drink, and bade all farewell. Robert Lancaster was hung at Batesville, Ark., for the murder of Thomas Johnson, in Stone county, Ark., Dec. 24, 1877, at a country frolic, while intoxicated. He asked the Sheriff, after the rope was adjusted, how he felt. The Sheriff's response was, "I feel worse, I expect, than you." Lancaster replied: "If you feel as good as I do, you are all right."

A MAN named Bailes was sentenced to be hanged at Athens, Ala., on the 12th inst., but the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the sentence was suspended. Three thousand people assembled at Athens on the 12th, broke into the jail, and took Bailes half a mile out of town for the purpose of hanging him, but no one would tie the knot. The Sheriff then jumped into the wagon, pistol in hand, and drove Bailes back to town and lodged him in jail. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

On the 12th and 13th of September there were forty-four new cases of yellow fever and eight deaths at Memphis. On the 14th, however, there was a gratifying falling off in the mortality figures, but one death and four new cases being reported on that day.

THERE were eighteen deaths from yellow fever in Memphis, and forty-two new cases for the two days, Sept. 15-16. Contributions to the Howard fund were coming in from

ly. The Medical Inspector at Helena, Ark., reports a number of cases of yellow fever at Carson's Landing, Miss., sixty miles below Helena. The fever has also broken out badly at Concordia, La., and all the surrounding country has quarantined against the afflicted town.

POLITICAL.

THE Nebraska Democrats held their State Convention at Lincoln, Sept. 10. Hon. John Carrigan presiding, and Editor Smalls, of the Fremont Herald, acting as Secretary. The following candidates were placed in the field: Regents of the State University, A. J. Sawyer and Dr. A. Bear; Judge of the State Supreme Court, Elyer Wakely. The Greenbackers of Maryland met in State Convention at Baltimore, on the 10th inst. F. P. Dewees, Chairman of the National Executive Greenback-Labor Committee, read a long address, giving the history of the Greenback party. The customary resolutions were adopted, and Howard Meek, of Kent county, was nominated for Governor. The Executive Committee will name the remainder of the ticket. The following is a correct list of the State officers elected in California: Governor, George C. Perkins, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, John Mansfield, Republican; Secretary of State, Daniel M. Burns, Republican; Comptroller, D. M. Kenfield, Republican; Treasurer, John Weil, Republican; Attorney General, A. L. Hart, Republican; Surveyor General, J. W. Shankin, Republican; Clerk of Supreme Court, Frank W. Gross, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. W. Campbell, Republican; Chief Justice, Robert F. Morrison, Democrat and Workingman.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Syracuse Sept. 10-11. State Senator John C. Jacobs presiding. Lucius Robinson was renominated for Governor on the first ballot. The other candidates nominated are: For Lieutenant Governor, Clarkson N. Potter; for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; for Comptroller, Fred P. Olcott; for State Treasurer, James Mackin; for State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; for Attorney General, A. Schoemaker, Jr. The Tammanyites, headed by John Kelly, bolted the nomination of Robinson, left the hall, organized a separate convention, and nominated Kelly for Governor. Alexander Mitchell, whom the Democrats nominated for Governor of Wisconsin, and who is now absent in Europe telegraphs to Milwaukee a positive declaration of the honor.

THE State Convention of the Greenbackers of Massachusetts was held at Boston on the 12th inst. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent presided. After the adoption of a platform and the choosing of a State Central Committee the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Benjamin F. Butler; Lieutenant Governor, Wendell Phillips; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whitney; Auditor, David J. King; Attorney General, Horace B. Sargent. The Republicans of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore, Sept. 12. Milton G. Usher was chosen to preside. Ex-Postmaster General Creswell was nominated for Governor, but he declined, and named James A. Gray, of Howard county, for Governor. Mr. Gray was made the candidate for Governor by acclamation. Samuel Mollaber was nominated for Comptroller, Francis M. Darby for Attorney General, and J. L. McCulloch for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

THE vote of California for Governor, with a few scattering returns yet to come in, is as follows: Perkins (Republican), 60,210; White (Workingman), 41,925; Glenn (Democrat), 37,673. The official majority for Kallach in San Francisco is 1,528. Of the local officers the Republicans elect Tax Collector, County Clerk, Coroner, Superintendent of Streets, Superintendent of Schools, Recorder, and Police Judge. Of the Superior Judges, the Republicans elect five and the fusionists six. Of the Supervisors, two are Workingmen and ten are Republicans. The official vote of Maine, with a few small towns to hear from, is as follows: Davis, Republican, 68,012; Smith, Greenbacker, 47,988; Garcelon, Democrat, 21,181. The Republican plurality over the Greenback ticket is 20,924; over the Democratic ticket, 46,831. The returns from the remaining towns will not essentially change the result.

JEFF DAVIS has written a letter declining the use of his name in connection with the Mississippi Senatorship.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention was held at Worcester on the 16th inst. A. H. Bullock presided, and the convention was addressed by Senator Hoar. John D. Long, the present Lieutenant Governor, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Byron Weston; Attorney General, George Marston; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; Treasurer and Receiver, Charles Endicott.

GENERAL.

TEN families of Russian Mennonites arrived at New York, last week, and left immediately for Nebraska.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent from the net earnings of the three months ending Sept. 30.

JAY GOULD has contributed \$5,000 more—making \$10,000 in all—for the relief of the suffering Memphians.

A WHEELING dispatch announces a further advance in the price of nails. The manufacturers are now asking \$3, and have all the orders they can attend to.

ADVICES from far-away Sitka report a much-improved condition of affairs, owing to the measures taken by Capt. Beardslee, of the corvette Jamestown, and the formation of a civil Government. Mining is being actively prosecuted. Several promising ledges have been discovered, and steps taken for their development.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that "a very considerable number of silver certificates are coming into circulation. In paying out the 10 per cent of silver dollars the creditors of the Government, especially the banks, immediately demand that the silver dollars be exchanged for silver certificates. These certificates are paid out over the bank counters the same as greenbacks. A silver certificate is about the size of a greenback, and, of course, is just as convenient, and, where it is known, passes as readily. Through this medium the silver dollar is obtaining of late considerable circulation." Since the passage of the Arrears of Pensions act, the payments under it have reached \$16,000,000. It is now expected that the payments will exhaust the appropriations by the 1st of November.

FOREIGN.

WHATEVER may have been the cause of the coolness between the Russian and German Chancellors, it is certain that the difficulty is one not easy of solution. The meeting of the Emperors at Alexandrowa is now to be followed by a conference between Gortchakoff and Bismarck at which, it is presumed, an understanding will be reached.

BOMBAY dispatch: "The greatest excitement has been caused here by a report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been killed by the rebels, or, according to another version, that he has committed suicide." Madrid

telegram: "The Minister of the Colonies has agreed with the Bank of Spain for a very large advance to meet the expense of the reinforcement of Cuba. The reinforcements will include artillery. The Spanish politicians express much apprehension about the news from Cuba."

A LONDON telegram of the 13th inst. says: "Dispatches to the Government confirm the apprehensions of an organized opposition by the population of Afghanistan. The Viceroy, however, is sanguine of speedy success. Reports from Mooltan state that Herat Badkshan and Balkh have all revolted against the Ameer. A holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan. The Hindoo attached to Maj. Cavagnari's mission, who concealed himself during the attack by the mob, and who escaped at night, arrived at Kiratza. He reports that the embassy was attacked in the morning, and set on fire at noon, but that it held out until evening. He believes all the others connected with the mission were killed."

AN African potentate of the name of Mtesa, reigning in the kingdom of Victoria Nyanza, has liberated 500,000 slaves by a proclamation of emancipation. Sabille Morales, an actress well known and highly esteemed in Paris, has been murdered, with circumstances of singular brutality, by a lover whom she had jilted. The murderer almost immediately after committed suicide.

THE Afghan rebellion: A telegram from Simla states that Gen. Roberts has telegraphed for four additional regiments. It is feared that the Ameer has decided to withdraw from the English alliance. A body of mutinous Afghans have gone to the Zurmat district, east of Ghuznee, hoping to incite the tribes there to attack the British flank in Shutargardan pass. A telegram from the home government approving of his method of carrying on the war was received by the Viceroy of India. A correspondent at Candahar speaks of a fanatical outbreak as possible there on the 15th of this month, which is the concluding day of the Mohammedan Ramadan fast.

THE trouble among the cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, which was assuming serious proportions, has resolved itself into the question as to whether the hours of labor or rate of wages shall be reduced. The men are reported as willing to work less hours for less wages, and it is probable that the matter will soon be amicably adjusted. In fact, several of the larger companies have already decided to adopt the short-time principle.

AN Indiadispatch gives the following account of the massacre of the British Legation at Cabul: Four thousand men attacked the residency in which the British embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Maj. Cavagnari was stabbed in several places, and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded 300. The Ameer had other troops who remained faithful, but made no efforts to interfere, owing to intimidation by the priests. The Ameer begged for the lives of the members of the embassy. Eastern Roumelia is in a state of anarchy, and several massacres are reported. Scott, an English torpedo expert, has been captured by the Chilians and conveyed with a few associates to Valparaiso. On his person was found a contract with a merchant of Peru by which the latter agreed to pay him \$50,000 for each ironclad and \$25,000 for each corvette of the Chilean navy blown out of water by his devilish submarine devices. The Chilians, without the fear of the British lion before their eyes, now announce their intention of hanging Scott. Advice from India lead to the belief that the Ameer of Afghanistan has, either voluntarily or through fear of his own violent taking-off, abandoned his friendly attitude toward the English, and assumed one of open hostility. It is rumored that he has sent couriers to the most warlike tribes in his dominion for the purpose of rousing the entire country against the invaders.

A DISPATCH from Santiago de Cuba, in Cuba, announces that eighty insurgents belonging to the party headed by a brother of Gen. Maceo, have surrendered. The Governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba has published a proclamation offering pardon to all insurgents who surrender.

Renewal of the Underwood War.

Dispatches from Grayson, Ky., state that "the Underwood war is raging more fearfully than even two years ago, when nothing but the State militia could finally check it, after four men had been killed. Until two months ago matters seemed to be quiet enough, but then one of the Underwoods was foully murdered by the opposing party. Strange to say, the Underwoods withheld from taking revenge. Two weeks ago George Lewis Underwood died from his wounds received in the war two years ago, and it seems that, in order to revenge his death, Squire Holbrook, the leader of the anti-Underwood party, was shot while going to his pasture Friday morning. Holbrook's sons and clan then turned themselves loose, and the next report was the killing of Will Underwood while peacefully at work in his field Monday morning. Now the news reaches us of the shooting of George Underwood, Sr., the father and chief of the Underwood party, who was killed at his home yesterday morning. "The woods up in the Upper Tygart portion of Carter county are full of the men of the two opposing parties, who propose to fight it out among themselves without the interference of the officers of the law, who do not interfere in the least."

Later reports from the Underwood war confirm the shooting of old George Underwood, who was literally riddled with rifle balls when he stepped out of the door of his house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. Sixteen shots were fired at him simultaneously, six of which penetrated his body, and one, entering his forehead, tore his skull all to pieces. Three balls pierced his breast and one of them his heart.

