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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 35.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 684.

The Holland City News

A Weekly Newspaper published every Saturday.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

PAULUS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger Mills. Manufacturers of new Process Flour. Near foot of Eighth street.

VAN RAALE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 25, April 22, May 27, June 24, July 22, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 16. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

Knight of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, 97-7.

Our Markets.

Produce, &c.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 25c; Beans, 80c; Butter, 11, 12c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 25, 30c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 30c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 12, 14c; Eggs, 13c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 35c.

Grain, Feed, &c.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$100 Ds., 55c; Barley \$100 Ds., \$1.25; Clover seed, \$100 Ds., \$5.00; Corn Meal \$100 Ds., 1.05; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$100 Ds., \$1.40; Feed, \$100 Ds., \$21.00; Hay, \$100 Ds., 1.30c; Rye, \$5.00; Timothy seed, \$100 Ds., \$6.00; New oats, \$4-50c; Pearl Barley, \$100 Ds., \$6.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy seed, \$2.10; Wheat, white, 85; Red Fultz, 85; Lancaster Red, 87.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$100 Ds., 75c; Barley, \$100 Ds., \$1.25; Clover seed, \$100 Ds., \$6.00; Corn Meal, \$100 Ds., 1.15; Corn, shelled, 55c; Flour, \$5.50; Fine corn meal, \$100 Ds., \$1.60; Feed, \$100 Ds., \$22.00; Hay, \$100 Ds., \$1.35; Rye, \$5.00; Timothy seed, \$100 Ds., \$6.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy seed, \$2.50.

Protect your Children.

The season is upon us when children especially are attacked by summer complaints and malignant diarrhoea often with fatal results. The most efficient and recognized remedy for this is Dr. Schouten's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A SHOWER of rain yesterday laid the dust.

GRAPES are plenty this year and bring a good price.

CITY CLERK Geo. H. Sipp visited Chicago this week.

THE Otsego Band will furnish music for the Fair next week.

MISS MARY BRAAM, is visiting friends and relatives in Chicago.

SMALL pox in Canada somewhat lessens the number of bank defaultations.

READ the new advertisement of Kremers & Bangs in another Column.

MR. D. BERTSCH was in Chicago this week buying goods for the fall trade.

WILL BRUSSE was in Chicago Wednesday and witnessed the big base ball game.

APPLES are a drug almost in the market still our dealers buy them and pay a good price.

MR. I. H. FAIRBANKS, of Fillmore, has our thanks for some very fine Bailey sweet apples.

LET everyone come to the first Fair of the Society next week. You will not regret it.

YATES & KANE will probably move into their new quarters on next Monday or Tuesday.

THE new side track at the depot is completed. The boys have named it "Odell's switch."

CHARLIE WARING received a visit from his mother this week. She lives at Tecumseh, Mich.

MRS. CONLEY, wife of Train Master Conley, has gone to Iowa on a four-week's visit.

FRED WADE, of the News office, and wife, visited father Nies, of Saugatuck, last Sunday.

THE Board of Education wants one hundred cords of wood. See notice in another column.

SEVERAL fast horses from Grand Haven will compete for the purses for speed at the Fair next week.

MR. AND MRS. W. W. BURKE and baby, of Galveston, Texas, spent last Sunday with friends in this city.

WILL C. HORNER, the artist who teaches drawing in our schools, is making fine progress with the pupils.

THE pew-rents of Hope Church for the third quarter of the year are now being paid at the store of Mr. Herold.

JOHN DUURSEMA, of Fremont, was in the city on Thursday last. John says he is coming to the Fair next week.

BIDS are wanted for the building of a stone foundation of forty-five cords of stone. See notice elsewhere in this paper.

L. T. KANTERS and B. Keppel were in Fennville last Thursday in the interest of the S. O. and W. A. Agricultural Society.

ARCHITECT and builder, J. R. Kleyn, was made happy last week Thursday by the appearance into his family of a girl baby.

MRS. A. J. SUTTON and daughter Lila, of Tecumseh, Mich., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Stearns part of this week.

THE rail road boys now say Conductor Northup and Conductor Bright. We consider these to be two well deserved promotions.

WHEN in Holland next week attending the Fair, don't miss the opportunity of subscribing for the News. Only \$1.50 per year.

OUR citizens may expect some good entertainments at low prices of admission by Tucker's Comedy Company next week during the fair.

SOME of our grocers want to have a race at the fair next week between their delivery horses, driven of course with their respective wagons.

THERE will be divine services held in Grace Episcopal Church on next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, Rev. F. C. Coolbaugh, officiating.

THE Public Schools of this city will be closed on Thursday of Fair week giving all the children an opportunity of visiting the fair on that day.

W. VORST, has moved his tailor shop to the store on River street recently occupied by Miss Mary Meengs as a millinery store opposite Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

EVERY person living within the territory of the S. O. & W. A. Agricultural Society should make it a point to exhibit something at the Fair next week.

A SLIGHT-OF-HAND performer was going the rounds of our city last Thursday selling his tricks one for a \$1 or two for \$1 50. He found a number who were foolish.

A FLAT boat or scow owned by the Mar-sac Bros., of Port Sheldon, is being rebuilt by them and will be schooner rigged and used in the coasting trade.

J. M. STERLING, General Road Master of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, has been appointed as General Superintendent of Track, Buildings and Bridges of the road.

THE judges for the floral department of the Fair have been selected as follows: Mrs. H. Kremers, Holland City; Mrs. William De Pree, Zeeland; and Mrs. Nellie Squires, Grand Haven.

C. BLOM, W. Tubergen and Wm. Haklander, with the hounds of Chas. Odell, went deer hunting last Wednesday and killed a deer. The first of the season but the editor was not remembered.

LAST Monday Mrs. Frank Boonstra, of Drenthe, died after a short illness. The funeral services were held last Wednesday and were largely attended by the numerous friends and relatives of the deceased.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y Company are to build an iron bridge over the Muskegon river at Nawaygo in place of their present wooden structure, which has for some time been considered unsound.

F. N. DAVIS, Master Mechanic of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y has resigned and the Master Mechanic of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern R. R. has been appointed to fill his place. His name is George Waters.

LAST Spring Mrs. C. L. Waffle, of Ottawa Station, bought of F. L. Souther a Niagara grape vine. Last week the growth measured: Main vine, 11 feet, 6 inches, with 22 side branches from 6 to 20 inches in length. Beat this.

FROM De Hope we learn that the First Reformed Church of this city has purchased from D. Te Roller the lot on the corner of Ninth and Market streets, and it is the intention to erect a Church thereon at a cost of some \$8,000.

ON account of remaining here during the Fair, Tucker's Comedy Company will reduce their price of admission to twenty-five cents with no extra charge for reserved seats. Seats will be sold at Breyman's store, commencing Tuesday morning, October 6th.

IN coming to the Fair next week we hope that those of our subscribers who live in the country will remember to bring along enough money to settle up their indebtedness to us. We need money and you will gladden the heart of the printer by paying up in full.

TRAIN dispatcher Frank Carr has bought a house and lot on Eighth street. Train dispatcher Stearns has bought a lot on Ninth street intending to build a residence. We have not heard whether Waring has got his house picked out yet or not but we think the time is not far distant when he will.

IT is expected that a very fine exhibit of vegetables and fruits will be made at our Fair next week. Power will also be furnished and all farming implements such as threshing machines, fanning mills, &c., will be running. Everything will be done to make the Fair worthy of attendance. Come and bring your family and enjoy yourself.

THE skating rink will be kept open during the Fair, with afternoon and evening sessions. An effort will be made to obtain the Otsego Cornet band every night. Among the attractions may be mentioned a game of Polo between the "Macstaws" and "Stars" of Holland; a green race, and fancy bicycle riding and skating. Look out for small bills.

WE noticed on Thursday last a happy looking load of pleasure seekers driving to Macatawa Park. There were so many in the carriage we were unable to count the number as they passed. It looked like a good old "Methodist load."

IN attending the Fair next week it should be remembered that it has only been six short months since the first step was taken to organize the Society and that the work has been new and strange to all the officers, who have worked hard and accomplished much. In view of these facts it is remarkable the amount of work that has been done in so short a time and from present appearances the Fair will compare favorably with any to be held in the State.

DR. R. A. SCHOUTEN who left this city some three years ago for Grand Rapids returned last Saturday and has opened up an office in his residence on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. The doctor will be pleased to see all his old friends when in need of his services. He will soon start a drug store on Eighth street near the corner of Fish street and will put up his popular family remedies.

THE roads about Holland were never in better condition than they are at present. It is quite a treat to drive out into the beautiful country around here and enjoy the delightful weather we have been having. If the roads remain as they are through next week there is no excuse for our Fair not being well attended. Let all the farmers in this whole section come and help make it a grand success.

THE W. C. T. U. of this city has engaged a stand on the Fair grounds next week. The fair lady salesmen will offer almost anything needed by our people of a temperance nature and expect to make their tent pleasant and attractive. Let visitors give them a call. Any contributions of meat, pies, cakes, &c., for the purpose of furnishing the stand, will be thankfully accepted by a committee at Hope Church Chapel, between 7 and 9 o'clock of every morning during the continuance of the Fair.

THE Bishop of the Methodist Church at the Conference meeting held in Grand Rapids, announced the appointments for the various districts on last Tuesday. In the Grand Rapids district we notice that Rev. T. T. George of this city has been assigned to Cedar Springs, and H. D. Jordan, of Cooperville, will assume charge of the church of this city. Mr. George has served the people of the Church in this city faithfully and has been an earnest worker for the society. He has made many friends here who wish him well wherever he may go. Mr. Jordan, who succeeds Mr. George, is spoken of as a true christian gentleman, and as a zealous preacher.

ON Tuesday last a respectable looking old gentleman came into our office and said that his home was in Heath, Allegan Co. He told a tale about a sudden and rather mysterious disappearance of one of the citizens of his township by the name of William Holmes. It appears that on last Monday morning Holmes set out early for Hamilton for the purpose of drawing some \$150 due his school district. He secured the money and started for home and the last that was seen of him was by a family living about two miles from Hamilton on the road to Heath. His family are greatly concerned over his absence and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

LAST week Friday night at about half past ten o'clock Harrington's warehouse and dock was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was sounded and the fire department responded promptly, but despite their efforts the building was completely destroyed and the dock damaged irreparably. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000, insured for \$1,000. Five hundred dollars of the above insurance was in the Underwriters Agency, Kanters & Howard, agents, and was paid five days after the loss. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. Harrington has lost considerable property during the past year by incendiary fires, and it must be that some unprincipled scamp is bound to ruin him and is taking this means of doing it.

The Fair Grounds.

THE "labor bee" on last Tuesday proved a success so far as work accomplished is concerned; the comparatively few present made up by their efficient work, what the "bee" lacked in numbers. Four hundred feet of cattle and horse stalls were put up.

It was then arranged to have another "bee" on Friday afternoon and a more general attendance is looked for. The Grand Stand and the Main Hall are finished. Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons have erected one of their wind-mills on the grounds. Sheds for the exhibition of machinery, farm implements, carriages, and farm produce are being erected, and it looks as though every thing will be in readiness this evening. The Secretary says that entries are being made by mail and in person from all over our territory not only, but several are coming in from outside. The prospects are that we will have a large number of entries in the several departments, and to be prepared for this, arrangements have been made to obtain many tents and to erect temporary buildings in which to place some lines of exhibits. The museum of antiquities and relics will be an attractive feature, as also the collection of shells, minerals, and birds. On the whole we feel confident that with favorable weather we will be able in our next issue to chronicle our Fair as an agreeable surprise to many, and a marked success.

A Trip to Berlin and the Fair.

We started for the Berlin Fair at 5:30 last Tuesday morning. The early hour and gloomy thoughts combined to make the journey between this city and the County Seat more than ever monotonous and we were not in a fit condition to truly chronicle the tired endeavors of conductor Baker in attending to his numerous duties. This "run" is undoubtedly the most fatiguing of any "run" on the road and it is no wonder that the train men all bear a tired demeanor and have woeful countenances. On this train the employees start to labor at 5:30 and run their train to Big Rapids, a distance of ninety-three miles, and return at 11:15 in the evening. This is repeated every day of the week. Is it any wonder that the men are not always in a pleasant mood? We are disgracing from what we started out to relate. After a stay of two hours in the metropolis of the county, during which time we enjoyed a good breakfast, we approached the ticket office of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway and bought a ticket to Berlin. Think of it will you. We exchanged good money for poor railroad fare. We got aboard the train and passed through a rich agricultural section of the county, through Cooperville and Dennison, but did not stop and arrived in Berlin at shortly after nine o'clock. Having met Sheriff Woltman on the train we marched into town with him and was introduced to all the criminal seekers in short order, and felt at home and safe from the evil designs villains might have against our modesty and verdure.

Berlin is a lively little Hamlet which is supported by the rich and beautiful country surrounding it. With seven stores selling Drugs, Clothing, Hardware and Dry Goods respectively, it presents a quite lively mercantile appearance. It has also a large blacksmith shop, flour mill, a hotel and a saloon which the inhabitants freely patronize during "fair week." The hotel is kept by James Friar and this gentleman sees that his guests are well fed and consequently happy.

