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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 34.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 502.

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.

1 m. 6 m. 1 y.

1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
2 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & 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't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.	N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
10:20	1 55	10 50		3 25	9 40	5 15	
10 40		11 08	East Saugatuck	3 05		5 00	
10 55	2 20	11 20	Richmond	2 55	9 23	4 45	
12 00	2 55	11 55	Gd. Junction	2 15	8 45	3 55	
12 25	3 05	12 10	Bangor	2 00	8 30	3 35	
1 50	3 55	1 30	Benton Harbor	12 50	7 32	2 10	
2 05	4 05	1 45	St. Joseph	12 40	7 25	2 00	
3 30	4 50	2 30	New Buffalo	11 40	6 30	1 55	
7 30	7 40	5 50	Chicago	9 00	3 40	9 10	
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	

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't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.	N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
5 20	9 45	3 25		10 45	1 50	10 10	
5 35	9 55	3 35	Zeeland	10 35	1 40	9 55	
5 57	10 07	3 52	Hudsonville	10 15		9 25	
6 15	10 15	4 05	Grandville	10 00	1 12	9 05	
6 35	10 30	4 23	Grand Rapids	9 45	1 10	8 45	
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	

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't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.	N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
7 30	3 25	10 40		4 05	1 35	9 40	
6 00		11 15	Pigeon	3 35			
		11 20	Bushkill	3 30			
		11 25	Johnsville	3 25			
6 35	4 15	11 45	Grand Haven	3 05	12 40	8 40	
6 53	4 20	11 50	Ferrysburg	3 00	12 35	8 35	
7 23	4 50	12 20	Muskegon	2 25	12 00	8 00	
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	noon	p. m.	

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.	N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
9 00			Holland	6 45			
10 25			Robinson	5 30			
11 10			Nunica	4 55			
12 10			Fruitport	4 10			
1 10			Muskegon	3 00			
p. m.				p. m.			

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.	N't.	Day	Exp.	Mail.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
10 40	4 00		Holland	10 45	5 45		
11 15	4 30		Fillmore	10 15	5 10		
11 35	4 55		Hamilton	10 02	4 55		
12 00	5 10		Dunning	9 48	4 15		
12 45	5 55		Allegan	9 25	3 30		
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	

Mixed trains. Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MOBRIDE, & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law, Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan County will be promptly attended to. 9-ly

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. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

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.

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

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

WALSH 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. Montieth proprietor. Located near the Chl. & 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. 10-ly

SCOTT'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.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 33-ly

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, Wm. New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausage 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. E., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plugger 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.

STEGENGA, 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 nights 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. 26-ly

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

Photographer.

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. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. WILL H. ROGERS, 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, Oct. 5, at 7 o'clock sharp. H. 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. Buhman, 128 Monroe str., Grand Rapids, Mich. 28-ly

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 40
Beans, bushel	2 00
Butter, lb	24
Clover seed, bushel	4 50
Eggs, dozen	18
Honey, bushel	13
Hay, ton	10 00
Onions, bushels	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	70
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 15

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 35
red	1 37
Lancaster Red, bushel	1 40
Corn, shelled bushel	45
Oats, bushel	45
Buckwheat, bushel	75
Brass, 100 lbs	90
Feed, ton	27 00
Barley, 100 lb	1 45
Middling, 100 lb	1 30
Flour, bushel	6 75
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	8 50
Rye bushel	75
Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 35
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 40

Additional Local.

Mr. R. Van Kampen has got all the necessary tools to move, raise or lower buildings at short notice. He is also prepared to build new dwellings, or repair old ones, or do any kind of carpenter and joiner's work. 12-ly

THE largest variety of Cigars and Tobaccos, the cheapest and the best, at 15-ly

If you want a nice dish of Ice Cream go to the parlors fitted up for the purpose, at 15-ly

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lane Cough, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so, call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S C TARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

A large stock of bleached and unbleached cottons, and all kinds of dress goods and trimmings has just arrived at the store of G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS. Ladies are especially invited to call and inspect. 12-ly

THE finest Soda Water, Candies and Cigars at (15-ly) E. S. DANGREMOND'S.

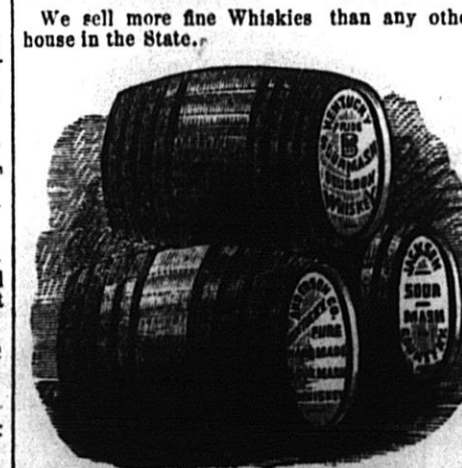
JUST received at the store of G. Van Putten & Sons, a large stock of new goods, consisting of all kinds of ginghams, table linens, groceries, brushes of every description, notions, etc., etc. 26-ly

A FULL line of straw hats has just arrived at the store of G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS, ranging from 5 cents to the nicest and costliest. 12-ly

It is important to travelers to know that special inducements are offered by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 15-7m.

Theo. Kortlander. Adolph H. Kortlander.

Kortlander Bros., We sell more fine Whiskies than any other house in the State.



Importers AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

No. 114 CANAL STREET, Grand Rapids, - Michigan.

The finest Whiskies in the World.

"Baker's Pure Hand-made Sour Mash Bourbon." (The best in the State.) "Kentucky Pride" hand-made sour-mash. "Jackson Sour Mash." The finest in the Land. "Honeydew Bourbon." "J. R. Clay." "S. S. Miller's Rye." The Limestone Creek Sour Mash, and the finest line of Imported and Domestic Wines. 22-5m KORTLANDER BROTHERS.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 27, 1881.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Aldermen present: Beach, Benkema, Kramer, Landaal, Kulte and the Clerk.

Minutes of last four meetings read and approved.

Ald. Winke appeared during the reading of the minutes and took his seat.

The regular order of business suspended.

The report from the Board of Education of the amounts necessary to be raised by taxation for the next year, was taken from the table, and the amount ordered spread upon the annual appropriation bill.

The Com. on Ways and Means reported an ordinance making the General Appropriation Bill for the City of Holland, for the fiscal year A. D. 1881.

Said ordinance was read a first and second time by its title and made the special order of the day.

On motion of Ald. Landaal, Council went into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Landaal in the chair. After some time spent therein, the committee arose and through their chairman reported that they had had under consideration the following:

An Ordinance making the General Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year, A. D. 1881, and recommend that the same do pass.—Adopted and Com. discharged.

The ordinance was placed on third reading of bills.

An ordinance making the general appropriation bill for the city of Holland, for the fiscal year, A. D. 1881, was read a third time and passed, a majority of all the Aldermen elect voting herefor, by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Beach, Benkema, Kramer, Winter, Landaal and Kulte. Nays, none.

The Board of Special Assessors reported a special assessment roll for sidewalk repairs.—Filed, numbered, and ordered published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS for two weeks, commencing October 1st next, and the Board of Assessors meet with the Council to review said roll on the nineteenth day of October, 1881.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Mrs. Annie A. Smithton, of Auburn, N. Y., writes: "I had doctored for years and tried various advertised remedies for my complaint, which was general prostration. I believe I suffered every ill that flesh is heir to. The least exertion caused the greatest fatigue. I was tormented with dyspepsia and every irregularity. My blood seemed poisoned, pimples and sores were all over my body, nothing I tried ever gave me more than mere temporary relief, and I felt myself growing worse and worse. Mr. Reynolds, the druggist, advised me to use Brown's Iron Bitters. From the very start I began to improve; now I do not feel like the same woman."

A Marine Velocipede.

Mr. Robert Fryer has invented a new ocean steamer. The vessel will be a kind of a marine velocipede on three wheels, her hull not being intended to touch the water. The steamer has not yet been begun, but Mr. Fryer has completed a small model of her at McCrea's yard. The vessel floats on three spheres made of sheet steel, one forward and two astern. Each of these is united with flanges, which surround nearly the whole of its circumference and act as paddles. The spheres are so arranged that they can be worked backward and forward or one worked backward and the others forward simultaneously, so that the vessel may be turned completely around in "her own water," as the sailors put it. With such power of rapid turning, no rudder will be necessary. The upper works are to rest upon the spheres that are to do the propelling, and will be as light as consistent with strength. There are to be three decks, and the state rooms are to be in the after part of the vessel, between the wheels on the second and third decks. The dining room is to be on the third deck. The boat is to be 210 feet long and 130 feet deep. Her three-sphere or paddle wheels are to be 60 feet in diameter each, the flanges or paddles being 18 inches. Mr. Fryer says he expects to beat the best ocean time at least two days, and declares that his vessel will be both safe and comfortable. Arrangements are making for the building of the vessel.—N. Y. Cor.

Thinkers will Read and Heed this.

When our most experienced and practical physicians widely endorsed and recommend a medicine, knowing from the ingredients used it must have an excellent general effect on the human system, and be a true strengthener of every organ of life, and recognized as Nature's best assistant in curing dyspepsia, indigestion, general debility, nervous prostration, want of vitality, convalescence, fevers,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The special train from Washington for Cleveland which had on board the Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar and thirteen correspondents of Eastern newspapers ran into a hand-car at Brady's Run, Pa., containing eight men, four of whom were killed and two fatally injured, and the other two only escaped by jumping from the car at the risk of their lives.

SWARTMORE COLLEGE, near Philadelphia, the principal educating establishment of the Society of Friends, has been totally destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$150,000, which quite covers the loss, and will be rebuilt immediately.

THE WEST.

MR. CYRUS N. WALLS, of the Paris (Ill.) Republican-Beacon, who mysteriously disappeared while visiting Chicago, on the 23d of July last, suddenly turned up in that city the other day. He walked into a hotel and asked for a room, but when asked to register said he did not know his name. A Terre Haute (Ind.) man met him afterward on the street and called him by name. It was the first time in two months that he had heard it. He says he was robbed of his money, stabbed by the robber, and then nursed by some unknown parties. His case is certainly an extraordinary one.

TWO BLOCKS of buildings in St. Louis, between Ninth and Tenth streets and Clark avenue and Walnut street, were swept away by fire, causing a loss of over \$500,000. The Collier White Lead Company sustains all the loss. The Atlanta rolling-mill, the only one in Georgia, and which was built soon after the war by Lewis Scofield, a Chicagoan, at a cost of \$300,000, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

A CLEVELAND correspondent relates a touching incident that occurred at Mentor. As Grandma Garfield was packing her little bag previous to her departure for Cleveland to attend the funeral, the clasp refused to yield to her trembling touch. Involuntarily she exclaimed, "James, I can't unfasten my sash." Then the awful truth dawned upon her afresh, made more cruel by the involuntary exclamation, "What did I say?" she gasped, looking quickly about to see if her utterance had been overheard. Mrs. Larrabee turned her head the other way, as if she had suddenly been pierced by an arrow. Mrs. Garfield stood trembling with uncontrollable agitation. "Mr. Palmer," she said at length, "you are the only James I have now. Will you unfasten it?"