This is the ninth murder enacted on the stage of the Underwood war, and the Lord only knows how many more will have to bite the grass."

Advance in Railway Freights.

Railroads running west from Chicago and St. Louis, and all the roads running to Missouri river points, have made an agreement to maintain freights. This is the result of an armistice in the war between the rival corporations. The following circular gives the rates which went into effect under the new arrangement:

Notice is given that the through rates from New York city to points on the Missouri, including Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago and Hannibal, shall be as follows: First class, \$1.50, as against \$1.19; second class, \$1.25, as against 90 cents; third class, 85 cents, as against 80 cents; fourth class, 70 cents, as against 63 cents.

September Crop Report.

The following is the last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, showing the condition of the cotton, corn, and tobacco crops: Cotton returns to the department, Sept. 1, show a heavy decline during August. The general average is 85, against 91 the month previous. Corn—The average condition for the whole country, Sept. 1, was 95, against 93 in August. Tobacco—The average condition of this crop for the whole country, Sept. 1, was 87, an advance of 10 per cent from the condition Aug. 1; an advance of 6 per cent over the condition at the same time last year.

The Crops in Europe.

Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, sends from London the following result of his observations of the crops in Great Britain and the continent of Europe:

This year nature is against the British farmer. The season has been disastrous from the beginning, and there is now no hope that it will end in anything but calamity. Rains have fallen incessantly. The crops, even the best of them, have nowhere attained more than a middling growth, and now the continued floods destroy all expectation of an average product in any part of the British islands.

Ireland is much better off; yet even there, in many parts, the people are likely to suffer severely for want of food during the coming winter.

On the continent the situation is much less gloomy; but in France, in Western Switzerland, in Southern Germany, and in Holland it is still a bad season. The general state of the different crops may be summarily described as follows:

Hay—Inferior in Ireland, very bad indeed in England, poor in France, better in Switzerland, and in Southern Germany and Holland about the same as in France.

Oats—A wretched crop in every country where I have been. In Ireland and in England they are hardly worth harvesting; in France and the other parts of the continent to which I have referred, perhaps good enough to pay the expenses of harvesting.

Wheat—Quite as poor as the oats—everywhere a bad crop. In Ireland especially, and in France, poorer than any other crop. A good potato will be a rarity in all these portions of Europe for a year to come. The failure of the potato is, in fact, as nearly complete as possible and leave any potatoes at all; and this is the case wherever my observation has extended.

Wheat—Poorest of all in England and Ireland, where I should say the yield cannot pay more than half its cost. In France there will be perhaps three-quarters of a good average, and that country will be able to furnish its own bread for the coming year. The same is true of Western Switzerland, Southern Germany, and Holland. But the United Kingdom will have to seek for its supplies elsewhere.

The only crop that seems to me at all satisfactory is that of vetches, of which, so far as I can judge, the yield is likely to be tolerable.

In Russia, on the other hand, an immense wheat crop is reported, and heavy purchases have been made there on Western account.

Yet one wheat harvest or a dozen of them will not ruin England.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS' REVIEW.

The Mark Lane Express, of London, in its last review (Sept. 17) of the British grain trade, says:

The few samples of new wheat exhibited in Mark Lane have been wretchedly poor, both in quality and condition. A great deal of barley is also so stained as to be unavailable for malting. From two and one-half to three quarters per acre seems to be the average yield of wheat, with, perhaps, some reservation in favor of oats. All spring crops are, to a great extent, failures, and peas most especially, while the root-crops are but little better.

Trade has been quiet. Sellers have shown little desire to press sales, being encouraged by the certainty that the home crop is lamentably deficient, while the visible supply in America is diminished. Though a rise is hoped for by sellers before long, it is impossible to ignore the fact that America must control the prices for the present cereal year, although it is more than probable that the continental requirements will absorb a large proportion of the available surplus which at present threatens to glut the United Kingdom markets.

Gen. Sherman and the South.

A dispatch from Salisbury, N. C., says: A grand reunion of the survivors of the Confederate and Federal armies has been arranged to take place here on the 3d of October. Invitations were sent to both armies. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan politely refused on account of pressing business engagements. He expressed his hope of the success of the movement. Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote a letter which has created no little excitement. The letter is as follows:

The time is too remote for me to make a promise, but I assure you that it would be most agreeable to me personally and socially to meet you on any suitable occasion—there is no use in my mincing terms—whenever and wherever the honest men of North Carolina seek to ally sectional and party animosities, and to cultivate feelings of fraternal respect for their fellow-citizens of the United States. It will be to me most tempting to come to Salisbury. I would far prefer to come alone than, as before, with a vast army, leaving desolation behind, but I must not be construed as assenting to the proposition that the Confederates and Union men were alike worthy of celebration for the terrible history of 1861-65. I would much prefer to come on some civic occasion, when all are absolutely equal—all alike interested in the present and future glory of our common country. There were few Union soldiers from North Carolina during the war, though we believe the people generally were opposed to secession, and I will say that your meeting, if confined to the surviving soldiers of North Carolina, will be, in fact, a Confederate reunion, where I would certainly be out of place. All soldiers, in their social reunions, glorify their deeds of heroism, and this reunion will hardly be an exception, and it would be a strange sight for Gen. Sherman to cheer the victories of his enemies and respond to the claim that, because the soldiers of North Carolina were brave and true to their State and section, their cause was as sacred as ours, which finally triumphed and made our Union more glorious and more resplendent than before. Were I present, and you should suppress this natural feeling, I would feel myself an intruder, marring the natural happiness of the festive occasion. I know that the soldier element was the first to lay aside the angry partisan feelings of the war, and are now leaders in the new epoch which is soon to add wealth and prosperity to our whole country; and when some occasion arises when we may all meet on common ground in North Carolina to celebrate some Revolutionary event, or to encourage some modern enterprise, it will give me great pleasure to come to Salisbury, to Raleigh, to Guilford Court House, or to any other place in the old North State.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Phil Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued the following call:

To the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland: GENTLEMEN: Having received notification that the arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas in Washington would be completed early in the month of November next, in pursuance of the resolution of the society adopted at the last meeting, the next annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby called to meet in Washington, D. C., Nov. 19 and 20, 1879, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge. All members are urgently requested to be present at the meeting.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Negro Exodus.

A Washington telegram says: "Prominent colored men just arrived from the South report that the attempts to dissuade the blacks from going West and North this fall are futile, and that nothing remains but to let them go and give the matter a practical test. They report that the exodus will set in in earnest the latter part of October, and where one went this

spring five will go this fall. The movement, however, will not be confined to Kansas, but all Western States will receive accessions."

A Trooper's Story of the Cabul Massacre.

A dispatch from Simla, in India, says: "One of the troopers of Maj. Cavagnari's escort has arrived at Lundi Khotal. He says that the roof of the British Residency at Cabul was commanded by other houses, and was consequently untenable by the besieged, who made a trench outside. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the massacre Maj. Cavagnari received a wound from a ricocheting bullet in his forehead. Mr. Jenkyns, Maj. Cavagnari's assistant, who arrived at the residency during the attack, wrote to the Ameer for help; the Ameer's reply was, 'Good will. I am making arrangements.' A previous request for aid from Maj. Cavagnari had met with the same reply. Mr. Jenkyns wrote again when Maj. Cavagnari was wounded, but the bearer of the letter was cut to pieces by the mutineers."

"The trooper then started, but was disarmed and imprisoned. He succeeded in escaping at daylight on the 4th of September, and visited the residency, where he saw the corpse of Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort of the British mission, lying across a mountain gun. He says that Mr. Jenkyns was with a person called Yahyah Kahn, and was, therefore, presumably alive. The escaped trooper saw no troops on the road from Cabul to Jelalabad and Dacca, and so far as he knew, none were coming. A comrade who was confined in Cabul informed him that Lieut. Hamilton shot three of the mutineers with his revolver, and killed two with his saber. Dr. Kelley, who was connected with the mission, was lying dead inside the residency. Maj. Cavagnari was in a room which was burnt, and which had fallen in. His body had not been found. Three native officers of the guides were burned to death near the residency."

Bob Ingersoll's Convention.

The "National Liberal League," organized at the instance of Col. Bob Ingersoll and other nonbelievers, met at Cincinnati, last week, about 200 delegates being in attendance.

A preliminary declaration and platform was adopted. It is very long, and resolves that the general motive of the National Liberal party is to realize more fully than has ever yet been done the main object of a government by the people as expressed in the declaration of independence and the preamble to the constitution of the United States; that to secure these purposes a new party is necessary to administer and reform the whole national and State governments. The principles enunciated are: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor; freedom of religion, of the press, or persons under the protection of habeas corpus, and trial by jury impartially selected; labor reforms of various kinds are asked for; legislation against trusts condemned; reforms in the currency; in the use and occupation of land; female emancipation; universal compulsory secular education; condemning creating corporations except for the public good, and present methods of legislation, advocating the election of all public officers directly by the people, and favoring the repeal of all Sabbath, sumptuary and temperance laws.

THE capital invested in British railways in 1878 was \$3,500,000,000; the number of miles open, 17,333; the capital per mile, \$201,505; the proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 53 per cent.; the proportion of net revenue to capital, 4.25 per cent. The most profitable year since 1869 was 1872, when the return upon capital reached 4.74 per cent.—1/4 of 1 per cent. on the entire capital more than last year. The returns for the current year are expected to be more adverse.

A WRITER in the August Gentleman's Magazine says that it is true of nations as of individuals that a sneer is almost as unpleasant to bear as a blow, and that he is not sure that Dickens' "American Notes" did not do more to estrange for a time the two countries than the Alabama difficulty.

MR. J. M. LANGSTON, Minister to Hayti, says that the Haytians are a brave and courteous people, refined and desirous of the best education.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVER	.....	6 25	@ 10 50
HOGS	.....	3 50	@ 4 40
COTTON	.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	4 40	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 3	.....	1 10	@ 1 16
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	.....	37 1/2	@ 38
RYE—Western	.....	65	@ 70
POKE—Mess	.....	8 80	@ 9 00
LARD	.....	6	@ 6 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEVER—Choice Graded Steers	.....	4 65	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	.....	3 90	@ 4 25
HOGS	.....	3 15	@ 3 65
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	4 50	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	94	@ 95
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	.....	90	@ 91
CORN—No. 2	.....	54	@ 55
OATS—No. 2	.....	27	@ 28
RYE—No. 2	.....	62	@ 64
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	76	@ 77
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	29	@ 32
EGGS—Fresh	.....	15	@ 16
POKE—Mess	.....	8 40	@ 8 50
LARD	.....	5 1/2	@ 6

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	39 1/2	@ 1 04
No. 2	.....	38	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	.....	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	.....	63	@ 64
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	67	@ 68

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	.....	97 1/2	@ 99
CORN—Mixed	.....	52	@ 53
OATS—No. 2	.....	48	@ 49
RYE—Mess	.....	8 75	@ 8 85
LARD	.....	5 1/2	@ 6

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	.....	96	@ 1 02
CORN	.....	37	@ 38
OATS	.....	25	@ 26
RYE	.....	62	@ 63
POKE—Mess	.....	8 50	@ 8 75
LARD	.....	5 1/2	@ 6

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	.....	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan			

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

ALEKO PASHA, who was so particular about the hat he wore when he went to Eastern Roumelia, has resolved to resign. The Bulgarians pulled him one way and the Turks another, and the poor Governor gives up in despair.

