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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 36.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 400.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday May 25, 1879.

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

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.

Monday only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
line which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Day.	North.	South.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
12.20	11.47	2.17
8.23	11.42	2.50
7.57	11.12	3.24
7.30	10.44	3.55
7.12	10.15	4.13
6.25	9.35	5.00

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.

E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.

W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.

Holland, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo
Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MC BRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Prosecutor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouch-
eur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Zeeland,
Mich. Office at De Kruit's drug-store.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Oct.
29, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

A complete assortment of Fall and Win-
ter Hats and Caps, from the cheapest to
the finest, and of all colors and styles.

Come early and take the first pick, at
32-2w

D. BERTSCH.

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

32-2w

D. BERTSCH.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! We are pre-
pared to serve out Fresh Oysters, either
by the can or by the dish, in every style.

33-2w.

PESSINK BROS.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy
just received at

L. T. KANTERS.

P. OTTE.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, bushel	20	90
Butter, lb.	12	12
Clover seed, lb.	19	19
Eggs, dozen	13	13
Honey, lb.	10	10
Hay, ton	35	35
Onions, bushel	30 @	35
Potatoes, bushel	20 @	25
Timothy Seed, bushel	2	2 00
Wool, lb.		

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	
" " " " "	2 00	
" " " " "	2 00	
" " " " "	1 75	
Hemlock Bark	2 40	
Staves, white oak	10 00	
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	3 00	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 10	
Railroad ties	2 00	
Shingles, A 1 m.		

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@ 1 21	
Corn, shelled bushel	40	
Oats, bushel	25	
Barley, bushel	40	
Brass, ton	17 00	
Feed, ton	1 25	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 00	
Middling, 100 lb.	85	
Flour, 100 lb.	6 00	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2	
Pork, "	4 @ 4 1/2	
Lard, "	6 @ 8 1/2	
Smoked Meat	8 @ 8 1/2	
" "	4 @ 5	
" "	4 @ 5	
Tallow, per lb.	6 @ 7	
Turkeys, "	7 @ 9	
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @ 6	

FURNITURE!

PRICES WAY DOWN! AS LOW AS THE
LOWEST!

New Goods Just Received!

Stock Complete! Quality Unexcelled!

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS, CARPETS,

SPRING-BEDS,

WALL-PAPER,

CURTAINS,

SEWING MACHINES

Of all kinds and prices.

OLD MACHINES taken in exchange, and re-
paired.

NEEDLES, OIL, ATTACHMENTS and PARTS
for all Sewing Machines.

Also, a Complete Stock of

COFFINS, CASKETS,

SHROUDS and

TRIMMINGS

Always on hand.

We are also Agents for the Celebrated ANTI-
SEPTIC FLUID for preserv-
ing the Dead.

Please come and give us a call.
32-3mo.

H. MEYER & CO.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American peo-
ple are to-day dying from the effects of
Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result
of these diseases upon the masses of in-
telligent and valuable people is most alar-
ming, making life actually a burden instead
of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and
usefulness as it ought to be. There is no
good reason for this, if you will only throw
aside prejudice and skepticism, take the
advice of Druggists and your friends, and
try one bottle of Green's August Flower.

Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of
bottles of this medicine have been given
away to try its virtues, with satisfactory
results in every case. You can buy a
sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three
doses will relieve the worst case. Posi-
tively sold by all Druggists on the West-
ern Continent.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

My project of a Circulating Library has
been forestalled by a Chicago institution
of a similar character, which, however, as
I understand, confines its subscribers to
the Seaside Library.

My plan was intended to be somewhat
similar, but offering a wider range of books
made up from my own selections from the
Lakeside, Seaside and Franklin Square Li-
braries, and to add standard Magazines
and other literature as fast as it would pay
to do so.

If there are fifty persons who desire to
support a Circulating Library of our own,
instead of importing one from Chicago,
and will subscribe, I shall feel safe in start-
ing it, otherwise not. Further information
given on application.

Oct. 8, 1879.

H. D. POST.

The best quality of Sewing Machine
Needles, suitable for all the different kinds
of machines, for sale at

D. BERTSCH.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles
to suit the different qualities and ages of
sight, just received, at

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

CORDED Velvet in different shades for
Dress and Cloak Trimming, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

For the Holland City News.

NORTH CAROLINA.

II.

None of these settlers have suffered any-
thing from change of location, and they
all speak of the climate as being extreme-
ly pleasant. The water that they use is of
the very best, and rises from a water vein
found by means of boring to a depth of
about 35 feet. The good fortune which
attended this experiment when first tried
gave great cause for rejoicing to Mr.
McLean. Until then, either rain-water—
which necessitated the expense of a cis-
tern—or else well-water had been used.
The latter is not very wholesome, as it is
nothing but surface water, which during
and after rain-storms becomes very much
troubled. The question, How to obtain
good water? has, therefore, been satisfac-
torily settled. One more particular de-
serves mentioning right here, and it is this:
On all the land belonging to Mr. McLean
not a stagnant pool or puddle can be
found. The land descends imperceptibly
towards Slocum creek and the Neuse river
with a decline of about 40 feet on a dis-
tance of six or seven miles. The canals
dug for the purpose of catching the super-
fluous water are connected with the more
elevated lakes, and are constantly flowing,
and contain pure and fresh water. Dur-
ing my wanderings through this part of the
county, I have repeatedly drank this water
and always found it good. Another thing
worth mentioning is the fact that neither
sunstroke nor hydrophobia are known in
North Carolina.

The build of vessels and small sailing
boats; which are so commonly used, and
the high rigging they all carry, would lead
one to presume that severe storms are not
known around there. I have, however,
neglected to make inquiries in regard to
this. And herewith I will leave off with
this subject to pass over to another, name-
ly, the description of the land and its
products.

As I have stated before, the land des-
tined for the colony is situated on both
sides of the Atlantic & North Carolina
railroad, half-way between Newberne and
Morehead City, and extends for a distance
of about six or seven miles along this
railroad. It is flat and even like a prairie.
The lowest portion is to be found at the
banks of the rivers and creeks, but ele-
vated from 12 to 15 feet above the water-
surface. From here it gradually ascends
in a southwesterly direction and rises, on
a distance of six or seven miles, about 40
feet. Here a large number of lakes are
found—I believe their total number is
seventeen—which one after the other ex-
tend themselves in the same direction,
and discharge their waters in canals and
rivers. I have only seen two of these
lakes, as it cost a great deal of trouble to
penetrate the dense woods which encircle
them. The first one I saw is called Lake
Ellis, and has a length of six miles by a
width of three miles. The second one,
called Great Lake, is 17 miles long and
from five to six miles wide. This is indeed
a most beautiful lake, surrounded on all
sides by thick woods, in which trees can
be found twenty feet in circumference,
and in which vegetation is so luxuriant
that no sunbeams can ever penetrate to
the bottom. The water in this lake is, like
that in the others, clear and pure. The
whole is so charming and picturesque that
one cannot but unwillingly withdraw him-
self. Five of these lakes belong wholly
or in part to Crayew county.

The natural drainage of this land, on
account of its decline and its numerous
lakes, rivers and creeks, has almost been
brought to a state of perfection through
the industry of the people, who, before
the war, spent thousands of dollars in the
construction of canals, which have been
located with the greatest care, where they
could do the most good. The projectors
have, however, not reaped any fruits from
their outlay, as the war completely stopped
the execution of their plans. Since then,
everything has remained in the same con-
dition and the canals exist yet without
being in the least decayed or damaged.
What astonished me most in regard to
these canals was the fact that their sides,
which are from eight to 15 feet in depth,
and dug out perpendicularly, are still in a
perfect state of preservation. I think that
the prospective occupants will not con-
sider it necessary to change or improve
the now existing drainage or water-
courses. As here and there farms are to
be found on the land of Mr. McLean;
numerous good roads are also in existence.
If, however, more roads are needed in
due course of time, the expense of con-

struction is very small, and the trouble
slight.

We saw on our trips in the neighbor-
hood of Newberne what could be pro-
duced on this land with proper cultivation.
In Havelock we made the same observa-
tions, on the farms which had already
been in use for many years. After having
examined the soil by digging in several
places we found this no longer necessary—
we could tell the kind of soil as soon as
we saw what constituted its natural pro-
ducts. Nobody can be mistaken in this.
We find three different kinds of wood and
three different kinds of soil. The light
soil is the so-called Savanna, which has a
smooth and hard surface, covered with all
kinds of grasses, and in some places with
common pine trees. Not very long ago
this soil was considered worthless for
farming on account of its poorness. In
the last few years it has been shown, how-
ever, that by proper cultivation and manur-
ing these lands are excellently well-fitted
for early crops. Early potatoes, peas,
melons, etc., do exceedingly well in this
kind of soil. The upper part consists of
sand and a little black earth, while the
undersoil is a mixture of sand and clay.
On some of this land I saw corn and cot-
ton raised after the early crop, which
could compete with that grown upon the
heavier kind of soil, from which only one
crop a year can be obtained. The second
kind of soil is found where the Norwegian
pines grow. These trees stand very close
together, while the space between them is
filled up by a light underwood, from three
to five feet in height. This soil is richer
and has an upper layer of black earth
mixed with a little sand of from about
six to eight inches in depth, and an under
layer of clay and sand about 15 feet in
depth. The third kind of soil is called
bottom or gum lands, and has the most
luxuriant vegetation. The woods here
are almost impenetrable. Trees of about

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE persons who robbed the National Bank, of Laconia, N. H., last April, have been discovered and indicted. The amount of their plunder was \$125,000.

WESTON'S share of the profits of the New York walking match have been decided except from attachment by his creditors. Mrs. Weston paid his initiation fee, and claims the money, the court sustaining the claim.

By a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Wheeling, W. Va., an engineer and fireman lost their lives—also, two lads who were stealing a ride.

THE leading pedestrians in the last New York walking match are: Murphy, 505 miles; Howard, 500; Faber, 488.