THE Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will use \$5,000,000 in constructing its line westward from Vinita through Indian Territory, and \$10,000,000 to push the work through California. Steel rails have been laid from Albuquerque westward for 236 miles. A terrific tornado, accompanied by hail, thunder and lightning, swept over Quincy, Ill., demolishing many buildings, unroofing others, and otherwise causing much damage to property. Several persons were seriously, and at least four persons fatally, injured by the blowing down of Joel Harrison's tobacco factory. Bonnet, Duffey & Co.'s and Comstock, Castle & Co.'s foundries. The damage done to property will exceed \$100,000. Advice from Arizona report that Gen. Carr, in his recent scouting expedition, found no hostile Indians. The command found the bodies of Capt. Hentig and the soldiers who fell with him on Aug. 30, torn from their graves, dreadfully mutilated and disgustingly decomposed. The remains were reinterred, and the General will have them taken into Fort Apache when the cold weather sets in. Died, at Durham, Wis., Michael O'Brien, aged 108 years. He never had an hour's sickness in his life. The village of Camden, Schuylers county, Ill., was devastated by a cyclone. Mrs. Dr. Watts was instantly killed. Only two houses escaped injury. Two churches were completely demolished. The loss in the village is estimated at \$40,000, and the damage to farming property adjoining at \$150,000.

A CAR loaded with dynamite, resting on the track near the Rock Island round-house, at Council Bluffs, exploded the other day, demolishing four engines, a freight-house, an ice-house, seven passenger coaches and eighty freight cars belonging to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Some oil cars resting on the track were set on fire, and the flames communicated to some houses in the vicinity, and seven of them were burned to the ground. The loss to the railroad is estimated at \$100,000. The Maxwell bandits have made their appearance in Calhoun county, Ill. An attempt to capture them resulted in the killing of Sheriff John Lammie, and the wounding of John H. Chureman and Frank McNeer. The Deputy Sheriff of Pike county, G. W. Roberts, pursued the desperadoes, but was kept back by steady firing.

TYPHO-MALARIAL fever, bilious colic and pneumonia are playing sad havoc among the persons rendered homeless by the recent forest fires in Michigan. Many deaths have already occurred, and several of the sufferers are now lying at the point of death. It is estimated that it would take about \$2,500,000 to place the unfortunate people in anything like comfortable circumstances, and not one-tenth of that sum has been subscribed thus far. It is to be sincerely hoped that the people of the United States, who have ever been foremost to succor the unfortunate of other countries, will be no less generous to the unfortunate of their own.

THE SOUTH.

AMONG the passengers on the Iron Mountain train which was robbed near Hope, Ark., were H. B. Stewart and R. D. Heard, Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit in which the train was robbed, both of whom were fleeing. Stewart is a brave man, but he was unarmed. He endeavored by every means in his power to make the passengers fight and tried to borrow a revolver. A number of passengers besought him on their knees not to make any disturbance and have them all killed. Dr. Isaacs, of Illinois, an old man, was robbed of \$70. He cried to the boys that he was ashamed of them, young men, entering on such a career of crime. He told them if he had a walking-stick he would chastise them. They laughed at him, took all the money he had, and told him to go and starve. Several invalids en route to the Hot Springs were also robbed, one old fellow losing all he had saved in years, by means of which he hoped to be cured of his disease. His grief was terrible.

GENERAL.

DIRECTOR SWIFT, of the observatory at Rochester, N. Y., says that the very hour President Garfield was passing away a new comet made its appearance, and could be distinctly seen with the aid of a good telescope. Four comets are now visible to a person with a good telescope.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, in conversation with Secretary Blaine at the White House on the evening of the 1st of July, said: "I

have now completed four months of the administration, and everything is doing well. The Cabinet is every day becoming more welded. There never has been an unkind word said across that Cabinet table." This was the last conversation of any length on state affairs held by Gen. Garfield with any one.

THE deadly bullet taken by the surgeons from the body of President Garfield, at the autopsy, was handed to Private Secretary Brown, who will preserve it as a part of the evidence to be used in the trial of Giteau.

THREE leading citizens of Cleveland—Messrs. J. H. Wade, H. B. Payne and Joseph Perkins—have been charged with the duty of receiving contributions and erecting a monument over the grave of the late President. They invite subscriptions of \$1 each, at a date as early as possible, to be sent to the Second National Bank of Cleveland. The fund for the family of President Garfield has reached, up to Sept. 24, the sum of \$287,514. William H. Vanderbilt, Judge Hilton and Mrs. A. T. Stewart each gave \$5,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE family of Senator Jones will not return from the Pacific slope before January, and President Arthur has accepted that gentleman's residence in Washington until that time. Meanwhile the White House will be thoroughly refitted.

THE whaling bark Legal-Tender lately arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic ocean. She reports having spoken the revenue cutter Corwin, from which she brings intelligence to the effect that the Corwin landed on Herald island and explored it. Subsequently the steamer made a landing at Wrangleland, and formally took possession of it in the name of the United States. Capt. Cooper ordered the exploration of the territory, but the exploring party found no signs of human habitation. They report the country as desolate and sterile beyond description. No traces of the Jeannette were discovered.

A WASHINGTON telegram of Sept. 27 says: "It is stated here upon the authority of intimate friends of Secretary Blaine that he has positively determined to leave the Cabinet at once. He will send his resignation to President Arthur in a few days, and will probably not return to Washington for some time."

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "There is still a wide difference of opinion here among the lawyers, and even Judges of the courts, as to whether Giteau must be arraigned for trial here or in New Jersey. While it is not at all likely that any counsel will volunteer to defend Giteau, and that it would be a disagreeable duty to any lawyer, the court will have to assign him counsel, and it is naturally supposed that his lawyers will do their best for him, and raise every possible point in his defense."

THE Washington Post is responsible for the following editorial statement: "The Cabinet, after gravely considering the matter with President Arthur, came to the conclusion that it was not only not prudent but unsafe for him to attend the body of President Garfield to its resting-place at Cleveland. The reason for this conclusion, although not publicly acknowledged, was that there would be a great risk of his being made the victim of some Ohio assassin's bullet, whose resentful feelings had driven him to simulated, if not temporary, insanity."

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury has called in \$20,000,000 of the bonds extended at 3½ per cent., on which interest will cease Dec. 24. Other continued bonds will be redeemed at the sub-treasury in New York during the month of October to the amount of \$2,000,000 weekly.

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.

THE Wisconsin Republican Convention met at Madison Sept. 21. For the gubernatorial nomination the names of Gen. J. M. Rusk, Hans B. Warner, Lieut. Gov. Bingham and Hiram Smith were presented. Gen. Rusk carried off the prize on the sixth ballot. S. S. Elfield was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on first ballot. J. Timme was agreed upon for Secretary of State, and E. C. McFadden for Treasurer. The Massachusetts Republican Convention renominated all of the present State officers by acclamation.

A WASHINGTON news gatherer says it is probable that the resignations of all the present Cabinet officers except that of Secretary Lincoln will be accepted. Secretary Kirkwood and Secretary Windom are understood to be aware of this, and have already intimated that they are candidates for the United States Senate as successors to their own immediate successors. Judge Thomas Settle, District Judge of Florida, but in 1876 a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is billed for Secretary of the Navy. Senator Frye, of Maine, says that the Republicans of the Senate will make no fight against the Democrats electing a presiding officer. As he puts it, "We have had enough of dead-locks." Senator Bayard will be elected President pro tem., if the Republicans make no filibustering opposition, as indicated by Senator Frye.

FOREIGN.

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.

THE Methodist Ecumenical Council closed its session at London with the adoption of an address to all the Methodists, which was read by Bishop Peck and signed by the representatives of every Wesleyan body, recommending the views favored at the various sittings, calling upon all to co-operate in the work of Christ; to maintain the traditional Methodist means for promotion of earnestness, and declaring that a call should go forth for a great spiritual awakening. The meeting of the next council in America in 1887 was authorized.

ONE of the most remarkable and gratifying features of the esteem in which the dead President was everywhere held is the expression of sympathy which this sad occasion has called out in Great Britain. The closing of exchanges and banks, the display of the flag at half-mast even in little towns and villages, the mourning flags upon the ancient cathedrals, the resolutions of sympathy, the gathering together of workmen to express their sorrow, the meetings of merchants in the cities, the tolling of bells, an unprecedented tribute to a foreign ruler—all these manifestations of respect are remarkable, and were hardly to be expected. The Queen ordered the court to go into mourning for a week. More real sorrow could hardly have been expressed had death visited their own royal family.

Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, England, has suggested to the American Consul in that city the establishment of an International College, to be known as "Garfield University," as a memorial to the dead President. Mr. Lever offers to contribute \$5,000 towards the erection of the proposed university.

AMERICANS sojourning in London held an immense meeting at Exeter Hall to express their abhorrence of the assassination. Minister Lowell presided, and Gen. Merritt, Bishop Simpson, Junius S. Mayer and Moncreux D. Conway spoke. Seven nations were represented by their diplomats. A London dispatch of Sept. 25 says: "No such feeling has ever been manifested by the English people before on the death of the ruler of another nation. When the Prince Consort died, twenty years ago, the public paid no such favors to his memory as they are now paying to that of Gen. Garfield." Three Bishops of the sect of Old Believers, who have been imprisoned in a monastery at Soudal, Russia, since 1856, have just been released by order of the Czar. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been heard from again. He was alive and well on the 4th of July last. Reports have reached Bombay that Ayob Khan suffered defeat at the hands of the Ameer, and fled to Herat, leaving Candahar defenseless. The desertion of two regiments caused Ayob's flight.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A FEIGHTFUL accident happened on the Des Moines Northwestern (narrow-gauge) railroad, in Guthrie county, Iowa. A construction train, consisting of a locomotive, six flat-cars and a caboose, which was carrying a party to work on the line, left the rails and the caboose was badly smashed. Three men were killed outright and thirty more or less injured.

THE fund for the benefit of the widow and children of the late President Garfield amounted to \$321,250 on Sept. 28.

FOR the purpose of ousting some of the Directors, a meeting of stockholders of the Nevada and Oregon railroad was called at Reno, Nev. Treasurer Coffin and two gentlemen from San Francisco were ordered to retire from the room, but did not do so. In a second the air was filled with whistling bullets, fatal wounds being inflicted upon D. W. Balch, of San Francisco, and S. C. Scovill, Secretary of the company. The sleeping-car St. Clair, running over the Canada Southern road, was flung off the transfer boat into the water in the slip at Grosve Isle, near Detroit. A passenger coach following was nearly thrown from the steamer, but all miraculously escaped unhurt. A dispatch from Camp Thomas, A. T., announces that the murderous Apaches who fired on Gen. Carr's troops have nearly all surrendered, and that a military commission will shortly try the culprits. A bill has been filed at Springfield, Ill., to declare void the issue of \$7,000,000 of alleged fictitious stock of the Lake Erie and Western railway, and for the appointment of a receiver.

A lightning-stroke at Sumter, Wis., killed three horses, seven cows and twelve hogs belonging to Isaac N. Barr.

S. R. BECKWITH, one of the surgeons originally called to attend the President, has written a scathing review of the treatment and the autopsy, from facts obtained from Dr. Boynton, a cousin of the dead Chief Magistrate. He reiterates the chief charges which recently appeared in Washington dispatches to the Chicago Times and other papers. The ship Halesburg, from New York to Oregon, with a cargo of railroad iron, struck at Hoviana beach, on the California coast, and went to pieces. Of a crew of twenty-four, nine men and the Captain were lost. Of sixteen souls on board the ship Calcutta, from the East Indies to Boston, and wrecked near East London, only the mate, the carpenter and one seaman were saved. Five bodies were recovered. Twenty-seven Chinese students, the last of those being educated at Hartford, have started homeward. The fine building erected two years ago by the Government of China will be sold. The Captain General of Cuba has suppressed three distasteful newspapers, sending the proprietors of two of them to Spain.