A PARTY of ninety-four farmers from Yorkshire, England, lately arrived at New York, en route for Texas. They were obliged to leave the Old Country on account of the depression of the agricultural interest. Each family has about £300 in cash. The farmers say their example will be followed by a greater number, whose passage had been engaged before they left England.

THE Washington Bureau of Statistics has prepared returns in regard to the production of the three great Southern staples, cotton, sugar and tobacco, which show that the crop from each of the three during the last year was the largest on record, the increase in the case of sugar amounting to over 66 per cent. Trade in this article has been "flat" for four years past, and house after house has gone down, but it is reported in a better condition now than at any time since the panic.

MRS. G. A. TAYLOR is known in Mississippi as the "\$80,000 widow of Greenville." She appeared as a plaintiff in the office of the Mayor of Greenville, the other day, and attracted attention by sitting with her hand in her pocket. The counsel for the defense suggested that the widow doubtless wished the witnesses to believe that she had a revolver in her pocket, thus seeking to intimidate them. After a lengthy parley Mrs. Taylor drew forth her hand and with it appeared a six-barrel pistol, freshly charged. She was fined \$50 on the spot for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Southern Pacific road is to be at once pushed on toward its western terminus, and in the near future quite to it. The western end at present is Fort Worth, Texas, and from this point on the work will now be vigorously prosecuted. And private enterprise is to do it; there is to be no longer any dependence upon Congressional legislation. It is certain that President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, has been disposing of many Southern Pacific bonds during his sojourn in Europe, and thus great sums can be added to the resources of the enterprise. Continental capitalists, as well as English, are known to be heavily interested.

COTTON-GROWING is assuming large dimensions in the Central Asiatic provinces of Russia, reaching yearly at present more than 50,000,000 kilogrammes, which is partly utilized in local industries and partly finds its way to Russia, which again returns a considerable proportion in the shape of cotton fabrics. As the northern boundary of the cotton zone in Turkestan the valley of the river Arys is usually taken; but also in the region around Tashkent a considerable quantity of cotton is grown, which ripens about October. In these regions the American cotton also flourishes; yet, in spite of repeated attempts to introduce its culture, it has made but little headway. Still better than the cotton of Tashkent and Kojend is the Bokharian cotton, which, by careful attention to the plantations, is said to approach the American kinds in quality. The largest crops of cotton are obtained in Khiva, the smallest in the northern cities of the Turkestan region.

THERE is one American in Paris who does not share the popularly expressed opinion that the French are the best cooks in the world. He says that it is true that they never waste anything, but he thinks many of their dishes would be fresher and more nutritious if they did. They are credited with much success in compounding scraps, and evolving palatable flavors, but their generally thin and puffy figures are instanced as a proof that blood and muscle are not thought of as part of the system demanding nourishment as well as stomach and brain. Americans, who get their enthusiastic ideas of French viands at first-class hotels, know little of the common living of the masses of the people, which consists chiefly of bread, sour wine, and thin soup made from a small quantity of bones and plenty of water, but very

palatably seasoned. The American, who appears to have given this subject personal examination, concludes that France, in feeding her bone and sinew, has approached near the condition of the unfortunate horse, whose economical owner would have taught him to subsist on shavings had he not died just as he was getting accustomed to such diet, and that 29,000,000 or 30,000,000 of people have been working and semi-starving in this manner for hundreds of years.

A REPORTER for the Springfield (Mass.) Republican has been interviewing Dr. Willard Parker, an octogenarian physician of New York. Dr. Parker has been practicing in New York city since forty years ago, and thinks doctors are no more efficient today than then, that they have too many theories, that there are too many specialists, that "we shall yet come back to calomel, antimony and such things," and that now-a-days medical students can learn nothing in Europe which they may not learn as well here. In speaking of the discovery of anesthetics, Dr. Parker observed that he might have been the discoverer himself, for the students at Pittsfield Medical College when he used to lecture there were in the habit of putting sulphuric ether on their handkerchiefs and inhaling it as a stimulant, and, if one of them had gone beyond the stage of excitement into that of stupor, the practice of anaesthesia might have begun then and there. It is a curious fact that Dr. Crawford W. Long found out the uses of ether in precisely this way. He and several students in his office used to have cozy ether sponges together, and observing that after these occasions there were severe bruises and evidences of falls and blows which the persons suffering them had not felt at all, he shrewdly divined that he had hit upon a useful thing for surgical operations, and was no doubt really the first man to practically apply it, in March, 1842. The social drunk is not commonly so beneficial in its results.

The Loss of an Ounce of Brain.

Little Rosalie Harris was shot in the head by John Beckett, who now lies in jail awaiting the result of her injuries. The ball was intended for her uncle, David Poindexter. It was fired from a thirty-two caliber revolver, and weighed half an ounce. The child was stooping when shot, and the bullet struck her on the top of the forehead, about an inch above the hair line. It made a long fracture in the skull, extending three inches back, where it entered the brain. The point where it struck the skull was crushed in and fractured, afterward coming out. From there to its resting-place the bone was depressed by the ball having passed over it. About an ounce of brain and a large quantity of blood came out at the time of injury besides two pieces of bone, together the size of a silver half-dollar. Partial paralysis of the left side set in at once and continued for a week, when the arm and leg were completely paralyzed. The meningeal artery was badly torn, as was also the dura mater or covering of the brain. The injury to the skull was what was known as a comminuted fracture. As soon as the child's system was somewhat recovered from the shock Dr. A. A. Marsteller, who had charge of the case from the first, performed the delicate operation of raising up the three inches of depressed skull. This relieved the patient, who had before been suffering severely, and restored her mental faculties. Ice has been kept constantly to the child's head, and light but nourishing food administered. The total paralysis, which commenced about the sixteenth day, only lasted a week, and is now nearly gone. On the twelfth day a third piece of bone was extracted, about the size of a silver quarter. The wound had been carefully strapped together with adhesive plaster, and now measures only about one inch in length. The bones also seem to be growing together, and the portion depressed by the ball is now quite sound. The child, appearing to be able to bear it, was removed from the house on Indiana avenue, near First street, to her father's house, in South Washington, last Sunday. Since that time her improvement has been more rapid. No mental effect of the loss of brain or injury to the skull can be traced by the girl's family. She appears as bright and lively as any child, and, although the paralysis has not quite left her limbs, she is about the house nearly all the time.—Washington Post.

A YOUNG man, dressed in the height of fashion, and with a poetic turn of mind, was driving along a country road, and, upon gazing at the pond which skirted the highway, said: "Oh, how I would like to lave my heated head in those cooling waters!" An Irishman, overhearing the exclamation, immediately replied: "Bedad, you might lave it there and it would not sink."

A. N. DONALDSON, of Baltimore, who has only one arm, swam from Norfolk Va., to Old Point, Va., a distance of fifteen miles, in six hours. Mr. Donaldson is a brother of Donaldson, the aeronaut, who perished in a balloon ascension from Chicago.

SABBATH READING.

The Tongue Instructed.

Guard well thy lips; none, none can know
Prov. xiii. 3.
What evils from the tongue may flow:
James iii. 5, 6.
What guilt, what grief may be incurred,
Judges xi. 35.
By one uncautious, hasty word.
Mark vi. 22, 27.
Be "slow to speak," look well within,
Prov. x. 19.
To check what there may lead to sin;
James i. 26.
And pray unceasingly for aid,
Col. iv. 2.
Lest unwares, thou be betrayed.
Luke xxi. 34.
Condemn not, judge not!—not to man
James iv. 2.
given his brother's faults to scan;
1 Cor. iv. 5.
task is thine, and one alone—
Matt. vii. 3.
To search out and subdue thine own.
John viii. 7.
Indulge no murmuring; oh, restrain
1 Cor. x. 10.
Those lips, so ready to complain;
Lam. iii. 22.
And, if they can be numbered, count
Ps. cii. 2.
Of one day's mercies the amount.
Lam. iii. 23.
Shun vain discussions, trifling themes;
Titus iii. 9.
Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes;
Deut. vi. 4, 7.
Let words of wisdom, meekness, love,
James iii. 13.
Thy heart's true renovation prove.
Luke vi. 45.
Set God before thee; every word
Gen. xvii. 1.
Thy lips pronounce by Him is heard;
Ps. cxxxix. 4.
Oh, couldst thou realize this thought,
Matt. xii. 36.
What care, what caution would be taught!
Luke xii. 3.
"The time is short," this day may be
1 Cor. vii. 29.
The very last assigned to thee;
Eph. v. 16.
So speak, that shouldst thou ne'er speak more,
Col. iv. 6.
Thou may'st not this day's words deplore.
Rom. xiv. 12.

Think Religion.

The advent of Mr. Moody gave a great impetus to a kind of observance which was already prevailing in this country, and which has sometimes been styled rink religion. It is a well-known fact that religious services held in theaters, "colosseums," rinks and such-like places have a strong attraction for a certain class of persons; and it is equally true that there is a class of Christian "workers" who have a penchant for carrying on services in these places.

The reasons why the "masses," as they are called, are fond of congregating in these places are not far to seek. In the first place, the unfitness of the place is attractive to many minds. A religious service in a church is a seemly and decorous thing; but a religious service in a rink or a circus-tent is something out of the common; there is a pleasing incongruity about it which to many persons is highly amusing. They attend such a service for the same reason that they go to see the five-legged calf or the two-headed nightingale.

These places are haunted not only by worshippers of the incongruous, but also by that large class of persons who have been happily described as "the camp-stool congregation"—those who always go where the newest sensation is, and who are never truly happy except when they are in a crowd.

Of these two classes there are enough in any considerable community to crowd the largest assembly room that can be found in the neighborhood. And, when the crowd is gathered, it is easy to stir up a considerable amount of feeling. The persons who compose such an auditory are generally excitable; the lively music, the vigorous and pathetic appeals of the preachers readily affect them, and we often seem to see large numbers of them entering upon the religious life.

Such services, however, come to an end before many weeks, and then these new disciples find themselves suddenly set adrift. All their religious experience has been connected with the rink or the tabernacle; when that is closed they are not drawn in any other direction. The influence of locality upon the religious life is a great deal stronger than some persons think; the place where prayer is wont to be made is the place to which those who have learned to pray love to betake themselves; the less cultivated the worshiper is, the less inclined is he to worship in a strange place; the more is he dependent for his religious enjoyment upon local associations. Though the churches all open their doors for these converts of the rink, very many of them will fail to enter the churches; or, if they do go a few times, all the surroundings are strange to them, and they soon cease to appear in the places where they would be welcome.