THE FAIR.

Tuesday being the opening day it was rather quiet. Repairs were being made and the buildings were being cleaned. The officers of the Society were all very busy. Entries were being made and membership tickets were sold at a rapid rate. The grounds are fairly beautiful and the buildings spacious. There are thirty acres enclosed with a six foot fence. The buildings are a Grand Stand, Floral Hall and Agricultural Hall, with some one thousand feet of sheds and horse and cattle stalls. The buildings are substantial and commodious and on the second day were well filled with both the products of the farm and of the home and workshop of the locality. The most pleasing feature of the fair was the social and genial spirit which seemed to prevail with all. It was indeed a holiday during which neighbors and old friends met and exchanged greetings, and new acquaintances were formed and fostered. The fair was truly a success and we were much pleased with our visit. If the coming fair in this city possesses the social attraction that prevails around that of Berlin, surely we will have an institution to cherish and take a just pride in. We returned home feeling that we had made a profitable trip and had enjoyed ourselves. We shall go again.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

NO LESS than 12,000 school-children engaged in the memorial services in honor of General Grant in Pittsburgh. Special services were held under a Linden tree planted by General Grant when a guest of the city. Mrs. Thomas N. Thompson, who had been an abandoned woman before her marriage, decapitated her husband with an ax at Hilltown, Pa., and then committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. The Italian bark *Excelsior*, from Marcellines, is detained at quarantine below New York, one of the vessel's crew having died from cholera three days after she left port. Plans have been completed for a new exposition building at Pittsburgh, Pa. It will be built entirely of iron and glass, at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

On petition of the Howe Sewing Machine Company Judge Andrews, of Danbury, Ct., has appointed E. Parmelee receiver. The secured outstanding obligations of the company amount to \$600,000, and the unsecured floating debt to \$150,000. The nominal assets amount to \$1,110,000. The company is \$30,000 in arrears to employees. An application for a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was made at Hartford, Ct., at the instance of the Insurance Commissioner of that State. The company is said to have been embarrassed for about eight years, or ever since the investing of \$1,000,000 in an office building. At McKees Rocks, near Pittsburgh, John Joyce, of Leetonia, Ohio, and Pat Burke, of McKeesport, Pa., heavy-weights, fought with three-ounce gloves, the latter, who was knocked out in the fifth round, being badly punished. Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, New York, dismissed the proceedings instituted by James A. Hinckley to remove the Civil Service Commissioners, and declare the law unconstitutional.

THE WEST.

THE tribes of Indian Territory owning Oklahoma and the "outlet" strip—about 10,000,000 acres in all—are agitated over the appointment of a commission to negotiate for the purchase of the lands. There is general opposition to the sale, and the chiefs claim that President Cleveland favors holding the lands for the Indians, and that the appointment of a commission did not meet his approval, but was made with the view of learning the actual feeling of the Indians. A statement having been made that the Pacific slope wheat to be sent to England this year would not exceed 14,500,000 bushels, conservative dealers at San Francisco have begun to figure on the prospects, and have come to the conclusion that there will be available for export from California and Oregon this season 26,000,000 bushels of wheat. Wire manufacturers having ordered an advance in prices, the Cleveland (Ohio) Rolling Mill Company ended the long strike in their works by conceding the wages demanded by the men. Fire destroyed the residence of Joseph Fisher, a farmer living in Linn County, Iowa, the owner and his three children perishing in the flames.

A LETTER from near Fargo, Dakota, to J. C. Williams of Chicago informs him of the almost entire destruction of the crops on his farm by the prairie fires there, and says that many farms were completely burned over, the scene being one of utter blackness as far as the eye can reach. Another party states that the course of the fire could be discerned all along 125 miles of railroad, and in some cases the fire is known to have extended twenty miles from the track. This is the most serious fire visitation known since that which denuded untold millions of acres of forest land during the few weeks that followed the burning of Chicago in 1871. A fire in the lumber district of Chicago consumed over 5,000,000 feet of lumber and an office building, causing a loss closely estimated at \$120,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of \$100,000. Warrants of the face value of \$18,000, purporting to have been issued by a trustee of Marion County, Indiana, and bearing Pollard's indorsement, have been pronounced forgeries. An effort will be made to secure the extradition of Pollard, who is in Canada. It is stated that the forged bonds afloat will reach \$1,000,000.

ONE hundred thousand head of cattle are quartered in the Delaware, Black, Little, and Black Cimarron regions of New Mexico by a syndicate, who, it is alleged, hold public lands in evasion of the Federal homestead law. It is reported that there has been bloodshed, six lives having been lost, and that there will be an appeal to the National Government. A Portland (Ore.) dispatch says: "Several days ago A. C. Mayfield was shot and killed and his son dangerously wounded by unknown men at Ferndale, Washington Territory. It developed afterward that the act was committed by John Gully, who had had a difficulty with young Mayfield last fall over the election. A party started in pursuit and found him in the woods two miles from Ferndale. He refused to surrender when called upon. He was fired upon and killed, he sending two bullets at his captors before he fell." A body of strikers made an attack on Laughlin's mill at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, firing on the men in charge, and severely wounding several. Fifteen of the ring-leaders were arrested. In a judicial decision just rendered at Detroit, it was held that a prisoner brought from New York on a requisition for burglary, and then discharged, could not be held on another charge. James C. Pusey, defaulting clerk of the Kansas Penitentiary, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Of Minnesota's total population, 1,117,793, there were born in the United States 722,564, and 395,229 are of foreign birth. Near Xenia, Ohio, a 4-year-old girl was killed and partially eaten by a bulldog.

THE SOUTH.

O. T. CULBREATH was lynched at Edgfield Court House, S. C. He was

charged with killing William Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreath, from whom her husband was separated. Ten prisoners who escaped from a convict camp in Texas visited a hotel in their flight and exchanged their striped suits for the garments of a company of actors. Several of the outlaws have been recaptured.

ORANGE (Texas) dispatch: "Sheriff J. C. Fennell, who was shot and wounded yesterday while arresting a negro wanted for a murder committed in Nashville, Tenn., died last night. After he died a mob was organized, who marched to the jail, intimidated the guard, took the murderer out and hanged him, and, after discharging the contents of their weapons into his body, dispersed." The cotton crop of Arkansas is reported damaged by frost, and the yield will fall below that of 1884.

WASHINGTON.

THE Treasury Department is making a secret investigation at New York regarding frauds by undervaluation of imported articles. It is alleged that three large houses recently paid the Government in excess of \$120,000 each on reappraisal of certain imports, and it is deemed probable that the sums to be paid by other firms will enrich the national treasury by at least \$1,000,000. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1885, were \$571,235,943, and during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1884, \$657,871,316, a decrease of \$86,635,373. The values of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1885, were \$722,765,461, and during the preceding twelve months \$735,018,792, a decrease of \$12,253,331. A statement prepared by Supt. Bell, of the Foreign Mail Bureau, shows that the weight of the foreign letter mail decreased 7,709 pounds during the last fiscal year, while the weight of printed matter increased 33,319 pounds. The cost of ocean mail transit was \$327,179, or just \$28.50 less than the cost during the preceding year.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Republican State Convention met at Saratoga on the 22d of September. Senator Warner Miller was made temporary, and James W. Husted permanent, Chairman. An informal ballot was taken for Governor, thirteen candidates being placed before the convention, with the following result: Davenport, 105; Carr, 205; Morton, 42; Seward, 57; Swinburne, 32; Low, 10; Warren, 137; Drexel, 37; Bliss, 53; Cornell, 4; Evans, 1; Starin, 1; Charles Andrews, 1. The convention then adjourned until the following morning. Upon reassembling a second ballot was taken, Davenport receiving 215 and Carr 192. On the third ballot there was a landslide for Davenport, and his nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering. The whole convention then yelled "Carr" for second place. General Carr was quickly nominated for the Lieutenant Governorship by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket went through with a rush, and when it was completed stood as follows: For Governor, Congressman Ira Davenport of Steuben County; for Lieutenant Governor, Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Rensselaer County and at present Secretary of State; for Secretary of State, Col. Anson S. Wood of Wayne County; for Controller, James W. Wadsworth of Livingston County; for Treasurer, Charles F. Ulrich of New York County; for Attorney General, Senator Edward B. Thomas; for State Engineer and Surveyor, William V. Van Rensselaer of Seneca County. The platform, which is very lengthy, demands the strengthening and extension of the civil-service laws of the State and nation and the rigid enforcement of their provisions; favors the repeal of the silver-coinage law; reiterates the protective tariff resolution adopted by the last Republican National Convention; condemns "the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil-service reform, and after election denouncing through its press and its leaders the civil-service act as unconstitutional, while the national administration removes tried and faithful public servants, and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active, and, in some instances, disreputable political work;" declares it "the duty of the Republican majority of the Senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter or spirit of the civil-service act;" insists that "the right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammelled" in all of the States; and recommends the passage of various measures for the benefit of the laboring classes. The candidate for Governor, Ira Davenport, is at present a Congressman, having been elected last fall. He has large business interests, and has proved to be a most successful business man. He has been Trustee of the Grand Army of the Republic Soldiers Home, and Treasurer of the Davenport Female Orphan Asylum. He has been a State Senator, and was State Comptroller in 1881 and 1882. The Prohibitionists of Iowa met in State convention at Cedar Rapids and placed in the field the following ticket: For Governor, James Mickelwaite, of Mills; for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Steer, of Cedar; for Supreme Judge, Jacob Roger of Fayette; for Superintendent of Schools, William H. Taft, of Mills. The letter of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton to the President, under date of July 28, tendering his resignation as a member of the civil-service commission, and the reply of Mr. Cleveland accepting the same, to take effect Nov. 1, were given to the press last week. The correspondence is quite lengthy, Mr. Eaton testifying in the strongest terms to the fidelity with which the President has executed the reform laws, and the latter announcing his determination of adhering to the policy already adopted. Col. Abasalom Baird has been appointed Inspector General of the Army by the President. Ex-Congressman S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga Sept. 24, George Raines acting as both temporary and permanent Chairman. David B. Hill, the present incumbent, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. The convention adjourned for the day. Upon reassembling, on the next day, Roswell P. Flower was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The ticket

was rapidly completed as follows: Secretary of State, Frederick Cook; Comptroller, Alfred C. Chapin; Attorney General, Denis O'Brien; State Treasurer, Lawrence J. Fitz Gerald; State Engineer and Surveyor, L. Nathan Sweet. The platform indorses the administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Hill; approves the spirit of the national and State laws for the regulation of the civil service, while condemning the manner in which the former were executed while the Republicans were in power, and demanding that the commission be reorganized so that its majority shall be in sympathy with the administration; advocates the repeal of the compulsory silver-coinage act; calls for a revision of the tariff upon the principles laid down by the last National Democratic Convention; expresses opposition to contract convict labor in any form; urges the enactment of Sunday laws for the benefit of the working classes, and denounces sumptuary legislation. The Republicans of Maryland, in convention at Baltimore, nominated Francis Miller for Comptroller and William M. Marine for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The resolutions pay a tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant, demand a protective tariff, commend civil-service reform, and denounce the appointments of Higgins, Thomas, and Mason. The Colorado Republican State Convention, in session at Denver, nominated the Hon. Samuel H. Elbert, of Denver, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

MR. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats of New York, has declined to accept the nomination. Prof. Alex. Agassiz was tendered the superintendency of the coast survey, vice Prof. Hilgard removed. Daniel O. Finch, of Des Moines, was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa.

GENERAL.

THERE were 140 failures in the United States during the week, as compared with 148 the preceding week, and with 201,164, and 173, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had twenty, an increase of two. The movement of general merchandise throughout the country during the last week, as reported in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, has been about equal to the volume of preceding weeks, though distributed somewhat differently. At various trade centers West and Southwest, where the activity reported has not been proportionate to that recorded at Eastern points of distribution, there have been a larger inquiry and a heavier week's business, but at various cities in the East the movement of goods to the interior is smaller. Illustrating this, it may be specified that at Boston the sales of dry goods have fallen off somewhat from the late heavy volume, and that the existing demand there is less than had been expected. The situation is therefore considered one for critical examination, and the succeeding few weeks will be closely observed to determine whether the result, as has been alleged, is to be a dull trade during the winter succeeding an autumn spurt only. The Eastern dry goods trade in general is therefore characterized as quiet.

IMMENSE swarms of locusts have invaded Mexico and are devouring the ungathered crops. "At Battleford, Northwest Territory," says a Winnipeg dispatch, "Wandering spirit was sentenced to hang for the murder of Agent Quinn at Frog Lake. Some dozen other Indians were sent down for from four to fourteen years for arson and horse-stealing at the time of the rebellion. Dressyman and Charlebois were convicted of murdering a squaw, and were sentenced to hang. Gonison Mongrand was found guilty of murdering Constable Cowan at Fort Pitt, and received a similar sentence. Bright-Eyes was given twenty-two years for manslaughter. Wandering Spirit and Mongrand are to hang Nov. 27 at Regina. Today Big Bear and eight others of his band were sentenced to three years in the Manitoba penitentiary. Left Hand, Poor Crow, and two other Sioux Indians got two years." A circular has been issued by the Executive Board of the Union Pacific employees, stating their grievances in connection with the trouble with the Chinese coalminers in Wyoming. The circular is somewhat personal in dealing with Manager Callaway of the railroad company.