MR. CORNHILL, District Attorney, is convinced that the District of Columbia is the proper place to try the assassin Giteau. Every precaution will be taken to prevent his untimely execution. He will be conveyed in the Black Maria to the Supreme Court, and, after a trial, will, it is believed, be promptly executed. Among the numerous telegrams of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Garfield received at the State Department was one from Christopher Columbus, Duke of Veragua, Spain, and descendant and representative of the great discoverer, on behalf of the American congress in session at Madrid. It is said to be the intention of the Postmaster General and the Attorney General to push the star-route prosecutions vigorously, and to do it immediately.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, moved by the universal sorrow existing in England over the death of President Garfield, ventures to hope "that the bitter memories of dividing animosities engendered by the Revolutionary war are finally passed away," and suggests a union between England and the United States for the prevention of internecine strife. It asks: "Why should there not be an Anglo-American concert wide enough to include in one fatherland all English-speaking men?"

FOR the vacancy created on the Supreme bench by the death of Justice Clifford, the Republicans of New England are putting forward Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, who would have been commissioned by President Garfield.

SENATOR COCKRELL urges the election of David Davis as presiding officer of the Senate, thereby relieving the Democrats from the charge of taking advantage of the assassination.

The Michigan Sufferers.

The Mayor of Port Huron, Mich., has issued the following:

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 27.
To the People of the United States:
We are glad to announce that we have all the clothing that we need. Bedding, underwear, provisions, grass and clover seed, tinware, tableware and money are imperatively needed. Our cash receipts up to noon to-day are \$121,000. Donations have been generous and timely, but the needs are vast. The generosity of the American people has inspired the sufferers in the burned region with new hope, and their first needs being supplied, they are industriously engaged in building new homes.

To the Mayors of the Cities of the United States:
We will have 15,000 people to house and feed during the approaching winter. Grateful for the donations already made, I am compelled to ask you to continue systematically in your several cities in this great work of charity. I can only renew the assurance that contributions received will be faithfully used, and I am confident that this appeal for aid will not be in vain.
C. E. CARLETON,
Mayor of Port Huron, Mich.

Mrs. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, is said to ride a tricycle and to make long excursions about the city.

BOLD ARKANSAS BANDITS.

Robbery of a Train on the Iron Mountain Road by Three Desperadoes—More than \$15,000 Captured from the Express Car and Passengers.

NEWPORT, Ark., Sept. 23.
At 11 o'clock last night the train on the Iron Mountain railroad, which en route for St. Louis, was stopped near Hope by five masked men, one of whom took charge of the engineer while the others entered the express car, presenting revolvers at the head of the express messenger and demanding that the safe be instantly opened. The demand was after brief expostulations complied with, and the robbers carefully examined the safe, abstracting the valuables and tossing them into a sack which one of them held. It was stated that they secured \$18,000. After going through the express they entered the passenger cars, calling out in a threatening tone, "Hold up your hands if you value your lives." Many of the passengers were not aware of what was going on in the rear cars, and the appearance of the robbers created an almost indescribable panic. Men attempted to spring from the windows of the cars, women screamed and tried to secrete themselves under the seats. Everybody was terrified, and nobody offered to lift a finger in resistance. One passenger gave up his pocket-book, containing over \$100 in money and two checks for \$400 and \$200 respectively, almost mechanically. The passengers were literally stripped of everything in the shape of valuables. One man slipped a package of \$2,000 under the seat and thus saved it, but the bulk of the travelers had not enough left to pay for their breakfast. The robbers occupied scarcely half an hour. They darted off into the woods as soon as they had completed their work, and the engineer at once ran the train into Little Rock. Intense excitement prevails.

Col. H. M. Hoxie, General Manager of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road, Superintendent Buchanan and the Hon. C. B. Moore, Attorney General of the State, called on Gov. Churchill this afternoon and held a consultation, and the company offered \$5,000 each and the State \$500 each for the capture of the robbers. Churchill left on a special at 4 o'clock this evening for the scene of the robbery, and will command a pursuit in person. The passengers lost about \$2,000. The robbers wore no masks.

The amount of the loss to passengers and the railroad company is placed at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The robbers were all young, beardless boys, one of the passengers says. No trace of them has been found up to this hour.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

President Arthur has issued the following proclamation, convening the Senate of the United States in extra session on the 10th of October:

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at an early date to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive: Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business, at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 10th day of October next, at noon on that day, of which all who shall be at that time entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States the 106th.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

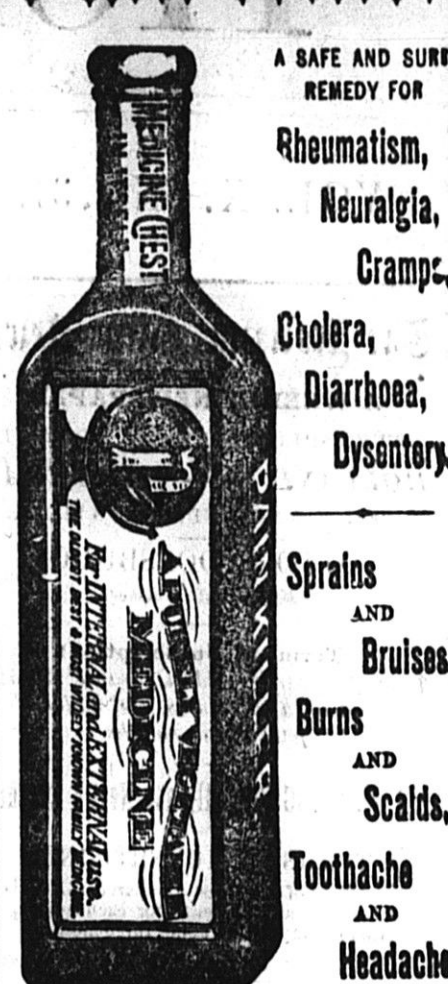
A Smart Editor.

"An old and experienced editor of a Cincinnati religious paper," indignant at the other idle passengers who would not help the conductor and driver push the street car across a deep hole in the roadway, arose and, though still inside, put his hands and shoulders to the door casing and pushed and fumed and pushed, thinking he did the most of the job of getting it across the chasm. The editor of a religious newspaper cannot know everything. That keeps even the editor of the daily paper pretty busy.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVER.	.....	\$7 75 @11 25
HOGS.	.....	5 00 @ 7 00
CORN.	.....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine.	.....	5 25 @ 6 14
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.....	1 38 @ 1 39
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.....	1 48 @ 1 50
CORN—Ungraded.	.....	72 @ 74
OATS—Mixed Western.	.....	42 @ 45
PORK—Mess.	.....	19 75 @20 75
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
CHICAGO.		
BEVER—Choice Graded Steers.	.....	6 10 @ 6 45
Cows and Heifers.	.....	2 75 @ 4 25
Medium to Fair.	.....	5 25 @ 5 60
HOGS.	.....	4 50 @ 7 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 50 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.....	1 31 @ 1 33
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.	.....	1 20 @ 1 21
CORN—No. 2.	.....	68 @ 70
OATS—No. 2.	.....	41 @ 43
BARLEY—No. 2.	.....	1 09 @ 1 10
BARLEY—No. 2.	.....	1 12 @ 1 13
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.....	27 @ 33
EUGS—Fresh.	.....	18 @ 19
PORK—Mess.	.....	19 25 @19 50
LARD.	.....	12 @ 12 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.	.....	1 35 @ 1 39
No. 2.	.....	1 38 @ 1 34
CORN—No. 2.	.....	67 @ 68
OATS—No. 2.	.....	41 @ 42
RYE—No. 1.	.....	1 07 @ 1 08
BARLEY—No. 2.	.....	99 @ 1 00
PORK—Mess.	.....	19 25 @19 50
LARD.	.....	12 @ 12 1/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.....	1 45 @ 1 46
CORN—Mixed.	.....	65 @ 66
OATS—No. 2.	.....	43 @ 44
RYE.	.....	1 08 @ 1 09
PORK—Mess.	.....	19 75 @20 00
LARD.	.....	12 @ 12 1/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.	.....	1 1/5 @ 1 47
CORN.	.....	68 @ 69
OATS.	.....	43 @ 44
RYE.	.....	1 13 @ 1 14
PORK—Mess.	.....	20 75 @21 00
LARD.	.....	12 @ 12 1/4
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.	.....	7 25 @ 8 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.....	1 40 @ 1 41
CORN—Mixed.	.....	69 @ 70
OATS—Mixed.	.....	43 @ 45
BARLEY (per cental).	.....	1 60 @ 2 30
PORK—Mess.	.....	20 50 @20 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.....	1 43 @ 1 44
CORN—No. 2.	.....	66 @ 67
OATS.	.....	42 @ 45
EAST LIBERTY, Pa.		
CATTLE—Best.	.....	6 00 @ 5 25
Pork.	.....	4 50 @ 5 85
Common.	.....	3 75 @ 4 25
HOGS.	.....	6 00 @ 7 30
BEER.	.....	3 50 @ 5 25

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLMAN'S PAD

CURES Simply Without MEDICINE by Absorption

The Only True Malarial Antidote.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is no guess-work remedy—no feeble imitative experiment—no purloined hedge-podge (some other inventor's idea); it is the original and only genuine curative Pad, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "Pad" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Spleen.

By a recently perfected improvement Dr. Holman has greatly increased the scope of the Pad's usefulness, and appreciably augmented its active curative power.

This great improvement gives HOLMAN'S PAD (with its Adjuncts) such complete and unflinching control over the most persistent and unyielding forms of Chronic Disease of the Stomach and Liver, as well as Malarial Blood-Poisoning, as to amply justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high eulogium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE!"

The success of HOLMAN'S PADS has inspired Imitators who offer Pads similar in form and odor to the genuine HOLMAN PAD. Beware of these Bogus and Imitation Pads, gotten up to sell on the reputation of the GENUINE HOLMAN PAD.

Each Genuine Holman Pad bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY with the above Trade Mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of \$2.00.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,

[P. O. Box 2112] 744 Broadway, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Diminished Vigor

Is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

1,000 EDITORS—Either sex—wanted. "A good job the year round."

RURAL PRESS, 181 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 50 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WILSON'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. Cured by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE.

Price, \$1.00. (For a list of all Druggists.)

6,000 AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL THE LIFE OF

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

Complete, including His Death and Burial. Profusely Illustrated. New Steel Portrait of GARFIELD, the finest ever made. Portraits of his Wife and Mother, Giteau, the Surgeon, the Cabinet; Scenes of the shooting; the Sick Chamber, the Funeral, &c. The only complete and authentic work. There is a Fortune for Agents first in the field with this Book. Outfit \$50. Speak quick. HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

OUR reading farmers will have noticed from time to time some discussion in the newspapers as to what *chess* really is—chess among wheat. Some hold it is a weed—with Webster's Dictionary, who says, it is "a kind of grass (*Bromus Secalinus*) which grows among wheat, and is often erroneously regarded as a degenerate or changed wheat; it bears some resemblance to oats, and if reaped and ground up with wheat, so as to be used for food, is said to produce narcotic effects;—called also *chess*." Others maintain that it is a degeneration of the wheat, and to sustain this latter opinion one of our practical native American farmers has tested the degeneration by natural and artificial means several times. He says he is positive now, Webster to the contrary notwithstanding, that anyone who will cut off, nip off, break off, or freeze off, the wheat plant *below* the first joint which the plant forms, the new sprout, if you get any, will invariably be *chess*, and that those taken off, or cut off, above the first joint will grow out again and produce wheat. Another old Yankee overbearing our conversation about this question, corroborated this man's experience with his own. In the light thus, of intelligent farming and wheat growing, it must be of some value to know whether close feeding, or other mishap to the young plant, are not often the causes of producing *chess*, and we suggest that our intelligent farmers, who love their noble occupation, commence to test this question—try it and be convinced, and we will hold ourselves in readiness to publish the result.