THE death of the venerable Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, is announced, at the advanced age of 86 years. He was the best-known of American writers on protection. Dr. Le Moine, the cremationist, who built the furnace at Washington, Pa., died lately, and was buried in his own crematory. Henry H. Farnum, President of the National Bank of Fort Jervis, N. Y., died a few days ago, aged 71 years. He was married six days before, and leaves to his widow \$1,000,000.

THE WEST.

THE past week was a week of conventions with Chicago. There were in session, at one and the same time, the American Humane Society, the Methodist Rock River Conference, the Illinois Masonic Grand Lodge, the National Railway Conductors' Association, the Woman's Christian Association, and the Evangelical Conference.

GEN. GRANT sailed from San Francisco for Oregon on the steamer St. Paul, on the 9th of October.

TWO PASSENGERS were killed at Maywood, Ill., by a collision between an accommodation and a gravel train on the Northwestern railroad, the other evening.

TWO MEN who are believed to have been of the party of masked desperadoes who robbed the express car on the Chicago and Alton railroad at Glendale last week have been arrested at Holden, Johnson county, Mo. The circumstances attending their capture indicate that the detectives were not mistaken in their men. Lachute, an Indian, for the murder of a Chinaman, was hanged at New Westminster, Cal., a few days ago. Thirty-nine Mexicans were killed by the Apache Indians at Hillsborough, New Mexico, last week, and their bodies burned. Santa Fe has organized for defense against the savages.

THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., celebrated the centennial of the siege of that city and the death of Sergt. Jasper, last week. There were imposing processions, in which twenty militia companies participated, handsome decorations and a profuse display of American flags. After the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument which it is proposed to erect to the memory of the heroic Jasper, Senator Gordon delivered an oration.

DISPATCHES of the 12th inst., from Grayson, Ky., give the situation of the Underwood war at that date as follows: "Jesse Underwood was shot in the door of his father's house, known as Fort Underwood, yesterday morning. The Holbrook party surrounded the house, threatening to kill anybody who would dare to bury Jesse's body or rescue George, who is badly wounded, and with the women and children, all that remains of the unfortunate Underwood family, inside of the house. George today sent word to the County Judge, praying for help and protection. The Governor has been appealed to, but has not responded. This is the fifth murder within the last three weeks in Carter county, four of the murdered men being Underwoods and a member of the Holbrook tribe, and nothing has been done to check this fearful bloodshed."

POLITICAL.

AN election was held in Colorado on the 7th of October for a Supreme Court Judge and county officers. Beck, the Republican candidate for Judge, was elected by about 4,000 majority. One of the United States Marshals in the South, now in Washington, is authority for the statement that Grant will have a solid delegation from that section of the Union in the next Republican Convention. The Senatorial committee which has been engaged for several weeks in an investigation of the alleged bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature at the time Ingalls was re-elected to the Senate, last winter, has adjourned to meet again in Washington in December.

A. C. WOODWORTH has been put upon the Massachusetts Greenback ticket for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Wendell Phillips.

WASHINGTON.

THE Treasurer of the United States reports the total amount of standard silver dollars coined at \$42,757,750; amount on hand in the treasury offices, \$31,703,080; amount outstanding in circulation, \$11,054,080. The Treasury Department has arranged with express companies to transport all shipments of fractional silver to parties ordering it at the Government contract rates.

THE question of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department is being again agitated.

GENERAL.

THE mystery surrounding the fate of the St. Louis aeronauts, Prof. Wise and George Burr, is as far from solution as ever. A balloon, supposed to be the missing "Pathfinder," was seen, on the night of Sept. 23, to pass over Miller Station, Ind., some thirty miles southeast of Chicago. It was less than a mile away, and appeared, Mr. Farrer said, to be sailing in a northeasterly direction very rapidly toward the lake, which is only about half a mile from Miller Station. It was watched for several minutes before it passed out of sight. A day or two after this a balloon was seen sailing high up in the air by people living near Pontiac, Mich., thirty miles northwest of Detroit. Again the mysterious air-vessel was seen to pass over Albion, Mich., on the 9th inst., going southwest rapidly at a great height. Can it be possible that Prof. Wise and his companion, losing control of their air-ship, are sailing wild in the regions of the upper atmosphere?

GEN. CROOK has written a letter in regard to the Indian question, in which he declares that the Indian policy of the nation is all wrong in allowing dishonest persons to rob the tribes and incite them to war. The letter concludes as follows: "The true, the only policy to pursue with the Indian is to treat him

just as one should a white man. If he makes war on our frontier settlements, punish him; but after he has been reduced to submission protect him in life and property. Keep white thieves from plundering him; let him see that peace means progress; that he has a market for every pound of beef, and every hide, and every sack of grain, and my word for it, he will make rapid advances. Self-interest will impel him to imitate us, to send his children to school, to adopt clothing, perhaps our language, and to devote his attention to raising cattle and horses, and eventually to qualify himself for citizenship."

GRAIN in sight in our cities: Wheat, 18,147,000 bushels; corn, 10,539,000 bushels; oats, 2,542,000 bushels; rye, 687,000 bushels; barley, 1,705,000 bushels. Exports from seaboard ports last week were: Flour, 107,400 barrels; wheat, 4,303,005 bushels; corn, 1,100,673 bushels; oats, 2,351 bushels; rye, 84,899 bushels; pork, 3,460 barrels; lard, 2,587,109 pounds; bacon, 9,382,359 pounds. Rhediac, a town in New Brunswick, has suffered by a fire which destroyed most of the principal business houses. Thirty-six buildings were destroyed.

GEN. POPE in an official order compliments Capt. Dodge, as follows: "The Department Commander takes peculiar pleasure in exercising his privilege thus publicly and formally to express his high appreciation and hearty commendation of the gallantry and soldierly conduct of Capt. Francis S. Dodge, Ninth cavalry, and the officers and men of his company, D, Ninth cavalry, in forcing a junction with the forces under Capt. Payne, Fifth cavalry, which were beleaguered by the hostile Indians. The report in which this result is announced is written with the severest brevity, and shows that Capt. Dodge, in addition to his other qualities, possesses that perfect modesty which should always characterize the true soldier. His conduct is held up for the emulation of the officers in this department, and will be duly brought to the notice and consideration of the Government."

AN agreement between Germany and this country has been concluded relative to postoffice money orders. The city of Chihuahua has been captured by Mexican revolutionists.

FOREIGN.

GEN. ROBERTS, in command of the British army advancing on Cabul, gained an important victory on the 7th of October, near the Afghan capital. The native position was carried, twelve guns captured, and the enemy pursued until nightfall. The loss of the Anglo-Indian troops was eighty killed and wounded.

THE Clyde ship-builders have advanced rates for construction of new vessels about a sovereign a ton, to meet the advance in prices of iron.

IN the Afghan war a British force sent to cut off the retreat of the enemy, on the road between Bannian and Rohistan, captured seventy-eight guns in Shalpur. The guns were found in an abandoned cantonment, and among them are seventeen Armstrongs.

A SIMLA dispatch of the 12th says: The public entry of Gen. Roberts into Cabul took place yesterday. The number of guns captured thus far is 140. The troops, during their march on Cabul, worked splendidly, although they were obliged to carry their ration with them, and owing to the want of transportation, they were several days without tents. Roberts has issued a proclamation to the people of Cabul, warning them against resistance, and promising punishment to the guilty only. The Ameer is strictly guarded. The recent great trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg has been completed. Mirski, Gen. Drenteln's assassin, will be hanged, and Weimar, concerned with Solovieff, who attempted the life of the Czar, will be banished to Siberia.

LONDON advices are to the effect that the emigration fever is, spreading rapidly throughout the country, and large numbers of farmers are making preparation to go to America. The land reform and tenants' rights agitation in Ireland is increasing, and the Government is preparing for the prompt suppression of anticipated turbulent demonstrations. The ship-builders of Middlesbrough, Hestlepool and Stockton have struck against a reduction of wages. A dispatch from Berlin states Prince Gortschakoff will take up his residence at Baden Baden and remain there until December. This, it is believed, indicates that Baden Baden will become the head-center of all the Russian foreign diplomacy. It is said to be a fact that the actual direction of Russia's political movements has been placed entirely in the hands of the Minister of War. The Town Talk, a London publication, has been sued for libel by Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. West, the two famous beauties.

RUSSIA has sent a fleet of privateers into Chinese waters, and English merchants are becoming excited in consequence. Thirty persons have died lately in a small town of Southern Russia from eating poisoned fish. Gen. Roberts entered Cabul, on the 12th inst., accompanied by the Ameer and his suite. British troops of all arms lined the road, and the artillery fired a salute when the British standard was hoisted at the entrance to the city.

A DISPATCH dated Simla, Oct. 14, says the camp at Ali-Kheyli has been attacked by large numbers of neighboring tribes. The attack was repulsed. Twenty-three Afghan corpses were found, and it is believed many more were carried off. The British casualties were only five wounded. The tenant-farmers in two counties of Ireland are practicing as well as preaching. Five hundred agriculturists met in County Mayo and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction shall be granted proportionate to the great fall of prices of all kinds of produce.

Business Integrity.

A false business is quite as abominable now as it was when the law was pronounced that "Just balances, just weights, and a just ephah and a just line shall ye have." Semi-occasionally some grumbler publishes a paragraph which goes the rounds, deploring the laxity of the present commercial morals and the degeneracy of modern merchants. An impartial comparison of the business methods of to-day with those of years (or even centuries) ago will lead to the conclusion that there is as lively a spirit of practical honor among our merchants as has been exhibited in the commerce of any age. Vast as are some of our speculative enterprises, they are built upon a more tangible merit than were many which have preceded them in former generations. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Female Barbers.

"Female barbers!" said Snodgrass, repeating a paragraph announcing he had just read in the paper, "I don't believe in 'em." "Why not?" we asked. "Because I remember what trouble Samson got into by letting a woman cut his hair!"

THE UTE INDIAN WAR.

A Circumstantial Account of the Engagement in Which Maj. Thornburgh Fell, and of the Subsequent Siege and Relief of Capt. Payne's Command—Heroic Bravery of the Troops.

