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### Holland City News, Volume 10, Number 33: September 24,1881

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 33.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 501.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - - 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 Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Bowler & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taking Effect, Sunday, June 12, 1881

From Holland to Chicago.		From Chicago to Holland.	
N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.
1	Exp.	1	Exp.
2	Exp.	2	Exp.
3	Exp.	3	Exp.
4	Exp.	4	Exp.
5	Exp.	5	Exp.
6	Exp.	6	Exp.
7	Exp.	7	Exp.
8	Exp.	8	Exp.
9	Exp.	9	Exp.
10	Exp.	10	Exp.
11	Exp.	11	Exp.
12	Exp.	12	Exp.
13	Exp.	13	Exp.
14	Exp.	14	Exp.
15	Exp.	15	Exp.
16	Exp.	16	Exp.
17	Exp.	17	Exp.
18	Exp.	18	Exp.
19	Exp.	19	Exp.
20	Exp.	20	Exp.
21	Exp.	21	Exp.
22	Exp.	22	Exp.
23	Exp.	23	Exp.
24	Exp.	24	Exp.
25	Exp.	25	Exp.
26	Exp.	26	Exp.
27	Exp.	27	Exp.
28	Exp.	28	Exp.
29	Exp.	29	Exp.
30	Exp.	30	Exp.
31	Exp.	31	Exp.

On Saturday night the Night express north runs earlier, leaving Chicago 5 15 p. m., arriving at Holland 1:30 Sunday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.		From Grand Rapids to Holland.	
N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.
1	Exp.	1	Exp.
2	Exp.	2	Exp.
3	Exp.	3	Exp.
4	Exp.	4	Exp.
5	Exp.	5	Exp.
6	Exp.	6	Exp.
7	Exp.	7	Exp.
8	Exp.	8	Exp.
9	Exp.	9	Exp.
10	Exp.	10	Exp.
11	Exp.	11	Exp.
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13	Exp.	13	Exp.
14	Exp.	14	Exp.
15	Exp.	15	Exp.
16	Exp.	16	Exp.
17	Exp.	17	Exp.
18	Exp.	18	Exp.
19	Exp.	19	Exp.
20	Exp.	20	Exp.
21	Exp.	21	Exp.
22	Exp.	22	Exp.
23	Exp.	23	Exp.
24	Exp.	24	Exp.
25	Exp.	25	Exp.
26	Exp.	26	Exp.
27	Exp.	27	Exp.
28	Exp.	28	Exp.
29	Exp.	29	Exp.
30	Exp.	30	Exp.
31	Exp.	31	Exp.

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves Holland 1:40 and arrives in Grand Rapids 3:10 a. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.		From Muskegon to Holland.	
N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.
1	Exp.	1	Exp.
2	Exp.	2	Exp.
3	Exp.	3	Exp.
4	Exp.	4	Exp.
5	Exp.	5	Exp.
6	Exp.	6	Exp.
7	Exp.	7	Exp.
8	Exp.	8	Exp.
9	Exp.	9	Exp.
10	Exp.	10	Exp.
11	Exp.	11	Exp.
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13	Exp.	13	Exp.
14	Exp.	14	Exp.
15	Exp.	15	Exp.
16	Exp.	16	Exp.
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18	Exp.	18	Exp.
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21	Exp.	21	Exp.
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27	Exp.	27	Exp.
28	Exp.	28	Exp.
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N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Day.
1	Exp.	1	Exp.
2	Exp.	2	Exp.
3	Exp.	3	Exp.
4	Exp.	4	Exp.
5	Exp.	5	Exp.
6	Exp.	6	Exp.
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8	Exp.	8	Exp.
9	Exp.	9	Exp.
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12	Exp.	12	Exp.
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15	Exp.	15	Exp.
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20	Exp.	20	Exp.
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17	Exp.	17	Exp.
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24	Exp.	24	Exp.
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11	Exp.	11	Exp.
12	Exp.	12	Exp.
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17	Exp.	17	Exp.
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25	Exp.	25	Exp.
26	Exp.	26	Exp.
27	Exp.	27	Exp.
28	Exp.	28	Exp.
29	Exp.	29	Exp.
30	Exp.	30	Exp.
31	Exp.	31	Exp.

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Haircutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barbershop next door to the City Hotel.

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL. E. P. Montleth proprietor. Located near the City & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests. On Ninth st., Holland, Mich. 8-ly

GOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms, \$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAVEKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 38-ly

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Ninth street, near Market.

Meat Market.

BUCKA, Wm. New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

STENAGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short notice. Office at his residence New Holland, Michigan. 9-ly

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours night and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 28-ly

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F. Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. WILL. H. ROBERTS, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, 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. 7, at 7 o'clock sharp. E. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

WANTED—Reliable agents in every town of the Union, to sell the best Lithograph Pictures, ever published. Address: H. M. Buhrman, 128 Monroe str., Grand Rapids, Mich. 28-ly

## Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel.....	\$ 50
Beans, bushel.....	2 00
Butter, lb.....	25
Clover seed, bushel.....	5 50
Eggs, dozen.....	16
Honey, bushel.....	13
Hay, ton.....	10 00
Onions, bushel.....	1 00
Potatoes, bushel.....	70
Timothy seed, bushel.....	4 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white @ bushel.....	1 30	32
Corn, shelled @ bushel.....	65	45
Oats, @ bushel.....	40	75
Buckwheat, @ bushel.....	70	90
Brans, @ 100 lbs.....		90
Feed, @ ton.....		27 00
" @ 100 lb.....		14
Barley, @ 100 lb.....		14
Middling, @ 100 lb.....		13
Flour, @ bri.....		6 68
Pearl Barley, @ 100 lb.....		3 50
Kye @ bush.....		7
Corn Meal @ 100 lbs.....		1 30



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

A SOLITARY highway robber in the White mountains stopped a family carriage driven by Frank W. Andrews, of Boston, and secured \$200 and a breastpin, but was courteous enough to return some railroad tickets. He then immediately halted the Glen House stage, with four persons on the driver's seat, fired on the passengers and was run down by the horses. A passenger fired a pistol, when the robber escaped to the woods. Forest fires in South and West Jersey have created immense destruction to valuable woodlands. The drought is the greatest known for many years in the State, and has proved highly destructive to grain and fruit crops. The loss is estimated at thousands of dollars.

A FIRE which broke out in a row of wooden tenements at the foot of Water street, Oswego, N. Y., spread to the docks and lumber yards, and burned property estimated to be worth \$400,000. Property valued at \$50,000 was destroyed by fire in the stove foundry of Bussey & McLeod, at Troy, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., was visited by two conflagrations, within twenty-four hours, the losses aggregating \$140,000.

DURING a quarrel at Boston between Harry Forbes and George W. Townsend, a well-known marine diver, Forbes shot Townsend through the neck and then shot himself in the head and fell dead. As he fell he rolled over on his stomach and, strange to relate, when he was found his heart and lungs had been ejected from his mouth and lay on the floor mingled with a volume of gore. At Rockland, Me., Charles Smith, crazed by jealousy, killed his wife, infant son and mother-in-law, and then vainly attempted the life of an old lady residing in the house. A collision occurred between two eastward-bound freight trains on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, eight miles east of Elmira, N. Y. Five persons were killed, two instantly, and a sixth is fatally wounded. Two men, named Lenahan and Harvey, took their families rowing on Lily lake, near Scranton, Pa. When sufficient whisky had been imbibed, one of the party rocked the boat until it capsized, a child of each being drowned in sight of crowds on the shore. The board of visitors to West Point report that hazing has been crushed under rigid discipline, but lingers to some extent.

### THE WEST.

THE following appeal for aid in behalf of the sufferers by the late forest fires has been issued by the Citizens' Relief Committee of Detroit:

AN APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE.—To the People of the United States: The counties of Huron and Sanilac, and parts of the counties of Tuscola and Lapeer, in Michigan, have been visited by dreadful calamities. Forest-fires driven by high winds swept over more than 1,500 square miles of this region. In a portion of it the destruction was only partial. In the greater part of it the ruin is complete. More than 200 people were burned to death in the flames or suffocated in the smoke. Many others who escaped were severely burned, and yet survive in great suffering. More than 15,000 people were made homeless. The greater part of these lost all they possessed. Their houses, barns, fences, crop, agricultural implements, furniture and clothing were entirely consumed, and they are absolutely destitute and dependent on the generosity of the humane for the necessities of life. Immediately that the magnitude of the disaster was known, the Mayor of Detroit, by proclamation, called a meeting of citizens to aid the sufferers. At this meeting all the prominent commercial, manufacturing and banking houses of the city were represented. They appointed a relief committee, consisting of the Hon. William G. Thompson, Mayor of the city; James McMullan, President of the Michigan Car Company; Edward K. Norton, President of the Detroit Board of Trade; Martin Butzel, of the firm of Heinemann, Butzel & Co.; George McMullan, of the firm of G. & R. McMullan; and R. W. King, of R. W. King & Son. It is needless to say that these gentlemen are among the most honorable and enterprising citizens of Detroit. This committee immediately organized and appointed well-known, reliable business men of the burnt district as agents for the distribution of relief. The citizens of Detroit immediately contributed to this committee a large sum of money, and the work of raising contributions goes steadily on. Detroit and Michigan will give liberally, but the wants of sufferers are beyond their capacity to relieve. We therefore appeal to the generous throughout the United States to assist us in discharging this duty of humanity to the destitute sufferers. They need food, clothing, bedding, furniture, shelter, cattle, seed for crops, agricultural implements, table-ware, kitchen utensils, medicines and a multitude of other necessities. All individual societies, corporations, committees and organizations are earnestly invited to send their contributions, whether money or supplies, promptly, directed to the Hon. William G. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, Detroit, Mich. All contributions will be acknowledged in the Detroit daily papers. (Signed by the committee.)

THE Northern Pacific road has 868 miles of track in operation, and reports a balance in the treasury of \$969,129. The capital stock is now \$91,312,888. To complete the line between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast 816 miles of track are required. At the Kansas City (Mo.) fair-grounds a fire broke out, which created a panic, in which several persons were injured and a large amount of property destroyed. The twelfth annual meeting of the Northwestern Association of Underwriters was held in Chicago last week, under the Presidency of Mr. Jasper M. Dresser, of Lafayette, Ind.

THE twenty-mile equestrian race at Chicago Jockey Club track, between Miss Cook, of California, and Miss Jewett, of Minnesota, was won by the former in 45 minutes and 16 seconds. Miss Jewett's horse, while on the last mile, jumped the fence and threw her violently. Her injuries were not serious.

THE Governor of Michigan has issued the following:

To the people of the United States: Portions of four counties of this State, lying principally between Saginaw bay and Lake Huron, have been devastated by forest fires. A drought almost unprecedented in this section of country has prepared the way for the calamity, and houses, barns, fences, crops, cattle, agricultural implements, household furniture, clothing and human life have been destroyed by its ravages. In some townships the destruction is complete, and only a picture of ruin is left. It is known that more than 200 lives have been lost by burning and suffocation. Many individuals have become helpless through injuries and exposure, and some are blind. The number of men, women and children left without shelter is estimated at 15,000. The benevolence of the citizens of the State responded promptly to the first necessities of those afflicted people, but ample time has now elapsed, and sufficient details have been received to make it evident that a wider appeal is needed. The destitution prevailing in the suffering counties is appalling. Entire neighborhoods are involved in the common calamity, and cannot help each other. The sufferers have no provisions except such as are brought from a distance, and no utensils to cook with. The necessities of life, both large and small, have been destroyed. They need shelter, clothing, cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, beds and bedding, wagons, harness, plows, hoes, tools of all kinds, seed for future crops, and whatever helps

to make men self-supporting. They have a good soil, are near to markets, and before this dreadful disaster befell them were a thrifty, prosperous people. Timely help will enable them to go through the hardships of this coming winter and to become again an independent community. At present they are penniless, needy, sick and suffering, and many of them in debt. I appeal under circumstances like these to the people of other States and ask them to co-operate in the abundant with citizens of Michigan in relieving this destitution. Nothing will be wanting here in duty to the afflicted sufferers, but the demands are too great for the people of the State to meet alone.

An organization for the relief of the sufferers by these fires exists at Detroit, the commercial metropolis of the State, and systematic plans of relief have been established. The committee having them in charge is composed of well-known, competent and responsible citizens. Money and supplies sent to its Chairman, the Hon. Wm. G. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit, will be faithfully applied.

DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

A FIRE which broke out in Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s picture-frame factory, in Cincinnati, injured the property of the Cincinnati Casket Company \$30,000, and Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s property \$30,000. Six dwellings were injured by the falling of the walls of the burned structure. A forest fire in Marin county, Cal., ravaged 25,000 acres, of which one-third is grass-land. William Pixley, who started the flames, died while making an effort to suppress them.

PROF. KING was compelled to abandon his interrupted balloon voyage to the Atlantic coast. Unfavorable winds kept the airship anchored for days in a cow-pasture six miles from St. Paul. Then a storm sprang up, accompanied with a cold rain, and thrashed the gas bag about until the ropes and frame were badly strained and nearly all the gas escaped. Then Prof. King gave it up, ripped the balloon, and let out the rest of the gas.

Snow fell in considerable quantities in several parts of Nebraska and in portions of Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota on Sept. 16. North of Fort Dodge, Iowa, two inches of snow fell. There was also a slight fall of snow in portions of Michigan, on the same day.

DEPUTY MARSHAL HOLLAND, of Kansas City, and an armed posse went to the region of the recent Glendale train robbery and arrested J. W. Brassfield, an escaped convict from the Missouri penitentiary, whom they lodged in jail at Independence for participation in the Chicago and Alton affair. Gen. E. A. Carr left Fort Apache, Arizona, on Sept. 18, to scout for fifteen days in the region of the Cibola valley, where the main band of hostile Indians was supposed to be located. The large three-masted schooner D. A. Van Valkenburgh, laden with corn from Chicago to Buffalo, ran on to the rocks at Whitefish bay, in Lake Michigan, and was so badly wrecked that scarcely anything was left of the vessel or her valuable cargo. Eight persons were drowned and one saved. Ten men employed in cutting trees and clearing the track of a new railroad line near Maltby falls, Columbia river, Ore., got into a small boat to cross the river. The boat swamped and five of the occupants were drowned.

### THE SOUTH.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from Booneville, Logan county, Ark. Two planters, Robert and William Hamby, brothers, while riding home from town, through a lonely, secluded strip of country, were fired on by assassins concealed in the bushes on either side of the road. Robert dropped from his horse and died instantly, two bullets having pierced his heart. William was fatally wounded. The labor riots in New Orleans were brought to an end by the cotton factors conceding the wages demanded of the employees. Leland Leatherman, Mayor of Arkansas City, Ark., and James Tucker, a lawyer of the same place, fought a duel at Texene, Miss. Tucker was fatally and Leatherman slightly wounded.

Mrs. SUSAN MAY BONAPARTE, widow of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, has just died at Baltimore. Her two sons, Col. Jerome N. Bonaparte and C. J. Bonaparte, were with her when she breathed her last. She was 69 years of age.

A STRANGE and horrible accident recently occurred in Fulton county, Ark. Dr. J. S. Hutchinson, one of the most influential men in the county, decided to clean out a forty-foot well on his premises, and descended into it for that purpose, leaving a neighbor named James Doney at the windlass above. When less than half-way down the doctor was overcome by foul air. He called twice for assistance and then became unconscious. Doney stopped the windlass and prepared to go to Hutchinson's assistance. In his haste to descend he missed his footing, slipped and fell, breaking his neck. Hutchinson's wife hastened to the scene and her frantic cries brought a planter named James Beavers to the spot. He promptly took hold of the rope and started down. Before reaching the bottom the foul air overcame him, and he fell upon the two victims who had gone before him. Mrs. Hutchinson, crazed with grief, continued to fill the air with shrieks and sobs, and soon quite a number of persons were attracted to the spot, and the bodies of Doney, Hutchinson and Beavers taken from the well. James Campbell, a negro, murdered two children at Dyke's Mills, La., by beating out their brains with a pine knot. A mob of incensed citizens tied the murderers to a stake and roasted her alive.

