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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 37.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 505.

The Holland City News.

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	5 00	8 00	15 00
2 " "	3 00	5 00	10 00
3 " "	2 00	3 00	7 00
4 " "	1 50	2 00	5 00
5 " "	1 00	1 50	3 00
6 " "	75	1 00	2 00
7 " "	50	75	1 00
8 " "	25	50	75

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.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.
F. Rowell & Co's News-
paper Advertising Bureau, (10 Spruce St.), where
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW
YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taking Effect, Sunday, June 12, 1881.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N ^o 1, Day Exp. Mail. Towns. Mail. Day Exp. N ^o 1.	
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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

CHARLES H. LANDENBERGER'S mill, on Randolph street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. There were thirty-five persons in the building. Some of them escaped by jumping, others escaped through the doors. Six persons were badly burned about the face and eyes, and nine persons were seriously hurt in jumping. Two of those burned will probably die. Dr. J. G. Holland, for many years the editor of *Scraper's Monthly*, and well known in the literary world by the title of "Timothy Titcomb," died suddenly in New York. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1819, and graduated from the Brookline Medical College in 1844.

A New York dramatic journal prints the statement that Edwin Booth and wife have separated. It is said the estrangement has grown for a year, and culminated with the discovery that the wife had willed to her mother property in Chicago decided to her by Mr. Booth a year ago. The fire at Landenberger's mill, at Philadelphia, was much more destructive of human life than the reports at first made it appear. It is now ascertained that over twenty persons have died either from the result of injuries received in jumping from the windows of the burning building or perished in the flames of the burning structure. Col. Edwin B. Morgan died at his home in Auburn, N. Y. He was one of the stockholders of the New York Times, one of the originators of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, and elected to Congress three terms. The total taxes levied upon the city of New York for the year are \$31,071,840, the rate being 2.62 per cent.

THE Nasonville Woolen Mill, in Burdetteville township, R. L., has burned down. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$44,000. The discovery in New York of forged paper of a Fort Wayne firm for \$92,000 was speedily followed by the development that spurious notes of J. E. McIntyre, of Dayton, and Stevens, Wood & Tucker, of Columbus, had been negotiated in large amounts. It transpires that John Stevens, Jr., had been the New York buyer for all three of the firms named, and detectives are vainly searching for him.

The police of New York are investigating an attempt to burn the Cunard steamer *Bothnia*. Four bottles of phosphorus and gasoline were found on the upper deck. Some burning carpets were thrown into the water. Thomas Bradley, an extensive butcher of Philadelphia, has been driven to the wall by indorsing paper of Washington Butcher's Sons for \$135,000.

THE WEST.

MARTHA SCALES, familiarly known as old Mother Scales, died recently at Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., at the wonderfully advanced age of 110 years. She was in all probability the oldest person in Illinois at the time of her death. She was born at Halifax Court House, in Virginia, and remembered well when the war of the Revolution ended. A darning robbery was committed near Girard, Macomb county, Ill. Three masked men invaded the farmhouse of E. Perrine, an old resident of the county. After gagging the entire family, consisting of Mr. Perrine, his wife and two daughters and a hired man, they proceeded to ransack the house. They secured \$8,000 in gold and other valuable articles. Four masked robbers entered the farmhouse of Allan Fairbank, of Wheaton, Ill., bound and gagged four members of the family, and secured from a mattress \$2,600 in money and \$10,000 in registered bonds. Gov. Pillsbury sent to the Legislature of Minnesota an earnest appeal to them to pay the railroad bonds on the basis of Chamberlain's proposition by which half of the amount due, \$4,000,000 will be saved.

The explosion of a coal-oil lamp in the town of Kokomo, Col., caused nearly the complete destruction of the place. The loss is placed at \$400,000. Several hundred men became infuriated by liquor stolen during the conflagration. The masked robbers who obtained \$8,000 in gold from the farmhouse of Ezekiel Perrin were captured at Litchfield, Ill. Their discovery was due wholly to a drunken dispute over the division of the spoils. The Garfield monument at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, is to cost \$200,000, of which Cleveland proposes to raise \$50,000.