FOREIGN.

THE cable reports that the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty favor a conference for the adjustment of the Bulgarian difficulty, but the attitude of Russia is reported as firm in support of the rebels, while the Sultan is preparing to attempt enforcement of his suzerainty. The situation is considered somewhat critical. A London dispatch says: "The news from St. Petersburg creates a decided sensation in this city. There are now grave fears of a gigantic struggle in the East. That the Porte will not strike a blow for its treaty rights is simply inconceivable. The existence of Turkey as a European power is at stake. Eastern Roumelia was created for the express purpose of giving the Porte command of the Balkans, which have proved for the past hundred years the principal barrier against Muscovite aggression." Lord Wolseley has been created a Viscount.

A CABLE dispatch from London says: "There have been now just about 100,000 deaths from cholera in the south of Europe. There are sinister reports of the existence of the plague in Parisian suburbs, and this menace of that city constitutes the worst feature of the outbreak. Italy seems likely to escape lightly, although the wide dissemination of the seeds causes uneasiness. Thomas William Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and others charged with him as implicated in the abduction case of Eliza Armstrong have been committed for trial in London. Mr. Stead argued his own case, and claimed that the end he had in view in the case justified the means adopted. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 70,000 people attended the Socialist meeting in London Sunday. The police did not interfere with the gathering, and no disturbance occurred. A rumor is current at Vienna that England will cede the island of Heligoland to Germany in consideration of the surrender by the latter of her new colonial possessions in New Guinea.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

In a quarrel at Saybrook, Ill., Dr. H. L. Harris shot and killed Dr. Geo. Barton. The latter impugned the professional merit of Harris, who then charged Barton with lying. Barton, it is alleged, knocked Harris down, and the latter shot his opponent through the heart. Harris was giving medical attention to his victim when arrested, and was taken to Bloomington for safe keeping. Chicago elevators contain 12,703,059 bushels of wheat, 594,381 bushels of corn, 73,131 bushels of oats, 148,789 bushels of rye, and 13,911 bushels of barley; total, 13,533,271 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 7,347,173 bushels a year ago. Christine Lagrange, the young woman who committed suicide at her home in Neenah, Wis., left a letter saying that she had been outraged by John Kerwin while returning from a ball in his company, which drove her to the act. Kerwin, who belongs to a respectable family, is in jail at Oshkosh.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, says a Washington special, while not altogether satisfied with the Democratic ticket and platform in New York, is anxious for the success of his party at the approaching election, and will do all that he can with propriety to bring about that result. A number of leading Dakota Republicans have nominated a full State ticket, with John H. King, of Chamberlain, for Governor. The slate was made up at a secret meeting at Mitchell, and is the sequel to the Sioux Falls convention.

WOMAN suffrage has been decreed by the municipal authorities of Madras, India. Mr. O'Donnell, Home-Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, has retired from the canvass for re-election. Parnellism, he claims, has reduced the popular organization both in Ireland and America by its schemes for obtaining money, sapped the foundation of self-government by abusing the nominees, and fostered deceptive confidence by claiming triumphs on the adoption by Parliament of every worthless Irish measure.

DR. W. M. WHITE, Independent candidate for State Senator, shot Judge George W. Ward, State's Attorney, and editor of a local Democratic paper, as he was entering a hotel at Abingdon, Va. Ward fell on his face, but recovering, arose to his knees and fired at a relative of White who was crouching behind a tree on the opposite side of the street. White again came from his concealed position and shot Ward, as did two of White's relations, probably fatally wounding the Judge. The White trio were arrested and bailed in \$7,000 each.

FERDINAND WARD, the ex-banker of New York, has been interviewed. He declares that he has been made a scapegoat for the sins of others, and promises to give the public a statement, prepared some time since, showing in detail all the transactions of the firm of Grant & Ward. Gen. Grant, he says, had no knowledge of its affairs.

THE President has appointed the following-named Presidential Postmasters:

B. J. Sheridan, at Paola, Kan.; vice J. L. Perry, resigned; Robert F. Chilton, at Santa Ana, Cal.; vice Charles E. French, resigned; Edward Van De Castle, at Depece, Wis.; vice P. R. Proctor, resigned; Harry S. Parker, at Farmington, N. H.; vice William H. Hayes, resigned; P. H. Sperry, at Medford, Mass.; vice J. H. Eames, resigned; Burrill B. Breed, at Lisbon, D. T.; vice R. P. Bliger, deceased; L. R. Davis, at Athens, Ala.; vice Thomas J. Lake, suspended; Milton H. Westbrook, at Lyons, Iowa; vice J. R. Beers, suspended; Jas. B. Blackwell, at Marietta, Ga.; vice A. A. Fletcher, suspended; John Shearman, at Monroe City, Mo.; vice B. H. Tucker, suspended; Thos. A. Garey, at Galveston, Tex.; vice Wm. H. Griffin, suspended; E. E. Waggoner, at Shelbyville, Ill.; vice S. H. Webster, suspended; John A. Collins, at Washington, Mo.; vice D. J. Gale, suspended; E. P. Matthews, at Bowling Green, Mo.; vice William J. Shepherd, suspended; John Flynn, at Duluth, Minn.; vice Jos. E. Knowlton, suspended.

The President has appointed the following Indian Agents:

W. L. Powell, of Virginia, Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory; John V. Sammers, of Missouri, at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; Mark W. Stevens, of Michigan, at Mackinaw Agency, Michigan; Charles Hill, of Nebraska, at Santee Agency in Nebraska; vice William H. Spaulding, declined; Moses Neal, of Kansas, at Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory; vice Isaac A. Taylor, resigned; Henry E. Williamson, of Mississippi, at Crow Agency in Montana; vice Henry J. Armstrong, resigned; Fletcher J. Cowart, of Alabama, at Mesquero Agency in New Mexico; vice W. H. H. Llewellyn, resigned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.75	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.94	@ .95
No. 2 Red.....	.95 1/2	@ .97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.48	@ .50
OATS—White.....	.34	@ .40
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Common.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
Fancy Red Winter Ex.....	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring.....	3.75	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.85	@ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .26
RYE—No. 2.....	.68	@ .70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.19	@ .21
Fine Dairy.....	.16	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.09 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Skimmed Flats.....	.05 1/2	@ 6 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—Per bu.....	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess.....	8.50	@ 9.00

WHEAT—No. 2.....	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1.....	.61	@ .60
PORK—Mess.....	8.25	@ 8.75

WHEAT—No. 2.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2.....	.26	@ .28

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—Mixed.....	.41	@ .42
OATS—Mixed.....	.24	@ .26
PORK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.25

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed.....	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2.....	.63	@ .65
PORK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.25

BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	2.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.81	@ .83
CORN—No. 2.....	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.27	@ .31

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—Mixed.....	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2.....	.24	@ .26

CATTLE—Fair.....	5.50	@ 6.00
Common.....	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.50

CATTLE.....	5.75	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.50	@ 4.75

EXIT EATON.

The Resignation of the Civil Service Commissioner Accepted by the President.

The Executive, in Reply, Says the Civil Service Law Must be Observed.

[Washington telegram.]

The letter of Dorman B. Eaton to the President, resigning his position as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the reply of President Cleveland accepting the same, were made public to-day. Mr. Eaton's letter, which is dated July 25, says the writer had, several weeks before that time, determined to tender his resignation, but that he would not urge its acceptance until such time as the President might find convenient to make a new appointment to the place. Mr. Eaton points out that, prior to the passage of the civil service law, Jan. 16, 1883, he had held under three earlier Presidents, and was then holding, under President Arthur, a position closely analogous to his present one. During all that time he had served without compensation, and when the time arrived for executing the provisions of the law he did not feel called upon to make any further sacrifice of his private interest for the cause of civil-service reform. President Arthur had appointed him, he would have declined the office, but was urged not to do so by many friends of reform. Certain persons charged that he had promoted the act from selfish motives, and these same parties now stood ready to charge that his refusal to accept the position of Commissioner was a cowardly shrinking from the failure which was sure to follow any attempt to execute the civil-service law. Under these circumstances he accepted the office with the declared purpose of doing his duty as honestly as a year, within which time it was the most difficult part of the work would have been accomplished. At the end of that time the new law had secured the commendation of the President, united the party in power, and secured from a committee of the House of Representatives a report commending the commission as "intelligent, non-partisan, and conscientious." A few months later he was about to resign, upon being relieved of the duty of the office, urging that, as a new party was coming into power, his resignation would be looked upon as fleeing from the peril of a crisis. No declaration of his confidence in the reform policy of the new administration would have freed him from the damaging plausibility of such a charge, and he determined to remain in office until the reform policy of that administration had been clearly developed. That time had now arrived, as must be admitted by all candid men, that the few changes made in the rules had but added to their justice and efficiency, and there had appeared no reason to suppose that the merit system had not been welcomed by the President and by all members of the Cabinet as a great benefit to the public service, a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office. Mr. Eaton says he wishes to leave no doubt of his absolute faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy.

President Cleveland's letter of reply is as follows: "WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1885.

"Hon. Dorman B. Eaton: "MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your real and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules, which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept of good results as they step by step could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus far attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made if the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvements and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course, there should be no surrenders of principle backward steps, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed; but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws.

"It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshaled on the practical side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who, when they are reminded of the cause and yet mischievously, and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignoring the conditions which qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of the Government, demand complete and immediate perfection. The reference in your letter to the resignation of members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service law, besides being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of the honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity which is most gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duty rests of administering the Government according to reform methods were the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded, by all those professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement.

"I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land are the credentials to office; in the other the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service—confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest—called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted parliament had taught the American people belonged to success, and perturbed with the suspicion, always raised in such an emergency, that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded—should receive due acknowledgment, and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our Government.

"I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the 1st day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours very truly,

"Grover Cleveland."

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

SANDWICH ISLANDERS formerly had the soundest teeth of any people on the globe; but their teeth have now begun to decay rapidly—an effect, it appears, of using large quantities of salt.

A JAPANESE dancing-master announces in the Yeddo papers a solemn festival in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of his ancestor, who was the first of the family to take up the profession.

In an interview at New York the stenographer of the late South American commission says: "Chili is the vainest country I ever got into. The Chilians think they could whip the United States without any difficulty."

BISHOP TUTTLE, of the Episcopal diocese of Utah, tells this joke on himself: "A Mormon Bishop was in former years the county recorder of Salt Lake County. I went to have a deed recorded. When I asked, 'How much is the charge?' he answered: 'Oh, nothing,' adding, as he put his hand familiarly on my shoulder: 'We Bishops must favor each other.'"

VICTOR HUGO is reported to have once said: "At night when I do not sleep, and any idea comes into my brain, I formulate it at once, and I write it—sometimes without a light—in a little note-book that I keep always within reach. The little note-books contain what I call my chips. I have already a certain number of them quite filled. They will be found when I am gone."

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE believes in good living, and considerable of it, for the literary man. He works from thirty to sixty minutes before breakfast on a cup of weak coffee and a soda biscuit. He has five meals after that. A hearty breakfast is one, an extended lunch is another, dinner at half-past 2 is the third, tea at 6 or 7 the fourth, and supper just before bedtime the fifth. "Never go to bed in any danger of being hungry," is one of his mottoes. "People are kept awake by hunger quite as much as by a bad conscience."

In the Revised Bible, published at Oxford, only three printers' errors have yet been discovered in all the editions. In the pearl 16mo. edition there is an error in Ezekiel, xvi. 26, where an "e" is left out of righteous, and the word is printed "rightous." In the parallel 8vo. edition there are two mistakes. In Psalms, vii. 13, "shafts" appears instead of "shafts," and in Amos, v. 24, in the margin "overflowing" should be "ever-flowing." The usual guinea will be paid to any person discovering a printer's error in the book and pointing it out to the Controller of the Press before any other discoverer.

THE Rev. Dr. Burchard wanders around Saratoga like a ghost. The old gentleman, although he looks very calm and serene, as if he had the clearest of clean conscience, yet cannot be very comfortable. He is one of the most notorious men now living. Wherever he goes he is followed by the wink and snicker of some one who regards Burchard's existence as a huge joke. "There he goes!" "That's the man!" "That is the man who smashed Blaine!" "That is Grover Cleveland's best friend!" are the constant exclamations uttered in his hearing. He looks very patient under all this fire, but he must be very much annoyed.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, an old hotel proprietor says no greater humbug exists in hotel-keeping than the "bridal chamber" business, and so far as he is concerned he proposes to abolish all such arrangements for the future. He says bridal couples will take just what you give them, and will submit to most anything without a murmur. They are too much occupied with themselves to take any note of their surroundings. It is the people, he says, who have been married long enough to get over the honeymoon, and in the intervals of fussing with themselves fuss with every one around, who give the hotel-keepers the trouble.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says of Gen. Lew Wallace: He is an agreeable man, quite as literary in his appearance as military. He wears an English suit of mixed goods, has good broad shoulders, and would appear to be a man of about 50. He told me that he had two more novels in an advanced state, one of them being a tale of Constantinople at the time of its capture by the Turks, and the other, if I remember, is an American book of domestic life among us. His tale of Ben

Rur paid him \$3,200 last year in royalties. Referring to general compensation of literature, Gen. Wallace remarked: "I think that a considerable publishing-house has stated that when an author gets \$500 royalties on a novel he was considered to have written a successful book."