NEAR Powder Springs, Ga., live two families, Cooper and Mitchell, between whom for many years a deadly feud has existed. It seems that Cooper's chickens have been wont to invade Mitchell's grounds. The other day the Mitchells determined to put a stop to it, and Mitchell and two nephews began stoning the fowls, when Cooper, armed with a shotgun, came to their rescue. The Mitchells then set upon Cooper with knives. A bloody encounter ensued, in which Cooper was cut all to pieces and will die. In the fight, however, Cooper fired both barrels at the Mitchells, killing the uncle instantly and fatally wounding one of the nephews, who died in a short time. Simon Silverman, of Indian Bay, Tenn., was robbed of a ticket which drew the grand prize of \$30,000 in the Louisiana lottery.

### POLITICAL.

THE New York Prohibition Convention, convened at Utica, adopted a platform, including a resolution of sympathy with Garfield, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Stephen Merritt, New York; Comptroller, Jefferson Bissell; Treasurer, Fred Gates; Attorney General, George Brooks; State Engineer and Surveyor, John J. Hooker; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Walter Farrington.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON has made no material changes in the New York Custom House, although the demand for place has been unprecedented. He recently gratified his political associates by sending to Washington some temporary appointments, but Secretary Windom peremptorily refused his approval, declaring himself an advocate of permanent places.

### GENERAL.

GOULD has squeezed a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. out of the Western Union Telegraph consolidation, and reports a further surplus of \$450,153.

OVER \$61,000,000 of the \$91,000,000 of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was represented at the annual meeting in New York. Henry Villard was elected President, Thomas F. Oakes Vice President, Anthony J. Thomas Second Vice President, and J. Wilkinson Secretary and Robert L. Belknap

Treasurer. The company has now 1,065 miles of road in operation, exclusive of sidings. The purpose of the company, as officially stated, is at once to put under contract the grading of the entire 816 miles of uncompleted line forming the gap between the eastern and western portions of the road.

THE value of the exports of breadstuffs, in round numbers, is \$25,500,000 for the month of August of this year, and \$31,700,000 for August of last year, showing a falling off of over \$6,000,000.

A LARGE iron buoy was picked up some time ago on the west coast of Vancouver island. Recently it was identified as a Russian buoy from the mouth of the Amoor river, on the Asiatic coast, and must have been brought by a current to the place where it was found. The incident is accepted as a proof of Wilkes' theory of the existence of what is known as the Japanese current, which sweeps by the coast of Japan, turns eastward, and on nearing the American coast bends southward.

### WASHINGTON.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that "Secretary Kirkwood is minded to break up the system of absenteeism inaugurated by Eastern Governors of Western Territories. Two flagrant cases have forced themselves upon his attention. Fremont, of Arizona, and Ordway, of Dakota, have been absent from their respective capitals, furthering their interests at the East, for many weeks. Fremont has just returned to Arizona in obedience to sharply imperative orders. Like orders will be issued in like cases in the future, and something will probably be done to prevent the appointment of Eastern politicians to Territorial positions which they unlawfully convert into sinecures.

THE National Board of Health in their last bulletin make the following report of deaths in every 1,000 inhabitants:

IN FOREIGN CITIES.	
London	23.4
Liverpool	24.5
Paris	29.7
Amsterdam	23.0
Berlin	44.5
Frankfort	24.5
Leipzig	26.8
Copenhagen	18.2
St. Petersburg	53.5
AMERICAN CITIES.	
New York	22.5
Brooklyn	27.5
Philadelphia	24.6
Boston	30.5
Pittsburgh	33.2
New Orleans	26.8
Galveston	30.3
Baton Rouge	53.0
Jacksonville	68.0
Atlanta	19.5
Richmond, Va.	19.1
Chicago	37.1
St. Louis	23.3
Cincinnati	25.5
Cleveland	37.5
Indianapolis	16.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	20.5
Louisville	24.5
Little Rock	63.8
Nashville	30.9
Memphis	78.1
Dayton	13.4
Portsmouth	18.4

EX-MINISTER CHRISTIANCY, since his return to Washington, has been talking about his wife in a way which reflects no credit on Mr. Christiancy, and which was not intended to reflect credit on Mrs. Christiancy. He has referred to her as a perjurer, etc. This having come to the ears of the lady's brother, Dr. Lugenbeel, that gentleman called on Mr. Christiancy, but Mr. Christiancy refused to see him. Lugenbeel then wrote to Christiancy, telling him that unless he (Christiancy) "preferred to confine himself to assaults upon women, to warfare in print, and to similar methods involving no physical danger," Dr. Lugenbeel would be glad to meet him in Virginia at any place within twenty miles from Washington, etc. The ex-minister declined the invitation because he did not wish "to achieve notoriety by assassination," etc. Mr. Christiancy wound up his epistle by saying that he would seek such protection as the laws of his country afforded. This was in reference to an unmistakable threat at the end of Lugenbeel's epistle. Christiancy acted on his threat, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Lugenbeel. It is evident that we have not heard all of the Christiancy nastiness yet.

SERGEANT MASON, who shot at Guiteau, has written an address to the American people, which has been published. His address is rather disconnected and incoherent, and was evidently prepared by himself. He admits that his act was unsoldierly, but maintains that he had justification for it. He refers to Guiteau as a miserable wretch who deserves no consideration such as a man is entitled to. Mason's address was written in reply to some newspaper article saying he would have been guilty of murder had he killed Guiteau. Mason denies this holding that it would not have been murder for him to have killed a cowardly assassin who had shot down the President. Mason further says that he does not think soldiers should be required to guard a dog like Guiteau; that while he and other soldiers were outside, exposed to rain and bad weather, Guiteau, an assassin, was well housed and well fed; that jail guards are sheltered from weather and receive \$100 per month for their service, while he and other soldier guards get only \$13 per month. He refers particularly to his poor wife and children, and says he does not want to bear the brand of a would-be murderer for their sakes. Mason maintains that he did right, and says that his only regret is that he made a poor shot—that he did not kill Guiteau.

### FOREIGN.

A CARGO of 300 tons of human bones arrived in Bristol (England) harbor, consigned to a firm of English manufacturers of manure. The bones are supposed to be those of the defenders of Plevna, and were shipped at Constantinople. In the cargo there were whole limbs, and hair still clinging to parts of skulls. The Sultan has at last decided to let Egyptian affairs severely alone, having his hands full with his North African Suzerainties. The Khedive has a new Cabinet at Cairo, and will try and settle internal affairs without the united interference of the English and French. The American horse Inroquois, the winner of the English Derby last spring, has added to his victories on the English turf by winning the St. Leger stakes. Southern Russia is being ravaged by diphtheria. In one province, Puliava, of 45,543 cases 18,765 proved fatal. Children are the principal sufferers. The King of Dahomey has destroyed the towns of Igano and Okoko, and took some thousands of captives to his capital for sacrifice.

THE Methodist Ecumenical Conference at London recommended international arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations, and condemned any resort to war. The question of the press in relation to the church was discussed. Dr. Leger Hall, of Vicksburg, Miss., recommended the establishment of a well-endowed Methodist paper which would do for the church what the great universities had done. Bishop McTear, of Tennessee, said the religious papers were too narrow-minded. The majority, however, seemed to favor religious newspapers.

THE Land League Convention at Dublin was attended by about 1,000 delegates, including twenty-one members of Parliament. Parnell presided. Telegrams from the American branch urged that no rent be paid.

THE Prussian wheat crop is fully 20 per cent. below an average, the rye crop from 25 to 30 per cent. below, and all other cereal

crops are from 10 to 15 per cent. below. The hay crop will not be one-half an average crop. It is believed in London that France has proposed and England accepted a joint military commission to reorganize the Egyptian army.

REPORTS to the Department of Agriculture show that the general average condition of the potato crop Sept. 1 was 70, a decline of 22 per cent. since Aug. 1. The condition in September, 1880, was 99. Thieves broke into the room of Senator Christiancy, in the National Hotel at Washington, and stole therefrom \$6,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds which had been placed with him for safe keeping when United States Minister to Peru.

At the Methodist Ecumenical, in London, a resolution condemning the opium traffic, with an addendum calling on the Government to deliver the country from the guilt of supporting it, was passed. Upon a suggestion for a missionary conference to obviate the rivalry and confusion between different Methodist bodies in the work of conversion, Mr. Reid, of America, said he had only been able to find one case of collision of this kind, and it should not go forth to the world that there were dissensions.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

WARDEN CROCKER visited Guiteau in his cell, the morning subsequent to the death of President Garfield, and was instantly asked about the condition of the President. The assassin said he had felt very anxious about his victim for the past few days, and feared he was nearing his end. When the Warden informed Guiteau that the Chief Magistrate was dead, he sank upon his bed and appeared greatly agitated. He afterward remarked that he would not have committed the deed had he known the President was to suffer so greatly. The assassin has been in constant dread of mob violence.

THE District Attorney at Washington holds that Guiteau need not be taken to New Jersey for trial, while his assistant has reached a conclusion directly the reverse. The Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury declares that the assassin can legally be tried and executed in the District of Columbia. In a letter to George C. Gorham regarding the threats to lynch Guiteau, Gen. Sherman asks every soldier and citizen to remember that we profess to be the most loyal nation on earth to the sacred promises of the law. He admits, however, that shooting or hanging is too good for the assassin.

SORROW at the death of Gen. Garfield is not confined to this country. In England, Germany, France and throughout the civilized world it is deep, profound, intense. Queen Victoria cables from Balmoral to Mrs. Garfield: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can." The English journals of every shade of opinion have only words of the warmest sympathy for the American nation, and of feeling eulogy for the nation's dead chief. The subscription started by Cyrus W. Field for the benefit of Mrs. Garfield amounted, upon the 21st of September, to \$190,000.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR took the oath as President of the United States Tuesday, Sept. 21. It was administered by Chief Justice Brady, of the Supreme Court of New York.

SUPERVISOR COATES, a wealthy and influential citizen of Cranston, N. J., dropped dead on reading the head-lines of the morning paper announcing the death of the President.

THE Denver (Col.) Tribune has opened a subscription list for Sergt. Mason's benefit and heads the list with \$100. The Times, of that city, has a list for a monument to Garfield in one of the public parks. The Wiggins Ferry Company, of St. Louis, has sued the Chicago and Alton road for \$500,000 damages for breach of agreement.

A DUEL between Gen. Peyton Wise and L. L. Lewis was fought in Forbes' wood, eight miles from Warrenton, Va. Gen. Wise received Lewis' shot unhurt, and fired his own pistol in the air.

### Cotton, Corn and Tobacco.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15. The cotton reports of Sept. 1 show a very heavy decline in the condition since the last report, owing to the protracted drought which prevailed in all sections of the cotton belt. The condition as reported is 72, a decrease of 16 per cent. during August, and, as compared with the returns of the same date last year, 19 per cent. less. The number of counties and the State averages are as follows:

North Carolina, two counties, average 72. South Carolina, twenty-two counties, average 68. Georgia, fifty-five counties, average 71. Florida, fourteen counties, average 87. Alabama, thirty-three counties, average 80. Mississippi, thirty-seven counties, average 74. Louisiana, fifteen counties, average 76. Texas, sixty counties, average 65. Arkansas, thirty-one counties, average 55. Tennessee, twenty-one counties, average 62. The general average condition of corn Sept. 1 was 60, being 17 per cent. lower than the month previous, and 31 per cent. lower than last year at the same date. From Missouri and Kansas come serious complaints of ravages by the chinch bug, which were added to by the prevailing drought. The injury to the corn prospect is shown by State averages, which are 58, 42 and 55 respectively.

Tobacco returns give a very serious decline in the prospect for the crop, being some 20 per cent. less than a month since. With the exception of the States north of the Delaware river, and Wisconsin in the West, the universal complaint is drought. Kentucky and Illinois each report but little over half a crop, while Tennessee and Missouri report less than two-thirds. The average for the whole country is only 65, against 85 last month, and 84 for the same date last year.

The cause of the low condition existing in almost every section of the country is drought. New England has been less affected by it than any other section east of the Mississippi, and reports an average of 90. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and most Territories it has been more reasonable weather, and the condition of the crops is correspondingly better; but in all other sections the reports show the effects of an unusually dry season.

### Valuable Suggestions.

Always tell the truth; you will find it easier than lying. Always do a kind act in a kind way; to do it otherwise destroys its value. Do a mean act in a mean way; so it will have a keener sting—for your own breast. But better not do it. Whatever you dislike in another correct in yourself. Better be upright with poverty than wicked with plenty. Time never rests heavily upon us when it is well employed. Do your duty in that station of life in which God in His providence has placed you. Mind your own business.

### MICHIGAN'S CALAMITY.

Proclamation by the Governor of the State.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Michigan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.

To the People of the United States: On the 15th inst., in behalf of the homeless sufferers by the late fires in a portion of our State, we asked the people of this country to contribute to their great distress. Since that time I have visited the burned district and traversed a great portion thereof, driving through the ruins. The knowledge thus obtained satisfied me that the former estimate of 200 persons having perished in the flames was correct, and the further estimate that there are 15,000 of these sufferers now dependent upon the generosity of the public was not exaggerated. The fire district covers a territory of about 1,800 square miles, about one-half of which escaped the flames and the other half is a blackened waste, the destruction of property being pretty evenly distributed over the whole territory. This is an agricultural county, with occasionally a village, or small business center, where were flouring-mills, saw-mills, stores, churches, etc., etc. Many of these places and their industries were wholly destroyed, and in the farming portions, in the track of the fire, nothing was left for man's use but the land. Barns, cattle-heds and structures of every kind that remain are being utilized as temporary shelter for the homeless. Hospitals for the care of those who suffer from burns are already established. They are fairly supplied with volunteer physicians and nurses. Among the latter are some good Sisters of Charity who are doing most efficient work. The exposed and overcrowded condition in which thousands are now living will necessarily increase the sickness and add to the needs of medical treatment and provisions for the care of the sick. Food is furnished by those whose homes were spared and by those outside of the burned district. There is little suffering from hunger in the main. The want of bedding is one cause of real distress. Stations for the distribution of supplies are established at convenient points and under the supervision of efficient individuals and committees. Careful lists are being prepared by personal investigation of the loss of each family, with data, showing their necessities. These are to be used to insure a judicious distribution of supplies. The whole work of those to whom the contributions have been intrusted gives evidence of having been inaugurated and conducted with care, skill and fidelity. In this good work the people of Port Huron, from their proximity to the scene of disaster, were first upon the ground, being represented by a committee composed of some of the best citizens, prominent among whom was United States Senator Omar D. Conger. By the exertions of this efficient organization, aided by the managers of the Port Huron and Northwestern railroad, extra trains with relief reached the sufferers before any could come from more remote points. In conjunction with other organizations the work was begun, and it is being prosecuted yet. Most of the people whose destitution appeals to the benevolence of the public are purely agriculturists. They were in a thrifty condition, considering the time they had occupied these lands, but had no accumulated surplus. They are dependent upon the productions of their farms for support. There are few, if any, manufacturing industries near them to give them employment. The aid extended to the unfortunate by those whose homes were saved will soon exhaust the surplus of the latter. What these people require is aid to procure such necessities as will enable them to live and till their lands. They must have food until the harvest of 1882 are gathered. Anything short of this will fail to accomplish the undertaking. The first effect of this disaster was to stupify and paralyze the energies of the people. The prompt encouragement received has stimulated them to new efforts to help themselves. With the bare land and their labor only left they will begin to build anew. Already many are constructing log houses, and every available team is being worked with vigor to put in wheat, the seed for which is furnished by the relief committees. They appreciate their condition and the necessity for labor, and will struggle hard to do their part as they have an opportunity. I have thought it due to the public, who have read the appeals heretofore made, to lay these results of personal inspection before them. The necessity for continued assistance to enable the sufferers to go through the coming winter and to become self-sustaining is in nowise abated. The well-known generosity of the American people has never been invoked in a more meritorious cause.

DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

The farmer that "run rapidly through his property" wore a red shirt and had his brindle bull behind him.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEES.	\$7 75 @ 12 00
HOGS.	5 50 @ 9 00
COTTON.	12 @ 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.	5 35 @ 6 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	3 7 @ 1 39
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.	1 46 @ 1 48
CORN—Ungraded.	44 @ 72
OATS—Mixed Western.	42 @ 44
PORK—Mess.	19 75 @ 20 00
LARD.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEES—Choice Graded Steers.	6 25 @ 6 75
Cows and Heifers.	2 75 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair.	5 25 @ 5 75
HOGS.	4 40 @ 7 80
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.	5 50 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	1 28 @ 1 29
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.	1 19 @ 1 21
CORN—No. 2.	65 @ 66
OATS—No. 2.	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2.	1 07 @ 1 18
BARLEY—No. 2.	1 08 @ 1 08
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	26 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh.	19 @ 20
PORK—Mess.	19 25 @ 19 50
LARD.	12 @ 12 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.	1 32 @ 1 35
WHEAT—No. 2.	1 30 @ 1 31
CORN—No. 2.	63 @ 64
OATS—No. 2.	41 @ 42
RYE—No. 1.	1 04 @ 1 05
BARLEY—No. 2.	90 @ 91
PORK—Mess.	19 25 @ 19 50
LARD.	12 @ 12 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 43 @ 1 45
CORN—Mixed.	63 @ 64
OATS—No. 2.	42 @ 43
RYE.	1 07 @ 1 08
PORK—Mess.	19 75 @ 20 00
LARD.	12 @ 12 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.	1 44 @ 1 45
CORN.	63 @ 64
OATS.	41 @ 42
RYE.	1 11 @ 1 15
PORK—Mess.	20 00 @ 20 25
LARD.	12 @ 12 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1 42 @ 1 43
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 43 @ 1 44
CORN.	68 @ 69
OATS.	44 @ 45
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Choice.	7 25 @ 8 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1 39 @ 1 40
CORN—Mixed.	69 @ 70
OATS—Mixed.	43 @ 44
BARLEY (per cental).	1 00 @ 2 30
PORK—Mess.	23 75 @ 24 00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 42 @ 1 43
CORN—No. 2.	69 @ 70
OATS.	40 @ 41
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.	6 10 @ 6 50
Fair.	5 00 @ 5 50
Common.	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS.	5 50 @ 6 50
SHEEP.	3 50 @ 4 50



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

### HIS EARLY LIFE.

James Abram Garfield was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving his family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him, which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles, and more than average force of character. Of the children no one beside James made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are farmers' wives. James had a hard time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer, and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was that he liked work. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the towpath and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Gesaga Academy, in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him, together with a few cooking utensils and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room and cooked his own food to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms and to save a little money toward college. He had excellent health, a robust frame, and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

### GARFIELD AT COLLEGE.

When he was 23 years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross-roads academy. He calculated he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the Junior year. He got a life-insurance policy, and assigned it to a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. A daguerreotype of him, taken about this time, represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from a big forehead and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had traveled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young sect at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became Professor of Latin and Greek, and threw himself with the energy and industry which were leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed President of the college.

The young President taught, lectured and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns in the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the Disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discussions came the story that Garfield at one time was a minister. He never considered himself as such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

### HIS MARRIAGE.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides, and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of Gen. Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus, and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college President was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his Presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected Colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers of which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and, by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits, surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Picketon.

From Eastern Kentucky Gen. Garfield was transferred to Louisville, and from that place hastened to join the army of Gen. Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburgh Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted

to a Major Generalship. It is said that he wrote all the orders given to the army that day and submitted them to Gen. Rosecrans for approval, save one. The one he did not write was the fatal order to Gen. Wood, which was so worded as not to correctly convey the meaning of the commanding General, and which caused the destruction of the right wing of the army.

### ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics toward the end of his career, and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His overconfidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins, to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination, Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. He often expressed regret that he did not help fight the par through, and said he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time Congress met.

He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He had no opposition thereafter in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbackers and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but five members in half a century.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate in 1877 the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was, by common consent, placed upon Garfield. In January, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never before given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio.

### NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

The circumstances of Gen. Garfield's nomination for the Presidency at Chicago are thus told by one of his many biographers: There were some indications as the thirtieth ballot progressed on Tuesday, June 8, that the lesser candidates were giving way. The next ballot demonstrated that the Grant lines could not be broken, and the Blaine lines were at this time wavering. It was apparent the convention was on the edge of a break. The next ballot, which was finished by half-past 12, was without exciting event. The close of the thirty-fourth was marked with some excitement growing out of a break to Garfield, Wisconsin casting for him sixteen votes. This was the beginning of the end. To make up this number, Washburne, Blaine and Sherman were drawn upon. When the result was declared, Gen. Garfield arose and addressed the Chair. The Chairman inquired for what purpose the gentleman rose.

"To a question of order," said Garfield. "The gentleman will state it," said the chair. "I challenge," said Mr. Garfield, "the correctness of the announcement that contains votes for me. No man has a right, without the consent of the person voted for, to have his name announced and voted for in this convention. Such consent I have not given."

This was overruled by the Chairman amidst laughter against Garfield, who had made the point on the vote cast for him by Wisconsin.

Then the thirty-fifth ballot was taken. It was apparent that the Blaine men had broken up. The ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 313; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 99; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 3; Washburne, 23; Garfield, 50.

The thirty-sixth ballot was taken amidst breathless excitement. It proved to be the last. It resulted: Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 6; Garfield, 399.

### ELECTED AND INAUGURATED.

The campaign that followed the nomination of Garfield at Chicago and Hancock at Cincinnati was hotly contested. The first doubtful State, Maine, was carried by a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers; Sept. 13, against the Republican candidates; and it was believed for a time that the election of Hancock was assured. But the Republicans rallied splendidly in Ohio and Indiana, and carried both those States Oct. 12. Thenceforth no doubt was entertained of the ultimate triumph of the Republican candidate. The election Nov. 2 resulted in the choice of 214 Garfield and Arthur electors, and 155 Hancock and English electors. The Electoral Colleges voted accordingly Dec. 5. Gen. Garfield was declared elected by the two houses of Congress, sitting in joint convention, Feb. 9, and was inaugurated March 4.

### HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

Gen. Garfield had five children living, and had lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, were until lately at school in New Hampshire, and both entered Williams College a few days ago. Mary, or Molly as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about 12. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living, and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day, and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise. His wife, who has been spoken of above, was in truth a companion of his joys and a sharer of his sorrows.

In person Gen. Garfield was six feet high, broad-shouldered and strongly built. He had an unusually large head, that seemed to be three-fourths forehead, light-brown hair and beard, which was fast turning gray, large, light-blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks. He dressed plainly, was fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, ate heartily, cared nothing for luxurious living, was thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain-work, and devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he was genial, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker.

### He Took an Interest.

A traveling man sends us a joke that we do not remember of seeing in print. Two commercial agents met at the depot with their grips, when one said: "Hello, John, where have you been?" John said that he had been laying off, but now he had an interest in the business, and was going on the road again. The friend congratulated him on having gained the proud position of partner in one of the largest houses in Milwaukee, which was making money hand over fist, when John broke in by saying: "No, I am not a partner, but the old man told me if I didn't take more interest in the business he would bounce me, so I have concluded to take an interest in it hereafter. Good day."—Peck's Sun.

## AMONG THE ASHES.

### Scenes and Incidents of the Late Forest Fires.

John McGill and Charles L. Messmore, prominent business men of Marquette, Sanilac county, and members of the relief committee that was organized upon the first news of suffering, went with wagons over the scorched districts and did what was in their power to mitigate the misery round about. In Sanilac county they visited the townships of Elmer, Flynn, Moore, Lamotte, Argyle, Evergreen and Novesta, and in Tuscola county the townships of Kingston and Roylton. In all these sections most woful sights met their eyes. Hamlets and isolated dwellings were destroyed on every hand, and by actual count 205 families were left without shelter, and with but a meager supply of clothing and food. Dead cattle, sheep, poultry and game strewed the roads and fields, and the putrifying carcasses effused disease-breeding germs that made the neighborhood dangerous for the surviving farmers. Men were sent through the country to bury the corpses and at the same time to burn or otherwise dispose of the dead animals. Even the instincts of the beasts of the forest did not avail them, and the remains of bears, deer, rabbits and squirrels were found where they had succumbed to their fate. Fields of corn, potatoes, onions and other vegetables that had escaped the fire were found roasted and unfit for use, while what little remained was being devoured by the pigs, cattle and sheep that, yet alive, roamed around at will.

In going north from Marquette, on a line ten miles through the towns of Moore, Elmer and Argyle, they counted along the road forty buildings destroyed and thirty-two lives lost. The last-named town suffered the most, the approach of the devouring element being rapid and overwhelming. In this town the saddest case was that of one family of the name of Weitzel, where the mother, five children and a brother, who had hastened to the rescue, were found dead. Here the committee found the bereaved father and one only child, a bright little fellow of 9 years, mourning over seven rough board boxes that contained the charred remains of what had been once so dear to them. It seemed that the family, having fought fire as long as there remained one ray of hope, endeavored to make their escape, but found themselves hemmed in on all sides and perished there in the road. The mail carrier was besought not to make the hazardous trip from Marquette to Bad Ax, but he persisted, saying: "I have not missed a day in three years, and am not going to now." His horse came next day into Germania post-office, bearing a note fastened on its harness, which stated that some persons along the road had found the poor agent burned to a crisp. The note closed with: "We cannot carry the news, but trust that this old horse following his route will." The poor creature, which, before he passed through the fiery ordeal, was white, came out almost blind and scorched to a dingy brown. Along on another road these gentlemen brought relief to three girls who had saved themselves by crawling into a well, while a few yards therefrom they found the bodies of several poor creatures who had failed to reach the shelter they had sought. In the town of Flynn the fire had eaten its way so close to the house of Mr. Leach that he took his wife and little babe to a place of comparative safety and returned to exert himself to the last moment in an attempt to save his property. The wife, becoming anxious for her husband, sought him, but, before they could make their escape, perished in a winding sheet of flame. The little one was found shortly afterward by the relief party where its mother had left it, nearly dead from fright and smoke. In Lamotte town Mr. Wells, his family and neighbors, saved themselves from horrible deaths by fleeing to the Cass river and there covering themselves with saturated blankets.

Despite the horror that is attached to all the scenes there were occasionally some bordering on the ludicrous. One old gentleman being all alone in the house and finding that there was great danger of the place being consumed hastened to remove all the bedding and furniture to the cellar. While so doing, others were blown under the house and he, dropping everything, made such effective use of pans of milk and cream that were at hand that the danger was passed in safety and the house yet remains.

A gentleman who traveled a distance of sixty miles through Sanilac county and interviewed hundreds of people, reports as follows: In one ride of six miles I counted the blackened sites of nineteen houses swept away. There is no lumber at hand if all could rebuild. From Elmer City to Cumber, a distance of fifteen miles, thirty-nine farmers are homeless. No man can have an idea of the terrible times seen by these people. The closest figures I get here and by a ride of sixty miles show the following loss of life:

Sanilac.....	20
Everett.....	2
DeLaware.....	15
Minden.....	30
Austin.....	10
Argyle.....	17
Moore.....	7
Watertown.....	5
Greenleaf.....	10
Evergreen.....	8

Total.....124

Sanilac county has received a terrible setback. Fully 300 farmers have been scorched and scores are left in stables or sheds, without a shilling in money, stock, tools, furniture, or any way to help themselves. I went out to-day with the relief committee through the townships of Sanilac, Washington, Custer, Elmer and Bridgman. Pork, tea, soap, tobacco, crockery, clothing, etc., were distributed. We found dozens of men without a cover for the head or feet and children worse off. Relief wagons, loaded with clothing, flour, meal, etc., are now traversing the burned region, affording temporary relief, but only temporary. Many of the victims are in debt for their farms, and may be sold out before the snow flies. The wheat and hay are all gone, and most the live stock burned, houses, barns and fences swept away, and the relief must be solid. Lumber must be shipped in here, as nearly all the mills are gone. Seed wheat must be provided, or none can be sown this fall. Cook-stoves and crockery are also badly needed. A few of the victims are badly discouraged, but the majority are working amid the smoke and fire, rebuilding fences and clearing sites for some sort of shelter for their families. Little can be done until the lumber is shipped in. Nothing is left in the burned district to support live stock. On most of the roads traveled the culverts and bridges were gone the same as up shore, but these will soon be patched for temporary use.

J. H. Imus drove from Port Austin to Cass City by way of Bad Ax and Campbell's Corners, after the storm of flame had subsided. He says there are only eight houses left from Cumber to Greenleaf School House, a distance of seven miles. East of Campbell's Corners, a distance of twelve miles, the only house left was that of Kiltendorf's, and there Mr. Imus found 100 homeless people congregated. Along this road he saw people digging potatoes which had been baked by the fire and the corn which had been roasted by the flames and eating thereof.

East of Cass City for several miles every building, the fences, crops and timber were destroyed. Within thirty miles of that place 125 families were sleeping in fields, with no covering whatever. Some had been so stripped that they were ashamed to show themselves.

J. J. Gallagher, a young man employed by J. E. Morse, of Elkland, was severely burned in the attempt to save the life of an old man, and one of his arms will have to be amputated. Richard Meredith, of the same township, will die. He was burned in a shocking manner

and lay by the roadside twenty-four hours before aid reached him.

The family of a German named Sebalt, living in Novesta, perished.

In the same township the wife of John Scriber stood in the river with the water up to her neck, holding her baby's head out of the water five long hours before aid reached her.

F. Murray, Postmaster and telegraph operator at Richmondville, gives the following graphic account of the burning of Richmondville: Monday morning fires were visible to the westward, there being then a slight breeze, but this all died away by 10 o'clock, and then there was no smoke whatever. Soon afterward it commenced growing dark, and by 11 o'clock lamps were lighted. This darkness was not caused by smoke, nor was it the darkness which comes from heavy clouds, but was the quick-coming darkness of night-fall. So intense was this darkness that the lamps threw shadows, as do the electric lights. By the rays of a lamp standing in his store window he could see people carrying water forty rods away, and, as they passed through its beams, could recognize their persons. There was now a faint breeze, and Mr. Murray thought the darkness was caused by the drifting in of dead and scentless smoke. This continued until after 4 o'clock, when another peculiar phenomenon appeared, in the shape of balls of fire in the air. The first one observed by Mr. Murray was not larger than a hen's egg. A neighbor extinguished this one, but a moment later a larger one fell near his store, which he extinguished by stamping upon it. He says the glowing mass appeared to be a vegetable substance; was light, like charcoal or rotten punk. As he put his foot upon it it fell into fragments. This was but the harbinger of destruction, for, by the time he had extinguished this one, many other glowing balls were falling all around him looking like meteors as they flashed through the inky sky. As they struck the ground some of them would burst into countless fragments, while others would bound and roll along a short distance. But, no matter whether they burst or not, immediately a tongue of flames would leap forth from the parched earth, casting a lurid glow over a scene that was terrible to the sight. Five minutes later the village was in flames at every point. Mr. Murray and a neighbor ran to the store of the former and attempted to remove the safe. They succeeded in dragging it as far as the door, but were obliged to abandon it and flee for their lives, barely escaping the flames that now surged around them. The heat was intense, the flames being fanned with a furious wind that rushed into the seething vortex from all sides. As soon as the balls of fire commenced falling the women and children rushed for the lake, a portion taking refuge below a grove of trees to the north of the landing, the remainder going to the water's edge beneath a high bank further down the shore. This last frightened band was joined by Mr. Murray. The bank was here thirty feet high, and the refugees at this point, by lying down close to the water's edge, could breathe with little difficulty. Ashes fell in showers, however, covering the surface of the water and creating a lye, so that it was only by wading out some distance and going below the surface that drinkable water could be obtained. The other party fared much worse, for the smoke from the grove was dense and choking, and their sufferings were intense, but by lying prone on the wet sand and frequent immersing of the body, they managed to avoid smothering.