VERY complete reports by telegraph to the Chicago Times from the great corn belt of the West show that the crop is in an unsatisfactory condition. In Illinois, Indiana and Iowa considerable damage has been done by the recent prolonged rains, and the crop will probably fall 20 to 30 per cent. short of an average, the quality being inferior also. In Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas the rains have been beneficial in the main, and hopes are entertained that the yield will be heavy. Owing to the high prices which corn has commanded of late, farmers have been selling liberally, and but a small portion of last year's crop now remains in their hands. The reports agree that the number of hogs now fattening is very much smaller than usual, and they will not come up to the average in weight. A fire which originated in a blacksmith-shop on Spear street, San Francisco, destroyed a large planing-mill, valued at \$100,000, a lumber-yard, a shipping-loft, a ship-carpen-shop and other property. The total loss is placed at \$150,000. The charred remains of two men were taken from the ruins. Pilot Temple, famous as a trotter a quarter of a century ago, fell a victim to the disease known as pink-eye, at St. Louis. Telegrams from Arizona state that the hostile Indians have crossed the border into Mexico. Col. Sanford followed them as soon as he got permission from the Mexican authorities.

PEOPLE near Independence, Mo., are greatly excited over the finding of a body hanging from a tree. It is believed that there has been a lynching by a Vigilance Committee for participating in the Glendale train-robbery. William Ryan was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, which so unnerved him that he leaned on a chair for support. In a scull-match at St. Louis, for \$500 a side, Trickett defeated Paisted by less than a length.

THE police of Minneapolis were recently advised that plans had been laid to rob a hat store on Nicollet avenue. Two officers spent five nights in a room on the second floor, with no result; but on the sixth evening they gave one burglar a double charge of buckshot and forced his accomplice to surrender to the Chief of Police.

THE SOUTH.

THOMAS DEVEREAUX, Chief of Detectives at New Orleans, and Mike Hennessy, one of his men, engaged in a street affray, when Devereaux was fatally shot by Mike Hennessy and his brother Dave. In the struggle Devereaux inflicted fatal wounds on Mike Hennessy.

At a reunion of ex-Confederate soldiers in Raleigh, N. C., resolutions were passed

accepting in good faith the results of the war and condemning Giteau's crime.

THE Hon. Charles G. Wintersmith, of Kentucky, died at Elizabethtown, aged 69. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and Grand Master of Kentucky A. F. and A. M.

A BLOODLESS duel was fought near Richmond, Va., between Capt. H. H. Riddleberger, the Readjuster, and Congressman Wise, in which four shots were exchanged and neither was hurt. Riddleberger had another duel on his hands for the same day, which was prevented by the officers. A fire at Humboldt, Tenn., destroyed twenty-nine storehouses, including two squares on both sides of Main street. The entire business portion of the city was burned. Loss about \$195,000. The insurance will not exceed \$16,000. Louis A. Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana, is dead.

A JEWELER of Little Rock closed his store to attend the State fair, when burglars despoiled him of \$4,000 worth of diamonds and watches.

GENERAL.

Among the new Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company elected are George J. Gould, Cyrus W. Field and C. P. Huntington. President Green announced that for the year which commenced with July the gross earnings cannot fall short of \$15,000,000, of which amount the net profits will be \$6,500,000. The Baltimore and Ohio road has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and added \$1,400,000 to the surplus fund.

A POOL for the purchase of Confederate bonds has been formed at Amsterdam, to appeal to the honor of the Southern States. Three banking firms in Texas telegraphed a New York speculator that they recognize the Fourteenth amendment as the supreme law of the land, and will not encourage the movement in worthless paper. The grand total of the Garfield fund is \$357,851. The following returns of the condition of the cotton crop up to Oct. 1 have been received at the Department of Agriculture. The returns give the condition at only 68, a decline of 4 per cent. since the returns Sept. 1; compared with returns at the same time last year, there is a decrease of 15 per cent.