THE story which comes from Paris, that Bismarck has his eye on Cuba, with the intention of eventually acquiring that island for Germany, is the drollest political romance which has come under water during the year. Bismarck's career has not been such as to indicate that he could have a dream so idiotic. Though Spain should offer Cuba to him as a gift, the chances would be greater of a full head of hair again on the German Chancellor than of a perfection of his nation's title to the island. This nation at present is not out of real estate; it is in no mood for acquisition; but, somehow, it doesn't seem to want any foreign power for a neighbor in addition to those it has already. It isn't sociable nor affable. When Cuba passes from the hands of Spain it will be into the hands of the United States.

THE drawing powers of the Sunday campmeeting were utilized for a nefarious purpose by an enterprising but wicked man at Philadelphia recently. An announcement in the Sunday morning papers that a colored campmeeting would be opened at a certain grove that day brought three or four hundred white excursionists, on the first boat, to "see the fun." The wicked man was there, and explained that the meeting had been postponed indefinitely. He had with him, however, a large quantity of beer and other spirituous refreshments, and these the crowd accepted—at the usual prices—as a substitute for the "fun" they had expected to have. They were not unhappy when they went home, and, in spite of one disappointment, may go hunting for the campmeeting again.

ANY one who has ever visited Kingston, Canada, will recall the round towers which form part of its extensive fortifications. These, it is supposed, were copied from the similar structures on the coast of Ireland, which are about to be demolished. The Irish towers were built at the time when Lord Cornwallis was Viceroy of Ireland, at the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, who had heard that the town of Martello, in Corsica, had by means of similar defenses successfully resisted the attack of a fleet. This same Duke of Richmond afterward became Governor General of Canada, and it was during his career there that these Martello towers were built for Kingston—the capital of the united province of Upper and Lower Canada. His death occurred in 1819, from hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a fox.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, is declared by a correspondent to have become simply tub-like in figure. The wart on her nose, says the ruthless chronicler, is more prominent than ever, and altogether the sovereign to whom the Pope once sent the golden rose looks sadly like the Belle Circasienne exhibited at the Neuilly Fair. If she would only hide her deformity—if she would wear high dresses and long sleeves, walk decently and keep her roving eyes (they are much inflamed, I notice) in check a little—one might be blind to her obesity; but she persists in thrusting her fat upon you. She wears low dresses, as though she were a girl of 20, and her eye, when it lights on a favorite of the hour, has an awful resemblance to that of an ogre. She fairly devours the unfortunate; she stares him out of countenance. In vain he may affect to be a free man.

THE summary of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1885 has been issued by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council. The returns were collected June 5, in 1883, and June 4, in 1884 and 1885. The acreage under wheat this year is 2,478,318 acres, a decrease of 198,720 acres, or 7.4 per cent. as compared with last year, and a decrease of 134,844, or 5.2 per cent. compared with 1883. In barley and oats there are increases of 4 and 0.9 per cent., respectively, compared with last year. Potatoes show a decrease of 2.9 per cent., and hops an increase of 3 per cent. The returns of live stock show that the number of cattle was 6,597,854, an increase of 328,713, or 5.2 per cent. on 1884. The increase in 1883 is 10.7 per cent. In sheep and lambs the increases are 0.9 per cent. and 3.2 per cent., respectively, as compared with last year, the number being 16,537,607 sheep and 9,997,028 lambs. In pigs, however, there is a decrease of 7 per cent., their number being 2,403,380. There was a decrease of 8½ per cent. in 1884 on 1883. The returns, therefore, show that land is still being taken from wheat cultivation and turned into pasture.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

Hillsdale College has between 350 and 400 students.

The Pioneer says that work on new buildings is now in progress in all parts of Manistique.

From fifteen to twenty head of cattle die weekly in Detroit from what is known as Texas fever.

"Billy" Burns, the notorious burglar, has been sentenced at Detroit to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The first plat of Howell village was recorded Nov. 10, 1835, and there is talk of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary.

Latest London market reports show that Michigan white wheat commands two cents a bushel there more than other American wheat.

W. L. Hutchinson, of Rogersville, has 100 swarms of bees, and his product of honey this year will be 4,000 pounds, 1,000 pounds of which has already been sold to Chicago parties.

Michigan charges any railroad \$500 which shall employ as engineer, dispatcher, fireman or brakeman a man who is not theoretically and actually a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

At Birch Run, Saginaw County, the two-year-old son of Thomas Johnson, while playing with a revolver, discharged the weapon, the ball going through the head and killing him instantly.

Robert Crawford, father of James Crawford, of Armada Township, died last week on the farm where he had lived over fifty years. Mr. Crawford is said to have read the Bible through sixty-five times.

Probably the largest sale of wool that has taken place in Southern Michigan for many years was consummated at Ann Arbor recently. A firm of that place sold to an Eastern party 320,000 pounds of wool in one lot, from which they realized \$100,000. The wool, when loaded, will make a train of thirty-four cars.

The only change from local time to standard time is a slight change either in the mental habits or the actual habits of the people. There is no mystery about it. People in Detroit must either eat, sleep, or go about their business half an hour earlier as regards actual noon and midnight, or accustom themselves to doing those things at a half hour previous to the former hour of doing them. In two weeks they will not be conscious of the change. It is of little importance either way.—Free Press.

James Farm, who lives at Greenwood, in the upper peninsula, wants the broom for the best bear-shoot. He was out early last Sunday, saw a large she-bear, and, aiming carefully at a vital point, fired. The brute dropped, and when he got to the place where she lay dead, he was surprised to see a cub behind her, also dead, killed by the same ball. Later in the day he shot another cub, killing that also with one ball. If it had been any other day than the Lord's Mr. Farm would have doubled his already good record.—Detroit News.

About one year ago the Pacific Express Company was robbed at Peru, Ind., the express messenger being gagged and valuables taken. A reward of \$1,500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. Detective Pat O'Neil, of Detroit, was employed on the case, and succeeded in bringing to punishment the perpetrators, D. W. Downer, "Little Al," and Bert Lewis, the express messenger. Payment of the reward having been refused, E. F. Conley, of Detroit, brings suit against the Pacific Express Company for \$3,000 damages, being the reward, with interest and expenses. The suit is a novel one, being probably the first of its kind.

People who get their idea of the saw-mill from the establishments outside of the lumber regions have little idea of the capacity of the mills in which lumber is manufactured. One of the great mills in the Michigan lumber district will handle from 1,000 to 1,500 logs every day. The mills will probably average 5,000 logs a week or 20,000 logs a month. All the ingenuity and energy of the lumbermen has been directed to the quick handling of these logs or the rapid turning of the rough material into lumber. They have so far succeeded that each mill will turn out from 80,000 to 110,000 feet of lumber every day. Every contrivance that can aid the men in handling and turning the logs or in turning out lumber has been pushed to wonderful perfection.—Inter Ocean.

Dr. George Whitfield Fish, ex-United States Consul to China and Tunis, and a well-known resident of Flint, died at his home in that city, of pneumonia. He was 70 years old. Dr. Fish was a native of Kortright, Delaware County, N. Y., and came to Flint in 1839 after having obtained a medical education in Eastern schools. In 1850 he went to Panama as surgeon for the Panama Railroad, and in 1859 went to China, where he was appointed Consul at Ning-Po. In this connection he was present at the storming of Ning-Po by the Taipings. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as surgeon in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Stone River. Returning from the war, where he was one of the party who captured Jeff Davis, he started the Saginaw Daily Enterprise, and became successively Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan, State Senator, and Trustee of the Flint Asylum.

BAD FOR THE MORMONS.

The Mexicans Don't Want Them, and a Judge in Utah Bears Heavily Upon Them.

[Paso del Norte (Mexico) dispatch.]

The Mexicans have begun active warfare against polygamy, and people of all shades of politics, as well as the Catholic Church, are arrayed against its introduction upon Mexican soil. An emphatic demand has been made upon President Diaz to cancel the grant of 100 sitios of land recently granted to Brigham Young, Jr., in the northern portion of the State of Chihuahua. The Catholic priests are demanding that the terms of the agreement, which stipulate that the Mexican laws must be fully complied with, shall be enforced as they are in the United States. This operates against the Mormons now in Mexico, and unless they strip themselves of a plurality of wives they will have to vacate Mexican territory. The Catholic Church, which is the prime mover in this opposition to the introduction of polygamy upon Mexican soil, is backed by a strong public sentiment, especially in the Northern States, and should Brigham Young, Jr., succeed in locating another colony of Mormons he will have not only rigid laws, but a social and religious element to encounter which would make the United States a more congenial climate for his "Latter Day Saints." The press of the Republic and the politicians have also taken up the cudgels against the Mormons, and assert that in addition to the pernicious social evil of the saints other and more serious trouble might result to the republic through their colonization. Regardless of the grants made by President Diaz, the edict has gone forth in Mexico that the Mormons must go.

[Provo (Utah) dispatch.]

Judge Powers, in his charge to the Grand Jury of this district, instructed them that a separate indictment could be rendered for each day which a polygamist had lived with more than one wife since the passage of the Edmunds act. The penalty for each indictment is six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine.

THE CORN CROP.

Probable Yield in the Ten Leading Producing States. [Chicago special.]

The corn crop of the United States having passed the critical stage, and whatever of danger menaced the cereal from frosts being now ended, owing to the maturity of the grain, the Farmers' Review of this city has called in reports from its 1,400 correspondents, giving the area and probable yield in every county in the ten leading corn-producing States, and has compiled from these a close estimate of the approximate yield of the crop of 1885. These estimates have been based on a comparison with the yield of 1884, taking the figures of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington for the yield of last year. The reports of the correspondents include not only the approximate actual acreage, but also the percentage of condition as compared to last year, and the percentage of increase or decrease in acreage. This was done to approximate as closely as possible to the actual output, the correctness of which method was demonstrated very fully in the estimate of the wheat crop on June 1 by this bureau, and to which figures all the recognized statisticians, including the Government bureau, have gradually approached. In Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas the ground plowed up, owing to the ruination of the winter wheat crop and devoted to corn, is closely computed. In the comparison by States the returns show that Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Mississippi have a slight increase in acreage over 1884, and Wisconsin is the only State showing a decrease but both Minnesota and Wisconsin show a decrease in condition and Missouri also shows a slight decrease. The other States all reveal an improvement and in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana the improvement is marked.

This results in the following comparison by States of the probable yield in the ten States named:

	1884.	1885.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Ohio.....	85,337,000	131,600,000
Indiana.....	104,759,000	125,708,000
Illinois.....	244,644,000	294,293,000
Iowa.....	232,400,000	285,808,000
Missouri.....	197,850,000	189,369,000
Kansas.....	168,600,000	188,720,000
Nebraska.....	122,100,000	137,362,000
Minnesota.....	23,630,000	21,148,000
Wisconsin.....	26,300,000	21,309,000
Michigan.....	26,022,000	30,183,000

Total.....1,251,596,000 1,436,236,000

Excess over last year.....184,640,000

On the basis that the States and Territories outside of the ten named will produce as much corn as they did last year, or 543,400,000 bushels, and this would seem to be assured from a study of the reports, it will give a total crop of 1,979,636,000 bushels, from which total it is safe to estimate that the yield will not vary in any appreciable degree either way.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Men Clasp Their Left Hands and Shoot Each Other to Death. [St. Louis (Mo.) special.]

Information comes here that a most desperate tragedy occurred near the village of Cottonwood Point, in this State, on Friday night. Two intoxicated strangers got into a dispute and then had a rough-and-tumble fight over the weight of a bale of cotton, but they were separated by bystanders. Shortly after, however, the men soon renewed their fight, and mutually agreed, in order that neither should have an advantage over the other, that they should clasp their left hands together and fight only with their right hands. Thus arranged, each man, with a revolver in his right hand, began the bloody work. Seven shots were exchanged, and one of the men fell dead with four bullets in his head and breast, while the other sank to the ground, bleeding and dying from two or three desperate wounds.

ILLEGITIMATE births are steadily on the increase in France, the figures being 68,227 in 1880, 70,079 in 1881, 71,305 in 1882, 74,213 in 1883, and 75,754 in 1884.

CANADIAN canoes are establishing themselves on the Thames, and promise to share with the more spacious steam launch the honors of popular favoritism.

HOADLY AND FORAKER.

Correspondence Between the Democratic and Republican Candidates for Governor of Ohio.