The command of Capt. Payne, which was cornered by the hostile Ute Indians on Milk river, Col., on the 29th of September, and hotly besieged for nearly a week, during which the devoted little band was subjected to an almost incessant rain of bullets, was finally relieved on the 5th of October, by the arrival of Gen. Merritt's command. The account of the battle in which Maj. Thornburgh lost his life, and the subsequent six days' siege, forms one of the most exciting chapters in the annals of Indian warfare, and, although rather lengthy for our limited space, we give it entire. The narrative begins with the date, "Battle-field, Milk River, Oct. 3, 6 p. m.," and proceeds:

The Indians still surround us, and pour in an effective fire from a commanding bluff, at a distance of 500 or 600 yards, having a cross-fire upon our position, which position was chosen hastily on the first day of the fight. All our horses and all but twelve mules have been killed. We sheltered them as best we could, with wagons, but to no purpose.

Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Hughes, with Company D, Ninth (colored) cavalry, came to our rescue yesterday morning at daylight, after a forced night march of thirty-five miles from Bear river. Cheer upon cheer rent the air from our trenches when it was ascertained they were coming. A mill in the firing enabled them to come in and shelter their horses as well as possible, taking to the fortifications quickly, when the attack redoubled its fury. Had the heights been accessible, Capt. Dodge would have charged them with his company, while we covered them from our rifle-pits, but this was utterly impossible, the ascent being nearly perpendicular. All that we could do during the day was to keep a good lookout from the loopholes, and return the fire when any Indian showed his head. This, however, was a very rare occurrence, as the Indians have rifle-pits and loop-holes. Before dark every horse but three of Capt. Dodge's command was shot down.

We have been able, at great risk, to haul our dead animals every night; otherwise the stench would be intolerable.

A rally was made every night for water, a distance of 300 yards from our intrenchments. The field of battle was admirably chosen for defense by the Indians, and had it not been for Maj. Thornburgh's advance guard, commanded by Lieut. Cherry, discovering the ambush, the entire command would have been annihilated. He saw a small party of Indians disappear over a hill, half a mile in front, and at once divided his party to reconnoiter, and only discovered them when he had flanked their position by about 200 yards. Cherry rode back at full speed, with two or three men who were with him, and notified Maj. Thornburgh, who had already begun the descent into the deep ravine which was intended to engulf the command.

The Indians were dismounted and lying down along the crest of the high, steep ridge, not 100 yards from the point where the deadly assault would have commenced. The troops were withdrawn a short distance, dismounted, and deployed in line of battle, with orders to await the attack of the Indians. Lieut. Cherry was here ordered by Thornburgh to take a detachment of fifteen picked men, and make a reconnaissance and communicate, if possible, with the Indians, as it was thought that they only desired to oppose his approach to their agency, and would parley, or have a "big talk," if they could be communicated with. Cherry moved out at a gallop with his men from the right flank, and noticed a like movement of about twenty Indians from the left of the Indian position.

He approached to within a couple of hundred yards of the Indians, and took off his hat and waved it, but the response was a shot fired at him, wounding a man of his party and killing his horse. This was the first shot, and was instantly followed by a volley from the Indians. The work had now begun in real earnest, and, seeing the advantage of the position he held, Cherry dismounted his detachment and deployed along the crest of the hill to prevent the Indians flanking his position, or to cover their retreat, if found necessary to retire upon the wagon-train, which was then coming up slowly, guarded by Lieut. Paddock, of Company D, Fifth cavalry.

Orders were sent to park the wagons and cover them with the company guarding them. The two companies in advance were those of Capt. Payne, Company F, Fifth cavalry, and Capt. Lawson's, Company E, Third cavalry, which were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, with Capt. Payne on the left and Capt. Lawson on the right. From Cherry's position he could see that the Indians were trying to cut him off from the wagons, and at once he sent word to Maj. Thornburgh, who then withdrew the line slowly, keeping the Indians in check until opposite the point which his men held, when, seeing that the Indians were concentrating to cut off his retreat, Capt. Payne, with Company F, Fifth cavalry, was ordered to charge the hill, which he did in gallant style, his horse being shot under him and several of his men wounded.

The Indians having been driven from this point, the command was rallied on the wagon-train. Maj. Thornburgh then gave orders to Cherry to hold his position and cover Capt. Lawson's retreat, who was ordered to fall back slowly with the led horses of his company. Cherry called for volunteers of twenty men, who responded promptly. They fought with desperation, as nearly every man was wounded before he reached the camp, and two men were killed.

Maj. Thornburgh started back to the wagon-train, after giving his final orders to Capt. Payne to charge the hill, and to Capt. Lawson and Lieut. Cherry to cover the retreat. He must have been shot dead when barely half-way there, as his body was seen by one of Capt. Lawson's men, with life extinct and lying on his face.

Capt. Payne, then in command, at once set about having the wounded horses shot to make breastworks, dismantling the wagons of boxes, bundles of bedding, corn and flour sacks, which were quickly piled up for fortifications. Picks and spades were used vigorously for digging intrenchments.

Meantime a galling fire was concentrated upon the command from all the surrounding bluffs which commanded the position. Not an Indian could be seen, but the incessant crack of their Sharp's and Winchester rifles dealt fearful destruction among the horses and men. The groans of the dying and the agonizing cries of the wounded told what fearful havoc was being made among the determined and desperate command. Every man was determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. About this time a great danger was approaching at a frightfully rapid pace. The red devil, at the beginning of the fight, had set fire to the dry grass and to the sage-brush to the windward of our position, and it now came sweeping down toward us, the flames leaping high into the air, and immense volumes of smoke rolling on to engulf us. It was a sight to make the stoutest heart quail, and the fiends were waiting, ready to give us a volley as soon as we were driven from our shelter. Now it reaches our flank, and blankets, blouses and empty sacks were freely used to extinguish the flames. Some of the wagons were set on fire, which required all the force possible to smother it. No water can be obtained, and the smoke is suffocating, but the fire passes and we hold our position. Meantime, a constant volley is poured upon us, Capt. Payne being wounded for the second time,

and First Sergt. Dolan, of Company F, killed instantly. McKinstry and McKee were killed and many others wounded. Our greatest danger now is past. The men have now mostly covered themselves, but the poor horses and mules are constantly falling about us.

Just about sundown a charge was attempted, but repulsed, the Indians trying to drive off some of our horses which had broken loose. The attack ceased at dark, and soon every man was at work enlarging the trenches, hauling out the dead horses, caring for the wounded, and burying the dead.

At daylight the attack was resumed, and the firing of the sharpshooters has been kept up every day since, and occasionally at night, sending us to our pits in a scramble.

This is the fifth day of our siege, but we are determined to hold out, if it takes a month for succor to reach us. But we are confident that Gen. Merritt, whose name is upon the lips of every one, is on the road to rescue us.

THE KILLED.

The names of the killed and wounded are as follows:

Maj. Thornburgh, Fourth infantry.
First Sergt. John Dolan, Company F, Fifth cavalry.
Private John Burns, Company F, Fifth cavalry.
Michael Firerton, Company F, Fifth cavalry.
Samuel McKee, Company F, Fifth cavalry.
Amos D. Miller, Company F, Fifth cavalry.
Thomas Mooney, Company D, Fifth cavalry.
Michael Lynch, Company D, Fifth cavalry.
Charles Wright, Company D, Fifth cavalry.
Dominick Cuff, Company E, Third cavalry.
Wagonmaster McKinstry.
Teamster McGuire.

THE WOUNDED.

Capt. Payne, Fifth cavalry; slightly in the arm and side.

Lieut. Paddock, Fifth cavalry; flesh wound in the hip.

Dr. Grimes; flesh wound in the shoulder.

Company F, Fifth cavalry—Sergt. John Morrill, Trumpeter Fred Sutcliffe, Trumpeter John McDonald, Privates James T. Gibbs, John Hoaxey, Emil Kureman, Eugene Schickelouz, William Esser, Gottlieb Steiger.

Company D, Fifth cavalry—Privates Nicholas Heeney, Thomas Lynch, Fred Bernhard, E. Mullen.

Company E, Third cavalry—Sergt. James Montgomery, Sergt. Allen Lupton, Corporals C. F. Eichwurzler, Frank Hunter; Privates Jas. Conway, John Crowley, W. H. Clark, Orland Durand, Thomas Ferguson, Thomas Lewis, Edward Lavelle, Willard Mitchell, John Mahoney, James Patterson, William Schubert, Thos. Macnamara, Marcus Hensen, Joseph Budka, John Donovan.

Teamsters Thomas Cain, Nelson.

Guide Lowery.

With the exception of the wound of Guide Lowery, the wounds of the above-named men are not serious. He is probably mortal.

Total killed, 12; total wounded, 43.

Oct. 4—4 p. m.—No courier could be gotten off last night, owing to the constant firing of the Indians into the camp. The moon came up an hour after dark, and a volley was poured in at once. Our party who went after water was unmolested, and we had our little stockade all cleared for action before the firing was resumed. As I write this dispatch the bullets are whistling over the top of the trench. They often strike the grain sacks, a few inches above our heads, but we are deep enough to be comparatively safe.

A soldier of Gen. Merritt's command sends a later report, in which he says: "Oh, what a happy crowd Payne's command was when Merritt reached them! The sight of the Fifth cavalry entering under Gen. Merritt and Col. Compton was a grand one. The poor fellows in the intrenchments at first probably thought we were Indians. We were immediately challenged by a sentinel, and in reply answered that we were friends. Gen. Merritt caused the trumpet to sound the officers' call, and at its end three big cheers rent the air. They were relieved at last. The sight was one of the most affecting I have ever seen, and brave men shed tears. There is a horrible stench all around. Wounded men are hobbling in every direction. One hundred and fifty dead horses, lying thirty feet from the intrenchments, present a horrible spectacle."

A report comes from White River Agency to the effect that Agent Meeker and all the men at the agency were murdered, while the women and children were spared, and were under the protection of Chief Douglass.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 10.