THE Rothschilds have determined to place in this country a Hungarian loan of 300,000,000 florins, with every hope of success. New York financiers insist that the Italian loan would have been readily taken in that city. Postmaster General James is reported to have accepted the Presidency of the Lincoln National Bank, an institution just organized in New York under the auspices of the Vanderbilts. An office is to be erected in the region of Forty-third street and Madison avenue, and its business will be chiefly with capitalists not actively engaged in mercantile pursuits.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 14th inst. says: "President Arthur has determined that he will not send in the nominations for the Cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to the Senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the Senate would not take any early step toward adjournment. He added that, of course, he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and he would be pleased to have all the Senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the Senate take a recess of several days to attend the Centennial and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the Senate many days after the return from Yorktown."

The total value of the breadstuffs exported from the United States for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was \$177,452,349, against \$209,354,277 worth exported during the corresponding nine months of last year.

THE German Ambassador, Herr Von Schloerzer, had an audience of the President, and on behalf of his imperial master of the imperial and royal family and Prince Bismarck, expressed the deep sympathy they had felt for the late President during his period of suffering and for the American nation in his loss. President Arthur, in response, acknowledged the kindly feeling which had prompted the message of condolence. The French and German guests of the nation were formally presented to the President in the rotunda of the Capitol. Gen. Sherman and staff and the Justices of the Supreme Court were in attendance. The visitors were subsequently escorted to the Senate Chamber and presented to Acting Vice President Davis.

SENATOR MAHONEY was arrested at Washington on charge of having accepted a challenge from Gen. Jubal A. Early. He was conveyed to the residence of Police Judge Snell, where he stated that all differences had been harmonized, and was released on his personal bond. Next day the Senator sent out a card to the public, announcing that he has read the recent speech of Gen. Early, but does not think he can obtain any satisfaction therefrom, and has decided to let Early proceed with falsehood and insults, assured of immunity. Counsel Scoville, since his arrival at Washington, has as bulky a mail as a Cabinet officer, and sent to Chicago for a stenographic clerk to dispose of his correspondence.

POLITICAL.

It is stated that Judge Folger was tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Arthur, but it was declined with thanks. Judge Folger was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York last year. His term of office is fourteen years, and his salary is \$12,000 per annum, and, at the end of his term—he will be then over 70—he can retire on full pay. Such a position he thinks too good to give up for a three-years' term in the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was in session two days at Albany, under the Chairmanship of Erastus Brooks. The Tammany and Irving Hall delegations, from New York city, were excluded from seats in the convention by a unanimous vote. The following ticket was nominated: W. H. Purcell, of the Rochester Union, Secretary of State; George H. Lapham, Comptroller; Roswell A. Parmenter, Attorney General; Robert A. Maxwell, Treasurer; Thomas Evershed, State Engineer; Judge of the Court of Appeals, ex-Attorney General Schoonmaker.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatch of the 14th inst. says that returns of the election from "seventy-six counties of the eighty-eight show Republican gains of 10,782; Democratic gains, 5,643; net Republican gain, 5,139, which, added to Townsend's majority of last year, gives a Republican plurality of 24,139. The twelve counties yet to hear from will not materially change the above figures. The Prohibition vote in the State will foot up a little over 15,000. The Greenback vote will not exceed 2,000. The Democrats take their Waterloo defeat very kindly, the Old Liners especially, who were told to stand back by the young Eagles, while they ran the campaign, and are now congratulating themselves that the young bloods were so thoroughly worsted." A Des Moines telegram of the 14th says that "full and reliable returns of the Iowa elections from seventy-two counties give Sherman (Republican) a net majority of 81,525. The returns sustain the previous estimates that Sherman's majority will be 48,000. The House of Representatives stands, according to present returns: Republicans,

75; Democrats, 20; Greenbackers, 5.... The Nebraska State Democratic Convention, at Omaha, nominated W. H. Munger for Supreme Court Judge, and Alex. Bear and S. L. Brass for Regents of the University, and adopted a platform declaring for free-trade, honest money and economical administration, and against the high-license liquor law.