As soon as the smoke and heat had somewhat abated, Mr. Murray ascended the bank and found not a vestige of Richmondville but an old rookery, long since deserted as a dwelling, and a frame hotel. Around these nothing was standing, and the flames had charred them on all sides. The flames disappeared, but glowing embers lighted up the scene. The women and children were then removed to the hotel, when it was found that only five or six could see, their eyes being so inflamed from smoke, cinders and sand, that they were blinded. Potato and corn fields were found that had escaped the conflagration and in the hotel was found about twenty-five pounds of flour. The cooks were soon at work, and bread, potatoes and roasted corn comprised the bill of fare for breakfast. At about 11 o'clock Mr. Murray and George Allen started for Forester, five miles away, and here procured provisions for the 400 homeless people. Mr. Murray says the scene beggars description. The burned tract is six miles wide on the lake front, and extends back from four to six miles. On this tract only fifteen buildings out of over 300 escaped the flames. On this tract there lay, still smoking, the carcasses of 500 head of cattle, horses and sheep. The second day after the fire it was found that the stench from these was intolerable, and 50 men were set to burying them. Although roasted, the bodies were in such an advanced stage of decomposition that they would fall to pieces, and a scraper was brought into requisition to move them to the trenches.

Mr. Thomas Hanson, of Port Huron, who went to Port Hope to see if his son was safe and found him all right, relates the following incident: A boy named Leamon, 15 years of age, had both of his feet burned to the bone while fighting the fire near his home. He crawled to the house on his hands and knees, where his father was helplessly ill in bed. The fire threatened to burn the house and the mother sent her little daughter to a neighbor's for help. Before she returned the house took fire. Seeing that help would not arrive in time, the mother undertook to save the sick ones. With the son clinging to her neck, the father on her back, and another child in her arms she started for a place of safety. She carried them until she fell from exhaustion. The son then got on his hands and knees, and with his father on his back, tried to crawl away from the fire. Finally the father fell off and they were burned within six feet of each other. The little girl was overcome with the heat and fell down. She would have perished in the flames had not Fred Henson and Mary Randall, both under 10 years of age, heroically clasped their little hands and rushed to where she fell and picked her up. Another little girl sought refuge under the roots of a tree which had partly blown down, but the wind changed and blew the tree back into its place, burying the child alive. The fire afterward burned her to a crisp.

A mother with a 2-weeks-old babe got into a well, but it was too hot for her to remain there. She then started for some other place, and while on her way one of her breasts and the baby's feet were badly burned.

The following circular has been issued by a committee of the citizens of Port Huron:

To the Farmers of Michigan:

The terrible fires lately raging in Sanilac and Huron counties have passed over half a million acres of land, causing great loss of life and property. This loss falls chiefly upon the farming community, many of whom are entirely destitute. Their support during the coming winter may confidently be expected from a liberal people. But their future support depends mainly upon their being able to put in their fall crops. There is yet time to do this, if prompt action is taken. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to secure for them their seed grain, and now confidently ask the assistance of their brother farmers. Where second-hand harnesses can be contributed they will be very acceptable. The railroad agent at your nearest station is authorized to receipt for all contributions which will be transported free of cost. Each contribution will also be acknowledged by letters from the committee directly to the donor. Upon application to the committee bags of grain may be had, and we earnestly request you to give of your surplus what you can spare.

WM. HARTSUFF, Chairman.  
JNO. P. SANBORN,  
CHAS. A. WARD, Secretary.

OPIMUM kills 100,000 Chinamen every year.

## PERRY DAVIS'

# Pain-Killer



A SAFE AND SURE  
REMEDY FOR  
Rheumatism,  
Neuralgia,  
Cramps,  
Cholera,  
Diarrhoea,  
Dysentery.

Sprains  
AND  
Bruises,  
Burns  
AND  
Scalds,  
Toothache  
AND  
Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## HOSTETTER'S



# STOMACH BITTERS

Though Shaken in Every Joint

And fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficial anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

## HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Simply

Without Dosing by Absorption

Is a sovereign remedy for all forms of Liver and Stomach troubles, and is the ONLY SAFE and ABSOLUTE cure for Malaria in its various types.

Dr. Holman's Pad is a genuine and radical remedy, WITHOUT TAKING MEDICINE.

It was the FIRST article of the kind that was introduced to the public generally. It was the ORIGINAL PAD, and was devised by DR. HOLMAN alone.

He struck out on the beaten path and made a NEW WAY. No sooner had he rendered the undertaking a CERTAINTY than the IMITATORS and PIRATES who hang to and infect every successful enterprise, started up and have since followed in his footsteps as closely as the law will tolerate.

Against these Dr. HOLMAN gives SPECIAL WARNING. Not only do they FAIL TO CURE, but in disappointing the purchaser they bring doubt and odium on the principal of Absorption, of which Dr. Holman's Pad is the GENUINE and ONLY TRUE EXPONENT.

Every Imitation is an emphatic endorsement of the substantial worth of the genuine article. A poor one is never copied.

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\$10,000 REWARD sent to club agents supplying the month of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN E. ALDEN, Manager, 164 Broadway, New York.



Lippincott's Magazine.

Lippincott's Magazine for October opens with a paper on Grand Traverse Bay, by Maurice Thompson, whose description, aided by illustrations, of this most attractive spot, with its beautiful lake scenery, splendid trout-fishing, and cheapness of living, will be likely to send a host of pleasure-seekers in that direction next summer, and not a few anglers during the present autumn. A well-written account of Cordova, with its relics of Moorish grandeur, by S. P. Scott, and a most entertaining paper on the "Sacred Baboons" of India, forming the seventh chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Zoological Curiosities," are also carefully illustrated. "My Journey with a King," by Louise Coffin Jones, is a delightfully vivid and amusing account of a voyage among the Sandwich Islands with King Kalakaua and his suite, and is timely in connection with the more extended tour which that potentate is now making in Europe. "A Day in the North Woods," by Ward Batchelor, and "Young America in Old England," by J. Magruder, are lively and well-constructed sketches. There are several short stories in the number—"Mr. Harkins' Niece," by Sidney Chase, "Dora's Trial," by the late Ella Williams Thompson, and "Chaperons, and an Afternoon Tea," by Edward Winton, besides a long instalment of Sherwood Bonner's new serial, "The Valtours," which is as sprightly and vigorous in style as it is strong in character and incident. The poems and editorial departments are up to the usual high standard of the Magazine.

A Short Road to Health.

To all who are suffering from boils, ulcers, scrofula, carbuncles, or other obstinate diseases of the blood and skin, a course of Burdock Blood Bitters will be found to be a short road to health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Special Notices.

WOOLEN Blankets and Comfortables, of different prices, at  
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

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A POOL table for sale cheap, the table has been used about 1½ years. Inquire of  
S. BROUWERS,  
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BLUE and red Mackinaws of all sizes, at  
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Closing Out

At Cost for the next 30 days all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Plows, Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, etc., etc., at the Hardware Store of  
WM. C. MELIS.  
HOLLAND, Sept. 1, 1880. 30-4w

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of new styles of felt hats, for young men and boys. Call and examine them at the store of  
D. BERTSCH.  
29-4t

LOOK out for a new stock of the most beautiful fancy ribbons ever brought to town, in the store of  
D. BERTSCH.

FINE smoking and chewing tobaccos on hand at the novelty store of  
E. S. DANGREMOND.  
21-4t

I, Harry Van Zee, formerly associated in business with my father, at Holland, Mich., respectfully invite all my friends and acquaintances to call on me at the BOSTON SHOE STORE, 66 Canal str., when in Grand Rapids. I guarantee to save you from 25 to 40 per cent on each dollar, and sell you nothing but reliable solid goods. Do not forget where I can be found—at the BOSTON SHOE STORE, No. 66 Canal str. Or, if you need clothing I will direct you to the best and cheapest place. I will save you the expense of traveling ten times over. 28-4t

New Advertisements.

Nervous Debility:

A Cure Guaranteed.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spinal Rheumatism, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, 151 & 153 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich. 33-1y

\$500 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Colic, when we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 60 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 151 & 153 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 2 cent stamp. 32-1y

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NEW STOCK!

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**M. Huizenga & Co.,**  
EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns, Etc., Etc., which we offer for sale at very low prices. Our motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Our stock of CROCKERY is large and complete, and our stock of GROCERIES is constantly being replenished, kept fresh and full.

FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

The highest prices is paid for butter and eggs, and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

M. HUIZENGA,  
B. WYNHOFF.  
HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m.

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We have opened an immense stock of

Boots, Shoes,

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Tinware,

Glassware, Crockery,

Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

These goods must be sold at once, regardless of price.

THE LAW DEMANDS IT.

Call in and get your

BARGAINS.

We pay the highest price for

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OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.

HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m

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Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted.

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254 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Cornets and Band Instruments of every description. Pianos and Organs at wholesale and retail. Orchestra, Band and Sheet Music. The most complete stock in Michigan. Catalogues sent free.

Address, O. F. BERDAN,  
29-30w 254 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY.

Can easily be made by using the Celebrated

VICTOR

WELL AUGER AND

ROCK BORING MACHINERY

In any Part of the Country.

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

They are operated by either

Man, Horse or Steam Power,

and bore very rapid. They

range in size

3 INCH TO 4 1-2 FEET IN

DIAMETER,

and will bore to any

REQUIRED DEPTH!

They will bore successfully

and satisfactorily in all kinds

of Earth, Soft Sand and Lime-

stone, Bituminous Stone Coal,

Slate, Hard Pan Gravel, Lava,

Builders' Serpentine and Con-

glomerate Rock, and guar-

anteed to make the very best

of Wells in Quick Sand. They

are light running, simple in

construction, easily operated,

durable, and acknowledged as

the best and most practical

Machine extant. They are en-

dorsed by some of the highest

State Officials. We contract

for prospecting for Coal, Gold,

Silver, Coal Oil and all kinds

of Minerals.

Also for sinking Artesian Wells

and Coal Shafts, &c. We also fur-

nish Engines, Boilers Wind Mills,

Hydraulic Rams, Horse Powers,

Brick Machines, Mining Tools, Port-

able Forges Rock Drills and Machin-

ery of all kinds.

Good active Agents wanted in

every Country in the World. Address

WESTERN MACHINERY SUPPLY DEPOT,

511 Walnut Street,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

State in what paper you saw this. 21-1y

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Dirk Kuiper and Adriana Kuiper, his wife, to Mary Metz, dated September twenty-fourth, 1877, and recorded in the Register's office of Ottawa county, on October ninth, 1877, in Liber 8, of mortgages, page 89; on which mortgage there is claimed due, at this date, one hundred sixty four dollars and sixty cents, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue, of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered three, in block fifty-five, city of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House in the City of Grand Haven, on October third, 1881, at one o'clock, afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage, with interest and costs.

Dated, July fifth, 1881.

J. C. POST, Attorney. MARY METZ, Mortgagee.

23-13w

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spinal Rheumatism, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. Meengs. 51-1y.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK. glish Remedy. an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spinal Rheumatism, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. 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. 108 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Heber Walsh. 32-1y

J. Van Landegend

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron worker: plumber and steam fitter: does all kinds of sheet metal work to order, or repairing. Also driven Wells put down, and old pumps repaired. Stoves repaired and put up, etc., etc. Inquire at the Hardware store of J. R. Kleyn, Holland, Mich. 33-1y

MEYDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

Will make, for the next 60 days only, a Grand Offer of

Pianos and Organs.

\$850 Square Grand Piano for only \$245.

STYLE 3 1-2 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 8 stings, 7 1/4 Octaves, full patent cantabile agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and hammers. In fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered or board cars \$245 at New York, with Fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

PIANOS \$160 to \$400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly first-class and sold at who-lease Factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. The squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The new patent scale Uniplex is the Finest in America. Positively we make the finest Uniplex Pianos of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 11,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Piano Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Piano Catalogue of 50 pages mailed for 6c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for five years.

JUBILEE ORGANS Our New Style Jubilee Organ in Japanese Case, called the "ORIENTAL," Style 99, is the handsomest, tastiest and sweetest toned Parlor Organ ever offered the musical public. It contains FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE sets of Reeds, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, Diapason, Sub-bass and Celestina. Also Fifteen Beautiful Stops, as follows, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, (a charming stop), Diapason, Sub-bass, Echo, Dulcet, Melodia Forte, entire power of the instrument, Right Knee Stop and swell, Left Knee Stop and swell, Height, 70 in.; Length, 45 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements with great power, depth, brilliancy and symmetrical quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and with stool and book, only \$87—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in Organs on 15 days test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Positively, our Organs contain no "Bogus" sets of Reeds, or "Dummy" stops, as do many others. We make no misrepresentations, and guarantee honest and fair dealing, or no sale. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles \$35, \$50, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$85, etc. Over 34,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Organ Catalogue mailed free.

Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10 Ave.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety of musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MEYDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

21-8mo

Phosphate and Grain Drills

at the Hardware Store of

W. C. MELIS.

We the undersigned hereby testify that we have used the Superphosphate, advertised by Mr. Wm. C. Melis, at Holland, on part of our wheat lands, and that we have by experience that the wheat produced on the lands manured by phosphate is considerable better; the straw is heavier, about 24 inches taller, and that the yield of grain was increased thereby about 25 per cent.

Our intention is, to use it again next year.

W. DIEKEMA.

F. PLASMAN.

TOWN HOLLAND, Mich., July 12th, 1881. 27-4t

\$1,000 FORFEIT!!!

Immux Cancer Cure Depot, Coal-cook, P. Q. Canada.

CANCER CURED

without the use of the Knife.

The only permanent Cure in the world. For particulars enclose two 3 cent stamps to S. C. SMITH, Coalcook, P. Q., Canada.

Cures Swift and Certain. (Any paper can publish this for \$5 per year, with this note and paper sent regularly.) 1-1y

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. M. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 1-1y

WANTED

10,000 BUCKLES BUCKETS, of which I make Buckeye Pile Outlets, Warrenton, Ore. Files. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Teller, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL

TRADE MARK

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

It Positively Cures.

RHEUMATISM, PRANS, BRUISES

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES

AND NEVER FAILS IN

COUGHS, CROUP OR DIPHTHERIA.

COUGHS, CROUP OR DIPHTHERIA.

COUGHS, CROUP OR DIPHTHERIA.

Sold by all Druggists. PRICE 50 cents and \$1.00.

Go to D. R. MEENGs for Mrs Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1881. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1881.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded & Silk Fringes

JACKETS, CIRCULARS AND DOLMAFS,

FANS & PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Silk & Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery,

Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery,

SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . . . HOLLAND, MICH.



The news this week is in mourning on account of the death of President James A. Garfield.

## JOTTINGS.

PRESIDENT Garfield is no more.

Mrs. I. Cappon and her eldest and youngest son left for Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday last.

CAPT. R. Schadelee found a bouncing girl for a present upon his arrival home on Saturday last.

MR. E. De Spelder has returned to Ann Arbor on Wednesday last, to take his last course in medicine.

Messrs. D. C. Smith and L. Doney, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were in town on Thursday last, visiting friends.