[Columbus (Ohio) dispatch.]

Judge Foraker, Republican candidate for Governor, in his speech at Paulding, yesterday, became exasperated over the fact that some Prohibitionists asked him to define himself on the temperance issue, and immediately announced that he would challenge Governor Hoadly to a discussion on the issues of the campaign. This was on the ground, as he claimed, that Governor Hoadly had been instrumental in having the questions put to him by outsiders while he was speaking at different points. The following correspondence in relation to the matter has been made public:

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman, etc.: DEAR SIR—As Gov. Hoadly, through certain allies of your party calling themselves Prohibitionists, has seen fit to propound questions to our candidate for Governor at long range, I am authorized to challenge him to a discussion of the issues of the campaign with Judge Foraker, at such times and places as may be agreed upon by us. Yours very truly, A. S. BUSHNELL, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.

Hon. A. S. Bushnell, Chairman, etc.: Your letter has just been received, in which you claim that the Prohibitionists, as allies of our party, have propounded certain questions to your candidate for Governor. The Prohibition party is not an ally of the Democratic party. We are against them and the Prohibition party. They, on the other hand, are against us and for prohibition. If Judge Foraker will declare whether he is an ally or an enemy to the Prohibition party, whether he is in favor of prohibition or against, we will be pleased to meet with you and the Chairman of the Prohibition State Executive Committee and arrange for a discussion by all three candidates upon this and all other questions involved in the present canvass. Yours truly, T. E. POWELL, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman, etc.: DEAR SIR—By your favor of this afternoon I am pleased to see that you do not deny that Gov. Hoadly, through Prohibition allies, has been engaged in the small work of propounding questions to our candidate for Governor. From your well-known truthfulness I did not suppose you would have the hardihood to do this after the occurrences at Paulding on yesterday, where the undignified scheme was exposed. Under all the circumstances, I do not wonder that you even condescended to crawl for the purpose of keeping Gov. Hoadly from meeting a manly antagonist in a manly manner. Yours very truly, A. S. BUSHNELL.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26.

To Hon. A. S. Bushnell. DEAR SIR—Your last favor has just been received. Gov. Hoadly has not been engaged in the work of proposing questions to Judge Foraker, through Prohibitionists or any other persons, nor has the Democratic party done so. Our candidate, however, has the courage to answer all questions put to him on the stump or through the public press. If your candidate has not equal courage it is not our fault, but your misfortune. If you can induce Judge Foraker to answer the questions plainly put to him in our last letter, or if your committee will answer them for him, we will be pleased to meet you and arrange for a joint debate, as indicated in our answer. Yours respectfully, T. E. POWELL, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee: DEAR SIR—I have just received from Judge Foraker the following, which explains itself. In accordance therewith, I hereby repeat his challenge for a joint discussion with Gov. Hoadly, and request an early conference for the arrangement of details. A. S. BUSHNELL, Chairman.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.

Hon. A. S. Bushnell, Chairman: DEAR SIR—I telegraphed you last night from Paulding, asking you to challenge Gov. Hoadly to a joint discussion of the issues involved in this campaign. I know nothing of what has since transpired until this moment, when, on my arrival, I am handed telegraphic copies of the correspondence that has passed between the committees. Because of the circumstances at Paulding leading to the challenge, I desired a debate between Gov. Hoadly and myself, but the Democratic committee seem unwilling to consent, except upon condition that Dr. Leonard be also brought into the discussion. You have already declined a debate between Dr. Leonard and myself, and I have no control of him; but you are hereby authorized and requested to immediately repeat my challenge to the Democratic committee, and say to them that, if Gov. Hoadly insists upon the aid of Dr. Leonard, I waive all objection to his coming into the discussion. But I shall expect him to come upon the invitation of Gov. Hoadly, and that Gov. Hoadly will share his time with him. If this be accepted, please arrange at once for a series of meetings. I suggest not less than four. Very truly, etc., J. B. FORAKER.

SMALL-POX.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in Montreal.

[Telegram from Montreal.]

There is no abatement in the small-pox epidemic here yet, but there are hopes that the new measures coming into operation of compelling all to be vaccinated and those suffering from the disease to be isolated, will lessen the mortality. The daily deaths in city and suburbs last week averaged forty-five. There are 130 patients under treatment in the civil hospital. The greatest energy on the part of the health authorities, both provincial and city, is being employed, with the assistance of leading merchants and clergy of all denominations, to get the malady under control. The sanitary laws passed by Parliament for combating the epidemic, and which give arbitrary powers to the Board of Health, have been invoked, and special Stipendiary Magistrates are to sit daily to enforce the rules submitted by the local board for stamping out the scourge. A large force of doctors employed by the Health Board will commence a systematic vaccination from house to house all over the city on Monday, and all who refuse will be brought before the Magistrates and fined.

THIS AND THAT.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S private fortune is estimated at about \$30,000,000.

A LONDON syndicate has agreed to take the Northern Pacific second-mortgage bonds.

THE upper classmen of Princeton have formed a law and order society to prevent the hazing of freshmen.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

FRUIT of all kinds is being shipped in large quantity from this station.

MARRIED:—At Hope Church Parsonage by Rev. T. W. Jones, on Monday, Sept. 28th, Garret Van Oort to Nellie M. Spore, both of Jennisonville, Mich.

An excursion under the personal supervision of Mr. Harry Mercer, Immigration Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., will leave this city on Monday next. The fare for the round trip to Ipswich, Dak., with privilege to "lay over" at Olivia, Minn., will be \$34.

It is now expected that Tucker's Comedy Company will give their opening entertainment here on Wednesday evening next, October 7th. They have some fine paper which will cover our bill boards today and due notice will be given of the plays rendered on the different evenings.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1885: Julius Boudix, Mrs. Hannah Bush, Caylor W. T. Cranor, Henshaw, Pollard & Co., Miss Annie E. Jones, A. H. Mudgett, Mrs. Johanna Maurits, Mrs. Frank Raymiser and W. A. Stanard.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Detroit Free Press was fifty years old last Monday, September 28, and commemorated the event with a double number and complete history of its rise and progress. The Free Press is the best newspaper in the state, is one of the most enterprising journals of the west, and is constantly growing in influence and financial standing.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that the bids for the erection of a Life Saving Station at this harbor and at Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis., were opened last week Thursday and were as follows: M. A. McGowan, Washington—At Holland, \$5,150; Sturgeon Bay canal, \$5,150. H. TeRoller, of Holland, Holland, \$7,370; Sturgeon Bay, \$7,575. Maxted & Newcombe, of Manistee, \$8,910 for both. John M. Allmendinger, of Benton Harbor, Holland only, \$5,700. Maxted & Newcombe were the lowest bidders and will receive the contract. In our item of last week it seems that we were misinformed as to contractors from this place having been refused the privilege of seeing plans and specifications, as the above will show.

THE race track on the Holland fair grounds is nearly finished, having been thoroughly and profusely covered with the finest of blue clay, pounded, watered and rolled, forming a hard cement surface. The society have a large bed of clay on the grounds, and but a short distance to draw it—it has been used extensively. Floral hall is finished and as fast as men can work everything is being done to make the grounds and buildings attractive. Our fruit men and farmers who do not wish to take the jaunt to Allegan, should show the fruits and products of their labor at the new South Ottawa and West Allegan counties fair, Oct. 6, 7, 8 and 9, where large premiums are offered to the worthy. The beautiful Macatawa bay comes to the very edge of the grounds for half a mile, and nearly in the center of this long stretch a dock has been erected where pleasure boats can be taken every hour for a ride to lake Michigan or around the picturesque bay. The attractions will be grand and varied, and with the rise of ground bordering on the beautiful bay, all can be seen at a glance. Parties will be here to-morrow offering inducements to attend.—*Pennville Dispatch.*

Lake Shore Rumblings.

No frost yet and corn is about ripe.... Buckwheat is cut and is a good crop.... Grapes are late but are ripening with the splendid weather.... Wheat and Rye is all sown, and the fields are beginning to assume a green appearance. About 25 per cent more wheat has been sown this year than last.... It is rumored that Jay D. Cochran, who went to Dakota two years ago and took a homestead, has sold out and will return to the Lake Shore and settle down.... A pie social at the residence of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Ventura, last Tuesday, for the benefit of Rev. T. T. George, was a very enjoyable affair and netted about \$5.... Mrs. Alice Caswell has been engaged to teach in District No. 7, of Olive; Miss Ethel Brock, in District No. 5, of Holland, the Ventura school; Miss Sarah Jennings in District No. 8. They all report a good attendance.... Messrs. Ogden & Beckman have begun clover hulling and report the yield good, some pieces giving four bushels per acre.... The members of Clapper's Church—hold on there, I mean the First Wesleyan Methodist Church, of Ventura—that reads better, is in the midst of a violent quarrel over the conference appointment. It seems Rev. Mr. Carns was appointed by conference to succeed Rev. Mr. Mowery, against the wishes of the majority of the members, and at their request Mr. Mowery promised to stay another year in spite of conference. On Sunday last Mr. Carns held service at 11 a. m., when the quarrel was renewed, during which brothers shook their fists in the faces of brothers, greatly to the amusement of the sinners of the community who were present. Meantime some person with malice aforethought, and instigated no doubt by the father of all evil, has started the story that the leader of the anti-Mowery faction, a prominent widow, bases his opposition

tion to the reverend gentlemen, on the fact that the reverend gentleman, aforementioned, supplanted him in the affections of one of the fair members of the Salvation Army. There is also a rumor of pistols, surgeons, and a meeting at sunrise between the reverend gentlemen and the equally zealous Lay Brother. Such stories of course are improbable, but your correspondent would be an unfaithful scribe did he not inform the News. The opposing factions each made an appointment for 11 a. m., next Sunday. A lively time is anticipated. The Carns faction are nine in number, while the anti Carns members number about forty. Last Sunday the nine coolly informed the forty that they could either acquiesce in the conference appointment or withdraw from the church. All this is regarded as extremely edifying to those for whose benefit the ministers are supposed to preach.

HIS X MARK.

Ventura.

We are having good corn weather now. It is a pity we could not have had it a while ago.... Everyone seems interested in the coming fair.... School has been in session two weeks with Miss Ethel Brock as teacher.... This fall two more of Ventura's young ladies have gone to the city to attend school. May success attend their efforts.... The post office here at Ventura was broken into last Sunday night, and some money, stamps, and tobacco taken. We did not learn the amount of the loss.... Last week the pie social given to assist the M. E. Church was well attended, as was also the entertainment on Friday evening for the same purpose.... Rev. J. S. Mowery has returned, but greatly to the disappointment of many, he did not bring with him the section of the Salvation Army spoken of by "Uncle Bill".... Ventura Wesleyan Church and the Wesleyan conference do not seem to agree as to who shall expound truths to us the coming year, and as a natural consequence they are indulging in a delightful church quarrel. The performance last Sunday was by many pronounced disgusting; and this same church refuses to open their house to the W. C. T. U.

ZEKE.

Neighboring News.

ROSWELL LILLIE has been appointed and received his commission as postmaster at Cooperville and took possession October 1.

THE property of the St. Joseph Paper Pail company was sold last Wednesday at auction, and was bid in by A. H. Morrison for Senator Thos. W. Palmer, of Detroit. Consideration, \$100,000.

ON last week Friday night the saw mill of E. F. Lillie, two miles south of Dennison, was completely destroyed by fire. The fire also destroyed a large quantity of lumber. The engine and boiler are but slightly injured. Loss, \$2,000.

LAST Tuesday noon while J. M. Peterson, a grocer of Cooperville, was at dinner, some sneak thief entered the store by cutting through the screen at the back door and unhooking it, and robbed the till of about \$4. No clue to the thief.

THE Unity mills of H. Keppel & Son, of Zeeland, which have been shut down for several weeks to be remodeled to the full roller system, are again making flour. The machinery, etc., was furnished by the Stilwell & Bierce manufacturing company of Dayton, Ohio. W. S. Wightman having charge of the millwright work. The name of the mill has been changed to the Unity Full Roller Mills.

LAST Wednesday the president appointed Dudley O. Watson of Cooperville to be collector of customs for the western district of Michigan, port of Grand Haven, to succeed D. McLaughlin. Mr. Watson was I. M. Weston's candidate. He had strong backing aside from that of Mr. Weston, who was Congressman Comstock's competitor for the congressional nomination. Beside the successful candidate many other eminent Democrats of this section felt that their country needed their services. Representative William B. Wilson, of Muskegon, was urged for the position by L. G. Mason. Congressman Comstock's candidate was V. W. Seeley, of Grand Haven. Mr. Seeley came into the party from the Republicans, through the Greenback medium, and was urged as a peace offering to the Greenbackers.

Broken's Arnica Salve.

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

Special Notices.**Wanted.**

Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday, October 12, for furnishing 100 cords of sound beech or maple body wood, 50 cords to be dry and fifty green, for the use of the public schools of the city of Holland, and to be delivered by Jan. 15, 1886. E. J. HARRINGTON, R. KANTERS, Committee.

Stone Masons!