It was the observation of this fact that led Mr. Moody, during the last winter, to seek to connect his work more directly with the churches. He has come to feel that it is far better to make use of the church as the instrument of evangelization than to create other machinery, simply because the results of his work are in this way so much more fully harvested and secured. The method which he followed last winter in Baltimore is less spectacular and striking than that which he had followed previously; but in the long run he thinks it will be more productive; and the adoption of it does great credit to his head and his heart. It shows that he possesses sound sense, and that he is not a selfish seeker after notoriety.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Moody's conclusion will be adopted by those who have been hitherto his most ardent disciples, and who have been inclined to do their Christian work almost wholly outside of the churches. It is

true that there are destitute neighborhoods, in which there are no churches, and in which religious service of some kind ought to be held. For this kind of missionary work there is room and reason. But the practice of carrying on outside religious services of an intermittent character in the immediate neighborhood of churches is a practice which in a majority of cases ought to be discouraged. The people who are gathered into these places ought to be gathered into the churches; their religious life is likely to have a healthier and more fruitful development if it is "planted in the courts of the Lord" than if it springs up in connection with some sporadic religious service. It may be said that the people who attend these outside services think that they are not wanted in the churches, and will not enter them. If this is the case then the first thing to do is to disabuse their minds of this error, and make them believe that the churches are the very places where they are wanted. And if this is not altogether an error of theirs, and if there are some features of the church administration which are calculated to discourage their attendance, the first thing to be done is to reform the church, so that it shall offer a hearty and emphatic welcome to those who most need the gospel. To one or the other of these labors those zealous Christians who are now devoting themselves to the propagation of rink religion might well turn their energies. If the time and money and zeal and tact that they now expend in keeping up religious meetings of one kind or other outside the churches in their neighborhood were expended in gathering these outsiders into the churches and making the churches places into which all the people would delight to go, the results of their labors would be larger and more permanent.—Sunday Afternoon.

Eastern, Central and Western Texas.

Texas may be, for convenience' sake, divided into eastern, central and western sections. The first, or timbered portion, has the Trinity river as a western boundary. This region exceeds the area of the State of New York. Central Texas may be defined as including all of the vast prairie lands from the Trinity to the Colorado, leaving beyond a territory larger than both of the former, and exceeding the size of any four of our ordinary States, as the western portion. The first named is the oldest in point of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The prairie land lands are in a condition of evolution or progression, and, being the most fecund, the great centers of population which multiplied generations will produce will be located within the boundaries given. Much of the far western lands is arid and uncultivable. The Staked Plains are the most notable example. Western Texas will be invaded in time by the miner; for its mineral wealth, as already revealed, is considerable. The tide of immigration to this section will doubtless reverse the general order of things, and move eastward through Arizona. Railway communication, hereafter spoken of, from the Pacific, will materially contribute to this result. At present the extreme point of eastern encroachment is the city of San Antonio, which is only a city of the Anglo-Saxon by virtue of conquest, and marks the limit of a daring, brilliant and intellectual civilization, whose impulse was eastward, and which built a garden in the plain about the time that the French took root in Indiana, and the good people of New England were exercising themselves about the Salem witchcraft delusion. It is reasonable to assume that history may repeat itself in this instance.

The wooded country of Eastern Texas yields a rich variety of useful woods—yellow pine, cypress, red and white oak, live oak, hickory, pecan and cedar predominating. The Trinity, Sabine, Neches, Angelina, San Jacinto, and other rivers afford rafting facilities and water power at times, although water is an uncertain commodity in the State, and nearly all mills have steam-engines. A new road will soon bisect the lumber districts, springing from Denison, near the Red river, and traversing the State to Sabine Pass, which is sixty miles east of Galveston, and already an important lumbering point.

The transcontinental division of the Texas and Pacific, as well as its main line from Marshall westward, affords an outlet for the northern section, while the International and Great Northern road passes through its western tier of counties, and a road toward New Orleans connects Orange, on the Sabine, with Houston. Before the construction of the railroads one of the greatest difficulties which the prairie settler had to encounter was the scarcity and extreme cost of lumber. It sold as high as \$60 and \$70 per 1,000 feet, and was often hauled hundreds of miles by ox teams. The Texan lumberman finds his market toward each of the cardinal points of the compass. The cleared lands in the valleys yield a good quality of cotton, to the extent of a bale of 500 pounds to the acre. Some rice is grown upon the lowlands bordering the gulf, as well as the staple known as Sea Island cotton.—Frank H. Taylor, in Harper's Magazine.

THE forest near Dillon, Kan., has an uncommon hermit in the person of a young and not-ugly woman, who lodges in a rude hut, eats vegetables and game of her own getting, and will not say a word to persons who intrude upon her. It is conjectured that she is insane; but, aside from her lonely mode of life, there is nothing in her conduct to sustain that belief.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

DIPHTHERIA prevails at East Saginaw. BATTLE CREEK has a school-fund indebtedness of \$70,200.

THE grape crop in the vicinity of Monroe will be about three-fourths of an average crop this year.

A FEW days since, a little daughter of Herman Blair, of Nashville, was run over by her father's dray and killed.

WITHIN the past five weeks there have been twenty-six deaths from diphtheria in and around Caro.

THE Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company have found it necessary to enlarge their Ludington warehouse, built only last fall.

A NEW hotel is being built at the head of Mullet lake, Cheboygan county, for the tourists and hay-fever victims who may go north next season.

THREE miles of heavy sand road between Elk Rapids and Indiantown, at the foot of Elk lake, has been covered with clay and gravel, making a splendid road.

THE experiment of sinking salt wells at Midland has resulted so favorably that three new salt blocks will probably be erected before long. Salt-making at Midland is an assured success.

JACKSONIANS are holding indignation meetings about the Cattle law enacted by the last Legislature, which prohibits cattle running at large in cities and villages of over 7,000 inhabitants.

GEORGE FAIRCHILD has just been elected President of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Fairchild is Professor of Higher English in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and an able man.

THE survivors of Company B, Second regiment of United States sharpshooters, propose to hold a company reunion on the fair grounds in Lansing, on the second day of the Central Michigan Society's annual fair, which will be Sept. 30.

ROZIN, the convict who recently made a murderous attack on Col. Hinckley, Deputy Warden of the State prison, will probably be tried for assault with intent to kill. The trial, however, will be deferred ten or twelve years, or until he gets out of prison.

GEORGE L. ACKER died at Kalamazoo last week, after a long illness. The deceased was one of the most brilliant cavalry officers of Michigan troops in the late unpleasantness. He retired from the war at its close with a commission as Brigadier General.

KALAMAZOO duck-hunters were at Crooked lake ready for slaughtering ducks one day before the legal season began. So was the Sheriff of Barry county, and it is alleged that each party watched the other so closely that no illegal shooting was possible.

WHILE Charles E. Royce, of Ingham, was engaged in thrashing with a steam thrasher, sparks were communicated to his barn, burning the same, and also burning about 900 bushels of wheat, a team of horses, wagon, and harness. Loss, \$1,500; insured for \$500.

THE Jackson Citizen publishes a half-column article specifying places in the city over the coal mines where, the "entries" having been worked out and abandoned, and the props removed, the ground is sinking, owing to the caving of the "entries," racking houses, changing the grade of streets, etc.

THE Secretary of the Interior has directed that certain lands, heretofore withdrawn in Michigan for railroad purposes, be now restored to homestead and pre-emption settlement and entry. The lands are within the territory set apart for the Chicago and Northwestern (formerly the State Line Company). They have been in a continuous state of reservation since 1856.

The School Law of 1870.

1. A certificate is necessary, because: a, school officers cannot contract with a teacher not holding one; b, no public money can be paid to such teacher; c, districts employing such teacher cannot draw public moneys. A certificate must cover the entire time of engagement as teacher.
2. Examinations are required by law upon orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. If an applicant proposes to teach in a school where additional branches are taught, the examiner should require examination upon such additional branches.
3. Certificates of the first grade are valid for two years throughout the township where granted; those of the second grade, for one year throughout the township; and those of the third grade, for six months in the district specified therein.
4. The Township Superintendent may revoke or suspend a certificate for any reason that would have justified him in withholding it when given; but an opportunity for a defense against all charges should be given the teacher. His jurisdiction extends to all districts whose school houses are situated within his township.
5. A male teacher is required to pay a fee of \$1, and a female teacher a fee of 50 cents, upon obtaining a certificate, provided such fee has not been paid previously within the current school year. The school year commences with the first Monday in September.
6. Contracts with teachers must be in writing, and signed by a majority of the board on behalf of the district; they must specify the wages agreed upon, and shall require the teacher to keep a correct list of the pupils, their ages, and the number of days each one is in attendance, and to furnish the director with a correct copy of the same at the close of the school. Contracts must be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the director and the other furnished the teacher.
7. The School law is silent upon the subject of holidays; but the Supreme Court has decided that there should be no deduction from a teacher's wages on account of the observance of legal holidays. The legal holidays are Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Dec. 25, and all days appointed by the President or Governor as days of fasting or thanksgiving.
8. A teacher must be governed by all rules formally adopted by the board. Refusal to do so amounts to a forfeiture of the contract, unless the rules are grossly unreasonable.
9. The District Board is bound to keep the school-house in repair, with necessary conveniences, and a failure to do so works a forfeiture of the contract on their part.—Lansing Republican.

Notings.

WHEAT is advancing in price.

We hear rumors of new enterprises to be started.

HAVE you got your wheat in? Well it is high time!

THE subscriptions for the relief of yellow fever sufferers seem to be increasing all over the land.

WE had considerable frost last week, which has injured the quality of the corn stalks considerably.

REV. E. C. Oggel, of Kankakee, Ill., will preach in the Third Reformed Church to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. J. M. Oggel and children left for Pella, Iowa, on Tuesday last, after spending six weeks among us.

CAPT. F. R. Brower is building a large addition to his dwelling, and Mr. A. B. Charter has just finished a similar one.

PRESIDENT Hayes is making political speeches in Ohio. Is not this equivalent to Andy Johnson's "swinging round the circle."

A. M. KANTERS, Esq., is in town enjoying a brief vacation from breakwater building. He reports their work progressing very favorably.

No one can develop the grace of meekness by listening to a crying baby. Stop its fretfulness by curing the Colic with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Mr. R. K. Heald's planing mill, which has been shut down while he was interested in the Phoenix Planing mill, will start up again next week.

WE are informed by near relatives of one of the contracting parties, that Dr. Moon, of Salem, is shortly going to be married to Miss Minnie Van Zee. "Compliments of the season."

A PRACTICAL joke was played on one of our city fathers this week, who, on seeing a skinned quarter of a hog hanging on a hook in a meat market, took it for bear's meat, and purchased some of it.

EARLY on Monday morning the tug Sea Birn was discovered to be on fire, while lying alongside of the dock at Saugatuck, Mich. She burned to the water's edge, is a total loss, and was owned by Mr. C. Heath. The cause of the fire is unknown.

At the Michigan Conference held at Ionia, it was decided to send Rev. Wm. M. Coplin to Spring Lake, Mich. He will move his family next week. Rev. L. H. Shumate, of Berlin, Mich., has been assigned to the M. E. church of this city.

THE Ladies' Aid Society, of Grace (Episcopal) church, was re-organized on Thursday last. This society is prepared to do all manner of plain sewing promptly and at reasonable prices. Orders may be left with Mrs. H. C. Matrau or Mrs. J. C. Post.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements of Messrs. Wurzburg, P. & A. Steketee, and H. Meyer & Co. These houses carry enormous stocks, do a large business, and offer new goods and styles well worthy the attention of purchasers.