TWENTY years ago yesterday, Sept. 23d, the Eighth Michigan Infantry was sworn into the U. S. service at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Wm. M. Douglas and her two children, of Galveston, Texas, and Mrs. O. J. Doesburg, of this city, started on a trip to Detroit on Tuesday last.

DR. A. Van der Veen and lady, of Grand Haven, are sojourning in our midst among relatives and friends. The doctor has been quite ill with malarial fever, but is convalescing.

THE Charity Hop of which we spoke in our last issue has been postponed to Friday evening, September 30, on account of the death of President Garfield. Please remind your friends and neighbors.

SCRIBNER for October, which now sails under the name of *The Century*, is on our table, and it is a beautiful number. We cannot resist to admire Dr. Holland in his management of the vast enterprise as well as his beautiful writings.

THE committee charged with letting the job of building a new bridge across Black River, on the section line next east to the city of Holland, received no bids lower than \$490, and there being only \$420 on hand they have reserved their award until the required amount can be obtained, which, however, will be obtained in a few days.

UPON the receipt of the sad news, on Monday night, of the death of the President, the bells were tolled and the following morning the draping of buildings commenced. With the exception of our churches this city has shown a commendable spirit of grief. The block in which this office is located is draped beautiful, also the Union School building, College Chapel, engine house, ex-Mayor Cappon's private dwelling, and many other places of business.

THE firm of M. Huizenga & Co., doing business in this city has been changed to the extent of taking in Mr. B. Wynhoff, in the place of Mr. H. Werkman, who retires. The firm name will not be changed. They have added a large stock of dry goods to their other lines, and make a very fine showing. There selections are very nice and will draw attention. Mr. Wynhoff is a gentleman of refined taste, and we think he will make the firm strong. See their new advertisement in another column.

JUST as we go to press, gentlemen interested in the forthcoming illustrated history of Ottawa and Muskegon counties, called upon us preparatory to entering upon the work in this city. Mr. J. H. Eagle will remain here for some time and present the enterprise to our people. The work promises to be a splendid one, and we hope our citizens will co-operate with Mr. Earle in making the enterprise a success. The publishers, Messrs. H. R. Page Co., of Chicago, are an old and reliable publishing firm, and will do the work well or not at all.

It is with no little pride that we chronicle the effort made by our citizens to help to relieve the northern sufferers of their immediate wants. A public meeting was called and held at Lyceum Hall on Monday the 12th inst., with Mayor Roost in the chair. Speeches were made by the mayor, Rev. Dr. Phelps and others. A committee of twelve of our most prominent citizens were appointed by the chair; the city was divided into six districts, and every district was worked over by a committee of two. Several committee meetings were held since, and another public meeting was held on Friday evening last, the 16th, at which the general committee had a report to make, but which was incomplete, owing to the lack of a report of a sub-committee. The general committee have since tabulated their work, as follows:

Cash, subscribed and collected, \$936 00  
" " not collected, 75 75  
Goods " and collected, 208 80  
Total, \$1,152 55  
I. Fairbanks, Esq., who is the secretary and treasurer, has shipped off the \$936. Since these authentic figures were made some \$13.22 more has been collected in cash, and several donations in goods. The work is still going on. A charity hop will be given and all the proceeds will be donated. It is pretty safe to say that Holland will send from \$1200 to \$1300 to the northern sufferers.

Look on inside for full particulars about the President's death.

THE tug McMillan, from Saugatuck, will be hauled out at Anderson's yard and repaired.

MR. P. Bout, died on Tuesday morning last after a lingering illness, at the age of seventy years.

THE schooner Contest was launched from Anderson's ship-yard on Saturday morning last after having received considerable repairs.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 22, 1881: Maddy Berry, Mrs. P. Brown.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

DR. A. G. Manting, of Graafschap, has broken ground for a new residence to be built for him in that village. It will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and the style will be Gothic.

JACOB Martzoff, of Lancaster, N. Y., says your Spring Blossom works well for everything you recommend it; myself, wife and children have all used it, and you can't find a healthier family in New York State.—Oct. 5, 1880. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

THE telephone between Muskegon and Grand Haven is now in working order. The line between Grand Haven and Grand Rapids is completed as far as Eastmanville, and in a few days will be in operation to Grand Rapids. The telephones work as well on these long lines as they do on city lines. It is a very handy thing.—*Grand Haven Herald*.—Why can't we have a telephone circuit in this city, to connect with Grand Haven or Grand Rapids.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. G. Van Putten & Sons. They have just received a very large and nice stock of goods from Boston, containing a great many articles which will appear new to the eyes of our people. The latest styles are handsome, and the constant improvement of our domestic fabrics is quite apparent among these goods. Our citizens will do well to give them a call, and obtain a first pick.

AMONG the marriages to be chronicled for this week, are: Mr. John Rademaker, of Milwaukee, to Miss Johanna Keppel, of this city, on Wednesday evening. On Tuesday Mr. John Koning, of Saugatuck, to Miss Mary Van Zoeren, of Vriesland, and Mr. John De Boe, of this city, to a young lady from Milwaukee; also Mr. John Dirks to Miss Van Dort, both of this city. Among those who are preparing themselves and contemplate taking the same step in a few days or few weeks, are: Mr. C. Nijland and Miss Mary Van Putten, both of this city; Mr. B. Smits and Miss Mary Alcott, both of this city; both Miss Nellie and Miss Gertrude Verbeek, of this city, to gentlemen of Grand Rapids—so we have heard from creditable sources. Who will deny that Holland is growing fast. We suggest to our moneyed men to build some new dwelling houses, whereas there are none to rent at present.

### Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending Sept. 14, 1881.

This list includes only such as seem to be bona fide sales, quit claims, where the consideration is very small, not given.

Stephen Monroe to Jan Rossen, lot 5 and part lot 4 M & H add. Grand Haven, \$275.  
John W. Bennett and wife to Gerrit Van Dijk, n e 1/4 of s w 1/4, sec. 5-3-15, \$400.  
Martha W. Vos to Gerrit Kamphuis, s 1/2 lot 1 blk 5 Boltwood's add. Grand Haven, \$225.  
Ann Robinson to George P. Reed, s e 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 24-7-14, \$125.  
George W. Campbell and wife to Peter Chaffee, n e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 11-5-16, \$300.  
Stephen Adair et al to Bridget Walker, part n w 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 29-8-16, \$351.81.  
Peter Holleman and wife to Geimer Van Noord, part s w 1/4 s e 1/4, sec. 15-5-14, \$3,100.  
Irene M. Retan by Guardian to Augustus Chaffee, n w 1/4 n e 1/4 sec. 14-5-16, \$454.  
Edwin Thayer and wife to William Luleman, n e 1/4 n w 1/4 and s w 1/4 s e 1/4 n w 1/4, sec. 25-7-14, \$1,350.  
Christian Hehl and wife to Stephen Mephelink n w 1/4 n e 1/4, sec. 25-7-14, \$1,000.  
Fennetig Blyker to Jan W. Hoelings, w 1/2 acres of s 22 acres of e 1/4 n e 1/4 sec. 13-7-14, \$650.  
Sarah A. Witcox et al to Frederick Ramsey, lot 1 blk 1 Bartholomew's add. Spring Lake, \$584.80.  
George M. Willey and Clarence J. Willey to William C. Bennett, part of n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 5-6-15, \$550.  
Mary E. Souls to Almira Willey, part of n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 5-6-15, \$700.  
Mrs. Louisa Bennett to Kijlian Fishback, lot 250 Grand Haven, \$775.  
Russell P. Willey to Clarence J. Willey n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 5-6-15, \$150.  
Frank W. Willey et al to George M. Willey und. 2-5 n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 5-6-15, \$75.  
Digenis Hoerze and Jannette Popma to Gerrit De Groot und. 2-9 s w 1/4 n w 1/4 part of und. 2-9 s 19 acres s 1/4 n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 22-5-14, \$406.  
Rufus E. Edwards and wife to Hance Wilson, s 1/4 n e 1/4 s e 1/4, sec. 25-8-16, \$300.  
Benjamin Devendoff to Ranson Pitts, 2 acres s e 1/4 sec. 16-6-16, \$100.  
John C. Post et al to Cornelis Elander s e 1/4 n e 1/4 sec. 7-5-15, \$400 and other consideration.  
John Vaupell and wife to Nui Jacobsen s w 1/4 s e 1/4, sec. 16-6-15, \$500.  
Jan Elander and wife to Cornelis Elander s 1/4 n e 1/4, sec. 7-5-15, \$800.  
Jan Walting, Sr. to Jan Walting, Jr. and William Walting, n e 1/4 s e 1/4, sec. 35-4-15, \$400.  
Jan Walting, Sr. to Hermann Walting s 1/4 s w 1/4 n w 1/4, sec. 35-6-15, \$900.  
Jan Walting, Sr. to Egbert Walting s 30 acres s e 1/4 n e 1/4 and n 30 acres n e 1/4 n e 1/4 sec. 35-6-15, \$400.  
Jan Walting, Sr. to Geert Walting, n 10 acres s e 1/4 n e 1/4 and s 30 acres n e 1/4 n e 1/4 sec. 35-6-15, \$400.  
Jan Walting, Sr. to Harem Wolting, n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 35-6-15, \$400.

New styles of Flannels, Dress Goods, and Prints, at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

A LARGE stock of Hosiery, of Superior make and the latest styles; also, an endless variety of Woolen Yarns, at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

ARTHUR is President, and Conkling—his political father—will step to the front again.

Mrs. R. Bentley has left our burg and established a dressmaker's shop in the city of Grand Rapids.

ALL our surrounding townships are doing organized work to send aid and relief to the northern sufferers.

THE best strengthener of mind and body is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is very soothing and refreshing in its effect.

THE new house which Mr. Vanderbilt is building in New York will be the costliest private residence in America, his front doors being the famous Chibetti gates, for which he paid \$20,000 in Paris.

Mrs. Mary Martin, of Harrisburg, Pa., says: "I suffered severely from a complication of female diseases; that sense of bearing down seemed as if it would kill me; my habits were very irregular; nothing seemed to benefit me until I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. They acted like a charm, and now I enjoy perfect health."

ON Monday evening last Mr. Robert Bauar, of Grand Rapids, was married to Miss Elizabeth Butkau, (daughter of Alderman Butkau of this city). A very fine reception was given on Wednesday evening at the residence of Alderman Butkau, where many invited guests were feasted and amused until the "wee sma" hours admonished them of the coming morning.

THE Ottawa county board of examiners has adopted the following schedule of examinations:

Regular examination at Grand Haven at Court House, Oct. 28.

Special examination at Holland, time to be fixed.

Regular examination at Grand Haven in Court House, March, 1882.

All examinations to be both oral and written and to begin at 9 a. m.

JAS. F. ZWEMER, Sec'y Bd of Examiners.

THE pump question. Oh, that pump man. It seems that every man, woman and child has had a notification to "fork over" \$10. What does this mean? Is it a fraud, or is it legal? Some papers say one thing—some say another. But it looks rather dark to us. We are of the opinion, however, that the U. S. Supreme Court will have a hand in this thing before the people of this city will pay twice for their pumps, and we advise our citizens not to get flurried about it. Let him sue the city, and we'll defend ourselves!

PURSUANT to call a meeting was held at the townhouse, in the Township of Holland, on Thursday afternoon, to take measures to send aid and relief to the sufferers by fire in the northern part of the State. Supervisor Diekema was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Vischer was chosen secretary. Upon motion the township was divided into districts to correspond with the school districts; two persons, one of whom was to be the moderator, to be a committee, in each school district, to solicit and collect money and contributions, to be presented by said different committees, on Tuesday afternoon next, at the townhouse, to a committee of three, appointed to receive and forward the same to the sufferers.

### GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

AKLEY's new residence is being plastered, and when finished will be the finest dwelling house in the county.

THE schooner Lumberman is at Kirby's dry-dock getting caulked and ready for the fall work.

THE steamers of the Milwaukee line stayed in port over Friday on account of the gale on Lake Michigan and a large number of sailing vessels sought refuge here on account of the storm.

THE graduates of our High School are out with a card, calling a meeting at the High School rooms, for the purpose of organizing a society of the Alumni of that school.

THE death of President Garfield has caused an expression of profound sorrow among our citizens without regard to creed or political opinion. Emblems of mourning are universally displayed in the city. Conspicuous among the decorations, for taste are those on the Court House and the house of Mr. Koeltz, the cigarmaker. On the Odd Fellows' block are the flags of the German and Holland Workingmen's Societies displayed in mourning. The Baird block is also very tastily decorated.

ON Thursday night of last week the satchel of one J. C. Westrate, containing about \$1,500 worth of jewelry and money, was stolen from him at Donker's saloon, near the Holland depot. From his story it appears that he was in the saloon drinking, and leaving his satchel near the bar, went out to look for the Muskegon train, and on his return the satchel was gone. The officers have been on the look out since, and hope to recover the lost treasure.

## BARGAINS IN

## COLORED DRESS SILKS.

In addition to our great sale of Black Silks and Black Caahmeres, we offer a splendid line of Dress Silks in the newest Fall Shades, at fully 20 per cent. less than their real value.

One lot 19 inches wide, excellent quality,

**\$1.00 per Yard, Worth \$1.25**

One lot 21 inches wide, extra heavy,

**\$1.25 Fully Worth \$1.50.**

These prices will only hold good a short time, as we can not duplicate at these figures.

**F. W. WURZBURG.**

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Open every evening with 4 Electric Lights, making our store in the evening as light as day. Exclusive Agency of the celebrated perfect fitting Domestic Paper Fashions. Any person buying material for a dress for \$3 or upward, will receive a pattern free of charge.

## Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer

STEKETEE'S

## Neuralgia Drops,

The only medicines used without turning the stomach wrong side out. I warrant the cure of

## NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Otto Breyman

Dealer in



## Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

I have engaged the services of Mr. N. H. Reynolds, of Chicago, an expert mechanic, who will do the repairing of watches, so that our work can be warranted.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-1y

IN THE NEW

## GROCERY

—AND—

## DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

## C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries, —always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisionals, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

## DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

## Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

## J. FLIEMAN,

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

Better wagon in every way

## Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

## TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON

WORKS.

14-1f

J. FLIEMAN,

Holland, Mich.

## FIRST WARD

## Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

Having purchased the interest formerly owned by Mr. M. Seery, and having leased my Hotel, I will devote my entire attention to the Grocery Business, and therefore respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Holland to my new business. The store is on the

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

I will endeavor to keep on hand a complete supply, and fill all orders promptly to the best of my ability.

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.

HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-1f



## THE NATION'S CALAMITY.

**End of the Long Struggle of the President for Life—The Sufferer's Last Moments Marked by Visions of That Happy Home at Mentor—A Blissful Dream of Long-Gone Days That Robbed the Hour of Half Its Terror.**

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 19.

President James A. Garfield died at the Franklin cottage, at Elberon, at 35 minutes after 10 this evening. His death was so sudden and unexpected that when the family was summoned the President was unconscious. From this he did not rally. He died a few moments after Mrs. Garfield entered the room. From what can be ascertained, his death was from sheer exhaustion. At the President's bedside, holding his poor, emaciated hand in her own, and watching with anguish unutterable the fast-vanishing sands of life, sat the faithful, devoted wife during the closing hours of the President's career. Around him were other weeping friends and physicians, lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of the dark angel of death. Toward the last the mind of the sufferer wandered. He was once more back in Mentor, amid those scenes where the happiest hours of his life were spent. He sat in the dear old homestead again with the loved ones around him, his aged mother so proud of her big boy, his faithful wife and beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors and rendered the dying man for the moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once-vigorous frame that was constantly going on. The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones as the lamp of life flickered and went out forever.

Nearly every one around the President clung to hope to the last, and refused to believe the approach of death until the shadow deepened and the destroyer's presence could be no longer unfelt.