HISTORY OF OTTAWA AND MUSKOGON COUNTIES.

We are pleased to know that the enterprise of H. R. Page & Co., in securing a history of these counties is meeting with marked favor in this city. Very many manuscripts and files of old papers, which would be of value, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. Still many of the original settlers survive, and the manner in which these gentlemen are conducting their work seems to indicate that they will leave no "stone unturned" in securing a valuable and reliable history.

We are in receipt, from one of their historians, of a history of Hope College, which, from its length, our space forbids to publish entire, and judging from which we are happy to state that in our opinion the work will be all it claims to be, and acceptable to our people.

HEALTH, strength and vigor given, and miraculous cures effected, by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Its sale is immense.

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 liver is the organ most speedily disordered by malarial poisons. Ayer's Agree Cure expels these poisons from the system, and is a most excellent remedy for liver complaints.

Special Notices.

Just received a very fine lot of Felt Hats, for Men and Boys, which I sell cheaper than any house in Chicago or Grand Rapids, call at the store of

BLUE and red Mackinaws of all sizes, at

As the patterns and styles of Dress Goods change, so does the Novelties, Winter Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, etc., etc. They will be admired the moment they are seen. Call at the store of

FINE smoking and chewing tobaccos on hand at the novelty store of

Look out for a new stock of the most beautiful fancy ribbons ever brought to town, in the store of

Go and see the large new stock of elegant, and unique new styles of Fall Dress Goods, Trimmings, and the most beautiful skirts for ladies, ever laid on the counters in this city, at

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

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of new styles of felt hats, for young men and boys. Call and examine them at the store of

WOOLEN Blankets and Comfortables, of different prices, at

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

FOR SALE.

A POOL table for sale cheap, the table has been used about 1½ years. Inquire of

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

HOLLAND, Sept. 1, 1880.

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.

Special Assessors Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND, } Clerk's Office, September 27, 1881. } To Evert Evers, Isaac Cappon, Adolph King, D. Weymar, Cornelis Kepple, Evert Takken, M. D. Howard, Frederik Bos, Mrs. A. Ledebuer, Mrs. J. Aling, M. Van Regenmorter, Gerrit Van Zoeren, E. D. Blair, Hermanus Boone and John Lageste.

You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the repair of sidewalks has been reported by the Board of Special Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 19th day of October, A. D. 1881, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Common Council room, in said City, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Special Assessors to review said roll.

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

New Advertisements.

No. 101. An Ordinance. Making the General Appropriation Bill for the City of Holland, for the fiscal year A. D. 1881.

Section 1. There shall be levied by tax upon all the taxable property in the City of Holland, for the necessary expenses and liabilities of said City, during the fiscal year commencing on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1881:

1st. For the support of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, as reported by the Board of Education of said City, five thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars, (\$5,273.00.)

2nd. For the General Fund of the City of Holland, to defray the expenses of the city, for the payment of which from some other fund no provision is made, one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600.)

3rd. For the Fire Department Fund of the City of Holland, to be expended for said department of said City, eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850.)

4th. For the Poor Fund of the City of Holland, to be expended for the city poor of said City, eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850.)

5th. For the Eighth street special assessment district fund, for the payment of bonds, issued for the improvement of Eighth street and interest thereon, one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-six cents (\$1,519.76) to be levied and paid from Eighth street special assessment district.

6th. For the improvement of Ninth street in the city of Holland, to be levied and paid from Ninth street special assessment, two thousand dollars, (\$2,000) said amount shall be raised by tax or loan, or partly by tax and partly by loan.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the City of Holland, on or before the first Monday in October, A. D. 1881, to certify to the county clerk of Ottawa county, the aggregate amount of moneys stated in items 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, of section 1 of this ordinance, as required by the Common Council of the City of Holland, to be raised for the fiscal year for all purposes by general taxation upon the taxable property of the whole city of Holland, and shall also, when the amount apportioned, by the clerk of the board of supervisors of Ottawa county, for assessment upon the tax-roll of the city of Holland, are certified to him, certify the same to the Supervisor of the city of Holland, for assessment as required by law.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of the city of Holland, to levy in the same roll upon all the taxable property of said city of Holland, the amounts heretofore stated, when certified to him by the clerk, as aforesaid, at the same time of levying the State and County taxes for the year, in the manner provided and required by law.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Passed, Sept. 27th, A. D. 1881. Approved, Sept. 28th, A. D. 1881. JOHN ROOST, Mayor. Attest: Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at REED CITY, MICH. } September 28, 1881. } NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, at the county seat, on

Saturday the 29th day of October, 1881, viz: John C. Robust, homestead entry, No. 7074, for the S½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 6 N. R. 16 W. and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. M. Fausler of West Olive, P. O., and James O. Austin, of West Olive, P. O., and Henry Barton, of West Olive, P. O., and Charles Tuttle, of West Olive, P. O.

33-5w EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

\$500 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Coliciveness 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 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeiters and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK!

and a new firm under the old firm name.

M. Huizenga & Co.,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woollen 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.

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, Spasmodic, 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, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sold by D. R. Meegs, Holland, Mich. 33-1y

Assignee Sale

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THE NATION'S LOSS.

Removal of the Remains from Long Branch to Washington.

The remains of President Garfield were exposed to public view in one of the lower rooms of Franklyn cottage, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Sept. 21. He was laid out in the suit of clothes which he wore on inauguration day. His left hand was laid across his breast, after the manner he had in life. This was done in order to make his resemblance as near to life as possible. The body was so greatly shrunken that artificial means had to be resorted to, to give the clothes an appearance of fitting. In addition to the natural shrinking from his illness, the operation connected with the autopsy had left the body in an even more emaciated state. The face was so changed as to be scarcely recognizable.

At half-past 9 o'clock religious services were conducted by the Rev. Charles J. Young, of the First Reformed Church, Long Branch. There were present, besides the family and their attendants, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, their wives, and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty. As the minister stepped up to the head of the coffin, just as he was going to begin, Mrs. Garfield leaned toward Col. Rockwell and either spoke in a very low whisper to him or indicated her desire by a gesture only. The Colonel raised his hand to bid the minister wait, and said in a low tone:

"Mrs. Garfield waits to look into the coffin before the service."

Immediately the widow, taking her daughter by the hand, arose, and descending the steps without aid, both stood hand-in-hand for what seemed a very long time, and gazed at the face of the dead man. Miss Mollie's feelings were beyond her control, but her mother was as motionless in attitude and feature as a statue. "I stood and gazed at her in wonder," said the Rev. Mr. Young to a friend. "It was a marvelous sight to see that woman standing there, looking into that coffin, holding herself under such control. But, of course her face was like marble. I never saw anything like it, except Mrs. Garfield's when she was looking into the coffin."

Immediately after the completion of the services, Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by her son Harry, Col. Swain, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, and Dr. Boynton and C. O. Rockwell, left the cottage and boarded the first coach. The members of the Cabinet and their wives followed and took seats in the second coach. Mrs. Garfield was heavily veiled, and passing to the train exhibited the same fortitude which has characterized her manner throughout.

Just before the train was ready to start, the Governor and other State officers of New Jersey, accompanied by members of the Legislature, arrived, and acted as a guard of honor. A few minutes before 10 o'clock the casket was removed from the cottage and placed in the third coach. The attendants and others who accompanied the party took seats in the fourth car. At exactly 10 o'clock the train started from the cottage, moving from the grounds very slowly.

The route to the national capital was found to be decorated with mourning emblems, the people standing with uncovered heads, and every church bell tolling in honor of the illustrious dead. Everywhere along the line there were touching manifestations of popular grief. The flags in the grounds of the rich, were at half-mast, and were intertwined with mourning emblems. The houses of the poor showed, from the doors and windows, the depth of the national grief. Through Jersey the farmers were assembled at the crossings, as they had been two weeks before, to witness the same Presidential train, which then bore the living, but which now carried back the dead. The dead Presidents. Every sight-seer had placed some mourning token about his house. The workmen in the cities that were passed suspended their labor as the train went by. The most touching incident of the day occurred at Trenton, near which is Princeton College. The students had telegraphed early in the morning to Secretary Blaine a request that the train might go slowly through Trenton, as they wished to tender some flowers. Their request was heeded. As the cortege approached Trenton, the train slowed down, and it was soon seen that the students, ranged on either side, had strewn the track with flowers. The speed, too, had been so slackened that a large basket of choicest flowers were received by some one in the baggage car. They were intended for Mrs. Garfield.

As the train rolled into the depot at Washington every head was uncovered and a solemn silence was observed by the immense crowd which had gathered. Officers of the army and navy to the number of 130 formed in single rank facing the train. Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine and her son Harry, was the first to descend from the carriage. She was heavily veiled. She entered the state carriage in waiting for her, and was followed by her daughter Mollie, her son Harry and Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell. The other members of the funeral party were President Arthur, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Gen. Grant, Gen. Beale, Gen. and Mrs. Swain, Col. Rockwell, Col. Corbin, Dr. Bliss and daughter, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton, Attorney General MacVeagh, wife and two sons, Secretary Lincoln, wife and son, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster General James and Mrs. James, Secretary and Mrs. Kirkwood. The coffin was borne from the depot to the hearse on the shoulders of eight soldiers of the Second artillery. The Marine Band played "Nearer My God to Thee" as the coffin was borne to the hearse.

After the coffin had been placed in the hearse the remainder of the party entered their carriages and took places in the procession.

The funeral procession moved slowly up the avenue. A mass lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the Capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was apparently as great as upon the occasion of the President's inaugural procession. As the procession moved up the avenue scarcely a sound was heard, save that from the feet of the moving men and horses. Hats were removed, and heads bowed as by a common impulse of deep and unfeigned grief as the procession moved toward the Capitol. Here, at the east front, a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the foot of the steps there was a double file of Senators and Representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At precisely 10 o'clock the head of the procession, moving around the south side, arrived at the east front of the Capitol, the arms of the military being reversed, and the bands playing a dead march. The order was then given to carry arms, and the troops came to a front face, while to the muffled beat of the drums the hearse and its attendant train of carriages drew slowly up in front of the escort. A hush came over the multitude, and heads were reverently uncovered as the coffin was carefully lifted from the hearse. The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine Band played again, with much sentiment, "Nearer My God to Thee," as, with solemn tread, the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon the catafalque, the Senators and Representatives preceding and ranging themselves on either side of the dais. Close behind the coffin walked President Arthur and Secretary Blaine, who were followed by Chief Justice Waite and Secretary Windom, Gen. Grant and Secretary Hunt, Secretary Lincoln and Attorney General MacVeagh, Secretary Kirkwood and Postmaster General James, Col. Rockwell and Gen. Swain, and Gen. Corbin and Private Secretary Brown. At 5:25 the lid of the coffin was opened, and the face of the late President was exposed. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon

the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, and, one by one, those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face. The public at large were then admitted, and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they felt on looking upon the features of their murdered President.

At Washington—Lying in State.

The remains of President Garfield lay in state at the Capitol during Thursday and Friday, Sept. 22-23, and were viewed by a continuous stream of citizens. At daybreak on Thursday laboring men, with the implements of their trades in hand, looked upon the coffin. After early breakfast the rush began, and it continued all day. The sun poured down with its relentless heat, but it could not disperse these thousands who had gathered to pay the last token of respect to the dead.