From private advices it is learned that Gen. Merritt had no fight before reaching Payne's command. After daylight on Sunday, Gen. Merritt, Lieut. Cherry, and M company, went out to look at the battlefield where Maj. Thornburgh was killed, and which is a mile from the intrenchments. The Indians, who were concealed in the rocks beyond, opened fire, and a new battle began, which lasted about an hour. It was hot, short, and decisive, ending in favor of the troops, because they were protected by bluffs. The Indians then held up a flag of truce, and came in to hold a parley. They proposed to surrender on certain conditions, which Gen. Merritt could not accept. They asked him if he insisted upon going to White River Agency, and, replying that he did, they told him they would have to renew the war. They then retired to their stronghold. In the conflict one private was slightly wounded and four horses killed. Eight Indians were killed. During the parley the Indians, who were part of Jack's band, stated that thirty-seven of their number had been killed during the five days' siege of Capt. Payne's intrenchment.

It was also discovered from them that they were fortifying the road to the White River agency, so as to obstruct the passage of the troops. As the country is very mountainous, and the roads lead through canyons, they will be able to trouble Gen. Merritt considerably.

At the time the letter was written, giving these advices, Gen. Merritt had not determined upon a time for resuming the march for White river, further than that he should do so as soon as the men and horses were sufficiently rested.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 12.

Gov. Pitkin received to-day telegraphic advices from Los Pinos Agency, via Lake City, which are accepted as reliable. They state in substance that Sapenaro, one of the most influential sub-chiefs, who was sent by Chief Ouray to the White River Agency after the first news of the uprising, has returned to Los Pinos. He says he saw white men and children at White River Agency in charge of Chief Douglass, and saw one of the employees who was present when the Indians made the attack on the agency. This latter man killed one of the Indians and wounded another. Sapenaro thinks that three or four other employees are also alive, as their tracks were seen around the agency building. They may have fled to the woods. Father Meeker was killed.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., Oct. 12.

The latest news from Merritt's command is of a startling nature. A courier comes into Rawlins with important dispatches from Merritt, the nature of which the courier is not aware, except that mountain howitzers are asked for. The courier states that heavy fighting has been going on since Tuesday morning. At that time an attempt was made to dislodge the Indians, who

were located on commanding bluffs. Their position was too strong. The whole force of troops was brought out, and the Indians retired to a line of natural fortifications about three miles nearer the White River Agency. Gen. Merritt took advantage of this move and transferred his camp to open ground on Milk creek, where the hostiles could not reach them from any surrounding bluff. The stench at the other camp compelled the change, and a better position was secured, and near water.

RAWLINS, WY. T., Oct. 13.

Two couriers from what was the White River Agency have arrived, with the following particulars of Gen. Merritt's advance:

Gen. Merritt advanced upon the agency on the 11th inst. On his way he found many dead bodies. Among others he found the body of Carl Goldstein, an Israelite, who left here with Government supplies for the Utes at White River Agency. He was found in a gulch six miles this side of the agency. He was shot twice through the shoulder, and was about two miles from his wagon. A teamster named Julius Moore, who was with him when he left here, was found about 100 yards from Goldstein, with two bullet-holes in his breast, and his body kicked and mutilated with a knife or hatchet. As the command advanced through the canyon, they came to an old coal mine, and in it was found the dead body of an agency employee named Dresser. He had evidently been wounded, and crawled in the mine to die. His coat was folded up and placed under his head for a pillow.

On entering the agency a scene of quiet desolation presented itself. All the buildings but one were burned to the ground, and not a living thing in sight except the command. The Indians had taken everything except flour and decamped. The women and children were missing, and nothing whatever could be found to indicate what had become of them. They have either been murdered and buried or else taken away as hostages. Their dreadful and unmentionable fate calls forth the most profound sympathy.

The dead body of Father Meeker was found about 100 yards from his house, lying on his back, shot through the head. The left side of his head was mashed in with some blunt instrument. A piece of a barrel-stave was driven into his mouth, and one of his hands and arms badly burnt.

The dead body of Mr. W. H. Post, Father Meeker's assistant, was found between the building and the river with a bullet-hole through the left ear, and one under the ear. He, as well as Father Meeker, was stripped—entirely naked.

Another employee named Eaton was found dead. He was stripped naked, and had a bundle of paper-bags in his arms. His face was badly eaten by wolves. There was a bullet-hole in his left breast.

Frank Dresser, a brother to the one found in the coal mine, was found badly burned. He had, without doubt, been killed instantly, as a bullet had passed through his heart.

The bodies of Eaton, Thompson, Price, Eskridge, and all other employees not named, were also found. Eskridge was found two miles this side of the agency, naked, and a bullet hole through his head.

In the position occupied by the Indians during Thornburgh's battle, in a breastwork made of stone, was found the dead body of an unknown white man dressed in buckskin. He was sitting on his knees and had his gun in position to fire. He was shot through the forehead. From this it appears that the Indians are not alone in their hellish work. The supposition is that the Indians have gone south to join the Southern Utes, and the impression among the officers of Merritt's command is that the Indians who fought Thornburgh numbered at least 700.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

The Coroner's jury on the Adrian fair-ground disaster has just been made public. Their deliberations resulted in finding that Architect Sizer was guilty of gross negligence in preparing the plans and specifications; that the Armstrongs were guilty of gross and criminal negligence in undertaking such a building, being incompetent mechanics, and that there was gross negligence shown in the work of constructing the same; that Lawrence exercised gross negligence in the employment of such incompetent parties, further negligence in not having suitable superintendence, and further negligence in not himself examining the method and principles on which the building was being constructed, said negligence criminally causing death. Immediately upon these findings being known, Prosecuting Attorney Underwood appeared before Justice R. B. Robbins, and swore out warrants for the arrest of Sizer, H. H. and E. R. Armstrong, and W. T. Lawrence on the charge of manslaughter under the findings, which are quite lengthy and prepared with minute care. The parties would be amenable to the charge of murder or manslaughter, at the option of the prosecuting officer.

At Cincinnati the manufacturers say that they are employing extra hands and are running their machinery to its full capacity, and are still unable to meet all their orders.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVER—Choice Graded Steaks	4.50	5.00
Cows and Heifers	2.10	3.25
Medium to Fair	3.75	4.00
HOGS—Fancy White Winter Ex.	3.00	3.85
RYE—Western	6.00	6.50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5.00	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.10	1.11
No. 3 Spring	1.03	1.04
CORN—No. 2	38	39
OATS—No. 2	27	28
RYE—No. 2	68	69
BARLEY—No. 2	75	76
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	24	26
EGGS—Fresh	14 1/2	15
PORK—Mess	10.00	10.65
LARD	6 1/2	6 1/4

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 1	1.12	1.13
No. 2	1.10	1.11
CORN—No. 2	38	39
OATS—No. 2	27	28
RYE—No. 1	67	68
BARLEY—No. 2	68	69
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1.19	1.20
CORN—Mixed	35	37
OATS—No. 2	25	26
RYE—No. 2	67	68
PORK—Mess	10.25	10.40
LARD	6	6 1/4
WHEAT—No. 1	1.20	1.23
CORN—No. 2	44	45
OATS—No. 2	30	33
RYE—No. 2	70	78
PORK—Mess	9.90	10.00
LARD	6	6 1/4
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1.23	1.24
No. 2 Red	1.24	1.25
CORN—No. 2	43	44
OATS—No. 2	33	34
WHEAT—Choice	6.00	7.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.24	1.25
No. 1 Amber	1.32	1.33
CORN—No. 1	45	46
OATS—Mixed	30	31
BARLEY—Per cental	1.15	1.40
PORK—Mess	10.75	11.25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Est.	5.00	5.25
Fair	4.10	4.90
Common	3.80	4.00
HOGS	2.45	4.10
SHEEP	3.00	4.15

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE race of the Pacific railroads to the Western coast is likely to become spirited. The Northern Pacific is being pushed through Dakota; the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe is working rapidly into Arizona, and we now have assurances that work on the Texas Pacific will shortly commence from a point west of Fort Worth, in Texas, to San Diego, on the coast of Southern California. It is creditable to Col. Thomas A. Scott, the projector of the latter road, that during his visit to Europe, in search of rest and renewed health, he took occasion to interest a number of capitalists in the enterprise, from whom it is affirmed, he procured all the necessary means to construct the road. The western half of the United States occupies such a vast expanse of territory, so sparsely settled in the main, that we clearly need additional lines of telegraph and railroad to tie them together more closely. One transcontinental road is not enough. Four will not be too many. The one we now have has been of incalculable advantage to the country. The wonderful development of our Western domain is largely of procuring. So it will be with the new lines. All along what is now wilderness will spring up a series of villages, towns and cities; the com-

They immediately went away, mounting horses and scattering, while the train departed for the east. The whole affair occupied less than five minutes. When the train reached Blue Springs the facts were reported. Soon after a special train was ordered to take a heavy force of men from Kansas City to Glendale and in a few minutes they were in hot pursuit. The leader of the gang, a tall man with a heavy sandy beard, has been seen several times lately in the vicinity of Glendale.

Again, this exact science continues to be pitiless, and it reminds us that our distinction between mind and matter is not a conclusive proof, for the faithful dog when dying, when paralyzed in every limb from an injury from a wagon wheel or falling tree, will to its last second look lovingly toward its master and will kiss his hand.

THE census enumerators next year are to do their work in June.

THE report of the State Salt Inspector shows the amount of salt inspected during the month of September to be 264,304 barrels, the largest month's production in the history of the Michigan salt trade, being 41,000 barrels more than the product of the corresponding month in 1878. The production for the year up to Oct. 1, is 1,612,000 barrels against 1,511,775 barrels for the corresponding season in 1878.

Settings.

Iowa has gone Republican, as usual.

Ohio has gone Republican by an estimated majority of 35,000.

THE new schoolhouse is beginning to loom up considerably. The second story will soon be completed.

THE excessive warm weather is injuring our corn crop. Complaints are frequent that it is sprouting in as well as out of the husk.

In many places the growing wheat crop begins to show unmistakable signs of an insect. In the township of Overijssel some wheat has been plowed under, and will be sown again.

WE are informed by citizens of Grand Rapids that in the seventh ward of that city from six to eight children die daily of diphtheria. The Grand Rapids papers are silent about this.

Messrs. E. Fleischer J. Brisch, of Grand Rapids, were in town this week on a short vacation to hunt and fish. In fishing they were not very successful, but in hunting they found abundant satisfaction. Call again.