Proposals for the building of a stone basement of about forty five cords in this city will be received by us until Wednesday next at noon. Specifications can be seen and information had of DR. H. KREMERS, or A. M. KANTERS, HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

Residence for Sale.

The fine residence owned by Dr. T. E. Annis is offered for sale at a very low price. This is an opportunity to secure a beautiful home located in a central part of the city, with good barn and pleasant grounds. Inquire of J. C. POST, 34-36 Agent.

New Advertisements.

R U

aware that the

Central Drug Store

is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes, and
Flavoring Extracts?

We are

SOLE AGENTS

for the

SHERWIN - WILLIAMS
PREPARED PAINTS.

TRY THEM.

KREMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., October 1, 1885.

ATTENTION

Farmers and
Woodsmen.

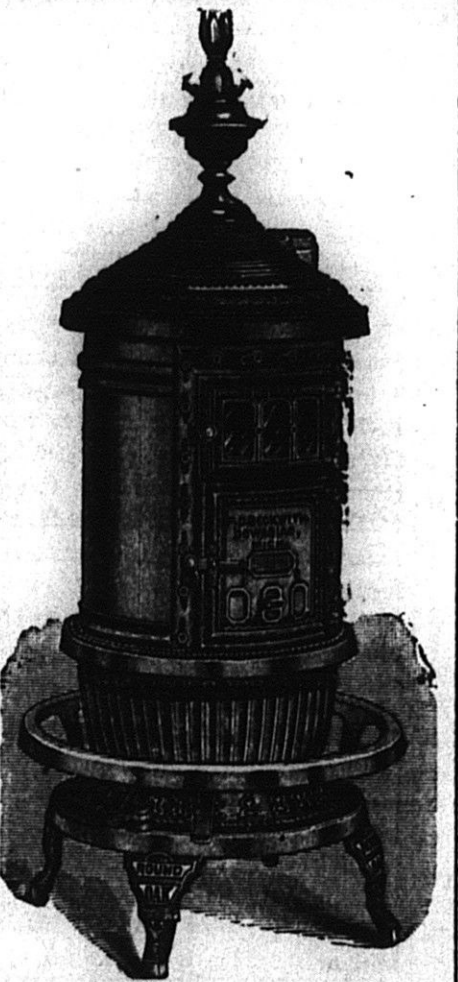
We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

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

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory.

ED. VER SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

ROUND OAK STOVES!

The Best in the World!

Can be purchased of

A. B. BOSMAN,

dealer in—

HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC.,
Eighth Street.

THE ROUND OAK

—is the—

Best, Cheapest,

Most Durable Stove

to be procured in the market, and I sell them at

Bottom Figures!

Second-Hand Stoves

Bought and Sold.

Call and get,

Good Bargains!

A. B. BOSMAN.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 7, 1885.

DO NOT BUY ANY STOVE

THIS SEASON,

Before you have Enquired our Prices.

We are Offering Specail Inducements

In order to double last year's sales, we have marked prices down nearly 10 per cent.

Never have we had so nice a variety.

SOME ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS

THE "105" GOLD COIN,

a very handsome square coal stove, with round fire pot.

THE "85," "86," and "87," GOLD COIN

are the most Durable and Beautiful Boiler Iron Stoves.

The "HOME JEWEL,"

Cook Stove, sells at sight.

Come and look at us.

R. KANTERS & SONS,

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1885.

Fall Opening!

—AT—

G. Van Putten & Sons.

We have just received a full line and a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
FLANNELS,
REPELLENTS,
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
JERSEYS,
YARNS,

and a full stock of

DOMESTICS.

We have a new stock of HATS, and a full line of

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GROVER HAND SEWED

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Having just secured the services of a competent and capable shoemaker, special attention will be paid to

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Repairing promptly and neatly done

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Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

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Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effective an alternative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

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Is composed of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, with Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

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[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1;
Six bottles for \$5.

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Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other Plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD, AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

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Consumers of White Lead should insist upon having the above genuine brands. Dealers can buy direct from factory, or from jobbers in Chicago or elsewhere.

TO A GRAY HAIR.

Gray visitant! What brings you here Unasked, uninvited, prematurely? Too soon by many and many a year! There's some mistake about it, surely!

Lone "silver thread among the gold." Not that I'm grieving that you're lonely, I'd pull you out, but I am told That two will come where one was only.

To greet you thus with jesting rhymes, No doubt appears the height of folly; But know "the lip may smile at times, Although the heart be melancholy.

What brought you here I can't suppose; My life has flowed in quiet fashion— Not time, not care, not duns, not bores, Not grief, not poverty, not passion.

So when my glass brings you to view, I must exclaim: "How in the nation Upon my upper lip did you"— Oh! I forgot, NOT dissipation.

How in the nation (with a d—), You ought much longer to have tarried. I'm healthy, under thirty-three, Not very poor, and still unmarried. Atlanta Constitution.

STOLEN KISSES.

In silence and hush of a dream, With never a sound to be heard, But a touch of lips in the gleam Of this fire and never a word, There's a stealing of kisses in train: "Stolen kisses are always sweet, And love is never in vain!"

For a kiss would a maiden wake From the charm of a dreamlike sleep, And a touch of true love would break The peace that the blue eyes keep, Forever the echo shall greet, The song of a rippling rain: "Stolen kisses are always sweet, And love is never in vain!"

When life's romance has been told, And kisses have lost their power, Then shall soft memory fleet, No more a dream to enchain: Yet "Stolen kisses are always sweet, And love is never in vain."

AN ACCIDENT.

No one ever knew where the child came from, or even its name.

One day a sloop freighted with brick was unloaded up town, and a hand on deck was tossing bricks, two by two, to another man on the dock. All of a sudden a wee little chap, not more than 2 years old, came toddling along, got right in the way, and way knocked over by the flying bricks.

Bill Foster, who was handling the load, was a rough man. It had not been exactly his fault that the child had been knocked down, still he felt very sorry for it. The little fellow's head was badly cut, and he was stunned. He was carried into the cabin of the sloop, and there lay quite motionless. The captain of the sloop sent to the police station, and the surgeon came. The child was carefully examined. The surgeon said the case might be a serious one, and that the little boy had better be taken to the hospital. Forster had a sister who worked in a laundry, and at once he sent for her. Molly Forster hurried down to the wharf, took the child in her lap, and listened breathlessly to what the surgeon said.

The cabin of the brick sloop was not a handsome place to look at. It was dirty and slovenly, hot and close. Molly Forster set about making it tidy. She opened the little windows of the cabin, and kept off the crowd who were swarming in the narrow quarters. She fanned the child, laid it on a coarse pillow, having first spread her clean apron over it, and bathed the poor baby's head, trying to staunch the flow of blood from the wound. "If," said the surgeon, "you could keep the child perfectly quiet for a while it would be all for the better. I am afraid to jolt him in the ambulance. Maybe he will come to before long. It is rather cooler here on the river than in the hot wards of the hospital. Can you take charge of him until I come back? I will see you this evening." Molly had already torn up her handkerchief and bandaged the child's head. Now she followed the surgeon's directions. The doctor was a humane man, for when he left he put a half dollar into Molly's hand and told her to buy some ice to cool the water she was using on the bandages.

Molly Forster fanned and fanned that little sufferer, and bathed his head, and was tender with the child. About sunset the surgeon came again, and just then the child opened his eyes.

"Well, that's a good sign," said the doctor. "Now hadn't you better advertise him since no one has come for him? Somebody will claim him, I suppose. I can arrange for you to keep him if you want to."

Although the accident was reported in two brief lines in all the newspapers, and notwithstanding the efforts of the police to find the parents of the child, no one ever came for it. All that night Molly Forster nursed the child. Occasionally Bill would push his hard-lined and weather-beaten face into the cabin window and look wistfully at the little child. He never went to sleep that night, but kept walking wistfully up and down the deck. At daybreak he said to Molly, in a hoarse whisper: "Molly, take that kid to your room. It's got to be done."

Bill Forster, who was a man of 40, I have said, was rough. I do not know how it happens, but handling bricks seems to make people coarse and rather brutal. Bill would take not only one glass of whisky, but as many as he could drink. Mixing with a crowd of men worse than he was, who frequented runshons, he was much given to fighting, and his face was as often as not disfigured with a blackeye or a cut lip. Bill earned about \$1.25 a day, and when the week was up he never had a penny left. Perhaps if Bill had not been a little drowsy and stupid that morning from too much liquor the day before when the little chap got in the way he (Bill) would have been more careful how he threw his bricks.

The week after Molly had taken charge of the child, Bill resisted the temptation to go on a spree, and gave his sister \$1.50. That was the first

time for years that he had ever saved a cent. The week after that Bill did even better. There was Molly working as hard as she could at the washboard or ironingboard, earning 70 cents a day and feeding the child. That shamed Bill. It happened that the little boy's short frock had been stained with blood. Molly had carefully washed it, but still Bill thought he saw stains on it, and that worried him sick.

Next week, when he saw his sister, who was waiting on the wharf for him with the little fellow in her arms, he said: "See here, Molly, it's kind of hard on you, having to feed this little fellow. Bread and milk and potatoes cost money, and nursing him takes away lots of your time. Anyway, a dressing of that kid would be just ruination to you. Here's \$1.50 for his keep, and here's \$1 besides, and buy calico or something and make a frock for that child, and mind you burn the one he's got on, and next time I see him let him be looking prime. Won't you?"

"It's mighty good of you, Bill—and just you wait. I'll rig him out. He isn't a bit of trouble. When I'm at work I take him to the laundry, and he's a real pet there. I used to be afraid he was kind of dazed—but don't you bother, Bill, he's all right, for he takes to playing now. He's only quiet on account of his natural sweetness—all real good children's that way—and I love him, just as if he was my own baby."

On the next trip to the North River Bill Foster pondered a great deal over the child. The fact is, the child, whether he was awake or asleep, was never for a moment out of Bill's mind. He had never thought much about anything before, and it was hard work for him to think at all. Maybe because for more than one-half of his life his brain had been so muddled with liquor had never set it working. As the empty sloop floated up the broad river, slowly moving the tide, Bill sat in the shade of the flapping jib and argued with himself, and the general conclusions arrived at were by no means flattering to himself.

"The beginning and the ending of this here is rum. I've wasted nigh on to twenty-five years of my life. Why hasn't the boom of that mainsail knocked the stupid brains out of me before this? What have I got to show for forty years of life? Just these here ragged and brick-soiled clothes I stand in. Came near murdering a child, did you, you good-for-nothing beast? Didn't have no better sense nor that? A herding with drunken sailors, you big blackguard, and not knowing nothing better? Just fitten to toss bricks from on and off a sloop. That's the best you kin do. You took a drink this morning, and you feel sharp set for another just this blessed minute. You can't get it because you are on the river where grog shops ain't floating around. Ain't you man enough to go to Haverstraw and, no matter what happens, say: 'Bill Foster, don't you take another drink, no matter if another fellow does stand treat?' There's lots of things that kid wants. There's a whip. Likewise a pair of shoes, and when winter comes, flannel petticoats and wool socks; likewise Christmas presents. Now, you loafer of a Bill Foster, every time you see the bottom of a glass ain't you guzzling down something that little shaver wants? Maybe it's just like you, you white-livered purp; you'll be letting your sister take the victuals out of her own mouth so as to feed 'em to that child, and it was you as shoved the kid on her. Maybe you'll be hunting around for more babies to knock over with bricks, you good-for-nothing Portuguese."

When Bill had called himself a Portuguese he had poured the last drop from his private vial of wrath on his own head. Bill helped to load the sloop with brick at Haverstraw, and although it was a hot, sultry day, and the work was heavy, he never took a drink. The other hands might come back smacking their lips and bantering him, but he stood firm.

"No use, boys," said Bill. "I did the business for that baby—and once is enough. I have got to take keer of him. It stands to reason. None of you is family men like me. I kin stand as much running as the best of you, but don't you try and rub it in too steep. I hain't got the reputation of being sweet-tempered, and mebbe I kin teach some of you manners."

It must be stated that there really was no necessity for Bill's excited words, for the hands on the sloop seemed to take in the situation at once, and rather respected the way Bill assumed his self-imposed duties.

Down the river Bill was thinking what name the child ought to have. Should it be George Washington, Ulysses Grant, or Moses? He knew all the names of the steamboats going up to Albany, and to call the child "Albany," or "Vilbard," was suggested to him. At last he made up his mind that Molly should have the naming of the child. "She's got most rights to him, anyways." Then he felt kind of melancholy with the idea that somebody might come later and claim the child. Bill had never read a story book in his life, so no romance of a rich father and mother coming in a carriage to demand their lost baby presented itself to his imagination.

Bill became parsimonious, and that week saved almost every cent of his wages. He begrudged himself even the tobacco he chewed. He only kept sufficient money for his most meager wants. He never took a drink, and declined being treated. To Molly he gave his money.

Sure enough the little boy, when Bill next saw him, had on a new frock,

and with what pride Molly presented him to her brother!

"He just looks like a daisy, Molly. Isn't he pretty? Kind of sleepy, ain't he, Molly?"