Flags hang at half-mast from every house on Ocean avenue, and the gaiety of this favorite watering-place is followed by the deepest gloom.

The struggle is over, and death is the victor. This morning the physicians thought that the President was a little better. He seemed to have some appetite, and no indication of any chill or any disturbance was noted. The insidious nature of these attacks was again made manifest soon after 8 o'clock. The President had been very quiet, and seemed comparatively comfortable. Suddenly he complained of chilliness, and although his body was wrapped in warm flannels, and within half an hour he had been bathed in hot alcohol, it was found that his feet and hands were cold, and, in a moment, there was marked rigor. He shivered and every muscle in his body was rigid. The pulse went up to 140, and even higher, but it was so thready and feeble that it was impossible to count the beats. After it had passed that figure there was great danger that he would sink into a comatose state after the rigor had passed, and every exertion was made to induce reaction. Hot flannels were applied to the feet and poultices of raw onions cut fine and steeped in alcohol were placed upon his stomach. In addition cooling lotions were applied to the head, and the arms and limbs were rubbed vigorously. The result was that a reaction was established much sooner than the physicians expected. After fifteen minutes had elapsed, Dr. Bliss noticed increasing warmth in the feet, and at the same time the rigidity of the muscles was observed to be relaxing. It was evident that the rigor was passing away in about half the time which the first one had lasted. That one, in spite of the most vigorous treatment, had only yielded under half an hour.

The vitality of the President once more astonished the physicians—so much so that Dr. Agnew said, when he came from the sick-chamber, as he has said before: "The vitality of the President is something more remarkable than I have ever met with in all my practice." This was said to Mrs. Garfield and Private Secretary Brown, and the great surgeon also added that "if it was not for his wonderful evidence of constitutional strength, he should feel as though it was folly to indulge in any hope." After the rigor had passed the President fell asleep, and although his pulse was still beating above 120, yet his temperature had not decreased more than a tenth of a degree or so below normal point.

He awoke in about twenty minutes, and the first words he said showed that the mind was more active than his bodily strength. He said to Dr. Bliss: "Doctor, I feel very comfortable, but I also feel head-foggy and let me look at myself."

Gen. Swain said: "Oh, no, don't do that. Mr. President, see if you can't get some more sleep." "I want to see myself," the President replied. Mrs. Garfield gave him a hand-glass. He held it in a position which enabled him to see his face. Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Agnew, Gen. Swain and Dr. Boynton stood around the bed, saying not a word, but looking at the President. He studied the reflection of his own features at length. He wearily let the glass fall upon the counterpane, and with a sigh said to Mrs. Garfield: "Crete, I don't see how it is that a man who looks as well as I do should be so dreadfully weak."

In a moment or two he asked for his daughter, Miss Mollie. They told him that she would come to see him later in the day. He said, however, that he wanted to see her then. Thereupon Rockwell went to the beach where Miss Mollie was sitting with Miss Rockwell, and told her that her father wanted to see her. When the child went into the room she kissed her father and told him that she was glad to see that he was looking so much better. The President said: "You think I do look better, Mollie?" She said: "I do, papa."

And then she took a chair and sat at the foot of the bed a moment or two. After Dr. Boynton noticed that Miss Mollie was swaying in the chair, he slipped up to her, but before he could reach her she had fallen over in a dead faint. In falling her face struck against the bedpost, and when they raised her from the floor she was not only unconscious, but also bleeding from the contusion which she had received. They carried her out where she could get the fresh breeze from the ocean, and, after restoratives were applied, she speedily recovered from the faint. The room was close, the windows were closed, and Miss Mollie had not been very well, and all these causes, combined with the anxiety, induced the fainting fit. The President, they thought, had not noticed what had happened to his petted child, for he seemed to have sunk into the stupor which characterized his condition most of the time. But when Dr. Boynton went back into the room he was astonished to hear the President say: "Poor little Mollie. She fell over like a log. What was the matter?" They assured the President that the fainting fit was caused by the closeness of the room, as well as the delicate constitution of the girl, and when he had that assurance he again sank into a stupor or sleep, which lasted until the noon examination. This stupor was not a healthy sleep. The President frequently muttered and rolled, and tossed his head upon the pillow.

After the noon examination there was very little change in the President's condition, except that it was noticed that there was more mental confusion. The fear of a rigor about that hour was not realized, but there was a fear that a rigor would occur in early evening. At the same time the President was doing so well, comparatively, that the physicians entertained a slight hope that the evening, and possibly the night, would pass without any recurrence of the rigors. The Cab-

inet, who are all here with the exception of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, asked the physicians for an honest prognosis of the case. They were told that the case was almost hopeless; that a person who had less vitality than the President has shown would be pronounced by the attending physicians to be beyond hope. Dr. Agnew said that the President's condition was bad as bad could be, but that he was not yet quite prepared to say that there was absolutely no hope. At the same time the Cabinet heard that which satisfied them that the President was now suffering from acute pyemia.

At the evening bulletin his condition was thought a trifle more comfortable. There was a feeling of congratulation on all sides that he had escaped another rigor, which had been anxiously feared since the chill of the morning. Dr. Boynton, during the early evening, talked even a little hopefully, and the people about the hotels prepared to retire at the usual hour, having almost no fears of ill news before morning. At 10 o'clock Secretary Brown's cottage was dark and deserted. A few of the more vigilant newspaper-men sat talking of the case on the Elberon piazza. Dr. Boynton was among them. At twenty minutes past 10 a colored messenger called Dr. Boynton out in the dark and whispered to him excitedly. The Doctor turned back to the gang of reporters. "The President is sinking rapidly," he said, and disappeared in the gloom across the lawn toward the President's cottage. In a minute the scene had changed. There was a hurrying about the house, and the word was quickly sent the length of Long Branch that the President was greatly worse. At 10:30 Capt. Ingalls came across from the cottage slowly, as if nothing was wrong, and, when questioned, answered very quietly: "I was just sent for by the officer of the guard, to send one of my men to the camp surgeon for mustard for an application to the President's body." The reporters went out on the lawn as far as the guard lines to wait for tidings. The report that mustard had been sent for led to the report of another rigor. The reporters were nearly all out on the dark lawn, and there was a suspense. Suddenly, with a rush, the reporters came across the lawn, their boots sounding up on the hard piazza like horses stampeded. In an instant the little telegraph office in the Elberon was surrounded, and there was a shower of bulletins thrown upon the two paralyzed operators. "He is dead," was all that could be heard.

The President had been dead half an hour when, at 11:10, Windom, Hunt and James arrived from West End. They went into the hotel office and were met by MacVeagh, who led them away to the cottage. It was then learned that the President had not died in a rigor. He had suddenly shown signs of failing, and messengers were sent out for all of the doctors and attendants. Every possible application was used to revive him from the stupor which was apparently overtaking him. The end was plainly at hand, and presently he sank away. He was dead. The first report was not believed, when it was confirmed, and the messengers who hurried away in carriages and on horseback were called for confirmation of the distressing news by people along the wayside. The guests at the hotels who had retired were at once aroused.

Attorney General MacVeagh, as soon as possible after the death, came to the office of the Elberon and made the following statement as to the death-scene: He said: "Dr. Bliss at 9:30 went to the cottage to make his final examination before he retired. He found the pulse, temperature and respiration exactly as they were when the evening bulletin was issued. There had been no change of any kind. There was every promise of a quiet night. All of the doctors retired at once for the night, as did all of the attendants except Gen. Swain and Col. Rockwell. They remained, and nothing transpired until about 10:20. Then the President said: 'I am suffering great pain. I fear the end is near.'"

The attendants sent for Dr. Bliss, who had retired to Private Secretary Brown's cottage. Dr. Bliss came very rapidly. When he entered the room he found the President in an unconscious state, and the action of the heart had almost ceased. Dr. Bliss said at once that the President was dying, and directed the attendants to send for Mrs. Garfield and Drs. Agnew and Hamilton. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:25, when Dr. Bliss pronounced life extinct.

J. Stanley Brown, the President's Private Secretary, gives the following description of the death scene: When Mr. Brown entered the room, Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Lulu, who had just come in with Mrs. Garfield and Mollie, left the room and stood in the hall just outside the door. Dr. Bliss stood at the head of the bed, feeling the pulse. As he came in, taking his place among the people present, Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were trying to revive the President with hypodermic injections of brandy. Col. Rockwell then went out a moment and returned with Mollie Garfield. As the President passed into the sinking condition and began to breathe in great, slow gasps, Col. Rockwell went quietly to the windows and closed them. Mr. Brown walked to Mrs. Garfield, and she leaned upon his arm as the President slowly breathed his last. Mrs. Garfield was calm, save for the convulsive shudders that at times overmastered her. Mollie came up to her a moment later, and her mother put her arm around her and the little girl sobbed bitterly. Her weeping and the President's gasping breath were the only sounds in the room. Then Gen. Swain came to Miss Mollie, fearing her grief would be too much for her mother, and led her away out of the room. There was a period of gasping, and then the President ceased to breathe. Mrs. Rockwell then placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and led her away. As Mrs. Garfield left the room she turned and said to Mr. Brown, as she wrung his hand: "I shall depend upon you."

### Public Sorrow.

The intelligence of the death of President Garfield was received everywhere throughout the country with expression of the profoundest sorrow. The tolling of bells, draping of buildings, closing of places of amusement, and in some cities an almost total suspension of business, are but a few evidences of the depth of gloom produced by the sad event. Nor has this feeling been confined to any one section or party. North and South, East and West, the great public heart was buried in one common grief over the loss of the great and good President, and one common sympathy for the stricken mother and wife and children in their terrible bereavement.

### The New Executive.

How the news of the death of President Garfield was received by Vice President Arthur, is thus chronicled in a New York dispatch:

"There was no unusual stir about the house. The servant at the door informed the reporter that Gen. Arthur had received nothing later than the evening bulletin. 'The President is dead,' said the reporter. At that moment Gen. Arthur appeared in the hall. 'The President is dead,' the reporter repeated to him. 'Oh, no; it can not be true; it can not be; I have heard nothing.'"

"The dispatch has just been received," said the reporter.

"I hope, my God, I do hope it is a mistake," Gen. Arthur's voice broke at the last words, and his eyes filled with tears. He then retired to the back room, where Messrs. Ethel Root and Daniel G. Rollins were awaiting him. "They say he is dead," said Gen. Arthur. A deep silence ensued. A moment afterward a telegram was received. Gen. Arthur broke it open slowly. After reading it he buried his head in his hands, and remained in this position for a long time. Meanwhile the dispatch was handed slowly around. It read:

"It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it occurs with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning."

"WILLIAM WINDOM,  
"Secretary of the Treasury."  
"W. H. HUNT,  
"Secretary of the Navy."  
"THOMAS L. JAMES,  
"Postmaster General."  
"WAYNE MACVEAGH,  
"Attorney General."  
"S. J. KIRKWOOD,  
"Secretary of the Interior."

By 12 o'clock the sound of cabs rattling up in front of the house filled the street. A few moments after receiving the news of the President's death Gen. Arthur's son hastened up the steps. He remained a few moments in the room with his father, but the latter was still too much affected by the news to speak. It was 12:30 o'clock when Gen. Arthur received the formal notification of the President's death, signed by the Cabinet. He had not then decided what steps to take. He was again completely unnerved and again buried his face in his hands.

### The Death-Scene—An Affecting Scene.

The death-bed scene of the President was a peculiarly sad and impressive one. The following persons were present when the great man breathed his last: Drs. Bliss and Agnew, Mrs. Garfield and her daughter Mollie, Col. Rockwell, O. C. Rockwell, Gen. Swain, Dr. Boynton, Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown, Mrs. and Miss Rockwell, Executive Secretary Warren Young, H. L. Atchison, John Ricker, S. Lancaster and Daniel Spriggs, attendants, the last named colored. At 10 o'clock the patient was sleeping. All around was quiet, and the last preparations for night had been made. Mrs. Garfield and Miss Mollie were in their cottage, near by. At about 10:15 the President was awakened from his sleep by a pain in the region of the heart. He exclaimed to Gen. Swain: "I am suffering great pain." These were his last words. Dr. Bliss, who was at hand, was summoned. Even then the President had begun to fail. Gen. Swain did not appreciate the crisis which had come. Dr. Bliss felt for the President's pulse. It was hardly perceptible. "My God! Swain," he exclaimed in a whisper, "he is dying! Send for Mrs. Garfield." His heart then was but weakly fluttering. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were sent for, and the former reached the room in time for the end. The other attendants all arrived immediately after Mrs. Garfield and her little daughter Mollie. Mrs. Garfield had nerved herself for the end, which she had for some hours dreaded as inevitable. She went at once to the side of her dying husband and took his hand in hers. The President was helpless and speechless, but, as his wife sat down by him, he turned his face toward hers slightly and fixed his eyes upon his wife's, and so he sank into unconsciousness, his eyes still bent on her face. With one hand she held her husband's, and her other hand lay on his heart. There was no word uttered. Drs. Agnew and Bliss stood by the bedside. Mollie, restraining her sobs, was at her mother's side. The watchers and attendants stood by, and Dr. Boynton sat at the President's head, fanning him. The pulse became entirely imperceptible. The applications which had been brought to be applied as restoratives lay untouched. The end was plainly at hand. When another minute had come the great-hearted man was dead, and lay free from pain and strife. His eyes were open but vacant, the pupils still bent on the face of the stricken wife. Broken-hearted Mollie turned and sobbed. The effort with which Mrs. Garfield herself kept back her tears was seen in the fixed lines of the face as she arose and went from the room. At the door of her chamber she broke quite down. For the first time she sobbed aloud, and in this first burst of grief she shut herself alone in her chamber. She remained thus alone for perhaps three minutes, and what new strength she got in the brief communion was seen in her brave and resolute face as she came back to the bed where her dead husband lay. Dr. Hamilton, with a woman's gentleness, had closed the eyelids. Mrs. Garfield, soon by the bed, took up the lifeless hand that had held her heart, and there she sat for nearly three hours. Drs. Agnew and Boynton and Gen. Swain remained in the room for some time until, at last, Secretary Brown and Warren Young alone were left to keep the vigil till daybreak. Nothing was ever more pathetic than the peaceful death of the once strong man—the passing away of a nation's leader, his helpless hand lying in his wife's, to whom he was ever more than President.

### The Autopsy—Its Strange Developments.

The autopsy is the most marvelous feature in the President's case. It shows that the surgeons had absolutely no knowledge of the character of the wound, or the location of the ball. What was called "the track of the wound" was, in fact, a burrowing pus cavity. The catheter, that was following the track of a supposed tortuous wound, was being pushed into a pus cavity. The ball which Dr. Hamilton, even, thought he could locate within half an inch proved to be a mere ball of pus walled up. The metal which the induction balance discovered was the same accumulation of pus. The doctors all knew within an inch where the ball was, and could have reached it immediately with a knife. Yet it was two feet, by the surface of the body, from where they thought it was, and behind the heart, instead of being in front of the groin. The ball never went downward and forward. It went sideways across the backbone. The shattered rib, which was not known to the consulting surgeons until July 23, was the obstacle which deflected the bullet, and caused it to locate where no one ever suspected that it was, and where it remained, a permanent danger to the heart. The doctors, however, congratulate themselves that the lung was not seriously affected—that there was no metastatic abscess. The case illustrates how great the skill of good nursing is, for it shows that the President was kept alive for eighty days solely by good nursing, while he had a mortal wound that was constantly poisoning the system. But the autopsy shows how greatly the most eminent surgeons may err—plainly spoken, that the doctors knew very little about the wound or the course of the ball. The post mortem was made the day after death, in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Royburn, Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum of Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. The physicians, in their official report of the autopsy, say:

"It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column, in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging just below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine, and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted.

"The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity.

"This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death.