The people in some parts of the line were four abreast; in others two abreast. They moved at an ordinary pace. There were men, women and children, black and white, of all ages and conditions. The city slowly marched side by side with the Virginia negro. Finely attired ladies did not disdain to march by the side of women clad in rags. The majority of the people in line were from the country. Every train that arrived from the South, West and East was crowded and specials were run from interior points. The procession was orderly. There was no pushing or other disturbance. When the portico leading to the rotunda was reached every man and boy in line lifted his hat. At the catafalque the members of the guard of honor assisted the people to obtain a good view of the dead President, and preserved order. Decomposition, which set in soon after the autopsy was performed, was not prevented by the embalming. A liberal sprinkling of powder over the face could not conceal the marks of decomposition. The face was of a dusky hue, sprinkled with black and yellow spots. The air-tight casket prevented the escape of disagreeable odors. At 6 o'clock Thursday evening the casket was closed by the undertakers. This action met with general approval. No one would have been able to recognize the features of Gen. Garfield living in the features of the dead. There was no abatement in the crowd, however. They poured in by the thousands, as eager to gaze upon the coffin as they had previously been to look upon the face of the dead. Floral decorations were scattered about the coffin and placed upon the floor of the rotunda. On the foot of the coffin rested an immense wreath of white roses. Attached to it was a card bearing the following inscription:

Queen Victoria to the memory of the late President Garfield, an expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American nation.

The wreath was placed upon the casket by Mr. Hitt, Assistant Secretary of State. It was prepared by telegraphic direction of the Queen at the British Legation.

One of the most beautiful of the decorations was a piece prepared at the White House conservatory, representing "The Gates Ajar." It stood on the floor near the head of the coffin.

Friday witnessed a renewal of the scenes of Thursday, though the crowd was somewhat diminished. There was a constant stream of people pouring into the Capitol from early in the morning until noon, when preparations were begun for the funeral services.

Services in Washington Over the Remains.

Religious services over the body of President Garfield were held in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 23. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Power, of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, and were attended by about 1,300 people, including President Arthur, the diplomatic body, the Supreme Court Judges, the Cabinet officers, several Senators and Congressmen, the members of the household of the late President, Dr. Boynton, Col. Rockwell, Cyrus W. Field, Gen. Swain and W. W. Corcoran. Mrs. Garfield was not present. The services were plain, simple and earnest. The ceremonies were opened with the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," beautifully rendered by a volunteer choir. The Rev. Dr. Rankin then ascended the platform at the head of the catafalque, and read, in a clear, distinct voice, a few selections of Scripture. The Rev. Isaac Errett then offered prayer. He spoke in a low tone and with much evidence of deep feeling. The Rev. F. D. Power, of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of which President Garfield was a member, delivered a feeling address. He said:

"The cloud so long pending over the nation has at last burst upon our heads. We sit half-crushed amid the ruin it has wrought. A million prayers, and hopes, and tears, as far as human reason sees, were vain. Our loved one has passed from us. But there is relief. We look away from the body. We forego for a time the things that are seen. We remember with joy his faith in the Son of God, whose gospel he sometimes himself preached, and which he always truly loved. And we see a light and blue sky through the cloud, structure and beauty instead of ruin; glory, honor, immortality, spiritual and eternal life in place of decay and death. The chief glory of this man, as we think of him now, was his discipleship in the school of Christ. His attainments as a scholar and a statesman will be the theme of our orators and historians, and they be the most worthy men to speak praise-worthy. But it is as a Christian that we love to think of him now. It was this which made his life to man an invaluable boon, his death to us an unspeakable loss, his eternity to himself an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. He was no sectarian. His religion was as broad as the religion of Christ. He was a simple Christian, bound by no sectarian ties, and wholly in fellowship with all pure spirits. He was a Christologist rather than a theologian. He had great reverence for family and relations. His example as a son, husband and father is a glory to his nation. His power over human hearts was deep and strong. He won men to him. He had no enemies. The hand that struck him was not the hand of his enemy, but the enemy of the people, the enemy of the country, the enemy of God. He sought to do right, upward and Godward. He was a grander man than we knew. He wrought even in his pain a better work for the nation than we can now do. He fell at the height of his achievements, not from any fault of his. But we may in some sense reverently apply to him the words spoken of his dear Lord: 'He was wounded for our transgression, he was buried for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon him.' As the nations remember the Macedonian as Alexander the Great, and the Grecian as Aristides the Just, may not this son of America be known as Garfield the Good? Our President rests. He had joy in the glory of work, and he loved to talk of the leisure that did not come to him. Now he has it. This is the clay, precious because of the service it rendered. His free. The spirit, absent from the body, is present with the Lord. On the heights whence came his help he finds repose. What rest has been his for these four days! Brave spirit, which cried in its body, 'I am tired!' He is, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. The patient soul, which groined under the burden of suffering flesh, 'O, this pain!' is now in a world without pain. Spring comes, the flowers bloom, the buds put forth, the birds sing. Autumn rolls round, the birds have long since hushed

their voices, the flowers faded and fallen away, the forest foliage assumes a sickly hue. So earthly things pass away, and what is true remains with God. The pagan moves. The splendor of arms and banners glitter in the sunlight. The music of instruments and oratory swells upon the air. The cheers and praises of men resound. But spring and summer pass by, and autumn sees a nation of sad eyes and heavy hearts, and what is true remains of God. The eternal God is our refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

At the conclusion of Dr. Power's address, the Rev. J. G. Butler offered prayer, which brought the ceremonies to a close, and at 4 o'clock p. m. the casket was lifted out and placed on the shoulders of eight of the marines, who walked on either side with hands upon the casket. Upon the coffin lay the wreath from the Queen and the sprays of Cyphus palms. The officers of the army and military escort followed into the station. The clergymen, some of the physicians and the relatives of the family alighted and went at once to the train. Ex-Presidents Hayes and Grant walked arm in arm. After them came President Arthur, leaning upon Mr. Blaine, with bowed head and dejected carriage. The members of the Cabinet and their wives followed two and two. At this time a company of colored cadets marched and counter-marched before the entrance to the station, led by a drum corps with muffled drums. The members of the diplomatic corps stopped a moment before the gate, and then drove on without entering. Chief Justice Waite and his associates of the Supreme Court entered the depot. The gates were closed. Presently President Arthur, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, Secretary Hunt and ex-President Grant, returned to the sidewalk. President Arthur and Gen. Grant entered a carriage together, and drove off. Their faces were troubled, and showed plainly the depth of their feeling. The Knights Templar arrived at the station after all the others had entered and marched to a position beside the funeral train. Just before the head of the procession reached the depot, two cars of the draped train had been disconnected and run some distance from the station. Mrs. Garfield, with Harry and Mollie, Gen. Swain, his wife, and Mrs. Rockwell, entered the cars at this point. They were then run back into the depot. By this means they avoided the crowd which surrounded the station. As the funeral procession reached the depot the sun was veiled in a heavy black cloud. When, at 5 o'clock, the train started, the cloud had risen overhead, and drops of rain like tears fell lightly, and the sun broke through the lower margin of the cloud-bank, turning it to silver, while, in the east, a beautiful rainbow stretched across the sky. The train left the depot in Washington at 5:15 o'clock, passing out of the city amid the tolling of bells, in the presence of many thousands and silent people. Immense crowds assembled at the various stations, and in most places the civic and military bodies contributed floral tributes. Fifty thousand persons stood with uncovered heads as the train entered the depot at Baltimore. The funeral party reached Harrisburg at 9:18 and the Congressional committee at 9:32, neither train stopping, although an immense assemblage was ranged along the tracks. A national salute was fired and all the church bells tolled. The train proceeded on its journey as far as Altoona, Pa., without interruption. A little beyond that point a freight-train was wrecked and was lying across the track. It required several hours to remove the wreck, and the funeral party entered a painful delay in consequence of this mishap.

Arrival in Cleveland—Impressive Scenes.

The funeral train met with no delay after leaving Altoona, and reached Cleveland at 1:17 p. m. of Saturday, Sept. 24. Immense throngs of sorrowing people gathered at the stations along the route, and at several points the track was strewn with flowers. The train was met by a vast concourse of people at the depot in Cleveland. The locomotive was heavily draped in deep black on the boiler-head, and all the cars were elaborately draped. After the train stopped, the ladies were escorted to the carriages. The wives of the Cabinet officers went first; then the distinguished widow, supported on one side by Secretary Blaine, and on the other by her son Harry. The ladies, having been placed in the carriages, were sent to the places provided for them at private residences. Mrs. Garfield and children being the guests of James Mason. The body of the late President was then taken from its car by a detachment of the regular army, under Lieut. Weaver, and borne on their shoulders to a special hearse in waiting, followed by a distinguished guard of honor, marching two by two, an army and a naval officer abreast. Gen. Sherman and Rear Admiral Nichols were first; then Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Rodgers, Gen. Hancock and Admiral Porter, and Gens. Drum and Meigs passed, with other naval officers not named. Then followed Chief Justice Waite and other Supreme Court Justices, members of the Cabinet, Gov. Foster and staff and escort, and the committee. At 1:30 the coffin, on which were palms and a large wreath fragrant with tuberoses, was placed in a hearse, and the line of march formed in the following order:

Col. Wilson and staff, Silver Greys' band, First city troops. Hearse and horses, guarded by Knight Templars, in column of three, and flanked by ten horses of the City troop on each side. Cleveland Greys and Forty-second Ohio volunteers. The Cabinet, Gen. Sherman and aids, and guard of honor composed of officers of the army and distinguished guests.

Leaving the depot the cortege moved very slowly down Euclid avenue, the bells tolling, and people standing with uncovered heads. All the houses on the route of march were elaborately decorated. Arriving at Monumental Park, the remains were conveyed through the line of guards to the pavilion prepared for the lying in state until interment. The casket was placed by the pall-bearers on the dais underneath a canopy supported by four gilt Egyptian columns. On account of the feelings of the widow the face was not exposed, but instead was placed an admirable copy likeness, taken by J. F. Ryder on President Garfield's return from the Chicago Convention—a most natural portrait. On the shelves of the pavilion on either side were multitudes of floral offerings.

The park had been inclosed by steel wires. Because the decorations were not entirely finished no one outside of the committee was admitted to the pavilion during Saturday night. During Sunday a double line of militia was so placed that the public could walk past the casket three or four abreast, a privilege of which at least 100,000 persons availed themselves. A correspondent thus describes the impressive scenes of that memorable Sabbath in Cleveland:

"The Sabbath day opened with rain, but the clouds soon dissipated, and until nearly dark it was clear, warm and windy. The main entrances to the public square were thrown open to the public at 1 o'clock in the morning, and an hour before that time a procession began to form, which lengthened and stretched westward for three or four blocks, like an enormous human anaconda, wriggling to make progress. As the word was given the throng kept in perfect order by the police and militia guardsmen, pushed forward to the catafalque. At first they moved slowly, those in front pausing at the catafalque to pay more than a passing tribute to the dead President; but gradually the impatient mass in the rear came to an acceleration in the movement, and by 10 o'clock the two lines were pouring through the pavilion at the rate of 400 or 500 every five minutes, a speed that was maintained with little let-up until 9 o'clock at night. At times the line of mourners was a mile in length, the further end of the procession being lost to sight around the curve in the great viaduct leading off Superior street. There must have been

and there were counter processions of men, women and children leading from the square to the remote extremity of the line, where they fell in place and returned. Men and women of all classes and stations, as indicated by dress and appearance, were there, and there was no exhibition of ill-temper or impatience noticeable. Probably 45,000 pilgrims passed the shrine during the day and evening, and the streets and highways about the square and leading to it were packed all the time. It is no exaggeration to say that 125,000 people were on the streets within a radius of two blocks from the catafalque from sunrise to midnight.