THERE was a rumor afloat last Saturday that Mr. J. Alberti was dead. This was a pure fabrication, and is totally contradicted by the receipt of a letter, stating that he would leave the Netherlands in company with Mr. H. W. Verbeek on the 8th instant.

In spite of the reported short apple crop, it is astonishing how many bushels are being and have been shipped away from here. Mr. J. H. Epping, of Graafschap, informs us that he has just completed the shipment of one consignment of 1,000 bushels, and the next one will be 1,500 bushels of good apples. This shows what the entire crop may amount to, in a good season. Our fruit interest will do a big thing for this colony yet.

Mr. James Fox, of Grand Rapids, of the firm of Fox, Shields & Co. fell through the elevator-way into the cellar on Sunday evening last, receiving serious injuries on the chest and abdomen. Although the injury is not considered dangerous, it will lay him up for some time, and our merchants will miss his pleasing address for several weeks at least. We noticed that Mr. Shields was attending to his business route for him through this Colony.

With the exception of one arrest, the market day passed off quietly. Very few cattle were exhibited, or offered for sale, although a great many people were in town. Mr. R. K. Heald improved the opportunity by exhibiting a new straw-cutter in operation, which was generally considered a good machine. These old-fashioned market-days have out-lived their usefulness, and it is high time for our farmers to form an organization and have a regular Colony Fair.

WE are sorry to notice that Messrs. Beach Brothers have commenced the construction of a grain elevator at Zeeland, for the simple reason that it will cut off considerable trade from this city. We are informed that competition will drive other parties to follow this move, and thus the enterprise which we anticipated would work great benefit to this city, is really going to injure our local trade. We cannot blame them, however; it is their privilege; and Holland has had to ride through so many storms of adversity that it may be able to weather a few more.

THE death of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen—Bernardus Ledeboer, M. D.—the oldest physician in the city, occurred a few minutes after our last week's issue was printed. It was a sad but a great local event. It spread a gloom over the city, for she lost one of her foremost men, and over many a circle, for they lost a warm friend. The sudden demise and the extreme hot temperature made an early burial a necessity, and the committee in whose hands the arrangements of the funeral were left, concluded to have the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at the residence of the deceased—the deceased having expressed objection to being taken in a church for that purpose. The throng of people which congregated in and around the doctor's residence attested the high esteem in which he was held and the sympathy felt for the bereaved family. The services were commenced with a prayer by Prof. Chas. Scott, which were followed by singing and an address by Rev. D. Van Pelt, followed by Rev. Dr. Ph. Phelps, who was followed by Rev. H. Uiterwijk in the Holland language. The addresses were very impressive and eulogistic. The vast audience then formed itself into procession and began slowly to march to the cemetery, while the immense line of carriages were being arranged and started. We are told that the carriages numbered over fifty. At any rate it was one of the largest funerals ever held in this part of the county, many people being present from the country. The physicians, the ex-mayors, common council, and board of education, all participated and appeared in the ranks of their respective bodies to honor the dead. The whole affair passed off orderly, quietly, solemnly and without a mar.

GRACE (Episcopal) Church services tomorrow at the usual hours, by the Rector, the Rev. E. W. Flower.

Mrs. J. P. Allen, formerly known to our citizens as Miss Mary Doyle, was in town this week visiting relatives and friends.

THE elevated walk to the pier-light was completed this week. The rest of the work on the harbor is nearly completed for this season.

Go North, South, East or West, and you will find Coughs and Colds at this season of the year. A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

A cheap light is desirable, hence kerosene has been and will be largely used, even if there is danger attending its use, but now that the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp is introduced, all danger is avoided, and lamp accidents rendered impossible.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post-office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 16th, 1879: J. W. Radcliff, L. P. Masher, Miss Oretta Porter, Mrs. Martha Burdick, W. Sternes, C. J. Isholm, Wm. Stephens, Thomas Judge.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

ON Saturday last, after our paper was struck off the wheat market took a jump and went up to \$1.10; flour to \$5.40 in sacks and \$5.50 in brls. On Tuesday wheat took another jump to \$1.15; flour to \$5.60 in sacks and \$5.80 in brls. The Grand Rapids Democrat of Wednesday quotes wheat at \$1.18@1.20 per bu., and flour per brl. at \$6.25 wholesale and \$7.00 retail. Yesterday morning our grain dealers raised the price to \$1.25 for wheat, bringing Holland prices fully up to those of Grand Rapids.

We call the attention of our readers to the change in the business card of Dr. Gee. He has recently moved his apartments to his new office, No 42 Ninth street, which we may safely call "dental parlors" in imitation of the names used in large cities. He has devoted the northeast corner of his beautiful residence to his business and has finished it off and fitted it up in a style that does credit to his taste, to his brother Mr. C. L. Gee, the ornamental plasterer and mason, and to the painter, Mr. J. Grootenhuys, who all have seemingly exhausted their skill in a beautiful combination. The doctor has fitted this up for the accommodation of his customers, whom he invites to call and see him and hopes they will feel at home. Being under the same roof with his residence he has the advantage of his wife's help whenever needed, and if possible, to make timid ladies feel more at ease. The residence, when entirely completed, will be one of the finest in the county, and one which our citizens can point to with pride. To be able and willing to erect such a handsome residence and office speaks well for the Doctor's prosperity and frugality. If your neighbors inquire about the dentist, don't forget to mention that it is next door to the First Reformed Church, No. 42 Ninth street.

ON Sunday afternoon last a collision occurred on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles west of our harbor, between the schooner Tri Color and Maggie Thompson. The weather was very thick, and the fog was almost impenetrable. The Maggie neglected her fog horn, and while she was running before the wind, and the Tri Color on the wind, it was rubable for the Maggie to get out of the way. The captain of the Tri-Color—Mr. J. Claus—kept away as soon as he noticed the Maggie bearing down upon his broadside, but for which, the captain says, he would have been sunk. Capt. Claus leaning over the weather rail, to watch and see how bad she would strike her, was tumbled overboard by the shock, and had to swim from 30 to 40 minutes, with his clothes on, before he was rescued; and if he had not continually hollered, to indicate where he was, he would have found a watery grave. The Maggie struck the Tri-Color on her weather bow, carrying away one of her shrouds, three stanchions, jib-boom, jib-stay, and jib—estimated damage about \$70. The Maggie was also damaged, losing her flying jib-boom, figure head, and some of her head sails. The Tri-Color is in this port for repairs, although she was bound for Grand Haven, and the Maggie Thompson was bound for Chicago. A report of this affair was found in the marine columns of the Chicago Times, doing the injustice to lay the blame on the Tri-Color. The sailors of the Tri-Color concur in the captain's statement about the relative positions of the vessels, and this must inevitably bring the blame on the schooner Maggie Thompson, who was running with a free wind. We congratulate Capt. Claus on his escape from such imminent danger of losing his life and vessel.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

For the Holland City News:

HOLLAND, Oct. 18th, 1879.

At a special meeting of the board of education, held October 11th, 1879, the following resolutions in regard to the death of the president, Dr. Bernardus Ledeboer, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from his earthly labor our esteemed President, Bernardus Ledeboer, M. D., we, the board of education of the city of Holland, desire to express our esteem and a deep sense of our loss in his removal; therefore,

RESOLVED, that in his death we mourn a member who, for several years, has labored with the greatest diligence for the prosperity of our public schools and the welfare of our rising generation, he deemed no time too precious, no work too difficult in connection with his duties as a member of this board;

RESOLVED, that in submission to God's holy will, we deeply mourn this bereavement, acknowledging that we lose in him an efficient officer and an active and faithful member.

RESOLVED, that we tender our heart-felt sympathy to the afflicted widow and children, and commend them to a God, who alone can comfort them.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes, published in the local papers, and presented to the bereaved family.

C. DOESBURG, { Committee.
W. WAKKER, }

For the Holland City News.

CARD OF SYMPATHY.

We, the undersigned, members of the medical profession, desire to tender our sincere and most affectionate sympathy with the bereaved family and friends of our deceased brother, Dr. B. Ledeboer.

That we cordially bear witness to his life of usefulness as a kind husband, an indulgent father and a faithful friend. In his death, our town has lost an enterprising citizen, the community a skillful and persevering physician, who was respected by all that knew him; one whose many kind acts will keep his memory green, and long be cherished and remembered. We commend this to those afflicted as having in it much to console them.

He is gone but not forgotten, for many true and friendly hearts will long remember the genial companion and friend.

WM. VAN PUTTEN, THOS. McCULLOUGH,
R. A. SCHOUTEN, D. BAERT,
T. E. ANNIS, W. VAN DEN BERG, jr.
G. MANTING, A. G. MANTING,
F. I. SCHOUTEN, W. VAN DEN BERG, sr.
R. B. BEST, H. L. ASH.

HOLLAND, Oct. 13, 1879.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the Common Council, in extra session: WHEREAS, Almighty God in His providence hath been pleased to take Dr. Bernardus Ledeboer suddenly from among us; and,

WHEREAS, During his long residence in this city he has led an honorable and useful life, having been elected supervisor of the township of Holland in 1861, and re-elected every year until 1866, having been during the same time moderator of the school board of school district No. 1, in said township; mayor of the city of Holland in the years 1868, 1869 and 1871; repeatedly a member of the harbor board, and health officer of this city; and at the time of his death a member of the board of education of the city of Holland, holding office of honor and trust in Hope Church, of which he was one of the founders, and also member of the Council of Hope College; he has been identified with our public interest ever since he made his home among us; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Holland, deem it proper to make public recognition of his estimable and useful character as a citizen and as a public officer, and of our deep sorrow at his death, and that we also desire to express our sympathy with his family in their bereavement;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the Journal of the Common Council, and that a copy be engrossed in proper form, signed by the mayor and city clerk, verified by the city seal, and presented to Mrs. Aleida G. Ledeboer.