"An abscess cavity, six inches by four in dimensions, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly interadherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and

no communication was found between it and the wound.

"Along the suppurative a channel extended from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney almost to the right groin. This channel is now known to be due to the burrowing of the pus from the wound. It was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball.

"On examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent, of the left.

"The lungs contained no abscesses and the heart no clots.

"The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained, near its surface, a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter.

"In reviewing the history of this case, in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed."

### The Dear Old Mother.

President Garfield's mother slept at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Larrabee, at Mentor, on the night that death overtook her son. Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock the following telegram came:

"ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 19.

"Mrs. Eliza Garfield:  
"James died this evening at 10:58. He calmly breathed his life away."

"D. G. SWAINE."

Mrs. Larrabee's first thought was as to her mother. The latter was sleeping calmly, and they did not wake her. Not until 8 o'clock did the old lady awake, having slept since 11 p. m. At that time Mrs. Larrabee passed the door with a heavy heart, and found her up and dressed reading the Bible. It was thought best not to break the news until Mrs. Garfield had eaten breakfast. Oddly enough, the old lady did not insist upon hearing the news until she had finished eating. Then, taking the fatal telegram from the shelf, she was about to read, but Miss Ellen took it from her trembling hands.

"Grandma," she said, "would you be surprised to get bad news this morning?"

"Why, I don't know," said Mrs. Garfield.

"Well, I shouldn't," said Mrs. Larrabee. "I have been fearing and expecting it all the morning."

"Grandma," said Ellen, "there is bad news."

"Is he dead?" asked the old lady, tremulously.

"He is."

The quick tears started in the sensitive eyes. There was a violent paroxysm of grief. No expression of frenzy told of the anguish within.

"Is it true?" she asked. "Then the Lord help me, for if he is dead what shall I do?" She was rendered weak and a little nervous by the announcement, and was obliged once or twice to repair to her room, where, in solitude, she might begin to comprehend the awful truth. But she was not contented to remain there, and soon returned to the sitting-room. About 9:30 o'clock Mrs. Garfield was found sitting in the rocking-chair waiting for the news. The morning paper she read with eagerness.

"It cannot be that James is dead," she murmured. "I cannot understand. I have no further wish to live, and I cannot live, if it is so."

BREAKING THE NEWS TO THE SONS.

The orphaned sons at Mentor were not informed of their father's death till after breakfast the next morning. For a time they wept bitterly, but afterward grew quiet, and bore their affliction with almost philosophical calmness.

A dispatch from Williamstown, Mass., says: "When Harry Garfield left Williams College for Elberon he left word that his brother, James A. Garfield, who is confined to his room with a severe attack of malaria fever, contracted at the White House, should not be informed of his father's death until he was better. The tolling of the church bells and the excitement aroused the suspicions of James, and it was thought best by his attending physician that he be informed of the truth. A burst of grief followed, but he is now bearing the trial bravely, though he is still in a precarious condition. He will be removed this afternoon to President Hopkins' house. The college went on as usual this morning. Memorial services will probably be held in a day or two."

### Announcement to the Nations of Europe.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20.

To Lowell, Minister:

James A. Garfield, President of the United States, died at Elberon, N. J., at ten minutes before 11 o'clock. For nearly eighty days he suffered great pain, and, during the entire period, exhibited extraordinary patience, fortitude and Christian resignation. The sorrow throughout the country is deep and universal. Fifty millions of people stand as mourners at his bier.

To-day, at his residence in the city of New York, Chester A. Arthur, Vice President, took the oath of office as President, to which he succeeds by virtue of the constitution.

President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

You will formally communicate these facts to the British Government, and transmit this dispatch to the American Ministers on the continent for like communication to the governments to which they are respectively accredited.

BLAINE, Secretary.

### President Arthur—His First Cabinet Meeting.

Gen. Arthur arrived at Long Branch on the afternoon of Sept. 20. He was met at the station by Secretaries Windom, Hunt and Kirkwood, Postmaster General James and Attorney General MacVeagh. Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln accompanied him from New York. President Arthur looked quite sad and careworn. His face was pale. He was driven to Attorney General MacVeagh's cottage, and was soon joined by the Cabinet officers. At this, the first Cabinet meeting in which the new Executive participated, two questions were discussed, one being the matter of funeral arrangements, and the other the complications that had arisen in regard to an inquest on the body of the President. It had been discovered that, under the laws of New Jersey, it would be impossible to hold an inquest without the presence of the assassin Guiteau. As bringing him to Long Branch was out of the question, a conflict of interest seemed likely to arise. After considerable discussion, in which Gov. Ludlow, of New Jersey, Marshal Caley, the Sheriff of the county, and the Attorney General of the State participated, it was finally decided that they would be obliged to dispense with the inquest altogether. The State officials agreed, and thus the disputed question was avoided. The other matter with regard to funeral arrangements was an almost equally delicate subject. From all parts of the country, from the municipal corporations of the large cities, and the Governors of nearly all the States, had come in the unanimous request that the people be permitted a view of the murdered President. In conflict with this was the decided wish of Mrs. Garfield that there should be no display, and this desire in the minds of the Cabinet finally bore down all other considerations, and the decision was reached to have the obsequies and the removal to Cleveland as unostentatious as possible.

NEW JERSEY makes \$2,000,000 a year off her berries, which is a berry good income.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT.

### Biographical Sketch of Chester A. Arthur.

Chester A. Arthur was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, Oct. 5, 1830. So say his biographers, and so says the official record, although other and unofficial authorities have located his birthplace on the other side of the Canada line. His father, William Arthur, was an itinerant Baptist preacher, born in County Antrim, Ireland, and educated at Belfast College. The young licentiate came at once to America, and here married and began his work, which, in a busy life ending Oct. 27, 1875, led him to many pulpits in Vermont and New York and to some in Canada, the town of Fairfield, Vt., being among them.

The early days of Chester A. Arthur's tuition were passed under the tutelage of his father. From his home studies he went to the wider field of instruction at Schenectady, N. Y., in the grammar school of which place he was prepared for entering Union College. At 15 years of age, therefore, in 1845, he entered Union, and, after a regular course, graduated high in his class. Like many another ambitious but impetuous student, young Arthur taught school in the vacations of college specially provided for that purpose. It is a coincidence that in these days of sturdy struggle the young student from Union College and a young student (Garfield) from Williams both taught school in North Pownal, Vt.

With \$500 in his pocket, the frugal savings of a school-master's scanty pay, Arthur went to New York city and entered the law-office of Hon. Erastus D. Culver, and was in 1852 admitted to the practice of law. But clients did not then flock to his standard, and, with a young legal friend in like circumstances and frame of mind, two briefless young lawyers roamed the Western States for three months, seeking a place to locate. In the end, not satisfied with the advice of Greeley, the young men returned to New York and pooled their issues in the firm name of Arthur & Gardner. About this time Mr. Arthur made a happy matrimonial alliance, marrying the only daughter of Leut. Herndon, U. S. N.—the brave Herndon who went down with the Aspinwall steamship Central American, which he commanded. Mrs. Arthur died in January, 1880, leaving two children, a son now in his 18th and a daughter in her 10th year.

The career of the young lawyer was made more successful by the interest he took in politics and the militia. He was at the front in caucuses and conventions, and on military parades. His earlier political instincts were with the Whigs, but with the decadence of that party he joined the multitude of American youth (at the North) in advancing the standard of the Republican party. He was, indeed, a delegate to the Saratoga Convention that organized the Republican party in the State of New York, and was a delegate in succeeding State conventions, year after year, until he had attained the Chairmanship of the State Committee and the nomination to the Vice Presidency.

Gov. Morgan, in organizing his military staff in 1861, named Mr. Arthur as Engineer in Chief. He had just before this held the position of Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, New York city. A little later, Gen. Arthur was appointed Inspector General on the Governor's staff, and so continued during the first year of the great civil war—a year busy with the organization and inspection of volunteers for the field. On Jan. 27, 1862, Gov. Morgan advanced Gen. Arthur to the more important post of Quartermaster General, which position he held until the expiration of Morgan's term of office at the end of that year.

In July, 1862, Gen. Arthur was invited to be present at a meeting of Governors in the city of New York, held for the purpose of discussing measures whereby the Union armies could be kept with full ranks, and it is said he was the only person present who was not a Governor. In the same year he was on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hunt, in the Army of the Potomac, as inspector of New York troops in the field. With the end of Gov. Morgan's term of office, as already stated, Gen. Arthur's military career ended, and he returned to the law. Business of a most lucrative character now poured in upon him. Much of this work consisted in the collection of war claims and the drafting of bills for legislation. In consequence, a great deal of his time was spent at Albany or in Washington, where his successes won him a renown hardly second to that of any other lobbyist. He held for a short time the position of counsel to the Board of Tax Commissioners in New York city, at \$10,000 a year, and in November, 1871, was appointed by President Grant to be Collector of the Port of New York.

On the 28th of January, 1879, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a communication to President Hayes setting forth the necessity for a change in the New York Collectors, saying that the Treasury Department stood ready to submit proof that "gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during his [Arthur's] incumbency."

The removal of Arthur and the appointment of Gen. Merritt as Collector of the Port followed.

The history of that memorable struggle at Chicago, which led up to the nomination of Garfield in June, 1880, is fresh in the minds of the people. After Garfield had been nominated, on the sixth day, the convention took a recess, with the tacit understanding that New York might, if it would, name a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The New York delegation, therefore, spent the intervening hour in caucuses, with closed doors. Mr. Levi P. Morton, now Minister to France, declined to be considered as a candidate. Vice President Wheeler, Lieut. Gov. Hoskins and ex-Gov. Woodford were presented without favorable response. The sense of the caucus was so largely in favor of Arthur that, after half an hour's talk, all other names being withdrawn, it was determined to present him alone. When the convention reassembled, late in the afternoon of Tuesday, June 8, the nomination of Arthur was made in short order.

### The Fireless Locomotive.

The following is the first intelligible description of M. Franco's much-talked-of fireless locomotive: "The construction is much like an ordinary locomotive, except that there is no fire. The boiler is a receptacle of extra strength, and the water contained in it is raised to a temperature of about 395° by the injection of steam at a pressure of 215 pounds. The steam is provided by a stationary boiler at one of the intermediate stations on the line. The fireless locomotive is thus charged with water capable of giving off a quantity of steam sufficient for a moderate journey. Of course the pressure of steam given off is at the first very great and gradually lessens; but the inconvenience which would arise from this constant change of pressure is overcome by the adoption of a reducing valve, by means of which the pressure of steam reaching the cylinders can be nicely regulated. These engines were tried and worked from Ruell to Port Marley, 6.51 miles, and from Port Marley to Marie de Ros, 2.15 miles; it is therefore evident that these engines are quite capable of covering journeys of length sufficient for tramway work, especially as the engine described draws a train of twenty tons."

NO ROOM was ever made large enough to hold both a fat man and a mosquito.



## THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

WHEN one feels the approach of a severe cold, he may often find relief by using composition tea. The following is the recipe for the powder: Take one-half ounce of red pepper, one-half ounce of cloves, one-half ounce of cinnamon, one-half pound of bay-berry bark and one-half pound of ginger. The ingredients should all be ground and thoroughly mixed. Put in wide mouthed bottles and cork tight. When needed, put a teaspoonful of the powder in a bowl and fill in with boiling water. Milk and sugar make it very palatable.

**SPEAKING** of corpulency, an exchange says: Take a hint from the lower animals; those who feed chiefly on animal and vegetable nitrogen are lean, as lions, tigers, vultures, crows. Those who live on grains and carbonaceous foods are fat, as the bovines, and equines, domestic fowls. In general the avoidance of carbon in its various forms of starch and sugar will produce leanness, though if one has a tendency to corpulency it may not be entirely checked by diet. Vigorous exercise is a help in checking this tendency. Active and nervous creatures are always lean. Oversleeping habitually and overeating produce excess of adipose.

It is not healthy in any country, at any season of the year, or at any time of life, says a medical writer, to get up early, habitually; the old are better rested by lying late, even if not asleep, while the young require all the sleep they can get. In all latitudes, in warm weather, the morning air, although feeling cool and fresh, is laden with a pestiferous miasma. In winter the atmosphere, before breakfast is so cold and chilly and searching that it fairly shrivels up man and beast, chilling to the very marrow-bone sometimes; hence the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of sickness largely diminished, by late rather than early rising, as all the other nations full well know and practice.

Writing upon the subject of "cold feet," Dr. J. H. Hanford says: Good health is never attainable if the feet are habitually cold, since this implies an impaired circulation of the blood; that it does not reach the extremities. Instead of "toasting them in the oven," soak them in warm water till thoroughly warm, and then dash cold or cold water over them, rubbing them thoroughly with a crash towel till a reaction occurs, using a flesh brush freely. This, followed for a few nights, will generally warm the feet by improving the circulation of the blood. The brush, used on the whole body, is not only safe—safer than the cold bath, at least for the weakly—but will aid in equalizing the circulation. Let the feet also be put in the warm rays of the sun; the clothing warmed and thoroughly sunned. This will do much to improve cold and sweaty feet, and can do no possible harm. Keep the feet clean, which can be done only by frequent washing.

The following, from Dr. Elam's "Physicians' Problems," is both forcible and sensible: Fear not to do the work for which your gifts qualify you; but do it as one who must give an account of both soul and body. Work, and work hard, with it is day; the night cometh soon enough—do not hasten it. Use your facilities, use them to the utmost, but do not abuse them—make not the mortal do the work of the immortal; the body has its claims; it is a good servant; treat it well, and it will do your work; it knows its own business; do not attempt to teach it or to force it; attend to its wants and requirements; listen quietly and patiently to its hints; occasionally forestall its necessities by a little indulgence, and your consideration will be repaid with interest. But task it, and pine it, and suffocate it; make it a slave instead of a servant; it may not complain much, but, like the weary camel in the desert, it will lie down and die.

### Truth and Honor.

Query: What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade*.

### Remarkable Endurance.

Lord Peterborough, the conqueror of Spain under Queen Anne, underwent the most frightful operation known to science when past 60, and a week later started on a journey across Europe with post-horses, feeling no ill effects whatever. Nelson, naturally sickly, and having already lost an eye and an arm, was struck at the battle of the Nile by an iron splinter which literally ripped from the bone the entire flesh of his upper face, leaving it hanging like a veil over his eyes and mouth, yet he not only preserved his consciousness during the dressing of the wound, but actually continued to direct the course of the battle. Luigi Cornaro, the famous Venetian Senator, nephew of the celebrated Doge of that name, having broken the bone of his thigh at 83, bore the setting of it without flinching, and subsequently recovered the full use of the limb. Equally resolute, though less fortunate, was Duke Albrecht, of Austria, who, when the court surgeon shrunk from operating upon his diseased limb, placed the edge of a battle-axe on the joint, and with one blow of his mace drove it right through. He survived this primitive surgery only three days.—*New York Times*.

### The Mound-Builders.

It appears that every known trait of the 'mound-builder' was possessed also by the Indian at the time of the discovery of America. It hence becomes unnecessary to appeal to any other agency than the Indian. It is poor philosophy and poor science that resorts to hypothetical causes when those already known are sufficient to produce the known effects. The Indian is a known adequate cause. The assignment of the

mounds to any other dynasty was born of that common reverence for the past and for the unexplainable, which not only unconsciously augments the actual, but revolts at the reduction of these works to the level of the existing rudiments.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

### Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted 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, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express*.