"The catafalque at night was a citadel of glory. The ghastly glare of the electric lights, blending with the softer yet scarcely less brilliant flash from the monster headlight mounted on the main arch, shed upon the palace of death a halo that transformed it into a temple of almost supernatural beauty. None could view the spectacle without emotion, and thousands massed in the streets in front, gazing upon it in rapt admiration. Never had it appeared to such advantage before. It was incomparably beautiful, and, as a spectator whose soul was moved by the sight observed, 'It is indeed befitting that a King of men should rest on such a splendid bier.' The bronzed columns of the dais, with their chivalric mountings, glittered in the night like burnished gold, making blacker the sable drapery of the tomb of a day. The shields and swords and massive emblems that adorned the corner pieces of the structure, together with the funeral wreaths and other floral wrappings, so placed as to relieve the background of melancholy black, made a separate picture by themselves, a magnificent frame for the central figure, the whole forming what might well be called the glorious creation of an artist's dream."

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Garfield and her sons Harry and James visited Lake View Cemetery with Hon. J. H. Wade, and expressed her satisfaction with the site selected for the grave.

The Last Sad Rites—An Imposing Pageant.

The funeral obsequies of the lamented James Abram Garfield occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, Sept. 26. The ceremonies began at the pavilion, in Monumental Square, at 10:30 o'clock. The immediate members of the family and near relatives and friends took seats about the casket, and at each corner was stationed a member of the Cleveland Greys, each of whom stood like a statue during the entire programme. The members of the committee about the pavilion were almost cloaked in crape, their drapings being very heavy.

The audience assembled to hear the last services of religion included Grandma Garfield, Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie, James, Harry, Abram and Irving Garfield. Following them were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Rockwell, Gen. Swain, Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, Captain and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Private Secretary Brown, and Mr. Warren Young, and all members of the Cabinet and their wives, as well as general officers of the army and navy, foreign Ambassadors, Governors of fourteen States, with staffs, and prominent citizens representing the large cities of the United States. Beside these there were an immense army, composed of the regular army, the citizen soldiery from various States, and a countless throng of secret and benevolent organizations.

The service commenced with singing the hymn, "Thou Art Gone to the Grave" (by Heber), followed by three portions of Holy Scripture read by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, Bishop of Ohio. Rev. Ross C. Houghton, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, then offered prayer, after which the Rev. Isaac Errett, of the Church of the Disciples, Cincinnati, delivered an eloquent address. Dr. Errett was listened to with a close and earnest attention. He spoke for forty minutes, and when he closed a hush for a moment hung over the vast audience.

The Rev. Jabez Hale then read Garfield's favorite hymn, which was beautifully sung by the Vocal Society, as follows:

Ho, resper of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade
Till the night leaves round thee
And the day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle waiting
For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing,
Why sit ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpened sickle
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching
And noon will come again.
The Master calls for reapers,
And shall He call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Mount up the heights of wisdom
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

Rev. Charles S. Pomroy delivered the final prayer and benediction, after which the Washington Marine Band played "Nearer My God to Thee."

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the military bodyguard from Washington moved up the east incline, entered the pavilion, halted at the pier, lifted the casket containing the nation's dust, ornamented only by the Queen Victoria wreath and John Hey's sage palms, and reverently bore it on their broad and powerful shoulders to the elaborate funeral car in waiting near the east entrance. Imposing as was the entombment in the park pavilion, this somber carriage of the dead was even more so. Massive in its proportions, rich in its decorations, and solemnly suggestive in all its parts, its general effect was peculiarly and lastingly impressive. It was built in the canopy form, on ponderous trucks, and topped with a roof sloping to and ending in a parallelogram, on which rested the typical black urn. The lowest portion nearest the ground was trimmed in heavy black broadcloth. Edged at the bottom was a massive black fringe and heavy cord. Behind a heavy crape hanging, set off with a silver fringe, were barely visible the stars and stripes of the national emblem. The black surface above was festooned with immortelles, while the three steps leading up to the floor of the car were edged with white, and the corner moldings covered with heavy black velvet. The catafalque proper, resting on the floor, was trimmed with heavy vertical folds of black broadcloth, the prevailing material throughout, edged at the top with silver fringe, and set off with heavy clusters of black crape. A white strap was attached to each of the four sides to hold the coffin in place. A black column, trimmed in bands of white, rose from each of the four corners of the car, and was supplied by a draped battle-flag carried through the dust and blood and heat of the day at Chickamauga. From the upper step rose the Egyptian columns, three on a side, or six in all, supporting the canopy, and trimmed with immortelles and heavy vertical folds of black. Black festoons, edged with silver, trimmed with rosettes and wreaths of immortelles, depended from the roof on the outer surface. The roof was covered with folds of heavy black, trimmed with white rosettes and wreaths of immortelles, with a rayed ceiling of red, white and blue on the background. Back and white plumes ornamented the roof and surrounded the urn, which rested on the top, while eight small wreaths of immortelles were attached to the sides. Some idea of the massive character of the car can be obtained from a statement of its dimensions. The distance from the ground to the top of the urn was twenty feet, while the platform itself

measured eight by sixteen feet, and the tier twenty-eight inches by seven feet. Four black guy-ropes depended from the corner posts, and were held by black grooms, who were thus enabled to steady the motion of the car over rough places, and prevent its swaying to and fro on its journey to the cemetery. Twelve coal-black horses, four abreast, and covered with broadcloth neck and body collars, edged with silver fringe, drew the somber object. Black and white plumes waved from their heads, while a groom at the head of each outer horse controlled its progress by a black-and-white halter-lead.

The only incident which occurred at the pavilion was the request of Grandma Garfield for a drink of water. Many persons construed this as an indication that the old lady was faint. Such was not the case, however.

The remains having been placed in the funeral car, the mourners retired from the pavilion and took their places in the carriages assigned to them. Mrs. Garfield, heavily veiled, entered the first one with the dead President's mother, and the boys, Harry, James and Abram, Col. Corbin, with Miss Mollie Garfield and young Irwin, entered the second. The relatives and friends came next, followed by the guard of honor, and the members of the Cabinet and their wives, ex-President and Mrs. Hayes, ex-Secretary Everts, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the several State Executives and the remaining occupants of the platform, together with the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Mayors of cities, and the members of various Aldermanic bodies and the numerous local committees.

The funeral-car proceeded beyond the City Hall on Superior street, and stopped until the first carriage started. As the remaining carriages followed up, it continued its journey until it reached Erie street and the massive arch at that point. Turning into Euclid avenue, famous as perhaps the handsomest in the world, and decorated as it probably never will be again, with all the badges of mourning and insignia of grief, it joined in the procession of military organizations, Masonic societies and all the numerous civic and other organizations, and slowly wended its way, to the sound of funeral dirges, to the cemetery five miles away.

Though the several divisions dropped rather promptly and gracefully into line, it soon became so painfully apparent that there was altogether too much of the procession, and yet not a few societies were crowded out, owing to their late and unexpected arrival, or left with the cold consolation of being privileged to drop in at the rear, when it was morally impossible for them ever to reach the cemetery, if they stayed there until the head had arrived at Lake View, witnessed the obsequies, and should be ready to turn round and come home. As a matter of fact, the tail of the procession rested down town while the head was at the cemetery, while, if every society and club which wanted to march had persisted in doing so, the procession would have been swollen to unreasonable proportions. The military presented a magnificent scene. The column was headed by that veteran volunteer organization, the Boston Fusiliers, who had traveled from Massachusetts in order to pay a last tribute to their deceased comrade by participating in the obsequies.

Arrived at the cemetery, the pall-bearers alighted and took their positions on either side of the carpet walk to the vault, while the two oldest sons of the dead President, Harry and James, joined those on the right in company with the inevitable and omnipresent Rockwell and Swain. Mrs. Garfield sat at her carriage window, her veil removed, and her tearless eyes revealing the mental struggle she was undergoing in her determination to bear up bravely under her load of grief. The steps to the vault were carpeted with flowers, and on either side of the entrance were an anchor of tuberoses and a cross, while smilax and evergreens were festooned above. A heavy black canopy was stretched over the steps from which the exercises were to be conducted.

At 3:30 o'clock the procession entered the gateway, which was arched over with black, with appropriate inscriptions. In the keystone were the words "Come to rest." On one side were the words, "Lay him to rest whom we have learned to love;" on the other, "Lay him to rest whom we have learned to trust." A massive cross of evergreens swung from the center of the arch. The United States Marine Band, continuing the sweet, mournful strains it had kept up during the entire march, entered first. Then came the Forest City Troop, of Cleveland, which was the escort of the President to his inauguration. Behind it came the funeral car, with its escort of twelve United States artillerymen, followed by a battalion of Knights Templar and the Cleveland Greys. The mourners' carriages and those containing the guard of honor comprised all of the procession that entered the grounds. The cavalry halted at the vault and drew up in line, facing it with sabers presented. The car drew up in front, with the mourners' carriages and those of the Cabinet behind. The band played "Nearer My God to Thee" as the military escort lifted the coffin from the car and carried it into the vault, the local Committee of Reception, Secretary Blaine, Marshall Henry and one or two personal friends standing at either side of the entrance. None of the President's family except two of the boys left the carriages during the exercises, which occupied less than half an hour. Dr. J. H. Robinson, as President of the day, opened the exercises by introducing the Rev. J. H. Jones, Chaplain of the Forty-second regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, when Gen. Garfield commanded. Mr. Jones paid an earnest tribute to the memory of the deceased, after which the Latin ode of Horace was sung by the United German Society. Translated into English, this beautiful ode reads as follows:

"The man of upright life and pure from wickedness, O Fuscus, has no need of the Moorish javelin or bow, or quiver loaded with poisoned darts. Whether he is about to make his journey through the sultry Syrtis of the inhospitable Caucasus, or those places which Hyades, celebrated in story, washes. For lately, as I was singing my Lalage, and wandered beyond my usual bounds, devoid of care, a wolf in the Sabine wood fled from me, though I was unarmed; such a monster as neither the warlike Apulia nourishes in its extensive woods, nor the land of Juba, the dry nurse of lions, produces. Place me in those barren plains, where no tree is refreshed by the genial air; at that part of the world which clouds and an inclement atmosphere infest. Place me under the chariot of the too-neighboring sun, in the land deprived of habitation, there will I love my sweetly-smiling, sweetly-speaking Lalage."

Mr. Robinson then announced the late President's hymn, "Ho, Reapers of Life's Harvest," which the German vocal societies of Cleveland sang with marked effect. The exercises closed with the benediction by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, who was introduced by Dr. Robinson. Mr. Hinsdale said:

"O God! the sad experience of this day teaches us the truth of what Thou, has told us in Thy word. The grave is the last of this world, and the end of life. Earth to earth; dust to dust; ashes to ashes. But we believe in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and in the power of the endless life. Therefore, O God! our Father, we look to Thee now for the greatest blessing. We pray that fellowship and salvation of the Lord Jesus Christ, our Savior, and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, may be with all who have been in to-day's assembly. Amen."