HOPK College was opened on Wednesday last with twenty-nine new students in the Preparatory Department, and seventeen in the Academic Department, besides the current classes. Next week we hope to be enabled to give the complete number, and to show that it opened with a larger number than ever.

THE shipments of fruit have been enormous for the last three or four weeks. It is safe to say, that if our fruit farms will yield as much more next year as they have gained this year on last, it will take more than five or six coasters to move the mass to market. Our fruit-growers are well pleased with this year's result.

THE first news item we found on Thursday morning was that burglars had broken into M. Jounkman's store the night before, and took some wearing apparel, etc., from the store; broke the money drawer out of the counter, but found nothing therein. The entrance was effected by cutting a panel out of the back door. It seemed evident that the thieves were no professionals, but had taken something for their own use.

LIGHTNING struck the house of Rev. Nijkerk, of Overijssel, on Saturday last. It appears that the chimney, which was not in use, was covered with a piece of board and a heavy stone on the top of it; that this stone was split in two pieces, that it passed from there to the eaves-gutter, ran down into the cistern, made of brick, knocked a hole in that and passed through a stone wall into the cellar, letting the water from the cistern into the cellar. The lightning could not be traced any further, and did not create any fire. The damage will be paid and was covered by the Mutual Insurance Company of Allegan and Ottawa Counties.

THE *Grandet* publishes the list of delinquent tax-payers.

Mr. G. J. Te Roller's new residence on Ninth street is nearly finished.

Rev. A. Zwemer, of Graafschap, has just returned from a trip to the Netherlands.

Mr. Arie de Jong was married to Mrs. M. P. Visser on Friday evening of last week.

THE best article of the season will be found on the first page. Don't fail to read it carefully.

Miss Katie Slouter, whose limb was fractured at the schoolhouse mishap, last week, is improving nicely.

THE tug Twilight was hauled out for repairs on Monday last, and was launched again on Thursday.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Esq., and family have arrived home from a visit to their relatives in Wisconsin.

OUR thanks are due Mr. Gerrit Hekhuis for some fine specimens of peaches, of the variety known as Hill's Chilli.

FROM present indications we should judge that the acreage of wheat will be considerably increased in this vicinity.

It is admirable to see how the citizens living on Fish street are improving their street. It is being covered with gravel at their own expense.

THE schooner Kate Howard ran into this port last week for repairs, having lost an anchor and her fore-topmast on her first trip. She is ready to leave again.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post-office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 18th, 1879: Mrs. Mary Monroe, Eli Nilson, Geo. W. Swan.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Mr. A. Bilz, register of deeds, and Mr. R. M. Donald, of the Ottawa Iron Works, made us a friendly call this week. Mr. Donald reports business very brisk at the Iron Works, where they employ nearly seventy men.

WE notice in the papers that strikes for higher wages are becoming more frequent. This week the hands of Boyden & Akely's mill, and of Baker's mill, at Grand Haven, attempted the same thing, but had to go to work again without getting any advance.

THE report which has been going the rounds of the lake shore newspapers that a Mr. Zwemer, of Saugatuck, had previously maltreated his children, is a mistake. We are indebted to Rev. H. E. Nies, of Saugatuck, for the correction, who says that it was not the Saugatuck man, but the one residing in Laketown.

WE hear of several farmers, on light sandy soil, who are going to try the efficacy of the superphosphate fertilizer, for sale at Melis' hardware store. We hope they will give us an account of their experiment, as with good results the example set may lead to a considerable increase of agriculture in the immediate vicinity of this city.

At a session of the Common Council on Tuesday evening last an ordinance was passed prohibiting gaming houses, houses of ill-fame, breaches of the peace, disorderly persons, etc.; also the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year. Several communications and reports of committees were handed in and noted upon, after which the Council adjourned.

A LARGE gang of hands are at work putting the superstructure on the three cribs, which have been sunk at the extension of the piers at our harbor, and a large force of hands have arrived under orders from the Treasury Department, to move the pier light to the end of the south pier. When this work is completed our harbor will be in much better condition than ever before.

On Saturday night last, while the coaster Alice was running into the harbor a high sea was running from the northwest, which took her between the piers and threw her against the south pier with such force that her side was stove in, and she filled and sank immediately. No lives were lost, but the escape was narrow. The hands lost all their personal effects, and the captain lost some money.

AMONG the many disasters which the daily papers chronicle we find an extraordinary one recorded, which occurred in Boston on Wednesday last. A three-story tenement house was set afire by some human fiend under the lower stairway, thus cutting off the retreat of the fifteen inmates. Three of the inmates perished in the flames, two were killed by jumping from the building, and several others were injured beyond the hope of recovery.

PEOPLE are apt to be careless with that to which they are accustomed. This no doubt is one reason why there are so many lamp accidents, but no amount of care is proof against such calamities. A fall, a miss step, or a child at play, ways by which lamp accidents are liable to happen in any family. The new Harris & Smith Safety Lamp is the only sure preventive of accidents.

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

ARRIVED.

Sept. 12.—Schr. Four Bros. from Chicago, 32 cords stone.
" 12—" Tri-Color from Chicago, 900 bu. corn.
" 15—" Wollin from Racine, light.
" 15—" Banner from Milwaukee, light.
" 16—" Shank from Racine, light.

CLEARED.

Sept. 12.—Schr. Four Bros. to Chicago, 80 cda. wood
" 15—" Wollin to Chicago, 50,000 elm lumber.
" 15—" Banner to Chicago, 70,000 ft. lumber.
" 16—" Shank to Racine, 400 bkts. peaches.
20 bkts. grapes, 11 bkts. pears.

FOUND AT LAST.—Having tried Pettit's Blood Purifier I stand a living witness to its curative powers, none can be better and I unsolicited cheerfully recommend it to all, feeling satisfied it will do all that is claimed. God Speed the Remedy.

C. BEAM, Prop. McNutt House.
New Bethlehem, Pa., Sep. 9, 1878.

THE laying of the corner stone was accomplished on Monday last, at 2 P. M. Owing to the absence of the President of the Board of Education, Mayor Cappon called the assembly to order. Rev. Chr. Vanderveen opened the ceremonies with prayer, which was followed by music by the band. Mayor Cappon then gave a synopsis of the history of the school from its earliest history to the present day. The stone was then laid, on the northeast corner, with a present of \$25 for the mechanics under it, and with the following contents inside: A copy of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, *Grandet*, *Hollander*, *De Hoop*, *Wachter*; a programme of the ceremonies; list of superintendent and teachers; copy of resolutions about the erection of the new building; history of the school; number of pupils at the present day; a copy of one of the school bonds (printed at this office); rules and by-laws of the Board of Education; a copy of title 3 of the charter of the city; list of members of Gee's band; photograph of Dr. Van Raalte, and inventory of the mentioned articles and documents.

On the north face of the stone the figures 1879 are handsomely cut in. On another corner stone, east of the main entrance, the Board of Education have their own names cut in, and place the stone in the building at their own expense. On another corner, west of the entrance, a stone is placed by the architect and builders, who in turn had their names cut in that. After the stone was placed in position and its contents read off to the audience, a song was sung by the children, which was followed by the orator of the day, Rev. H. Uiterwijk, who, we are sorry to say, was interrupted by a rain squall. The band was called upon to play a tune, but it seemed unadvisable to remain, and the ceremonies were abruptly ended with the benediction. The oration of Rev. Uiterwijk we will very probably give in our next issue, and will be found worthy of reading not alone, but of preservation.

Since the laying of the corner stone work has progressed rapidly at the new school house, and the first story will soon be completed.

"THAT CHEAP ENCYCLOPEDIA."

VOLUME one of the new "Library of Universal Knowledge" is issued September 20. It contains 726 pages of small but clear beautiful type, handsomely printed on good paper, and is neatly and strongly bound in cloth, half morocco and half Russia, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.00 per volume. The succeeding volumes will appear about two each month, till the 20 volumes completing the work are issued. Specimen volumes are sent to any part of the United States (10 cents extra for postage), with privilege of return after 10 days examination. Special terms are offered to early subscribers and to clubs, of which full particulars are sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York.

That a complete Encyclopedia, first class in character, and containing more matter than any heretofore published in this country at any price, should be made and sold for the trifling sum of \$10.00, seems so extraordinary, that many who wish it may be true, are very naturally incredulous. The same house publish a large list of standard works, all at similarly low prices, and the presence of some of them already in the hands of hundreds of thousands of lovers of good books in all parts of the land, is naturally rapidly transforming the incredulous into patrons and enthusiastic friends of the enterprise. No mystery is made about the cause of the low prices—they are, the reduced cost of manufacture to about one half what it was a few years ago, the method of sale, direct to the purchaser, saving him the large commissions commonly paid to agents and dealers, and a very large sale. It is worth the cost of a postal card to see their catalogue.

Just received a large variety of ready made Cloaks; the latest Chicago styles, at cheaper prices than you can make them up yourself. Also, the finest variety of Fall and Winter Dress Goods that ever was put on my shelves.

32-2w

D. BERTSCH.

Immense! Immense!

The Pessink Bros. are still keeping up their reputation of taking the lead in this city in the cigar business. Try an M and N. stnbb, or a D and F, or a Cuba cigar. La Garita, among the 10 cent specimens, or if you wish for the best 5 cent cigar in the country, take the Doctor's Prescription, or the celebrated Virginians, 2 for 5 cents; or if not satisfied with them, then try them all, only 26 brands on hand. Come in and we will show them to you, as well as our large stock of tobaccos. PESSINK BROS.

Special Notice!

Having just returned from the Eastern Markets, we would respectfully call the attention of our patrons and the public at large to the fact that our extensive and magnificent stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Has arrived, and will be ready for inspection on

Monday, September 15th.

Our stock this season is one of the largest and best ever brought to this city, consisting of all the latest

French, English and German Novelties

In the market. Particular attention is called to our very extensive

French, English and German Novelties

Department, in which will be found all the newest designs in French, English and German, as well as Domestic Manufactures. We also call special attention to our line of ALL WOOL

CASHMERES

In all the leading new shades, AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF 50c. PER YARD, which we claim to be the best ever sold at this price. Also a very large line of

Domestic Dress Goods

The latest styles for 12½c upward.

Plain and Brocaded Silks and Satins,

TO MATCH DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS!

Our Cloaks and Dolmans were purchased early in the season, and manufactured to our order. Elegant new styles of Cloaks, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Strictly all wool Cloaks, \$8.00. Elegant Dolmans, \$10.00. Also a full line of Paris and Berlin made Cloaks and Dolmans at exceedingly low prices. Also a very large stock of

Blankets, Flannels and Beavers,

Which we bought in June, which enables us to sell them fully 10 per cent below present value. Our assortment will be found very complete in every department, and our prices guaranteed as low as any in the trade.