THE Board of Supervisors of Ottawa county met in annual session on Monday last and organized with Mr. C. Van Loo as temporary chairman. The choice of a permanent chairman required 81 ballots, the contest being between Messrs. Van Schelven and Thayer of Polkton. At the 25th ballot both these parties withdrew their names, and the Board finally elected the temporary chairman as their permanent one. The following are the standing committees:

Finance—Thayer, Porter, Sprietsma, Safford and Knight.
Claims—Van Schelven, Hall, Pearson, Turner and Molloy.
Equalization—Weatherwax, Pfaff, Cleveland, Diekema and Blake.
Drains—Hall, Molloy and Stegenga.
County Building—Pfaff, Stegenga and Avery.
Poor Farm—Pearson, Porter and Mastenbrook.
Roads and Bridges—Diekema, Avery and Knight.
Insane—Safford, Thayer and Knight.

Special Notice!

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

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Has arrived, and will be ready for inspection on

Monday, September 15th.

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

French, English and German Novelties

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

DRESS GOODS

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

CASHMERES

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

Domestic Dress Goods

The latest styles for 12½c upward.

Plain and Brocaded Silks and Satins,

TO MATCH DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS!

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

Blankets, Flannels and Beavers,

Which we bought in June, which enables us to sell them fully 10 per cent below present value.

Our assortment will be found very complete in every department, and our prices guaranteed as low as any in the trade.

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Strictly One Price Establishment

MARK'S REMEDY CO. OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Sole Proprietors of "SEMINAL PASTILLE" for the cure of all cases of Seminal Discharge, whether it be the result of over-exhaustion, or of any other cause, and which will cure in all cases, and restore the system to its normal condition. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

SEMINAL PASTILLE FOR SEMINAL DISCHARGE. A REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL CASES OF SEMINAL DISCHARGE, WHETHER IT BE THE RESULT OF OVER-EXHAUSTION, OR OF ANY OTHER CAUSE, AND WHICH WILL CURE IN ALL CASES, AND RESTORE THE SYSTEM TO ITS NORMAL CONDITION. PRICE 25c PER BOX. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Krusenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Cigars,

Writing Material, Saus,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

MILLINERY STORE

OF

E. F. METZ & SISTER,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE FALL STOCK

OF

HATS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS,

RUSSIAS,

TIES,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS.

Warner's Health Preserving Corsets.

Hair-Dressing done, and Switches made to order. Call in and see our selections. We shall deem it a pleasure to show our goods.

81-8mo. E. F. METZ & SISTER.

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT,

Boney Carpenter, - Prop'r.

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER

HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street,

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season,

and every effort will be made to make

you feel AT HOME, and to minister

to your wants with

kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

34-17

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased

entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who

want

Planing, Matching,

or

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL

MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short

notice.

36-17

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

THE WIFE'S PRAYER AND THE DRUNK- ARD'S RESOLVE.

BY BYRON R. LONG.

Hush, my dear! the winds are moaning
Through the ragged window pane;
And the cold rain is pattering
Against the pane, and letting in
Close thine eyes and let them slumber
Through the darkness of this night.
And hear not the awful thunder
That will roll before the light.

Mark! seems now I hear a footfall:
Ah! 'tis but that homeless gnat
Dashed again by stormy wind's fury
Dealing out its due of fate.
Sleep, my child! the lightning's flashes
May but calm thy sweet repose;
But thy mother's tired lashes—
When they'll rest but Heaven knows.

Ah! upon my eyelids painted,
How I seem of long ago,
With the sparks of radiance tinted,
Sweet as clearest sunset's glow;
When, within the harvest garnered,
I a blushing bride was seen,
With a youth whose brow was tarnished
Not with sin's dark, loathsome screen.

But the change! oh, fearful! waiting!
My poor heart can scarce contain
All the woe that lies there waiting,
In its bitter, sad refrain;
When the tempter, vile and sullen,
Tore the splendor from that brow—
Sweet the hater from my eyeballs—
Darkened orb of misery now.

Yes, he comes! I hear him stumble;
Oh, my God, but bear me up!
Mid the thunder's pealing rumble,
Help me dress this bitter cup;
Help me still the wail of anguish
That seems bursting from my breast;
Blessed Jesus! wait for heavenward—
Let me on Thy bosom rest!

Ah! the door behind him closes;
Seems he walks with firmer tread,
And those eyes seem not as burning
As when tinged with Satan's red;
As before the grate he's standing,
In the freight's fading glow,
Seems I see a manly picture—
One I'd seen long years ago.

"Wife!" He turns, and o'er his features
Gleamings of angelic light
Seem to float in waves of splendor,
Driving out the horrid night.
Sifting from my care-worn bosom
All the loads of sorrow there,
Filling up that hour with gladness,
Banishing all thoughts of care.

"Ere to-night you hushed the sobbings
Of our boy in yonder bed;
Ere you'd brushed the golden ringlets
That are shrouding his young head;
While you were with tears bemoaning
That this home should be his fate;
When thou saidst the winds are roaring,
And the night is dark and late;

"I beneath the eave was listening
Listening to thy offered prayer;
Heard you sobbing o'er our offspring,
Heard and trembled standing there;
As I heard the cold rain pattering
On the roof above my head,
I resolved to shun the tempter,
Ere another tear was shed.

"There I knelt beneath the window,
Gazing toward the clouded heaven,
Asking God, if e'er his aid
Unto mortal man was given,
That He'd let it strengthen me,
Through this scene, my hour of need;
Help me save my labor's worth,
The mouths of wife and child to feed.

"And He heard me, wife! I've conquered;
I no more will touch the cup,
That with hell's dark doom is mantled,
That has burnt my earnings up!
I no more on earth will waste thee
In thy loneliness to shed
Tears of anguish o'er our offspring,
That now lies on yonder bed.

But while heaven is all aglowing,
And all earth's a bounteous store,
I will try to be more grateful
Than I've ever been before;
I will try to heal the rupture
That has torn thy heart in twain;
I will try to soothe thy sorrow,
And receive thy smile again."

APPLETON, OHIO.

THE WRONG PIG.

A Physician's Story.

Old Dr. Johns lived in a small village of Honeyhurst, and for forty years he had been the sole physician in the district where he resided. No one cared to enter the lists against him in that locality, for the simple inhabitants fully believed that there was not such another master of the healing art in the known world, and so he drove his red-wheeled gig over the lanes and by-ways of the country side without a rival, and dared and bullied the inhabitants in his rough and kindly fashion to his heart's content.

The doctor lived in a great rambling house, half way down the village street, with a wide expanse of lawn in front, and his little brick office in one corner next to the sidewalk. His wife had died many years ago, so his household was conducted by a housekeeper. But, as the doctor's family was small and he loved society, he was hardly ever without a student, to whom he taught the healing art in the back office. Thus it was Charley Horton came to Honeyhurst to study medicine with the doctor, and, as his predecessor had done before him, occupied the back office and the northwest chamber. He came from a town somewhat distant, and was unknown to the town folk, and, like every stranger that came among them, was made the subject of much critical examination, as he walked up the broad aisle of the village church the Sunday evening after his arrival.

"Well, doctor, how are you?" said Farmer Smith, as he leaned over the gate of his cornfield, next morning, as the doctor came driving by.

"Ah, Smith, how do you do?" replied he, as he drew rein on the gray mare and stopped. "How's your folks?"

"Toler'ble, thank'ee; wife's a little ailin' this mornin'. See you've got a new young man; see'd him yesterday at church. Goin' to make a doctor out o' him, eh?"

"Yes, I think so," replied the doctor. "Think ye ain't got the wrong pig by the ear, eh, doctor?" said the farmer, laughing.

"Well, don't know," replied the village Æsculapius; "can't tell yet."

Now, getting the wrong pig by the ear was one of the doctor's great expressions—in fact, his favorite one. Like Shakespeare's Justice, he was "full of wise saws and modern instances," and had a proverb or apt quotation upon every occasion. With him, if a man made a mistake, it was "getting the wrong pig by the ear." Of course this peculiarity was well known through-

out all the country about where he practiced, and hence the quotation of Farmer Smith.

Time passed on, and Charley Horton became fully domesticated in the doctor's household. He was a fine young fellow, somewhat over-confident, perhaps, and needed the rein a little. This the doctor was not slow to put on, and he mingled his instructions in the healing art with admonitions about "getting the wrong pig by the ear," until Charley was heartily tired of the homely proverb. But he was a good fellow, nevertheless, and a great favorite.

Two years passed away, and Charley's studies with the old doctor were drawing to a close, when suddenly the idea popped into his head that he would go to Paris and finish his medical education with a course through the continental hospitals. Dr. Johns pool-pooled the idea, and thought it utterly useless.

"Why, boy," said he, "what do you want to be gallivanting off to France for? What bee have you got in your bonnet now? Can't you be satisfied with home learning, but must go and tack on some new-fangled foreign tomfoolery that will knock all your sensible knowledge out of your head? Go to Paris? Nonsense! Don't get the wrong pig by the ear!"

But Charley was not to be talked out of his new idea. He was bound to go to Paris to study and see the world, and so one day he packed his trunks, bade his friends good-by, and, mounting the stage coach, was wheeled out of the village world.

But before going the old doctor called him into his office, and, shutting the door, thus began:

"Now, Charley, you are off to foreign parts, and I hope you will enjoy yourself. Stick to your books and get what knowledge you can out of those fellows over there, although I don't suppose they know so much more than other people. But, nevertheless, you may learn a few things. I don't suppose you'll be apt to go acting, as you have been too well brought up for that; and now I've got something here that I want you to take with you. It's a recipe that it has taken me a good many years to find out. You will find it of great value in your practice. It will cost you £5."

And the doctor, with a very grave face, held out a huge yellow envelope sealed with red wax and tied with a blue ribbon.

Charley was rather tired of his long-winded harangue, for, although he liked the doctor, he considered him something of an old fogey. But the offer of his recipe excited his curiosity. What was it? So he paid the £5 and became the happy possessor of the huge envelope and its mysterious contents.

"Take good care of it, Charley, and don't open it till you are out of the country."

A day or two after, when at his hotel at Folkestone waiting for the steamer, he bethought himself of the mystic recipe, and, hastening to his room, he locked the door and opened his valise.