"He does sleep a good deal, but that's natural, Bill. Much you know about babies! But, Bill, what's this pile of money for? I ain't spent all you gave me yet. I don't need it, and the child don't. His coat for keep is so little. It's mighty good of you, Bill; and now and then you can give him a bit of clothes. As you say, when winter comes the poor little lamb will want thicker things, and they will cost more money. Here, I ain't going to take this, depriving you of your hard-earned wages," and Molly made a motion as if to return the handful of silver.

"But, Molly, just hold hard a minute. He mayn't want it now. Supposin' work was slack and I didn't earn nothing. You have got to keep the cash for the time the boy grows. He's got to go to school, and has got to look as nice as any other boy. He's to be dedicated—know something more nor handling bricks. Don't he do a lot of sleeping, Molly?" inquired Bill, anxiously.

"Oh! don't you keep worrying about him. He's been playing ever so sweet. Maybe he's one of them children what talks late in life, and they, so I hear tell, is always the smartest in the long run. Fact is, Bill, I have a surprise for you. He never said a word before yesterday. I was afraid myself he was kind of dumb." Bill averted his face, and then looked out on the water, for the brother and sister were talking on the dock.

"But—but to-day, Bill, he said 'mudder' so sweet, and then he said it over and over again, and held out his pretty mouth to be kissed. Oh, Bill, his senses is coming back to him, slow, but sure." And Molly cuddled the sleeping child closer to her breast. Bill kept right on in the good way he had planned for himself, and never swerved a hair's breadth. Molly was his savings bank. Brother and sister contributed to the child's support. In a month Bill was richer than he had ever been in his life. Then he insisted that Molly should rent a better room. The one she lived in, he said, looked out on a dingy, dreary back yard. "Stands to reason," said Bill, "that a baby should see horses and trucks, and things a moving about in the streets. It makes them lively."

"Little Bill"—so they called him, Molly insisting that her brother's name should serve for the child—improved, but too slowly for big Bill. The Police Surgeon was called in. Bill Foster insisted on paying him a fee. The opinion the doctor gave was a guarded one.

"There is manifest improvement—not, perhaps, as rapid as I should wish. You are a capital nurse, ma'am, and I am sure your kindness and attention will help the child. He will come round, I believe."

The cool weather came, and with lowering temperatures the doctor hoped the child would gain strength. The cicatrice on the head had quite healed. Slowly the little boy seemed to acquire new words. Molly wondered at them at times, and thought that she had taught them to the child; but then again the little fellow's adopted mother was startled by words she felt quite certain the child had picked up somewhere else. These new words came to the child at first vaguely. He would repeat them over and over again, at first hesitatingly, then giving them a slight emphasis, as if to fix them on his mind, something like a little bird that pipes the first faint tune it has heard.

The child was more awake now. This change delighted Molly. It never was fretful. The child would lay quiet, with its blue eyes wide open for hours, without a whimper.

So it went on for another week or two. Bill, who was always coming or going, when he left New York for a trip up the river, was happy, for the child was bettering fast, so he believed.

It was an October evening when, as the brick sloop was being brought up to the wharf, Bill saw Molly leaning against one of the big wooden posts of the dock. Bill was busy with his hawser, but at once he saw that his sister did not have the child in her arms; more than that, she was crying.

Bill choked down his grief—he seemed to know at once what had happened. One last hope there was. Maybe it was so cool that Molly had been afraid to bring the child with her.

"Bill," said Molly, sobbing, "the poor little fellow has gone to—heaven. It was last night. He called to me and said: 'Good-night, mudder; good-night, far-der—now I am going walking in a garden—good—good-night!' Oh, Bill! he had never spoken so long a string of words before—then he played for a moment with a ring on my finger, and then he added: 'God blessed far-der and mudder,' and then he looked so lovingly at me, and around the room as if searching for you—and then he died—so quiet! Bill! Bill! don't you take on so! It was an accident, and God and his little child have no fault to find with you.—New York Times.

An Artistic Treasure.

Mr. Badger (enthusiastically)—"I've got a genuine Michael Angelo, and I only paid \$10 for it."

Mr. Smith (suspiciously)—"How do you know it is genuine?"

Mr. Badger (warmly)—"I've got the artist's certificate. If it ain't genuine he will take it back."

Mr. Smith (in surprise)—"How can that be? Angelo has been dead 300 years."

Mr. Badger (disgustedly)—"Who said anything about Angelo's certificate? I said I had the certificate of the artist who painted it. His name is Jones, and he's got twenty more just like it."—Graphic.

Lopez and the Paraguayans.

Never was a ruler, a chief, better served by his subjects than Solano Francisco Lopez, second of the family name; and never did any one personally less deserve such devotedness and fidelity. While the Paraguayans, whom his reckless and disproportioned ambition or vanity alone had involved in a war with half, and more than half, the South American Continent, a war of one to twenty, in which defeat and ruin might well from the outset have seemed foregone conclusions, were perishing for him by battalions in the field, or starving in the forests, men, women, and children, during the six long years of a nation's agony, preferring death in its worst forms to foreign rule, or to any conditions of peace with the invaders of their land, Lopez himself, sole cause and originator of the war, well provided not merely with the necessities but even with the luxuries of life, lay hid behind the secure defenses, or remained absent at safe distance from the scene of actual combat; nay, worse yet, exercised on those within his immediate reach, on the best and most faithful of his own officers and servants, and ultimately on his nearest kinsmen—on his brothers, his sisters, his very mother—cruelties to which history, fortunately, supplies few parallels, I might almost say, taken in their totality, none. And yet it was for this man, sensualist, coward, tyrant, fratricide, matricide, that Paraguay lavished with scarce a murmur three-fourths of her life blood; saw her men, women, and children exterminated by war, by disease, by famine, by misery of every kind, or carried off as slaves into distant bondage; saw her towns destroyed, her villages and fields wasted; her cattle harried, her wealth plundered to absolute bareness; nor even then submitted, only ceased to strive when she had practically, and for all national purposes, ceased to exist. More yet, were Lopez himself, in the worst anger of the infernal gods, to revive to-morrow on Paraguayan territory, his reappearance would, there is every reason to believe, at once rally round him the obedience and the devotion of a vast majority among the yet surviving inhabitants of the land.—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Miser and the Widow.

A notorious old miser, who was near his last end, was visited by a widow who entreated him to lend her a small sum of money to keep her children from want, and added:

"You are soon to go to the grave, and you can't take your gold with you."

"Exactly, ma'am," piped the old man, "but if I don't leave enough to erect a grand monument to my memory men will remember all my faults and none of my virtues. Give me a note at sixty days with a good indorser."

Moral—You have only to visit the cemetery to realize that the old chap was level on the top of the head.—Detroit Free Press.

Making It Rhyme.

It is very funny, "Ella," if there is no rhyme for "window." Who told you there wasn't? Sing this, please, without lining:

The student seats himself to read
The "Pythian Odes of Pindar;"
His jug is filled, his pipe is lit,
And his feet roost in the window.

Go to, girl, go to—there are a thousand rhymes for window.—Bob Burdette.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat, and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder, taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, piles, tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (108 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and all bilious attacks.

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Because a Good Constitution bears abuse wonderfully, do not assume that a reckoning day will never come. Be sensible in your habits, and use neither rum nor tobacco. At the first symptom of dyspepsia, disorders of the skin, kidneys, liver or blood, use promptly Dr. Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the unrivaled purifier of the blood and renovator of the system, which is a certain cure.

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PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

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Favoriteism

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

A NEW YORK man has just swindled a hotel man out of \$400. Judging from the amount we are inclined to think that he must have staid over night.—Boston Post.

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THE MAN WHO MAKES 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Lovers, Steel Bearings, Brass Turn Bases and Beam Scales, etc. **\$60 and** JONES pays the freight—for free. Price List mention this paper. Address, **JONES OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, N. Y.**

RUGS MADE IN A DAY Delightful employment Easy and profitable. No Hoarding. Knitting, Braiding, or V. Crochet. Use kind of cloth (new or old), rag or yarn. A handsome Turkish Rug made with 25 cts. worth of carpet waste. **THE PEARL RUG MAKING MACHINE**, or by hand. A wonderful invention. It sells at night. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Agents Wanted. Send stamp for circulars, terms, and territory. **JNO. G. HOYT & Co., 515 State St., Chicago.**

\$25 Reward. We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we can cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Large bottles \$1; small bottles 50 cents. Will refund the money for any failure. For sale by all druggists. **ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 92 & 94 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.**

C.N.U. No. 40-85

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Sir Henry Thompson, one of the most eminent of living English physicians, has supplemented his admirable article on "Food and Feeding," published several years ago, with another which appears, like the former one, in the columns of the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*. The learned and experienced practitioner who thus does the thoughtful public an immense service is not in any sense of the word a theorist; he has no hobby and no "ism" to advocate or defend; he has, himself, health and a good appetite, and he so evidently enjoys his food that, casting a cultivated eye over the vast array of goods things which have been provided, naturally and artificially for sustenance and the gratification of palate, he refuses to admit the wisdom of restricting our choice to any one field or kingdom, to the exclusion of all the rest, but would rather increase our sources of supply and the variety of foods than diminish either. Nevertheless he gives as the results of his reading and experience some conclusions which must needs surprise the multitude, and which are likely, he foresees, to provoke opposition in higher quarters.

Sir Henry Thompson long ago expressed the opinion that the habitual use of alcoholic stimulants is unnecessary, and injurious to people in ordinary health; he now reaffirms his belief, but adds that, dreadful as are the effects of the alcohol habit on health, and on morals, the effects of improper eating, on a large proportion of the English speaking population, at least, are more harmful still, morally, intellectually, and physically. To be specific:—he asserts that we eat too much, as a rule; that we eat too much meat generally, and are overfed and overestimated thereby; that in summer, especially, very little flesh food is required, and that the normal temperature is best preserved, and excessive thirst prevented by a liberal use of fruits and vegetables instead of meat; and, finally, that we take no pains to adjust our diet to our occupations and surroundings, and particularly to our ages and degrees of bodily activity.

Meat, he says, is not absolutely necessary to life; but, while he leans rather to the side of the so-called "vegetarians" than to that of the advocates of a restricted flesh diet, he unsparringly castigates the members of the first mentioned sect or school for the humbuggery of their claims as adherents to a strict vegetable diet, when they permit themselves the use of such concentrated animal food as milk, eggs, and butter without stint. He chides, gently, the well-meant efforts of wife or other feminine relation to tempt the jaded appetite of husband or *paterfamilias* with tid-bits and nourishing dishes designed to overcome nature's reluctance to food as offenses dire against health; and reminds us that, as age advances, less food is required till, like "that noble Italian," Cornaro, who gave up a life of dissipation at forty or thereabouts, broken down in health, and then began to live by rule and measure, on simple food and little of it, we may die peacefully in our chair at the age of one hundred, bearing testimony, as he did, to the pleasure and happiness enjoyed through temperance and abstinence; and enrich medical literature with examples as valuable as his and the somewhat different experiences of Alexis St. Martin.

Sir Henry doubts the existence of morbid conditions of the digestive organs in most cases which have come under his notice; and he gives it as his opinion that our troubles of this nature are not chronic, but only adulatory that we have not solved the problem of what and how much to eat. It would, undoubtedly, be worth something to most of us if, without making the mistake of thinking and reading, too much about such matters, so as to afflict ourselves with imaginary ills, or contribute to the growth of quackery and nonsense, we should so far heed the counsels of so able and genial an adviser as Sir Henry Thompson as to escape the need of making, late in life, Sydney's Smith's shameful confession, who said that as nearly as he could calculate he had eaten during life about forty-four wagon loads to much.—*Boston Courier.*

Costly seated in the very tiniest little nest, so soft and elastic that even her delicate plumage is unruffled by contact with its moss-covered sides, we find our humming-bird. High on the gnarled and twisted branch of a dogwood she has built this fairy home, and therein, with the overhanging leaves for a canopy, the little sylph is brooding. How shall I describe the cunning little structure? A few weeks ago the building was commenced, but on such a small scale that the foundation was laid ere the site was discovered by us. Soft puffs from the blossoms of oak and chestnut, bits of the softest brown fungus, and scraps of gray mosses that grew in secret places known only to these little fairies, were worked into the walls, and gradually the little cup-like home approached completion. Little flakes of lichen and bark, veritable diminutive clapboards, were next added, and the task was finished. There it rests, its mossy covering harmonizing so well with the tree bark as to conceal it from all but the closest observer; and often, though knowing its location so well, I have missed it for an instant, so cunningly is it placed. A dead twig projects from the branch a few inches to one side, and here the little wood sprites frequently perch. There is the male now, his ruby throat all ablaze as a sunbeam covers him for an instant with gold.