The last words had no sooner died on his lips than those in the immediate proximity of the vault pressed forward and gathered up handfuls of flowers and hemlock twigs as

precious mementoes of the solemn scene. A large rose, a geranium and a sprig of hemlock were carried to Mrs. Garfield, who pressed them to her lips and treasured them as a priceless boon. The general crowd broke in about this time, and in less than an hour the rich carpet of flowers and sprigs had almost vanished, and was being carried off in pieces by the relic-hunters. A guard was left at the vault, the procession returned, and in a few moments more the line of mourners was wending its way back to the city, the Cabinet officers stopping at the Euclid Avenue Station, where they took their special train back to Washington, Mrs. Garfield returning to the residence of Mrs. James Mason, where she remained until the following day, when she embarked on the saddest journey of all, the trip to her once happy Mentor home.

It is estimated that 500,000 people were in the streets of Cleveland during the progress of the funeral procession, and that from 100,000 to 150,000 of these were strangers. Some of the adjacent towns were almost depopulated.

At Mrs. Garfield's suggestion, the casket containing the late President will be inclosed in an iron cage. Then a cement wall will be built around this of sufficient strength to resist all attempts to remove the body, and of dimensions enough to form the foundation for the proposed monument. The Mayor of the city detailed a police force to be on duty continually until the final interment.

A meeting of Governors of States present in Cleveland was held previous to the funeral obsequies, at which were present Govs. Cornell, of New York; Bigelow, of Connecticut; Ludlow, of New Jersey; Jackson, of West Virginia; Hawkins, of Tennessee; Pitkin, of California; Cullom, of Illinois; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Smith, of Wisconsin; Gear, of Iowa, and others. Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was unanimously chosen Chairman, and, on motion of Gov. Cornell, of New York, Govs. Bigelow, of Connecticut, and Hawkins, of Tennessee, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. After a brief consultation the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"We, the Governors of —, assembled to assist in the funeral ceremonies of our dead President, resolve that, by his murder, our nation has lost a gallant soldier, an unselfish patriot, one of the purest and ablest statesmen of the age, and a Chief Magistrate whose brief but brilliant administration commands the approval of all sections of the republic.

"Resolved, That we have observed with profound gratitude all citizens of the republic, regardless of rank, class or party, sharing alike in the unbounded sorrow of our common country for the death of President Garfield, and in this see the assurance of the people of the nation that we are in the presence of an era of peace and fraternal friendship for many years past unknown in the republic.

"Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, in this hour of our supreme sorrow we record our appreciation of his intellectual worth, his many great virtues, and his perfect Christian character.

"Resolved, That we tender our profound sympathy to the bereaved mother, widow and children of the illustrious dead in their terrible affliction.

"Resolved, That we extend to President Arthur our earnest sympathy, and we sincerely hope and believe the nation will unite in sustaining him in his noble and patriotic resolution to carry out the policy and measures of his lamented predecessor.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family and to the press of the country."

Memorial Services Elsewhere.

All over the United States, in Canada and in many parts of Great Britain, business was wholly suspended, religious services were held in the churches in the morning and were very largely attended. In the evening there were meetings in halls and churches, at which the great public services of the illustrious dead were referred to, and in which his character was fittingly eulogized. The funeral procession in Chicago was the largest and, all considered, the most remarkable which ever occurred in that city. It consisted of all the military organizations, all the principal secret bodies, the postoffice and other Governmental and municipal officers and subordinates, national and benevolent societies, numbering not less than 15,000 men, and by some estimated at twice that number. The grand array took nearly two hours to pass a given point. The city of Chicago never before experienced what may be termed a total suspension of business. There was not a transaction in financial or commercial circles; the Union Stock-yards were utterly closed, for the first time in their history; scarcely a saloon in the city opened its doors during the hours occupied by the procession, and even drug stores added to the general quiet by ceasing to do business. In truth, in every city and village in the United States—North, South, East and West—the solemn ceremonies enacted at Cleveland were remembered with less imposing, but not less earnest and regretful, services.

In Great Britain, from one end of the island to the other, memorial services and meetings were held, bells were tolled, flags were displayed at half-mast, shops were partially closed, and private residences and hotels had drawn curtains.

The bells at Windsor Castle were tolled for an hour, and there were services in Westminster Abbey, at which Canons Farrar, Duckworth and Chedoke assisted. The city of London was liberally draped in mourning and the Manchester *Guardian* appeared with mourning borders.

Garfield National Monument.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.

The Garfield Monument Committee, of Cleveland, have issued the following:

To the People of the United States:

The movement to secure funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of James A. Garfield is being responded to from all sections of the country, East, West, North and South. In order to make it popular and successful it is desirable and will be necessary for the citizens of the different States to organize. The committee hereby requests all national banks, private bankers, savings banks, newspapers and Postmasters to call attention to the movement, by posting notices and otherwise, and to receive contributions, and to remit the same to the Second National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, which has been designated as treasurer of the fund; also to send the names and postoffice addresses of contributors. These names will all be recorded in the books, that they may be preserved in the monument. All contributions will be accepted for by the Second National Bank.

J. H. WADE,
H. B. PAYNE,
JOSEPH PERKINS,
Committee.

J. H. RHOADES, Secretary, 225 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Humor and Happiness.

All pure, sweet laughter is a sign of happiness, and happy people are much more apt to be virtuous than the unhappy. Be good and you will be happy is hardly a more valid saying than be happy and you will be good. In the matter of thought and character, it has many times been observed by the most careful students of the mind that the lack of humor involves a very serious intellectual defect, a lack of nice discrimination.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

He Takes the Oath of Office at Washington, and Delivers a Short Inaugural.

As the result of a conference between several of the highest Government officials, the oath of office was administered to President Arthur by Chief Justice Waite, in the marble room of the Capitol in Washington, noon of Thursday, Sept. 22. Among those present were ex-President Hayes, Senator Sherman, Rear Admiral Nichols, Gen. Grant and Hannibal Hamlin.

Within a few moments after taking the oath of office President Arthur loosened the upper button of his coat, took from the inside-pocket a small roll containing his address, which was written upon note paper, and proceeded to read his inaugural address, which is as follows:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages of our history.

"For the fourth time the officer elected by the people, and ordained by the constitution to fill the vacancy so created, is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be stricken down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life; the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security, and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be gathered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country; our fiscal policy, fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, fraternity and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits, and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance, and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

The occasion will long be remembered as one of great historic interest. There were present one President taking the oath of office, two ex-Presidents, and an ex-Vice President among the spectators, while but a few feet away there was lying in state the remains of the late Chief Magistrate.

After the reading was over, which occupied less than five minutes, all the persons present advanced and shook hands with the President, and immediately the party mingled in general conversation.

All persons soon retired except the President and Cabinet, whereupon the doors were closed and they proceeded to hold their formal consultation.

The most important matter personally to the Cabinet officers was attended to without delay, and after some preliminaries each handed his resignation to the President. President Arthur gave no intimation as to the course he intended to pursue.

There was some discussion relative to the funeral arrangements. The Cabinet agreed that it would be best for the President to remain at the capital and not expose himself to the dangers of travel while his life only stood between a lawful head of the Government and possible confusion. In deference to this opinion the President decided not to accompany the funeral party to Cleveland.

The question of most importance to the public was that of a special session of the Senate, it having already been announced in the President's address that no extra session of Congress would be called. The propriety of convening the Senate was admitted by all the Cabinet, but a single opinion on the subject being expressed. It was agreed that it was an urgent necessity to have a President of the Senate as soon as possible, in order that the country might not be left without an executive head in case of the death of the President of the United States.

The new President, shortly after his formal induction into office, issued a proclamation designating Monday, Sept. 26—the day set apart for the burial of the lamented Garfield—as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommending "all people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and to their reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate."

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is concerned, things are bound to be light; so when a woman's trunk—comes along, a porter picks it up easily. With a man, though, it's different. Old travelers are apt to carry books, and books are mighty heavy, while a drummer will pack half the stock of a dry-goods store in his trunk, which is usually small, and then make funny remarks when you nearly break your back lifting it."

Losses in the Slavery War.

From the official reports of the War Department the following facts are taken: 1. The aggregate of troops furnished for all periods of service—from three months to three years' time—was 2,859,132; reduced to a uniform three years' standard, the whole number of troops amounted to 2,320,272. The number killed in battle, according to the report of the Provost Marshal General in 1866, was 61,362. The number of those who died of wounds was 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 279,376; total deserted, 199,105. The Adjutant General of the rebel army, in a statement made since the close of the war, estimated that the entire available rebel force capable of active service at 600,000; of this number not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time, and the rebel States had never in the field at once more than 200,000 men. This is the statement made by Carter. The number of rebel soldiers who died of wounds or disease, was 133,821, a statement which in the nature of the case is but partial; and the deserters numbered 104,428, also a partial statement. The great struggle between General Grant and General Lee in the Wilderness was attended by immense losses to the Union forces and to the rebels. For the particulars of this sanguinary conflict the best histories should be consulted, as figures give but an imperfect idea of the contest, and the losses inflicted.

Bananas as Food.

A pound of bananas is said to contain more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as a food to be in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheat bread. An acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat or over 100 acres of potatoes. The banana or plantain (for until lately there was no such word as banana) is divided into several varieties, all of which are used for food. The platino manzanito is a small, delicate fruit, neither longer nor stouter than a lady's forefinger. It is the most delicious and prized of all the varieties of plantain. El platino guineo, called by us banana, is probably more in demand than any other kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principal of which are the yellow and purple banana that we see for sale in our markets, but the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the tropics that it is seldom eaten by them. El platino grande, known to us as simply the plantain, is also subdivided into varieties which are known by their savor and size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the Isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from eighteen to twenty-two inches. They are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or roasted, or are prepared as preserves. —*Exchange.*

Cork.

Cork is the outer bark of a tree called cork oak, *quercus suber*, and once in every eight years the crop of cork is gathered from those trees. The cork is the outer bark, which, after the tree is four or five years old, makes a rapid growth and becomes very thick. While this outer bark is increasing a new bark forms on the inner side, and thus the Creator has provided a covering for the tree by the time the old bark shall become cracked and dry, and useless for further protection. It is just before the outer bark has reached this useless condition and while there is yet life and pliability left in it, that the workmen go forth and carefully separate it from the trees. This operation is performed during the summer months by cutting furrows in the bark, lengthwise, and making cuts crosswise, about forty inches apart; the bark is then beaten, in order to loosen it from the tissues beneath, after which it is pried off in square pieces. The bark is finally carted to the factory, where men and boys cut and turn it into the different shapes used for cork, bungs and such like. If the barking or peeling is carefully done, without hurting the new bark beneath, it does no injury to the tree, but is beneficial in removing what would eventually become an incumbrance.

"For Your Brother's Sake."

A good story is told by the Providence *Journal* of a gentleman's mistake while on the way to the inauguration at Washington, in March, 1881. Between New York and Philadelphia he took a seat beside a portly gentleman, and conversation began.

Politics were mentioned, and the Rhode Islander said he was a Republican, and thought last fall that it would not be well for the country to have a change, but that he had a brother who was a Democrat.

Soon the train stopped at a station, and the Rhode Islander stepped to the platform and met an acquaintance, who, after a little space, remarked:

"Gen. Hancock is on this train, and, as I am acquainted with him, perhaps you would like an introduction."

Of course he would; so they entered the car, and approached the portly gentleman just left; the Rhode Islander was introduced to the General. With a twinkle of the eye, Gen. Hancock said:

"I will shake hands with you for your brother's sake."

About Earning Money.