There it was, safe and sound, in all its glory of yellow envelope, red seal and blue ribbon. Charley took it out; turned it over. It was very solemn and ponderous; a perfect panacea for all the evils that flesh is heir to. He turned it over and over, and finally untied the ribbon, and, breaking the seal, drew out a sheet of foolscap carefully folded. Taking it to the window he read as follows:

Don't get the wrong pig by the ear.

DR. MATTHEW JOHNS.

Dashing the paper to the floor, Charley burst out:

"The old swindler, to cheat me out of £5 in that way! I'll come up with him, though. See if I don't pay him off." So he contented himself with concocting a scheme for vengeance in secret.

Three years passed away before Charley Horton finished his studies and returned home. Meanwhile he had changed greatly, and, from a smooth-faced stripling, with the merest suggestion of a mustache, he was now bearded like the pard, and looked so different that his own mother hardly knew him. But he had not forgotten Dr. Johns, nor his promised revenge.

It was Saturday night when the stage coach set Charley Horton down at the door of the village inn at Honeyhurst. He gave a false name to the landlord, and smoked a cigar with him after supper, and inquired about the village, without that functionary once suspecting his identity.

In the course of the conversation Charley asked "Who it was that lived in that large house with a front garden down the street?"

"That's Dr. Johns—been here a good many years; clever man. I'll introduce you to him, if you wish. The doctor and I are pretty good friends."

"Well," slowly replied, Charley, as if considering it; "he ought to know his danger, and it would be best to tell him. It may not be too late yet."

And on they started down the street, toward the doctor's residence.

"What did you say was his name?" asked Charley, as they marched along.

"Dr. Johns."

"Johns—Johns," said Charley, thoughtfully; "I knew a fellow in Paris—Charley Horton by name—who said he had studied with Dr. Johns, an old man, and somewhat of a character. I wonder if your doctor is the same man?"

"To be sure he is," replied the innkeeper, "I knew Charley Horton well. He went to France three or four years ago. So you know him, do ye? Is he there yet? The doctor will be doubly glad to see you if you bring news from

Charley. He thought a great deal of him."

By this time they had reached the doctor's office, and he greeted the landlord heartily, and looked inquiringly at the stranger.

The landlord introduced Charley as Dr. Holmes, and added that he brought news from Charley Horton.

At this Dr. Johns was overjoyed, urged the pseudo-Holmes to come in, and inquired affectionately about his old pupil.

Conversation was carried on for an hour, when Charley, looking the doctor earnestly in the face, said:

"Dr. Johns, how is your health now?"

"First rate, sir—first rate. Never felt better in my life!" and he certainly looked it.

"You don't find old age creeping on, do you, sir?" blandly inquired Charley, but still looking very intently into the doctor's face.

"Well, a little stiffish in the joints now and then; but—bless you, sir—I can ride as many miles and as many hours as I ever could."

"Doctor Johns," said Charley, very impressively, "do you ever meet in your practice people who look and feel the perfect embodiment of health, and yet whose constitutions are being sapped by a fatal disease and they not conscious of it?"

"Well, yes, I have met such cases," replied the doctor.

"And did you ever apply them to yourself, sir?" asked Charley, in solemn tones.

"Why, Dr. Holmes, what do you mean? Do you think that my constitution is undermined by a secret disease? Nonsense, man!" and he laughed outright.

Then Charley began. He told the old doctor all that he had told the landlord, and much more. How he had many such cases. He knew the doctor felt his age, and he cleverly used those symptoms, twisting them about, showing that it was not age, and in two hours' time the doctor was so thoroughly frightened that he believed his end liable to occur at any moment, and besought "Dr. Holmes" to do whatever lay in his power to give him relief. Dr. Holmes promised to think it over during the night. Dr. Johns would not hear of his returning to the inn, but insisted upon his taking a bed at his house.

Charley, with a grave face, finally consented; but, before going to bed, he advised the doctor to take an "anodyne," assured him that there was no immediate danger, and cleverly managed to slip an emetic into the doctor's glass of rum and water, which he always took before retiring, and had done so with great regularity for thirty years.

About the middle of the night the old housekeeper called Charley up in great haste and terror. Dr. Johns was very sick, and had asked her to call Dr. Holmes as soon as possible. Charley went to the bedroom and found him tossing around and groaning at a great rate. He felt now he had an attack of the disease mentioned by Charley, and besought him to do what he could speedily.

Charley made an examination, looked grave and shook his head.

"Bad, is it, Dr. Holmes?" asked Johns, faintly; "tell me the worst, sir."

"It is a bad case, Dr. Johns," said Charley. "I can only do one thing, and that is a costly one. I can give you a prescription, but it will cost you £20. I am obliged to ask that for it, as I obtained it under peculiar circumstances. It may give you relief. I have seen it used with very good results."

"Twenty pounds?" asked the old doctor, eagerly. "All right; I will give it, sir. What is the prescription? Here is the money."

Charley wrote on a slip of paper, folded it up, and handed it to the doctor. He received it eagerly, opened it with trembling hands, and, by the light of the bedroom lamp, read:

Don't get the wrong pig by the ear.

DR. CHARLES HORTON.

With one bound the doctor was out of bed, but "Dr. Horton" had vanished. "Charley," said Dr. Johns, next day, "I'm getting old; you must come and take my practice. Your £20 will help to give you a start."

The doctor says he never got the "wrong pig" but once.

What It Cost President Lincoln to Be Severe.

Mr. Lincoln did not always give way to his natural feelings of pity and tenderness. In his high position as a ruler and executive, he could not. But the firmness in him that sent a fellow-being to death ever caused him a bitter struggle. Judge Bromwell, of Denver, who visited him in March, 1865, reports Mr. Lincoln's own words. Mr. Seward and several other gentlemen were also present, and the President gradually came to talk on decisions of life and death. All other matters submitted to him, he declared, were as nothing in comparison to there, and he added:

"I reckon there never was a man raised in the country on a farm, where they are always butchering cattle and hogs, and think nothing of it, that ever grew up with such aversion to bloodshed as I have, and yet I have had more questions of life and death to settle in four years than all the men who ever sat in this chair put together. But I've managed to get along and do my duty, as I believe, and still save the most of them, and there's no man knows the distress of my mind. But there have been some of them I couldn't save—there are some cases where the law must be executed. There was that man —, who was sentenced for piracy and slave-trading on the high seas.

That was a case where there must be an example, and you don't know how they followed and pressed to get him pardoned, or his sentence commuted; but there was no use of talking.

"And then there was the case of Beal, on the lakes. That was a case where there must be an example. They tried me every way. They wouldn't give up, but I had to stand firm on that, and even had to turn away his poor sister when she came and begged for his life, and let him be executed, and he was executed, and I can't get the distress out of my mind yet."

As the kindly man uttered these words the tears ran down his cheeks, and the eyes of the men surrounding him moistened in sympathy. There was a profound silence, in which they rose to depart. Three weeks after, the President was killed.

What's in a Name?

When Lord Dundreary gave his servant half-a-crown to buy three "ten-penny nails" he displayed no more than a pardonable simplicity in accepting the literal interpretation of the name applied to the particular article which he desired to purchase, and probably few of those who have laughed at the famous joke could correctly fix the origin of the term "tenpenny" as applied to nails. It really means that the nails weigh ten pounds to the thousand, the original expression being "ten-pound nails;" this in time got contracted to "ten-pun nails;" and this in its turn corrupted into "tenpenny nails;" "sixpenny" and "fourpenny" nails are nails weighing six or four pounds to the thousand. There are many other similar terms, "familiar as household words," which are in daily use, and convey a very false impression if accepted literally. A scientific contemporary takes the trouble to give a list of many household articles whose names, when analyzed, go far to justify the skeptical inquiry of the amorous Juliet. Salad oil, for instance, is not oil for making salads, but oil for cleaning sallades, i. e., helmets; while an equally familiar instance of incongruous ideas is presented in the use of the term "German silver," this metal being neither silver nor an alloy of silver, and not having even been invented by a German. Ladies who button up the dozen or more buttons of their gloves probably seldom pause to think that their "kids" are more likely made of the skins of lambs, or even of rats, than of those of young goats; and still less likely is the housemaid, or even the young housewife, to reflect that the common "blacklead" is as innocent of lead as it is of gold; or the knowing city clerk to consider that his black lead pencil contains a natural composition of carbon and iron. Instances of the misnaming of things might be multiplied from among objects in daily use, whose names are accepted and passed from mouth to mouth with scarcely a moment's thought of their incongruity or their origin.—*Dictionary of Slang.*

A Shot at an Incoming Duck.

Mr. C. A. Zimmerman, a noted sportsman, writes as follows in *Scribner*:

"To stop an 'incomer,' raise the gun carefully in the line of his flight; move quickly ahead of the duck, when you judge him to be in range; and, when you lose sight of head and bill over your gun, pull instantly. The flight of a duck is ordinarily at the rate of about sixty miles an hour; but, when accelerated by fear, or a brisk wind, or both, it is nearly double, and must be experimented upon to be fully appreciated. To become a good 'pass shot,' some of the requisites are: to be able to judge distances quickly and accurately; to be able to cover well the moving bird, and not to check the motion of the gun at the moment of discharge. Because it is necessary for most men to hold some distance ahead of swiftly-flying game in close range, it does not follow that this is the best thing to do; it shows, rather, that such a one is in the habit of checking or arresting entirely the motion of his piece as his finger presses the trigger. Most sportsmen flinch at that supreme moment, and, unless the habit is entirely overcome, they cannot expect ever to become good wing shots. The 'choke boring' of guns, in limited use long ago, has only very recently come into favor and rather more general use. Upon the pass or elsewhere, it adds at least one-fourth more distance to the killing range of the gun. This is done by the effect it has upon the 'pattern' made by the shot, causing the gun to throw a greater number of shot pellets into a given circle than can be done by the cylinder, or straight bore. One barrel of the duck-hunter's gun should surely be bored in this manner.

Madagascar.