We employ none except polite clerks, who will show goods cheerfully, and samples will be sent to any part of the city or country when desired.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Strictly One Price Establishment

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE

FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions, Impotency, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Uterus. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate and powerful effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Druggists too much preoccupied in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no hesitancy about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now considered by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quackery prey with their various nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month), 83c; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$1.00; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), \$1.50. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany every BOX. (Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers and 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.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

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

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

E. HEROLD.

STEAMBOAT

EXCURSIONS!!

The Staunch and Noble Steamer

TWI-LIGHT

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER,

Is in readiness to run for private excursions during the season of '79, anytime, except Sundays, and is also prepared to take Sabbath School picnics on large barges fitted up for that purpose. Price for taking parties to the mouth of Black Lake and Lake Michigan, \$5.00. For Sunday School excursions or large excursion parties with barge \$25.00.

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

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER.

Don't forget the Moonlight Excursions.

18-1f

PHENIX PLANING MILL.

Werkman, Van Ark & Co.,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, SASH,

Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

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

Scroll Sawing of all kinds done to order.

Also Planing, Matching and Resawing.

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

Cor. River & Tenth sts.

38-1y

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed.

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

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

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

19-1v

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4593.

THE JOLLY OLD PEDAGOGUE.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

"Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago,
Tall and slender, and sallow and dry;
His form was bent and his gait was slow,
His long, thin hair was as white as snow,
But a wonderful twinkle shone in his eye;
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy down here below;
The living should live, though the dead be dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Writing, and reading, and his very, too;
He took the little ones upon his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew;
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
"There is much to enjoy down here below;
Live for the living, and rest for the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

With the stupidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones;
The rod was hardly known in his school—
Whipping to him was a barbarous rule,
And too hard work for the old bones;
Besides it was painful, he sometimes said;
"We should make life pleasant down here below,
The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He lived in the house by the hawthorn lane,
With roses and woodbine over the door;
His rooms were quiet, and neat and plain,
But a spirit of comfort there held reign.
And made him forget he was old and poor;
"I need no little," he often said,
"And my friends and relatives here below
Won't litigate over me when I am dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

But the pleasantest times that he had, of all,
Were the sociable hours he used to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an unceremonious call,
Over a pipe and friendly glass,
This was the finest pleasure, he said,
Of the many he tasted here below:
"Who has no cronies had better be dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

Then the jolly old pedagogue's wrinkled face
Melted all over in sunny smiles;
He stirred his glass with an old-school grace,
Chucked and sipped, and prattled space,
Till the house grew merry, from cellar to tiles;
"I'm a pretty old man," he gently said;
"I have lingered long while here below;
But my heart is fresh if my youth is dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air,
Every night when the sun went down,
While the soft wind played in his silvery hair,
Leaving its tender kisses there.
On the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown;
And, feeling the kisses, he smiled, and said,
"I was a glorious world down here below;
Why wait for happiness till we are dead?"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He sat at the door one midsummer night,
After the sun had sunk in the west,
And the lingering beams of golden light
Made his kindly old face look warm and bright,
While the cool night-wind whispered "rest!"
Gently, gently he bowed his head;
There were angels waiting for him, he knew;
He was sure of happiness, living or dead,
This jolly old pedagogue, long ago!

THE NEAR-SIGHTED LOVER.

An Interesting Story from the French.

Examples of amusing contretemps from near-sightedness being very plentiful in Madrid, I find that my only difficulty will be in selecting a hero from among the many poor wights who are suffering from the infirmity, but, upon due reflection, I think, perhaps, that the misadventures of my friend, Don Felipe R—, will be as entertaining as any that I could lay before my fair readers. Now, methinks I hear it asked, "Who's Don Felipe R—?"

He is a charming youth of 23, whose pale complexion and expressive countenance give him the air of a perfect hero of romance, added to which, an ardent temperament and consequent aptitude to fall in love, cause him to find especial favor with the fair sex, and to meet with many agreeable adventures in his peregrinations about Madrid. Unfortunately, these advantages are in some measure counterbalanced by his extreme shortness of sight, which not only gets him into many scrapes with husbands and duennas, but prevents his noticing the smiles and glances which more than one dark-eyed senorita bestows upon him. But why, you say, does he not remedy this defect by wearing spectacles? Now, let me just ask you—where is the pretty girl who would like to go through the mazes of polka and mazourka with a spectacled cavalier? And at 23 Don Felipe cannot summon resolution to renounce his favorite pastime. An eyeglass might be suggested as another remedy; yet this also has its inconveniences, for, unless constantly used, much would escape observation. But to my tale.

One night, at a ball given by the Marchioness of D—, our hero danced with the pretty Matilda de Laincy, and was so much struck with her charms that he lost no time in making a passionate declaration of his love to her. The young lady, on whom Don Felipe's sentimental air had not been lost, in no way reproved his temerity; but, however that may have been, Don Felipe soon had reason to be convinced that his love was returned. Already had three rigadoons and one polka given the lovers an opportunity for much conversation, thereby adding fuel to the newly-awakened flame; but, before the termination of the ball, Don Felipe renewed his protestations, and found out not only the exact hour and minute at which Matilda showed herself on the balcony, but also the church where she went, the promenades and Tertulias which she frequented, as well as her mamma's favorite operas. One essential, however, did escape him, which was that of making himself acquainted with the persons of her father (a Colonel of cavalry), her mother, and an elderly sister, who were all present, and he also forgot to inform his lady love of the unfortunate circumstance of his extreme shortness of sight; this he afterward found to have been almost a fatal error.

The appointed hour had scarcely arrived on the following morning when off he posted to the street where the donna resided, carefully examining the numbers of the houses as he went along. Matilda had told him that their number was 12, and that the house was situated at the corner of a certain street; now the opposite corner being

72, our hero, in his blindness, mistook the latter for the former number, and there took up his post. Matilda, who, with feminine quickness, had seen him arrive, took out her cushion, and, hastening to the balcony, there displayed all the graces of her person in her morning attire. But it was in vain; Don Felipe kept his eyes continually fixed on the balcony of the opposite house, scarcely deigning to notice the beauty whom he had appointed to see. This unexpected insult (for what else could she consider it?) piqued the self-love of our heroine; she coughed three or four times, fluttered her handkerchief and began to hum a tune, but all to no purpose, for the disappointed lover, after casting a rapid glance at her, turned again quickly round to watch the opposite house. This scene had lasted more than an hour, when the desperate youth, thinking himself sported with, determined (though not without a pang) to get up an episode, and make acquaintance with her opposite neighbor. Full of this intention, he crossed the street, walked with a firm step underneath the balcony of Matilda, and raised his head to speak to her; when, at the same moment, she passed her handkerchief across her face, dropped it, and, without a syllable, rushed in, shutting the window violently as she did so. On opening the handkerchief, Don Felipe at once recognized the same border and initials as on that which Matilda carried the evening of the ball. He next examined the house, and, to his horror, discovered his mistake.

It would be impossible to describe the rage which his own stupidity caused him. For three days and three nights he paced up and down the street in an agony of suspense. In vain did he watch; the balcony remained closed. On the fourth evening one of the mamma's favorite operas was to be performed at the theater, and he took courage as he bethought himself of then endeavoring once more to get a glimpse of his beloved and explaining the matter. Seated in his stall, and with the aid of a double opera-glass, he looked all around for some time without discovering the object of his search. At length he was sure he saw her with her mother in one of the boxes, whereupon he lost no time in going up stairs and stationing himself at the box door. Don Felipe here commenced making a series of telegraphic signs, which were unheeded by the young lady, and at length, when the opera was over, he joined them at the darkest part of the stairs, saying to the younger one as he did so:

"Senorita, pardon my mistakes; if you will again appear at the balcony I shall explain all. In the meantime, permit me to return your handkerchief."

"To whom do you address your conversation, Caballero?" replied a strange voice, while at the same moment a dim lamp revealed to him that he had made some mistake, although the person whom he addressed resembled his idol very much.

"Senorita—"
"Here is some strange mistake," added the lady, "although the handkerchief is my sister's."

These words reached the ear of the mamma, who eagerly inquired what they meant.

"Nothing, dear mamma," replied the young lady; "only this gentleman has given me a handkerchief of Matilda's."

"And, pray, how came the gentleman with Matilda's handkerchief?"

"Madam—I—"

"Explain yourself, sir."

"The other day—that is, I meant the other night, at the ball of the Marchioness of D—"

"Oh, yes, mamma, that is true," interposed the young lady; "this Caballero danced with my sister, who must have forgotten her handkerchief."

"Exactly so, Senorita, it was forgotten."

"In truth, this is passing strange," added the mamma; "yet, Sir Caballero, we proffer you our thanks."

Had a thunderbolt fallen at his feet Don Felipe could not have felt more surprise; and that which annoyed him most was that he had put a note into the corner of the handkerchief entreating an interview—and what was likely now to be the fate of such a paper?

Trembling and undecided as to what course to take, he followed the footsteps of the ladies until they reached their own door, and then remained watching in the darkest corner of the street. In vain did he listen to hear if any angry discussion took place; no sound met his ear, save the clear bell of the neighboring clock, which struck 12. At length, when quite tired waiting, he retired to his own house, there to lie awake and lament his misfortunes.

We must now take a peep inside the house, to see what happened there during this interval. The senora, who had taken the handkerchief with the intention of scolding her daughter, soon discovered the note; and, after her first burst of anger had subsided, she retired to her own room, there to meditate on what was to be done. She soon decided on saying nothing to Matilda, and writing a laconic reply, as if coming from her, in which she would dismiss the lover. Having written and sealed this note, she went to bed, feeling quite certain that, on the following morning, an opportunity would offer of dropping it into the hands of the Caballero; nor was she mistaken, for no sooner had the clock struck 8 than she discovered him at his post underneath the balcony. A few minutes after, the window was opened, and a delicate white hand threw out a small paper, which he eagerly caught; but, on looking up, the window

was shut, and the momentary hopes of his heart faded away.

It were vain to attempt to describe the effect of such an accumulation of mishaps on Don Felipe. Suffice it to say that among other wild resolves the thought of blowing out his brains dashed across him; but, on getting more calm, he decided on renouncing the tender passion forever. A fortnight, however, had scarcely elapsed ere he began to waver in his determination, and he set forth one day to the Prado, with a friend, to beguile his melancholy, and—must I admit it?—quite ready to undertake a fresh adventure. So much for the constancy of 23.

It was one of those soft and peaceful evenings in July, when it is so delightful to breathe the balmy air under the shady trees that the friends sat down; and, after a little general conversation and a few remarks upon the passers-by, each proposed relating his last love adventure. With his natural frankness, Don Felipe commenced his tale, and, after narrating all the incidents which had occurred, he concluded by announcing his resolution of giving it up forever. No sooner had he ceased speaking than he fancied he heard a rapid movement in the neighboring trees; and upon looking round he perceived, among other persons, a military man, accompanied by a young lady, seated at a little distance. On approaching nearer and putting up his glass, he there discovered his lovely Matilda, and was soon convinced that she heard all his previous conversation.

"Ingrate" was the only word which he could articulate; while at the same moment her father called a little boy to light his cigar.

"You wrong me, Don Felipe; I did not write that note," said the trembling Matilda, hurriedly.

"Who, then, wrote it?"