And now, as he snuggles close beside his mate, he is evidently telling her where her breakfast is waiting, in the trumpet-flower he tapped for her.

last night, and which is half filled with nectar this morning, accumulated drop by drop during the cool hours of darkness. Like a flash she is off, and he takes her place to keep the chill from the tiny eggs. These frail little creatures have gradually become accustomed to my presence. At first they were nervous, and would cease work, while one or the other would dart down to within five or six feet of me, and there, posed on its whirling wings, closely inspect the intruder, uttering the while sundry peeps and curious little cries. Now that they are convinced that no harm is intended, they do not even leave the nest at my approach. What a dream-like life is theirs!—gliding in zigzag lines over the flower-beds, now suspended almost motionless over a lily-bloom, now racing with the bumble-bee for a honeyed prize, or dashing at the sparrows or robins, and speedily putting them to flight with the fury of their onset. What they do or where they go when it storms I do not know; but at the first returning gleam of sunshine they are back again, with the rapidity of thought, sipping the rain-drops from the flowers. And when bed-time comes, what wonderful stories of the sunlight the little things must tell each other, as, cuddling close up there in the dark, they listen to the croon! croon! croon! croon! of the insects, and watch the fireflies guiding the moths among the trees by the light of their torches!—*Forest and Stream.*

Nothing is more characteristic of the infancy of farming than the violence of its alterations. When roots and grasses were unknown there was no middle course between incessant cropping and barrenness. The fallow was *unveritable Dimanche accorde a la terre*. As with the land, so with its products. Feasting trod on the hills of famine. In the graphic language of ancient chroniclers, parents in 1270 ate their own children when wheat rose to 33s. shillings a quarter, at the present value of money. Except in monastic granges no quantity of grain was stored; a corn-dealer was the *caput lupinum* of the Legislature. Few remembered to eat within their tether, or to spare at the brink and not at the bottom. In August, 1317, wheat was 80 shillings a quarter; in September following it fell to 6 shillings 8 pence. Equally variable were the employments of agriculture. Months of indolence passed suddenly into intense labor. Harvesting in the middle ages meant the return of plenty. On 250 acres in Suffolk, toward the close of the fourteenth century, were grown wheat, oats, peas, barley, and oats. The crops were cut and housed in two days. On the first day appeared 30 tenants to perform their "bederepes," and 244 reapers. On the second the 30 tenants and 239 reapers, pitchers, and stackers. Many of this assembly were the smaller peasantry on the manor. The rest were wandering bands of "cookers," or harvesters. A cook, brewer, and baker were hired to supply dinner at 9, and supper at 5. Barley and oats, as well as peas and beans, were generally mown; rye and wheat were reaped. But the harvest, as in Roman times, consisted of two operations: The first was to cut the ears, the second to remove part of the straw for thatching; the rest of the stubble was either grazed, or burned, or plowed in. The crops were wheat, rye, barley,

In the crops were wheat, rye, barley, beans, peas, and, in smaller quantities, flax and hemp. Of grain crops, rye was the chief; it is the hardiest, grows on the poorest soils, makes the toughest straw. Rye was then the breadstuff of the peasantry. It was generally mixed with wheat flour. Bread so made was called maslin. Wheat and rye were often sown together. Tusser condemns the practice, "lest rye tarry wheat till it shed as it stand," but it prevailed in Yorkshire in 1797 as a cure for mildew. By itself wheat was seldom sown. Barley was the drink-corn, as rye the bread-corn, of the middle ages; drage was the commonest and best sort for malting. Oats were extensively cultivated in the north, but they were gray-awned, thin, and poor. Little manure was used. In inclosed farms all the dung produced was thrown on the "in-field;" the "outfield" was neglected. Horses were scarcely used in agriculture. Oxen cost less, are shod only on the fore feet, do more on hilly ground; their gear and winter keep is less expensive; they are "manes meat when dead, while the horse is a carrion."—*The Quarterly Review*.

There is a sort of intensity which requires no strength of passion, none of the burning phrase we are accustomed to associate most usually with eloquence, the placid intensity of steady conviction and cool determination. Of this kind Benjamin Franklin is the great example. Courage, learning, perseverance, sound judgment, and the strongest and most masculine exhibition of determined struggle were his; yet he never made a speech or wrote a line of passionate declamation. If one should try and describe his surface character in a world, it would be, placidity. Yet who, of all the voluntary statesmen, accomplished more than he? Who left so deep an impress on the thought and policy of the age in which he lived?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Mary Anderson's manager claims that the charming American actress was instrumental in putting Salisbury into office. It was a very ungrateful thing for Miss Mary to do after accepting Mr. Gladstone's hospitality and keeping the great Premier's wife on the ragged edge for a whole day. Yet Mary is going to be advertised if she does have to stand still while it is being done.—*St. Paul Globe.*



**Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with
A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.**

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal doctor. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view the electro-magnetic force. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in London, and vice versa. If several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and for the reason of this, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing disease without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess non-miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system can be used that we owe our ability to recognize and remove all skillfully treated lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish the basis of a certain and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner acting in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however feeble, and the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and send your address and we will send you, without stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

**NASAL, THROAT
AND
LUNG DISEASES.**

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: *A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis*; price, postpaid, ten cents; *A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisis*, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid ten cents; *A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh*, price, postpaid two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

tributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertise in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their line of the use of each individual

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BLADDER DISEASES.

**It includes num
by mail for ten**

STRUCTURE

ing false passages, urinary fistulae, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is reported in any of the standard medical dictionaries is a fact well supported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particular of your case and ten cent postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES

other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases, with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES WOMEN

clusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study.

home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILE TUMORS

guarantee a cure.

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without any severe suffering.

Send in cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles.

RUPTURE

THROW AWAY TRUSSES. There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die.

NOT SAFE. Both induce nerve
kidney ble

CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken
Can any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these?
Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the
three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a
character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have
succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment
has been therapeutically applied, has been cured.

few days rest
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Abundant
cured, will
them.

An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vitiation of the system, and kindred affections are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions it is

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We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

WE OFFER
NO APOLO
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diseases contract their infirmity. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully
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The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice."

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent

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This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union:

W. C. T. Union.

Temperance puts coal on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution. —Benjamin Franklin.

THE prohibition movement is not a mere matter of policy, it is not a political maneuver, it is a great uprising of the people and no opposition can long withstand its progress. The deep moral and religious conviction of the people in view of the terrible evil, is thoroughly aroused and the saloons must go. —The Censor.

ALCOHOL first excites and gradually impairs self-reliance, and thus undermines the basis of truthfulness, of private and social enterprise, of manly courage and generosity.

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W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Barton, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and begun buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

All druggists sell Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the great pleasant and safe throat remedy. They are worthy of a trial. 25 cents.

For Colds, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and Sore Throat, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and get the genuine.

Malarial disorders as often attack the people of large cities as of the country. Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a safe and certain specific.

ST. NICHOLAS for October is the twelfth and last number of the current volume, —the last course, so to speak, in the feast of good things which the generous old Saint has spread before his readers during the year. And as we usually reserve for our desert some specially savory delicacies, so in this number we find some of the brightest and cleverest contributions that have appeared during the year—namely, the story by Celia Thaxter, entitled "Peggy's Garden," in which the author shows that she is a poet, even when writing prose. Then there is a characteristically impossible tale by Frank R. Stockton, the amusing absurdity of which is sufficiently indicated by the title, "The Griffin and the Minor Canon." The boys who have been hard at work playing ball all summer, will enjoy the story by a baseball expert, "How Science won the Game," which contains practical directions for pitching the ball and in curves. E. S. Brooks tells about another historic girl, "Pulcheria of Constantinople," and how she afterwards became an Empress. In the "From Bach to Wagner" series, Agatha Tunic writes about Mendelssohn, whose bright and happy boyhood stands in pleasant relief to the lives of many great musicians.

Singers will be delighted with Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Clear the voice; pleasant to take. Price 25 cents. By all druggists.

A triple source of happiness:—a good business, a contented mind and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sending pure blood to the brain, gives a sound mind in a sound body.

A Simple Cure for Dyspepsia.

Probably never in the history of Proprietary Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been shown upon Golden Seal Bitters. Why, such has been the success of this discovery, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Golden Seal Bitters combines the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportions as to derive their greatest medicinal effect, with the least disturbance to the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Stomach, the Bowels, and the circulation of the Blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. Sold by Heber Walsh. 33-4

Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers will cure your throat and stop your cough. Convenient to carry. Try a box. 25 cents. All druggists.

Dog Days are Here.

And with them the much dreaded diseases with children, to-wit summer complaints. Any parent desirous of properly protecting his children against this disease should not neglect to buy a bottle of Dr. Schenck's Compound Syrup of Rhubarb. It saves doctor's bills and the life of your child. 27-17

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**. It acts upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flushing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with a full dream, Highly colored Urine, and **CONSTIPATION.**

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to "Take on Flesh," thus the system is nourished, and by their "Purifying Action" on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN LIVER
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Gripping. Price 25c. All Druggists

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Best in the World.

H. WYKHUYSEN,

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.
Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,
Silverware, Platedware,
Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of **SPECTACLES!**

My stock of **SILVERWARE** is unsurpassed in this city.

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

Come in and see my Stock. Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.
H. WYKHUYSEN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 3, 1884.

KANTERS & SONS,

General Hardware Dealers,

always carry a full supply of

WARRANTED GOODS,

which they sell at reasonable prices.

We are

Licensed Plumbers

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DWELLINGS,

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and other business buildings. Also for

GARDEN AND LAWN SPRINKLERS,

for which we keep on hand all modern fixtures. There is nothing in the line of plumbing that we cannot do or supply.

Indestructible Hose, Hose Reels, Sprinklers, Fountains, Jets, Etc always in stock. All plumbing warranted.

R. KANTERS & SONS.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 10, 1885. 23-3m

JAS. HUNTLEY,

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc., made and furnished.

Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

Notice to Teachers.

The following schedule of times and places for holding public examinations of teachers has been arranged by the Ottawa County Board of School Examiners for the fall of 1885:

" Sept. 25, at Coopersville;

" October 30, at Grand Haven, (Regular.)

All applicants for 1st or 2nd grade certificates will please appear at the regular examination, Oct. 30. An allowance will hereafter be made on the average standing of applicants for attendance at teachers' institutes.

By order of Ottawa County Board of School Examiners,

ALBERT LAHUIS, Sec'y.
ZEELAND, Mich., July 10, 1885. 24-1st

Big C
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS.
Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mfg only by the
Bran Chemical Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. L. SMITH,
Bradford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists.
Price 50c.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, made the 14th day of October, A. D. 1885, by Joseph M. Crofoot, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Martin Winter, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber "G" of mortgages, on page 415. Said mortgage was, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, assigned by said Martin Winter, to Willem J. Mulder, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and the assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, state of Michigan, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 302, and on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1885, said mortgage was assigned by Peter Mulder, sole residuary, legatee and executor of the last will and testament of the estate of Willem J. Mulder, deceased, of Laketown, Allegan County, Michigan, to George W. McBride, of the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 303, and which mortgage contains a power of sale which has become operative by said default in payment; and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or the money due thereon, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$727.26). (The last payment made on said mortgage was on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871.) Notice, therefore, is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount due thereon, interest from this date, and costs of foreclosing, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held. The mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-one, in town five, north of range sixteen west, containing sixty-four acres, more or less.

Dated Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, August 10th 1885.

GEORGE W. MCBRIDE, Assignee of Mortgage.
AKLEY & MCBRIDE,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, General Debility, Impotence and all the ailments of the blood, and of the system generally. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gpio and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of

DIAMOND RINGS ever displayed in this city.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

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

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.
Holland, June 14, 1883.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies' hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUNGARTEL.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1885.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated **Tea and Coffee**, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handmade Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 225,
21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

PHOENIX

Cheap Cash Store!

The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of H. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of

Crockery,

Flour and Feed,

and Glassware,

Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.

With honest and fair dealing he hopes to retain all old customers of the store and obtain many new ones.

Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

There is a telephone in the store, and all orders given through it will be promptly attended to.

Give me a Call.
R. E. WERKMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company,

of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

Strength and Durability they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS wishing anything in my line can do no better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.** It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation so great value as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL** for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

1760 **Brilliant's** 1885
Rose Leaf, Fine Cut,
Navy Clippings
and Snuffs
ARE THE BEST
CLIMAX
TRY THEM
MADE IN THE U.S.A.

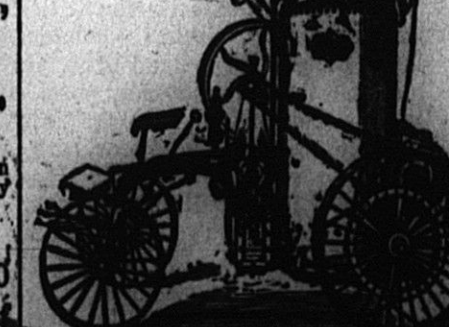
P. H. WILMS

Manufacturer of

Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells!

AND WOODEN PUMPS.

Porcelain-lined, Iron-lined, Maple Cylinder and all the different kinds of pumps, pipe and iron.



Dealer in the leading class of agricultural implements, such as Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Self-binding Reapers, Mowers, Buggies, Wagons, Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, all that Farmers need except money, and that you can make by buying of me as I will sell very reasonable. Fair dealing and good goods.

COME AND SEE ME.
PETER H. WILMS.
Holland, April 22, 1885. 14-17