Although Madagascar is known to be the third-largest island in the world, its actual size and extent is not very generally understood. It is easy to see how misconception on this point arises, for in maps the island is usually seen only in connection with Africa, and that great continent is so large that it dwarfs by comparison with itself everything in its near neighborhood, so that the really-large island sheltering under its southeastern side appears but an inconsiderable appendage to its vast neighbor. If, however, we take a good-sized map of Madagascar, and put by its side the outline, to the same scale, of another country with whose dimensions we are familiar, such, for instance, as England, we begin to realize how important an island it is as regards size, being nearly 1,000 miles long by about 250 in average breadth, so that it is nearly four times as large as England and Wales.—*Nature.*

PASSING AWAY.

We are passing away, passing away.
Like the raindrops after the showers;
We may be blessed with health to-day,
To-morrow the cold grave ours.

We are passing away, passing away.
Like the dew before the sun;
Then let us help along life's way
Some weary, toiling one.

We are passing away, passing away.
From this world of care and sin;
Then let us strive from day to day
The goal of life to win.

We are passing away, passing away.
Life's sands will soon be run;
Then may we hear the Savior say,
"You have the victory won."

OTTAWA, ILL. WEEPING WILLOW.

PITH AND POINT.

A PIECE congress—A quitting party
SLEIGHT of hand—Refusing a marriage proposal.

ICE-DEALERS may also be called members of the cold trade.

THE watch lacks self-respect; it is always trying to run itself down.

THE Indian war-whoop was the first instance of base bawl in this country.

A GIRL said of her bow-legged beau that she "didn't like to waltz in brackets."

WONDER if it screamed? A sporting paper says: "The yacht came down on a tack."

WHEN the mower stops to sharpen his scythe, is it a sign of more wheat weather?

A MICHIGAN man has a beard seven feet long. He ought to have been a Mane man.

A WYOMING man won \$10 in a wager by eating twenty pigs' feet. This was a pig's feat, indeed.

THE King of the Fiji islands is said to relish "Baby Mine" very much. He likes it well done, too.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know what to do when a dog shows signs of hydrophobia. Climb a tree.

If the apothecary does not sell his goods, it is certainly not for want of effort, for he always keeps laudanum.

THERE is a great difference in milk-maids. The milk made in the country is not the same as the milk made in the city.

It is a mean man who would feel a fish by wearing a white choker and clerical coat when strolling along the banks of a brook on Sunday.

THE most remarkable of recent opinions concerning divorce (by a woman, of course): "Divorce is all very well in its way, but I prefer widowhood; it's surer."

DISTRACTED mother: "If you children make such a noise I shall go out of my mind." Young rip: "Go on, mother; I'll mind the young 'uns while you're gone."

WOMAN will make any compromise for peace with tyrannical man, but she absolutely refuses to take in a single reef in the four-story bonnet she wears to the theater.

AN inquisitive young lady asks: "What is the most popular color for the bride?" The New York *Star* answers: "If we were going to marry, we should prefer a white one."

AN Irish crier at Ballinasloe, being ordered to clear the court, did so by this announcement: "Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers must lave the court."

A YOUNG man went into a restaurant the other day, and, remarking that "time is money," added that, as he had half an hour to spare, if the proprietor was willing he'd take it out in pie.

It is against the law to carry concealed arms, yet the Rome *Sentinel* says it is nothing uncommon on moon-light evenings to see young ladies with half-concealed arms around their waists.

"HEALTHY place here?" asked a visitor who was prospecting in the vicinity of Denver, Col. "Stranger, yes," was the reply; "ten years ago we had to kill two old men to get seed enough to start a cemetery."

"Just came in to ask a scent
From you, dear Mrs. Rhyme."
"Why, certainly; you're welcome, friend."
Here is just half a dime."
"Good joke—but ha!—you do not see
On what I am intent."
And plucking here a fragrant rose—
"This is the scent-i-meant."

HE had vague ideas of house furnishing, and he asked her what kind of carpet he should get for the parlor. She answered, "Axminster." And then he warmly protested that it was none of the minister's business.

A LITTLE girl was visiting the country, and for the first time witnessed the operation of milking. Watching the proceedings intently for a while, she inspected the cow minutely, and launched the poser: "Where do they put it in?"

YOUNG lady, to recently-married friend—"Is he all you hoped for?" "Why, of course." "Fine fellow, gentle?" "More than that—elegant. He talks like a book." "Well, when you come to volume second, send him to me."

SAYS Joaquin Miller, writing of the River Thames: "By the side of this great commercial artery of the earth broods London—broods and broods and broods." He might have added, with equal force and truth, that it broods and broods and broods and broods and broods.—*Rockland Courier.*

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., has rented the house of Gen. Jeffries at the corner of K and Fifteenth streets, in Washington, and will reside there during the winter hereafter. "Cornelius" as he is familiarly known, has received the \$1,000,000 from his brother in settlement of the will contest.

Farmers' Column.

FACTS ABOUT THE "YELLOW." (CONCLUDED.)

About a year ago I wrote to a well-known nurseryman and wheat grower of New Jersey, asking about the yellows in that State—to what extent it prevails, what was the average duration of their peach orchards, what efforts were put forth to stay it, etc.

I received a long letter in reply, in which the writer speaks of everything else regarding the peach tree, except the yellows. He says that he has raised and sold peaches in that State for more than forty years, before there were any railroads, and he had to haul his peaches to the cities in wagons, and that he has always heard a great deal of hue and cry about the yellows, and supposes he always will. He says that peach trees die from various and mysterious and unknown causes, and people call it the yellows, among which he describes the effects of borers, etc.; but of the specific disease of which I wrote him, and of which I desired information, he says nothing, and one would infer that he either knows nothing of it, or that it does not exist in that State. He does say, however, that peach orchards have there a duration of about six years, when the owners find it more profitable to dig out the trees and reset the ground to some other kind of fruit, but says the same practice is pursued with nearly all fruits. He says, also, that they take great care in propagating new trees, obtaining the pits from Tennessee and budding from healthy young trees.

I saw an article in the New York Tribune some time ago, written by a prominent New Jersey fruit-grower, on the yellows and peach-growing in that State, but it failed to describe the disease as it manifests itself here, and were it not that Downing and other writers indicate the symptoms and characteristics of the disease so accurately, one would almost be led to think that the yellows as it appears in Michigan is different from the same disease, so called, as found elsewhere. But the item found in the New York Times, which I quoted in this letter, is the first which I have found in the papers wherein the indications of the yellows are mentioned exactly in accordance with the first indications of the disease in this locality.

Nearly all the trees which I have observed this season in the orchards about here, affected with the yellows, were apparently as vigorous and thrifty as any to be seen, and were it not frequently for the unmistakable appearance of specimens of the fruit one would scarcely be able to detect that any was wrong. The reason is that no trees in which the disease was manifest last year were left to show how they would have appeared a second season.

The necessity of removing the trees affected, and the value of the practice, is apparent from the brief and limited experience which we have had here; in all the instances of trees found to be affected with the yellows which I have noticed in orchards in which similarly diseased trees were removed last year, they occur adjacent to where such trees were then taken out.

Last season I found in one of my orchards a tree which bore but a single peach and this peach I judged certainly to be diseased with the yellows. In every other particular the tree was apparently perfectly healthy and vigorous. I dug the tree up and removed it. This season I have taken out in the immediate vicinity four more trees showing diseased fruit, and these are the only ones I am able to find in an orchard of 1,600 trees. In another orchard of older trees, set out nine years ago, I found in proximity to one another three diseased trees, but not suspecting the yellows to have a foothold upon my premises, or to exist in this neighborhood, I had previously pruned the trees in the orchard without taking any precaution against spreading a disease of which I then had no fears; as a result I have found this season eight large fine trees affected, and extending to some disease from those in which the disease originally occurred. I judge it to be highly probable that I inoculated these with the virus of the disease left upon the instruments used in pruning. Mr. N. H. B. Bately finds a few diseased trees, not more than three or four in both of his orchards, and these occur immediately adjacent to the places where diseased trees were removed last year. Mr. L. L. Halstead has a fine orchard of 900 trees which he cares for in the most approved manner, and which yield him annually an enormous crop of the finest fruit. He was very careful to eradicate last year every vestige of the disease, removing every tree as soon as any suspected symptoms were discovered, thus taking out in all, I believe, 18 trees this year he has found no trees affected. Mr. Baxter has a fine orchard that has been five years in bearing, in which last year were found and removed quite a number of diseased trees; this year he has thus far found but one. The Messrs. Engle have found it necessary to dig out this season a comparatively large number of diseased trees, but not nearly so many as were found last year.

Mr. Bately and others are experimenting with the use of sulphur, carbolic acid, etc., to some extent, to find if the disease may be, by these measures, stayed or overcome.

I have from time, through the season, collected specimens of parts of diseased trees and fruit and preserved them in alcohol which will, in due time, be sent to Mr. B. D. Halstead of New York for microscopical examination, which, it is hoped, may enable him to determine the nature of this mysterious vegetable malady. Altogether we regard the outlook as reasonably favorable, and hope by due care and perseverance to retain our peach orchards for many years of future profit.

C. D. LAWTON.
LAWTON, Mich., August 18, 1876.

BEST IS CHEAPEST THOUGH IT MAY COST A LITTLE MORE!



LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER

Made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar.

Recommended by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Board of Health, and by the first chemists in the United States.

We will pay \$1000.00 for any ALUM or other adulteration found in this Powder.

LEWIS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS! THE BEST AND STRONGEST MADE.

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GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The great Eng-TRADE MARK.

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Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

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

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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Books and Stationery.

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

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

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

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E. D. BILLINGS, PROPRIETOR.

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

The Hotel has a lively stable in connection with it.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

Delightful Summer Retreat. Good Fishing, etc. Good Accommodations, charges moderate.

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HOLLAND.

I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Holland and vicinity to the new and handsome addition I have made to my stock consisting of

GENUINE

CHINA WARE,

And I have made such arrangements that I can sell it by the PIECE, PART OF A SET, or

WHOLE SET.

Come and Look at it any way! No Trouble.

I have also put on the shelves a large and complete stock of the fine and popular kinds of CROCKERY and

GLASSWARE.

Lamps and Chandeliers—the latest styles—the safest—and most beautiful.

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