A quarter of an hour elapsed ere she would venture a reply.

"I do not know," said she, at length, "but you had better go away, and at 12 I shall be on the balcony."

Hope once more shied its bright rays on the heart of Don Felipe, and, full of the happiest thoughts and the most pleasing anticipations, he waited for the appointed hour. On hastening to the spot he beheld Matilda already at her post, and could not but gaze with renewed admiration on her bright eyes and lovely countenance, but his troubles were not yet destined to end, as we shall soon see.

Contrary to his usual custom, on this evening Matilda's father had taken it into his head to breathe the fresh air after supper, and there he lay stretched in an easy chair, on the balustrade, much to her annoyance. It was in vain that she begged him to retire lest he should take cold. Our hero's defective vision prevented his seeing the old man, and, with tender accents, he commenced a conversation with his beloved.

"Matilda," said her father, softly, "is any one speaking to you?"

"To me, papa? No, certainly not."

"Then it must be to your sister?"

"Listen to me, dearest," continued the lover. "You see I had good reason to be angry; here is the note."

"Let me see it this moment, you deceitful girl!" said the Colonel, jumping up. "Away with you and bring hither a light, in order that I may read it."

He entered the room, scowling at poor Matilda as he opened the note and read as follows:

"Caballero, if on the evening of the Marchioness' ball my indiscretion caused you to conceive foolish hopes—"

"Death and fury! What do I see? This letter is from my wife!"

"Alas! papa—"

"Infamous wretch! At her age to make any one conceive hopes!"

"But, papa—"

"Begone, child! Let me pass until I awaken her and arouse the house."

He soon accomplished this, and the neighbors were lost in conjecture as to the probable cause of such disturbance at so wanton an hour. This desperate state of affairs caused the greatest anxiety to the disappointed lover, who remained like a phantom below, listening to this unheard-of *quid pro quo*.

His open character, together with a delicate sense of honor, prevented Don Felipe from allowing this mistake to remain long unexplained. Accordingly he summoned courage and knocked at the door in a determined manner. The Colonel looked over the balcony.

"Caballero," said our friend, "be so good as to listen for a moment to an explanation of my conduct."

The old man seized his pistols, and, rushing down stairs, opened the door.

"Do you listen to these?" said he, addressing our hero, at the same moment pointing a pistol at him.

"Calm yourself," replied Don Felipe, "and listen to me. My name is Don Felipe R—; my house and family are well known. An unfortunate series of mistakes has caused me to disturb the tranquillity of your house, and I cannot permit these to remain longer unexplained."

Hereupon he commenced a faithful account of all that happened, which was fully corroborated by both mother and daughters, and he thus succeeded in calming the agitation of the jealous Colonel.

On the following morning Don Felipe was presented in due form by the Marchioness, and when the old man was made acquainted with his rank and fortune he had no opposition to offer to the match.

For the benefit of such of my readers as may wish to know the subsequent history of the lovers, I must inform them that the marriage was solemnized very shortly after the above events had taken place, but truth obliges me to

whisper that, when Don Felipe scrutinized his fair partner, with the assistance of a pair of spectacles and a clear light, he discovered that her beauty was somewhat impaired by sundry small-pox marks, and a few other slight defects. Her amiable qualities doubtless more than counterbalanced those spots on the sun; so that only one thing remained for Don Felipe to do in order to forget them, and that was to take off his spectacles.

The Law of Matrimony.

Yesterday morning an old negro man arrived in the city from St. Louis in search of his before-the-war wife. The old man went off into the war with his master, but, undergoing a change politically, deserted him and embraced the emancipation cause, and now, after so long a time, he comes back to the scenes of his childhood. After making a great many inquiries he learned that his wife had married again and that she and her husband were living down on Second street. Arriving at the designated house the old man, stiff with rheumatism, hobbled up the narrow steps and fell against the door, which, yielding to the weight of his body, opened. Sitting near the window was a tall, bony woman. Near the fireplace, rubbing a fiddle with a greasy woolen rag, sat a man.

"It seems 'er me like," said the visitor, dropping down on a trunk, "that you use 'er be my wife afore de wah."

"Bless de Lord!" exclaimed the woman, "it's beginnin' to hitch onto me in de same direction."

"What does dis prankin' mean?" said the last husband, dropping the rag and throwing the fiddle on the bed. "Splain yerselves."

"Dis 'oman use 'er be my nat'l wife, and I've come heah ter see if we can't make some sorter 'rangements in regards to it."

"Ole man," said the last edition of matrimony, "de bes' and mos' p'lite thing is for yer to go 'way an' ten' yer yer business. Dis 'oman ant myself understands each oder patty tolerable well, an' de bes' thing is fer yer ter leav us."

"Daniel," said the woman, "when yer was young yer was a pretty squar sort of feller, but now de rheumatiz have cotch yer, and fore God I doan' want'er rheumatized man. Dan, you's bow-laigged at de bes'. 'Sides all dat, I've changed my 'ligion."

"Let me sight yer to a parable in de law, 'cording to Blackstone," said the second husband. "De firs' deed and de las' will am de mos' powerful. De firs' deed am subject to de las' will. Wasn't it a deed when you married dis 'oman? Wan't de ack of marryin' her a deed?"

"Tibber shoah," said the first husband, reflecting.

"Wan't our marriage a will? Wan't it de 'oman's will dat she married me? Answer de question squarly."

"Yes."

"Well, den, 'cordin' to de law, de 'oman's mine."

"Dat's a fac', Dan," said the woman. "Ain't yer gwine to give me no allum money?" asked Dan.

"De law don't mention dat," said the victorious husband.

Dan arose from the trunk and looked around the room. A tear stood in his eye. Suddenly his face brightened.

"Gin' me dat catfish over dar, an' I'll leave you."

"De law don't mention de fish, but I'll gin' it ter you."

Daniel picked up the fish, ran his finger through its gills, and passed out into the street.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Good Advice.

Do not call a man a liar unless you have a lump in your throat and are quite sure he is a liar.

Much jewelry is vulgar.

Do not smack while eating.

Do not cut your nails in public.

Do not run after famous people.

Do not breathe hard while eating.

Feeing waiters is paying blackmail.

Serve vegetables on separate plates.

Cheese should be eaten with a fork.

Unsweetened coffee cures bad breath.

A man's dress should not be remarkable.

Do not give mere friends costly presents.

Short nails make the finger tips grow broad.

Girls who part their hair on the side look fast.

In going up and down stairs precede the lady.

A formal call is long if it last over half an hour.

Never take bits out of your mouth with your hands.

There is too much promiscuous kissing in this country.

A young lady should never stretch her feet out in company.

Some men unpleasantly comb their mustaches at the table.

A pink ribbon under the chin makes a pale woman look brighter.

Always take the last piece of everything—there is supposed to be more.

It has come out through a lawsuit between the managers that "Pinafore" at first failed to draw well in London—the receipts averaging for weeks only about \$200 a night, while the expenses were \$350. But the contract stipulated that it should be performed at least 100 times consecutively, and before that period had expired the profit was \$2,500 a week.

The Methodist pastor at Oconto, Wis., has informed his congregation, officially, that he will not preach again until they pay him enough of his past-due salary to buy him a suit of clothes to wear in the pulpit.

DEAD.

BY HATTIE E. S. CHESSEY.

Dead! one less of the household number!
Stricken down in the glow of manhood's strength,
And a widowed heart left to mourn and wail
O'er sorrows encompassed by breath nor length;
But naught can disturb the peaceful slumber
Of the dear one sleeping down in the vale.

Dead, dead! one house in desolation,
Chief mourner for its inmate gone,
For the pair had neither kith nor kin,
And the old house stands like one forlorn,
And it seems not far from desecration
For strangers to set their feet therein.

Dead, dead! but the house not forsaken,
The old couple gone, the new in their places;
In the corner stand their vacant chairs,
And we see no more their smiling faces;
But need we mourn that God has taken
Their troubled hearts from this life of cares?

Dead, dead! ah me, the friends loved and dear
Are ever passing from our mortal view,
A fond clasp of the hand, a last farewell,
And they're gone forever, the loved and true;
And what avails the sorrowing tear,
They listen not to the griefs we would tell.

Sometimes I think, as I see friends weeping
O'er the remains of the dear departed,
Tender better to save their tears for the living,
For the poor, the lost, the broken-hearted;
So our Saviour taught us, and 'twould be in keeping
With the precepts he once on earth was giving.

Yet 'tis hard to part from those we love,
To see them torn forever from our embrace,
And then laid down 'neath the grave's dark mold,
And feel that no others can fill their place;
But, blessed thought, there'll be gathered above,
The ransomed souls into the Master's fold.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.

PITH AND POINT.

REMARK of the oyster Sept. 1, "Here we R again."

A MAN cares little for his wrongs when getting his funeral rites.

A SHORT negro resembles a white man because he is not a tall black.

THE mule is of an even disposition; he always behaves according to his wont.

COUNSEL (to witness)—"You're a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness—"I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on my oath."

A PHYSICIAN has discovered yellow-fever germs in ice. The safest way is to boil your ice before using it. This kills the germ.

THE man who was slightly bitten by a shark at Long Branch on Thursday will lecture. Thus the shark is taught the folly of slighting his work.

A MAN sometimes parts his name in the middle for euphony and beauty. Even Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cobb Smith.

AN Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. "Bedad, I don't know; I think the most of it is made of fresh air."

PROFESSOR in law recitation—"Mr. —, what is excusable homicide?" Senior, promptly—"Excusable homicide is when a man kills himself in self-defense."

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?" "Certainly, I do not even know what my own may be in a year from now."

THE papers say "jailed," "suicided," "executed," and "laudanum;" but, when some one ventures on "proceeded," the people will rise and a printing office will be gutted.

TEACHER, to boy who has to be corrected frequently—"Can you tell me where the Blue Ridge is?" Boy (rubbing his shoulder)—"No, but I can tell where the black-and-blue ridge is." He is treated more ridgerously than ever now.

"WHAT is your name?" asked a teacher of a boy. "My name is Jule," was the reply; whereupon the teacher impressively said, "You should have said, 'Julius, sir.' And now, my lad, turning to another boy, 'what is your name?'" "Billious, sir."

TO THE Khedive of Egypt—Respected Sir: Having learned that, in consequence of your recent dethronement, you are troubled about a place to live, we hasten to offer you the freedom of Cincinnati. Rents are very low here, the Theodore Thomas concerts are in full blast, and you can get a schooner of beer for five cents.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE Boston Post has evidently had it severely, otherwise how could it have produced the following melancholy—melon-choly—strain:

Those midnight yells—those midnight yells—
How sad a tale their music tells
Of melons green, of apples hard,
Of peaches that should be debarred!
What touching accents they produce,
More mellow than the melon juice,
The human stomach little knows
Of greater ills than colic woes,
And to the world its anguish tells
By midnight yells, shrill midnight yells.

YESTERDAY a policeman saw a young man sitting on a dry-goods box with his head tied up and one arm in a sling. Some of his ear was gone, and his nose needed sending to a repair-shop. "Did a loaded wagon run over you?" asked the policeman. "No; we were only celebrating my birthday last night. We had a glorious old time. You ought to have been there." The policeman merely said that, judging by the looks of the celebrant, the whole force ought to have been there.—Galveston News.