If anybody knows the value of money to the individual, it is a woman. A man may look at it in a wiser sense and think of the National debt and investments and mortgages, but in small sums it cannot after all be of half the importance to him that it is to a woman, who wants yards of ribbon and pounds of beads, bits of velvet, silk and lace, gilt things, silvered things, combs, bracelets, bangles and little bags, which could be of no use to one of the sex whose wear is cloth of various sad colors, and who, having a watch, a scarf-pin, a collar button, and a ring on his little finger, is provided with jewelry for life.

And yet who ever heard of a rational poor man who did not desire and did not make money whenever it was possible? While horror seizes the soul of many an impecunious young woman at the thought of earning a cent. Happily, a broader view of the matter is taken by a great many young women, from the sweet girl graduate who hopes to be a doctor or a lawyer to the mechanic's daughter who early announces her intention of learning a trade. But still, in many a home where there is not half enough to provide for all, women draw themselves together and, even while they suffer privation, boast that they never earned anything.

An old father comes wearily home, after a long day's toil; a young brother breaks down with cares that are too great for him, and still the superstition that it degrades a woman to work for her own living will prevail among half a dozen sisters forced to small economies as their sugar in their tea and butter on their bread, to shabbiness and the attacks of infuriated tradesmen who naturally desire to be paid their little bills. They will do anything but "work for money."

Every day, as they peep from their windows at the world, they see happy, well dressed women in the professions and in many trades, going to and fro to their work, comfortable with the wages in their pockets. They hear the notes of the piano by which some women, no more accomplished than they, earn a little fortune as a teacher. Opposite is a flower painter who has pupils and sells her pictures.

But they say to each other and to their friends, "This would be impossible for us; we never earned a penny." And people are apt to say: "The Miss Hysons are so proud. They come of such a good family. They cannot condescend to work."

But are they proud? As a rule, the ladies who scorn to earn money do not scorn to take it as a gift. Their natural protectors gone, they will quarter themselves on any relative that will open his house for them—a cousin, a cousin's cousin—any small plea of relationship is sufficient.

They will actually go a-begging in a delicate and dainty way amongst friends and receive anything any one chooses to give.

And it is well known to every one that any offer of marriage to one of them which promises a comfortable home will be accepted.

This is the best end to be hoped for, but if the girls are not attractive they pass from one long suffering relative to another until they are "brought into" Old Ladies' Homes or placed into genteel institutions, where they still boast with their latest breath of their gentility and are as proud of never having earned a penny as they should be ashamed of it. Certainly there are fewer such women in the world to-day than there were twenty years ago, but there are still enough to shame good, independent girls out of efforts in which they should be encouraged, with the old bugaboo story that "ladies never work for a livelihood." Ladies do, ladies will, if there is any need of it; for a true lady would rather do anything honest than be an object of charity; and in a womanly way quite consistent with all feminine charms, rejoices in the possibility of independence. —*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Give the Boys a Chance.

Don't keep the boys in bondage because they are not twenty-one years old. Give them a trial. Let them have a chance to struggle with the affairs of the world, if nothing more than to send them to town with a small load of wood or wheat. Let them buy and sell in various ways, then when they are twenty-one it will come natural to them to do business.

I have known professing Christians to raise children and not one of the children would care a fig for Christianity. Why? Because we are not all of Israel that are in Israel. Sometimes children grow up without knowing the ten commandments, neither can they repeat the Lord's prayer.

I have never yet seen the gambler who had confidence enough in his profession to teach it to his children, and so it is with some people, they have not faith enough in their religion to teach it to their children.

Teach them to love good associates. Love commences at home. I never saw a man who would abuse his mother, but would abuse his wife also, if he were lucky to get one; and so it is with a young woman. I like to see those who respect and obey their parents. I believe this is one of the highest commandments, and one of the first to be obeyed. —*Correspondence Household.*

How Forest Fires Start.

Investigations made in Canada and Michigan show that the destructive forest fires generally start and spread in the branches and foliage of trees that are left on the ground by the lumbermen. The resinous boughs of the pine, hemlock, spruce and fir will, when dry, kindle with the touch of a spark, and produce a heat so intense as to give a fire great headway. It will then dry the wood in living trees to such an extent that they will burn readily. After a for-

est fire has been raging for considerable time it heats the air that moves before it, so that it prepares the trees through which it passes to feed the advancing flames. A fire once under headway will generally continue in its course till an extensive clearing or a body of water is reached.

Chronicles.

Hear me, oh, ye tillers of the soil; open your ears and hearken unto my voice.

Put not your trust in men who show unto you models of strange and wonderful inventions, else ye be bamboozled and deceived.

Look not upon the model of the machine that goeth forth into the fields to reap and gather up the sheaves.

Nor upon the pump that requireth not human aid to seduce from its subterranean bed the sparkling water for the refreshment of the loving kin.

Turn ye away from him who presenteth them; flee from the sound of his velvet embroidered voice.

Else it bite ye like a serpent and sting ye like the prickings of the conscience of him who defrauded the publisher and payeth not his yearly tithes.

From his lips droppeth taffy as drop-peth the sap from the sugar tree in the camps of our fathers.

Shun him, oh ye agitators of the clouded field, for he will draw over thine eyes the fleecy substance which is called wool, yea, verily, he will hornswoogle ye with words that are pleasant unto the ear.

He will say unto: "Sign ye this covenant, that ye may act in my stead and supply the toiling masses with my handiwork."

"Serve ye as my agent; for will ye not therefore wax rich; will not the silver and gold flow into thy coffers?"

"Sign quickly I beseech ye, that another may not reap the golden harvest in thy stead."

And when ye sign or engrave upon the covenant thy seal, he will go on his way rejoicing, saying unto himself:

"Verily, did I not strike the duffer handsomely; did I not turn the trick in bang-up shape?"

When a fortnight passes the machines have come out; the wonderful mechanism failed to materialize.

But in their stead there cometh unto ye a person clothed in fine raiment and a look of dignity.

And presenteth unto ye your covenant, saying:

"Payest unto me what thou owest; pungle up the ducats, else I bring ye before the judge."

"I hold here thy note of hand for \$722.10."

Then will ye wax sore afraid, and your heart will be in your bosom as heavy as the biscuit of the amateur cook.

And ye will go down into your garments for scrip, and will pay the amount, while the stranger will wear an electric smile.

And when the man of fine raiment departeth, ye will say unto your wife: "Yea, verily, am not I condemned too?"

And she will softly reply: "You bet." Then will ye seize your ledger, and write upon the debit side thereof:

To damfoolishness.....\$722.10

And on the credit side thereof:

By experience.....\$100,000,000,000

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bananas as Food.

Some years ago I heard a lady, when lecturing on physiology, speak of the great value of the banana as food. She said there was as much nourishment in a pound of banana as in a pound of beef-steak. Accustomed as we are in New York to the numerous carts of bananas that adorn (?) our streets, and freely as the fruit is bought, it does not seem that it is yet recognized as a food, being used between meals, or else to garnish and close a repast where an abundance of solid and liquid food has already been consumed. My attention has been called to an article which recently appeared in the New Orleans *Democrat*. The statement is there made that "one pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat, or many pounds of potatoes, while as food it is far superior to the best wheat bread. It grows spontaneously in the tropics, but when cultivated yields enormously, for an acre will yield as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat or over a hundred acres of potatoes." It is stated that it is the principal food of the laboring classes of Brazil and Cuba. With the daily rations served to the hands on the sugar plantations are given half a dozen bananas. The article enumerates several varieties of bananas and plantains, amongst which is named those growing on the Isthmus of Darien, which are eighteen to twenty inches long, and are never eaten raw, but are boiled or roasted or made into preserves. The suggestion is made that it would be desirable to cultivate them largely in the South to take the place of meat, "which is becoming dearer and dearer." —*Correspondence Food and Health.*

Stinking Pride.

Some of the upstarts of to-day can not carry a package. The late Chief-Justice Marshall, the first biographer of Washington, was once in market in Washington, when an insurance agent, with a waxed mustache, was pricing a turkey. "I'd buy it," he said, "but I've no way of carrying it home."

"How much will you give?" said the Chief-Justice.

"Twenty-five cents," was the reply.

"Give me an order to your wife, then, for the money," replied the Chief-Justice, whom the agent did not know. The man holding the highest position in the United States carried home the turkey and got the twenty-five cents from the agent's wife, who knew the Chief-Justice, and was horrified at the lesson her airy husband had received.

\$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 Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate, Hard Pan Gravel, Lava, Builders' Serpentine and Conglomerate Rock, and guaranteed 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 endorsed 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 furnish Engines, Boilers Wind Mills, Hydraulic Rams, Horse Powers, Brick Machines, Mining Tools, Portable Forges Rock Drills and Machinery 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.

21-17

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 893; on which mortgage there is claimed due, at this date, one hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty cents, and on 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.
MARY METZ, Mortgagee.
J. C. Post, Attorney.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, 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. MEYERS. 51-17.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great En-TRADE MARK.

Gray's Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, After Taking, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 109 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale in Holland by Deber Walsh. 32-17

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. Kleyu, Holland, Mich. 35-17

TAKE THE



THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

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.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

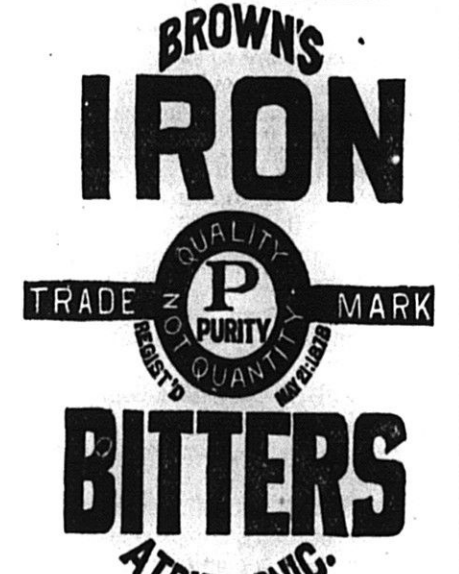
The unequalled inducements offered by this line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this line. C. B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C. B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Truck and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort. Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to.

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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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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.

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31-W

Dr. Merwin's Electro-Magnetic Battery.



A newly discovered cure for all Diseases of Women. Send at once for book giving full information free. Address

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EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam 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 Koeloides*. Foo Choo, a Chinese fisherman, knows it. Its virtues are so valuable of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1810. 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 300 years Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

Only Imported by HAYLOK & CO.,

Sole Agents to America. 7 Dey St., New York.

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 so such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Dey 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. 27-Rm.

\$350 A MONTHLY AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the World! A sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Dutch, Mich.

CLOSING OUT SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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, HOLLAND, MICH.

JUST RECEIVED

A very large stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

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At the store of

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

BLANKETS,

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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 Spermatorrhea, Induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fit; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, 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, bleedings, 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.,

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8-17

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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. 22-17

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.

31-W

DRESS GOODS.

A full line of

SHAWLS,

A large assortment of

SILKS

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

—A full line of—

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.

TEAMING

AND DRAYING.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

Having on hand a large number of wagons and horses, he is enabled to serve his customers or strangers, at the shortest possible notice, and at the most reasonable rates.

Heavy or Light Draying

at any time both

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

NERVINE PILLS.

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. 41-17

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.

33-17

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

22-Watches, Stem winders \$2.50, White metal Hunting Case \$5, Imitation gold \$4, Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. THOMPSON & CO., 123 Nassau St. New York 1-17

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE

SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant

use by the public

for over twenty years,

and is the best preparation

ever invented for RESTOR-

ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

YOUTHFUL COLOR AND

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It supplies the natural

food and color to the hair

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thicken the growth of the

hair, prevent its blanching

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AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions

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HAIR DRESSING it is very

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