### The Mississippi River Leaving New Orleans.

The wayward Mississippi, according to the New Orleans papers, is giving very strong evidence of its intention to desert the Queen City of the South and seek a new outlet to the Gulf. It seems the Father of Waters is rapidly cutting another channel, and that the entire waters of the Red River and a large portion of those of the Mississippi are now flowing through the Atchafalaya. Unless they can be arrested it is not improbable that New Orleans may be left in the near future stranded on a shallow stream. Observations at the mouth of the Red River go to show that where a bar existed a year ago there is now a depth of sixteen feet, running clear through to the Atchafalaya, seven or eight miles distant. This is a most remarkable change in so short a time, and if the forces in operation continue the menace to the commercial supremacy of New Orleans will become a subject for serious consideration. History records several great natural changes and revolutions of this character in the Old World, but they have required centuries for their accomplishment. The great American river, however, is up with the age, and it is not impossible that it may do in a week or a month what the sluggish waters of the other hemisphere have taken hundreds of years to work out.

**Col. John C. Whitner**, of Atlanta, Ga., says he owes his life to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

### A Well Always Full of Ice.

About half a mile from Brownsville, Minn., is the natural ice well. On visiting it we found a shaft about twenty feet deep, and we could plainly see ice upon it. We then visited a shaft a few feet distant, and immediately upon entering it a cloud of steam, caused by the cold air coming in contact with our heated bodies, rushed forth. This shaft was excavated for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the ice forming in the well, some of the inhabitants believing in the theory of a large cave being connected with it. After reaching the depth of 180 feet without result, drifting was abandoned. Before the shaft was made it is claimed that the well filled with ice to within six feet of the top. A thermometer marked 30 degrees Fahrenheit. About six feet back from the mouth of the tunnel the floor and sides are in many places covered with ice. A strong current of air constantly flows from the excavation that is very perceptible 100 feet distant. With the thermometer at 90 degrees an atmosphere below the freezing point is pleasant to contemplate, even though dangerous to investigate.—*La Crosse Chronicle*.

**MR. E. PURCELL**, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal.—*Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate*.

### What Makes the Mule Go.

A gaunt and wicked-looking mule, belonging to a countymen, balked in River street, and the usual crowd gathered to offer advice and suggest plans for moving the animal. Various experiments were tried, such as twisting his tail and putting dirt into his eyes, ears and mouth; but he retained his composure and refused to notice the treatment of the operator even with a kick. They were about to build a fire under him when a saloon keeper in the neighborhood offered to bet \$5 that he could make him "git," and, there being no takers, concluded to do it just for the sake of showing his knowledge of mules. He took from his pocket a flask of River street "tangle-foot," and poured a little into the mule's massive mouth. In a second afterward there was blank astonishment in every feature of that mule's countenance, and the next instant he humped himself and shot down the street as if with the intent of eclipsing St. Julien's record. The owner watched him for a moment, and then, turning to the bottle holder, said: "Mister, if that stuff ain't too pizen' strong I'll take a drop of it in my mouth, for I've got to catch that mule."—*Nashua Gazette*.

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is now known to the world for the relief of rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch*.

### How Savages Swim.

Nature, in an article in regard to the swimming of savage people, says: "The Indians on the Missouri river, when they have occasion to traverse that impetuous stream, invariably tread water just as the dog treads it. The natives of Joanna—an island on the coast of Madagascar—youthful persons of both sexes, walk the water, carrying fruit and vegetables to ships becalmed, or it may be lying-to in the offing miles away. Some Croonians, whose canoe upset before my eyes in the seaway on the coast of Africa, walked the water to the safe-keeping of their lives with the utmost facility, and I witnessed negro children on other occasions doing so at a very tender age. At Madras, watching their opportunity, messengers with letters secured in an oilskin cap plunge in the boiling surf and make their way, treading the water, to the vessels outside, through a sea in which an ordinary European boat would not live.

KIDNEY-WORT has cured kidney complaints of thirty years' standing. Try it.

A CORRESPONDENT of an English journal asserts that he has himself observed two spider showers—the fall of gossamer spiders in large numbers from a considerable height in the atmosphere—one in September, 1875, and the other in September, 1880. The first occurred on a cloudy morning, after a single peal of thunder, but no rainfall. "About 10 a. m.," states this writer, "I noticed small spiders running over my coat-sleeves, and had to brush off several trails of gossamer web. Looking around, I found that the brick walls, houses, branches of trees, etc., had these webs dangling from them, and that other gossamer webs were continually falling from above, and adding to the accumulation. By mid-day a long fence was festooned from point to point of its triangular rail tops, with a ribbon-like ladder of gossamer, along which ran the spiders."

The proportion of voters to the population used to be considered one to five. Since then, however, negroes have been admitted to the suffrage, fewer children are born to families, men marry at a less early stage than they used to do, and more remain bachelors, especially in the cities. All these considerations tend to lower the ratio, and actual experiment with any hundred voters and their families will prove the truth of this assertion.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

### Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Bats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, etc.

**DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup** has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum, or pains in the stomach. Mothers, when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes, do not hesitate to give it a trial. You will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents per bottle.

For DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the **FERRIC PHOSPHATE ELIXIR OF CALIFORNIA BARK**, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy so sure and safe as **Eliert's Day-light Liver Pills**. They stand unrivaled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

THERE was a young man so well bred That the hair would not stay on his head, But the Carboline oil Put new hair on the soil, And now with an heiress he's wed.

ONE of the gratifying features of the times is that all right-minded physicians gladly use, as an auxiliary, the absorptive treatment—the **HOLMAN PAD CO.'S REMEDIES**.

TWO-THIRDS of all the Axle Grease used in the United States is made by the **Frazer Lubricator Company**. Buy the genuine.

For Rheumatism, Sprains and Bruises, use **Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liment**, sold by all druggists.

**HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE** IS THE BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freeboles and Pimples. Get **HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE**, as all others are counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

**DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS** is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

**DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF** cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

**DR. MOTTS' LIVER PILLS** are the best Cathartic Regulators.

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**DR. HUNTER**, 103 State st., Chicago, treats successfully Throat and Lung Diseases by Inhalation.

**\$66 a week** in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address **H. HALLITT & CO.**, Portland, Me.

**GUNS** Revolver Catalogue free. Address **Great West Gun Works**, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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**WINDO'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC**

For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE. Price, \$1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

## A TOUGH HORSE STORY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lately published the following horse story, which we give just as it appeared: "A curious instance of sagacity in the horse occurred recently in the stables of Mr. A. Toughman, situated on North Elm street. Mr. T. has for a long time been in the habit of using ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy, in his extensive stables. Among Mr. T.'s many horses is a great, powerful Canadian draught horse. This animal in course of time got so that he knew the ST. JACOBS OIL bottle very well; so well, in fact, that one day recently on Mr. T.'s return from business, upon entering the stables he caught him licking the sore shoulder of a beast which stood beside him; the animal, giving a wise



survey to his licking work, turned his head and caught up with his teeth from the box used as his receptacle of ST. JACOBS OIL. He threw the bottle on the floor with violence enough to break it, and then deliberately licked up the ST. JACOBS OIL and applied it to the cut. Readers, we have seen the laws of association belied by beings with less sense than Toughman's horse. The word has passed among us, and when we see a man who won't try the Oil, we say, 'He is worse than Toughman's horse.' To many this may appear as a very 'tough' story; and were there not proofs innumerable of the efficacy of the Great German Remedy they would be justified in so designating it. The testimony, however, is plentiful and pointed, and is from people whose long experience in matters appertaining to horsemanship entitles their opinions to profound consideration and respect.

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchitis, Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs, if started and treated at the commencement of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. **HALL'S BALSAM** will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, and need stimulants, and use **Hop Bitters**.

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Whoever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters**.

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If you are simply weak and listless, try **Hop Bitters**. It will save your life, it has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters, longling, overworked, night work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use **Hop Bitters**.

Suffering from any inclination if you are young, suffering from lying on a bed of sickness, take **Hop Bitters**.

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease, and it is a tragedy if you are not young, suffering from lying on a bed of sickness, take **Hop Bitters**.

**D. I. C.** is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will act in all cases, and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** is prepared at 235 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

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## Farmers' Column.

### Celery Planting in Dry Weather.

The past season has been the worst for Celery planting in this country I have known in an experience of thirty years, and at the date I write, August 18th, there is hardly to be seen a field or bed of celery with plants higher than three or four inches, and one third of the crop yet to plant, so that it is safe to predict high prices for a poor quality in the coming winter. While most of the crop is in this condition, there are two or three notable exceptions. John Hudson, one of my near neighbors, has over ten acres, planting right through the hot, dry weather of the last of July and first of August; a laborious job, but which will, no doubt, bring large returns.

His plan was to plow up the ground, just as wanted each day, pulverizing thoroughly by harrowing, the rows were marked by treading on the line, so that the ground was made firm for the reception of the plants. The celery was carefully planted with the iron dibber, leaving the roots as long as possible; after planting, each plant was firmly trodden in with the feet, and the row—which was sunk perhaps two inches by the treading of the feet, was well soaked with water once only—a sprinkling of water is of no value in such cases, water must be given in sufficient quantity to reach the lowest point of the roots. This is laborious and expensive work, to be sure, but in the exceptional conditions of this season, it is such as will prove a profitable investment—for where this care has not been exercised—the lateness will cause a greatly diminished weight of crop.—Peter Henderson, in American Agriculturist.

### System in Farming.

There is perhaps no department of business in which a definite and consistent system of management is so much needed as in farming. In England and Scotland, where an extended experience is the guide in practice, and where, from the great value of land, the highest rents are paid by the tenant farmers, we find in each locality a very general conformity to a well-planned system of farm practice, which is reasonably claimed, under the circumstances, to give the best results. The low price of the virgin soils of America, when first brought under cultivation, together with a lack of markets for a variety of products, and the many other conditions inseparable from the settlement of a new country, have led to habits of practice that are perhaps best defined by their lack of system. Under these conditions, presented in what may be called pioneer farming, the tendency is to grow, almost exclusively, some particular crop, that commands a ready sale at paying prices, without taking into consideration the effects of its continuous growth on the future productiveness of the soil. The pioneer who is subjected to the hardships and privations that are of necessity connected with the first settlement of a new country, is undoubtedly entitled to receive the full benefit of the accumulated riches of the soil he brings under cultivation, and the "scouring" practice he resorts to, although uniformly censured by theoretical writers, is without doubt, under the circumstances the best he can possibly adopt for his own immediate interests.—Dr. Manly Miles, in American Agriculturist.

### A Timely Warning, or the Experience of a Minister.

If you suffer from general debility brought on by too close application to business and excessive brain work; or from increasing prostration and sinking spells, that even a rest or removal of the cause, will not relieve, make haste to do as did a reverend friend of ours. He secured from his druggist a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, having heard of its merits from a physician who told him not to take any other Bitters or Tonic, for with the exception of Brown's Iron Bitters, they all contain alcohol, and had failed to give his patients lasting relief; nor should he take any other preparation of Iron, for with the exception of Brown's Iron Bitters, they all blacken the teeth, and often gave headache, which Brown's Iron Bitters never did, but in fact cured headache. The effect was most satisfactory; he immediately realized wonderful results. His old energy returned, his natural force came back, and he felt himself altogether a new man, full of health, strength and vigor, and he has continued to remain so ever since. Now he recommends Brown's Iron Bitters to all his friends which we unhesitatingly do all our readers.—Globe.

### Nothing the Effects.

R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Burdock Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects, and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, your bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

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No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

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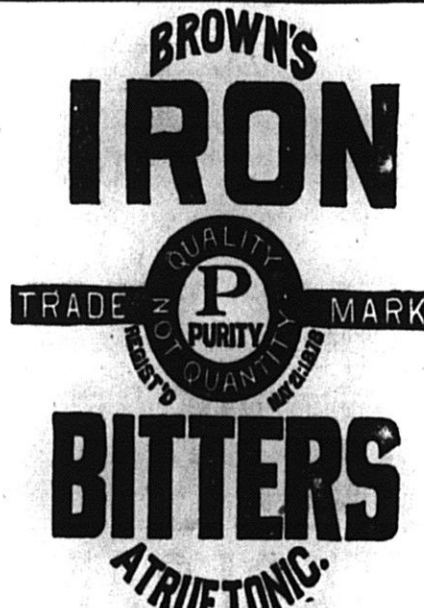
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**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

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Dr. Merwin's Electro-Magnetic Belt.



Cures all suffering from Nervous Weaknesses, general Debility, Loss of Nerve Force or Vigor, or any disease resulting from Anemia and Impure Blood, or to any one afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also, Women troubled with Diseases peculiar to their sex. Send at once for book giving all information free. Address: **W. R. MERWIN, M. D., Detroit, Mich.**

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### HEARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balm of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carcharodon Bonedelli*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 500 years as Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

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Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.

Among the many readers of the Review in one part and another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will receive by return mail a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor Mercantile Review. 21—m.

**\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED!** 75 Best Selling Articles in the World's catalogue free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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Some of those goods will be sold at Cost, such as

## Ladies' & Gents' Buckled & Buttoned Shoes

## Boys' and Young Men's SPRING SUITS of CLOTHING

Will also be closed out to make room for a large new stock, very cheap.

## NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

Also, Straw Hats of every description will be closed out at cost.

A few thousand feet of lumber, such as fencing, etc., can also be had; also Lath, Shingles, Lime, etc., at reasonable prices.

**ALL KINDS OF FRUIT BASKETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.**

—AT—

**E. J. HARRINGTON,**  
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## JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of

**FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,**  
NOTIONS,  
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**BLANKETS,**

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, TABLE LINEN.

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From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

**HOSIERY, &C., &C.,**

Also a Full Line of

**Fresh Groceries**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

**G. Van Putten & Sons.**

HOLLAND, March 25th, 1881.

**A Lecture to Young Men**

ON THE LOSS OF

**MANHOOD**

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bionics, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. WE HAVE ALSO A SURE CURE FOR TAPE WORM. Address: **The Culverwell Medical Co.,** 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post-Office box 4586. 8-ly

**GREAT REDUCTION**

IN PRICES IN THE

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**J. ALBERS,**

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Clocks which have been sold for \$4, are now for sale at \$3. The entire stock on hand will be sold at that rate. Plated ware, Spectacles, etc., etc., will be sold at cost for the next 60 days.

July 6th, 1881. 22-1f

**Estray Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a small heifer strayed into my yard, on or about June 1st, A. D. 1881, which the rightful owner is hereby requested to come and take charge of, upon payment of costs of keeping and this advertisement. The heifer is red, with a white star on its forehead, and is estimated to be about 5 or 6 months of age. OLIVE, Sept. 1, 1881.

**THOMAS KELLEY.**

Town of Olive, 1 1/2 miles southeast of Pigeon.

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**DRESS GOODS.**

—A full line of—

**SHAWLS,**

A large assortment of

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**RIBBONS.**

A full line of Hosiery, Skirts and a nice assortment of white shirts, etc.

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**BOOTS and SHOES**

We have excellent TEA for 25 cents per pound and upward.

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A full line of CANNED GOODS, PICKLES and a complete line of

**GROCERIES**

Always on hand at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, May 18th, 1881.

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AND DRAYING.

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**Heavy or Light Draying**

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**EARLY AND LATE.**

Hard and Soft Stove wood for sale, for summer or winter use. Inquire of

ED. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

HOLLAND, June 25, 1881. 20-6m

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They act like a charm on the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Liver, restoring lost vigor, and curing nervous debility.

\$1 per box, or 6 for \$5; sent sealed by mail. Ladies' Rubber Fountain Syringe, \$2 by mail, sealed.

A full line of Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, a book on Lost Manhood Regained, cause and cure, 10c. to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington Street Chicago Ill. 41-ly

**PHENIX**

**Planing Mill**

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns, and we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching,**

OR

**Re-Sawing Done.**

WE HAVE A STEAM

**DRY KILN**

AND THE

**DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.**

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1y **WERKMAN & VAN ARK.**

Watches, Stem winders \$2.50. White metal Hunting Cuts \$5. Imitation gold \$4. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogues free. THOMPSON & CO., 122 Nassau St., New York. 1-ly

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

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are especially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

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As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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