A CLERGYMAN of my acquaintance told me that he once visited a lady in his parish who had just lost her husband; in order to offer consolation, and upon her earnest inquiries as to the reunion of families in heaven, he strongly asserted his belief in that fact; and, when she asked with anxiety whether any time must elapse before friends would be able to find each other in the next world, he emphatically said: "No! they will be united at once." He was thinking of the happiness of being able to offer the relief of such faith when she broke in upon such meditation by exclaiming sadly: "Well, his first wife has got him, then, by this time."

Farmers' Column.

A "PRACTICAL MAN" clears his garden of the earlier crops in September; seeds thickly with rye; turns it under when a foot or so high the following Spring, plants at once on this inverted sod, "which rots in a few weeks, keeps the soil moist in the severest frosts, and is worth several times its cost spent in buying manure."

A GENEVA nurseryman cleared a block of yearling cherry trees infested with the aphids by sponging the leaves with a solution of tobacco-water or whale-oil soap—employing two careful boys to do the work at small expense. Another way is to bend the tops of the seedlings down into a vessel containing the liquid.

PLEASE accept this contribution to your veterinary department: For colic in horses where the symptoms are as follows: The horse lies down, gets up, paws and shows that he is in great pain. Take one quart of a pound of saleratus and put it in a quart of milk and warm water; give it to the horse. Repeat the dose if relief is not gained in 20 minutes.—*Cor. Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Mr. LAZENBY advised applying the bands when the Wilson strawberry first blossoms. Mr. Brooks said insects are taught by instinct to avoid trees frequented by animals; where sheep or hogs are given free access the damage is lessened more than by the mere destruction of the insects. Mr. Woodward keeps 200 sheep in thirty acres of orchard to eat wormy apples; he sows the orchard to rye in September, which they feed on in addition to grain daily. Sheep may eat the bark of very young trees; plenty of feed and water will do much to prevent this; they eat the bark only when thirsty or hungry. The earliest apples falling contain worms; from those that fall later the worms escape before falling; thus the importance of feeding those that fall first. Sheep do not eat the bark of trees washed with whale oil soap. Mr. Zimmerman says the downy woodpecker and other birds help much in destroying the moth. A small black beetle, *Tenebroides denticatus*, destroys both moth and larva. The larvae of the tree-borer lives three years in the apple tree, doing the most damage the third year. They do not attack trees washed May 1, and June 1, each season, with soft soap and water.

THE strawberry people are asking us where they can procure strawberry plants for fall planting. Send to T. T. Lyon of South Haven, and he will give you choice varieties and good plants which will bear some berries next season. There is only one way for the lovers of this fruit to do, and that is to commence the cultivation of the best amateur varieties so that we can arrive at something better than the Wilson. They had in the spring nice plants also at the Agricultural College. There in 1877 the Col. Cheney ripened June 7, the Chas. Downing June 8, the Seneca Chief June 12, the Monarch of the West June 12, the Green Prolific June 13.

I wish you would tell me if there is such a thing as a cure for gapes among chickens?

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER—The disease is occasioned by the occurrence of a parasite in the trachea or windpipe. Turpentine at once kills the parasites. How to get the turpentine to the parasite without killing the chick is the question. Take a small quill feather, dip in turpentine and dexterously and neatly pass down through the small opening of the windpipe. This will kill the worms, and is sometimes fatal to the chick. Instead of this, soak some shavings and rags in turpentine and put them in a box in which shut the chick. Inhaling the turpentine vapor will kill the parasites; or it excites a fit of coughing and the worms are expelled. The following, furnished by me, is a sure cure for the gapes: When the chickens or fowls gape, pour on each feed of corn enough kerosene oil to coat the kernels—say a tablespoonful. Keep the fowls from food until they are very hungry, and they will eat it, and the gapes will cease. M. D.

ASHES will do more in a year than an apple orchard. Barnyard manure is the standard fertilizer for apple orchards. The most important constituent of rotten manure is nitrogen. Farming and fruitgrowing can be successfully conducted without stable manure. In Europe this has been done for many years, and the fertility of the soil increases; but the properties of all fertilizers are likely to be washed from the soil unless the plants are there to absorb them. Less nitrogen is discovered in drainage water where the crop was luxuriant. There is little danger of the exhaustion of potash and phosphorus in good soil. Farmers labor under a disadvantage in not knowing precisely the constituents of the various brands of phosphates, etc. Professor Caldwell proposed to associate with a number of fruitgrowers for experimenting on the subject of fertilizers for fruits, bestowing freely the use of laboratory and skill. A vote of thanks was voted for his able paper and liberal offer.

BEST IS CHEAPEST THOUGH IT MAY COST A LITTLE MORE!



LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER

Made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar. Recommended by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Board of Health, and by the first chemists in the United States. We will pay \$1000.00 for any ALUM or other adulteration found in this Powder.

LEWIS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS! THE BEST AND STRONGEST MADE. MANUFACTURED BY THE GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The great Eng-TRADE MARK. lish remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatitis, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Mental Power, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking. After Taking. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing, THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all whole sale and retail druggists. R-1v

NEW FIRM! New Stock! New Store! Boot & Kramer.

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods.

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

YOUNG MAN Send for Grand Rap. Ids. Mich., Business College Journal. Superior advantages given. 24-3mo.

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

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES, Slippers, Etc. Etc.

at No. 71 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO. GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-17



BOOKWALTER ENGINE. Compact, Substantial, Economical and easily managed. Guaranteed to work well and give full power completed. The Engine and boiler complete, including governor, pump, etc. (and boxing) at the low price of 3 Horse Power \$242.00 4 1/2 " 283.00 6 " 343.50 JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio. 49-1y

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER, HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on the day of payment. All business intrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office. 9-1y

A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 19-1y

FURNITURE.

The best and cheapest place to buy

FURNITURE

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

RIVER STREET,

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

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTING, WALL PAPER,

CURTAINS, WILLOW-WARE, PICTURES,

Moulding, Brackets, &c.

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

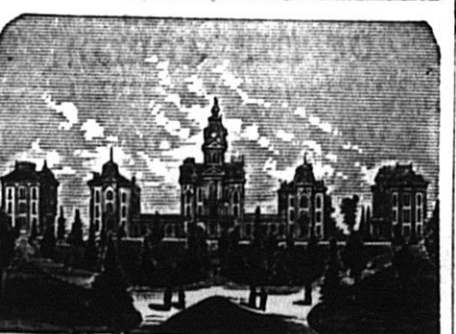
Call and see my goods. No trouble to show goods.

W. WAKKER.

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

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent sale gave \$5 42.00 per cent. A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the *Turbine*. Send for a Copy. GATES CURTIS, Ogdensburg N.Y.



Hillsdale College.

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, and incidentals do not cost them over \$74 a year. Five Departments.—Academic, Theological, Commercial, Art and Music. In the Academic four courses.—Classical, Scientific, Philosophical, and Normal; besides Elective Studies and Preparatory Courses. Beautiful location, and fine new buildings. Sixteen Instructors. Fall Term commences Sept. 3. For Catalogues send to Pres. D. W. C. DUBOIS, or C. B. MILLS, Sec'y, Hillsdale, Mich.

Another Step Forward!!

AT THE

Hardware Store

—OF—

WM. C. MELIS,

can now be purchased

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.

Wanted—Bones! Bones!

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

20-1y WM. C. MELIS.

\$1,500 TO \$6,000 a year, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs you nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free: samples worth \$5 also free: you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 19-1y

NEW FIRM!! Something New

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS, HOLLAND.

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

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

Come and see for yourself, no

trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.



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

Macallister's

COUGH MIXTURE.

An Extra Fine Remedy for

COUGHS.

MACALISTER'S Cough Mixture loosens the phlegm, and acts like a charm in cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP.

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

No family ought to be without it.

Prepared only by

J. P. LEE, Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S HAIR RENEWER

Restores the Hair

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

Both these remedies are for sale at

DR. SCHOUTEN'S Drug Store.

Eight Street, Holland Mich.

BOOKS For the MILLION

A large, new and complete Guide to

WEDLOCK, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent

Womankind, Selection of Wife, Evidence of

Marriage, Sterility, Temperament, Compatibility

and incompatibility, Sterility in Women,

cause and treatment, Advice to Bride-

groom, Advice to Husband, Advice to

Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony com-

pared, Congenital diseases, Conception, Confinement, Love and

Marriage, Impediments to Marriage in male and female, Science

of Reproduction, Single Life considered, Law of Marriage,

Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including

Disasters, regular to Women, their causes and treat-

ment. A book for private and considerable reading, of 320 pages,

with full plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER"

on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varico-

cele, etc., also on Spontaneous Emission, Sexual Debitility, and

Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal

Discharges, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of

Ideas, Physical Decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory,

Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or

impossible, every treatment, and a great many valuable receipts

for the cure of all private diseases, 224 pages, over 50 plates,

60 cents.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of

the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 600 pages and over

100 illustrations, and embracing everything on the reproductive

system that is worth knowing. The combined volume is

positively the most popular Medical Book published.

The Author is an experienced physician of many

years practice, (as is well known), and the advice given,

and rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great

value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early

error, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming

under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases.

Postage stamps taken in payment for any of these books.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY established

has acquired a national reputation for skill in the treatment of

chronic diseases and complicated cases. Syphilis, Gonorrhea,

Gleet, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Sexual Debitility, and

Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal

Discharges, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of

I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens

of Holland and vicinity to the new and handsome

addition I have made to my stock consisting of

GENUINE

CHINA WARE,

And I have made such arrangements that I can

sell it by the PIECE, PART OF A SET, or

WHOLE SET.

Come and Look at it any-

way! No Trouble.

I have also put on the shelves a large and complete

stock of the fine and popular kinds of

GLASSWARE.

Lamps and Chandeliers—the

latest styles—the safest—

and most beautiful.

At HARD PAN PRICES.

Call and see the stock, no

trouble to show goods.

G. J. TE VAARWERK.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.



SOLD BY

H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$25 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 16 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to. M. D. HOWARD.

TO RENT.

Premises recently occupied by W. C. Mellis, west

of Hope Church Parsonage.

Inquire of

H. D. POST.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions (whereby the power of sale therein has become operative) of a certain mortgage, executed by George M. Wilber, on the third day of April, A. D. 1876, to Mary E. Soule and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county and State of Michigan, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1876, aforesaid at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, in Liber No. 5 of Mortgages, on page 281, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and five dollars (\$465.00) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to collect said sum due thereon, or any part thereof; Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on **Tuesday the seventh day of October**, next, (1879) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, (the place of holding the Circuit Court) in the city of Grand Haven in said county of Ottawa, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein and hereinafter described, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and cost of advertisement and sale, together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. Said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage and will be sold as follows, to wit: the west-half of the east-half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) own seven (7) north, of range fifteen (15) west, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated GRAND HAVEN, July 3rd, A. D. 1879.

MARY E. SOULE, Mortgagee.

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

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE BEVERLY DUBOIS

\$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at 10 cts. or traveling,