At a meeting held in Tammany Hall, New York, John Kelly declared that, although the Tammanyites were rejected, and, to some extent, humiliated by the Democratic State Convention, they were determined to bow to the decision and would give the State ticket their entire support.

DAVID DAVIS suggested to the President the name of Judge Gresham for a seat in the Cabinet.

Gov. FOSTER'S plurality in Ohio will fall a few votes short of 25,000.... A Washington telegram of the 18th inst. says: "The President's determination to delay sending in the Cabinet nominations until week after next has broken all the states, and it is asserted that he is more embarrassed than has hitherto been supposed. The rumor that Conkling is to be a member is renewed, and Blaine's friends say that the intention to appoint Conkling has never been abandoned. A Western Senator said this evening that he had felt that such an appointment would be so nearly fatal to the success of the administration, and to the future of the party, that he had gone to the President and protested against it. The President listened calmly and courteously, but did not indicate in any way his intention. In reply to a question, the Senator said Conkling would be confirmed unanimously. There could be no objection to him on the score of ability or of integrity, but the appointment would, nevertheless, wreck the administration."

EX-SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana, who is in attendance on the Supreme Court at Washington, urges upon the Democratic Senators the rejection of the nomination of Marshal Dudley for Pension Commissioner, on the ground that he prostituted his office to partisan work in the Presidential election.

FOREIGN.

AMONG the outrages reported by the Irish constabulary was one at Kanturk, where a man named Sullivan put needles into potatoes and fed them to the cattle of a boycotted farmer.... Keene's colt Foxhall won the select stakes at Newmarket, England.

PARNELL, the head and front of the agitation in Ireland, was arrested at a hotel in Dublin, under the Coercion act, and lodged in Kilmainham jail. The news of the arrest spread all over Ireland with the rapidity of light, and everywhere that it went the populace turned out, only to find the British soldiery armed and on duty ahead of them. The power of the English Government and the utterly helpless condition of the Irish people in any scheme of common resistance was never more terribly contrasted than in the secrecy, the suddenness, the complete success of this arrest, and the dazed helplessness with which the Irish people were compelled to learn of it in the presence of an armed force that seemed in a moment to have swarmed all over the country and taken complete possession. A cable dispatch to the *Irish World*, of New York, announcing the event, says that "Ireland is in a ferment. Dublin is in a state of terrible excitement. The city is an armed camp, showing that this has been premeditated and prepared for action. No event in the history of Ireland has so stirred Dublin, and the only parallel is Paris at the destruction of the Bastille."

IROQUOIS, Mr. Pierre Lorrillard's horse, won the Newmarket Derby. Another American victory.... Parnell's arrest was followed up with the proclamation of the whole of Ireland except the county of Derry, and the arrest of Quinn, the Land-League Secretary. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Healey, Member of Parliament for Wexford, and Parnell's secretary.

FOLLOWING the arrest of Parnell, a number of other prominent Land Leaguers have been arrested, among them being John Dillon, Member of Parliament from Tipperary; Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, the Land-League organ; Mr. James O'Kelly, Member of Parliament for Roscommon, and at one time a well-known correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Mr. Forster, the Irish Secretary, has issued a proclamation threatening with arrest persons who participate in "boycotting." The arrests and the proclamations seem to have had little effect on the agitation. At a meeting held in Belfast, attended by 3,600 persons, including twenty priests, a general strike against rent was advocated. A similar meeting was held in Limerick. Several additional outrages have been reported. Proclamations forbidding the Sunday meeting at Limerick were torn down before daylight. The commander of the Scots Guards warned the Mayor that any assemblage would be suppressed. Crowds gathered outside of town and soon brought on a conflict. The troops charged several times, and finally drove the people through George street. The police in Denmark street fired on the mob. Many houses were wrecked, several persons wounded, and twenty arrests made. The club-house was subsequently attacked, the windows smashed, and the street-lamps extinguished. In Dublin a mob attacked a Congregational Church and destroyed the windows. All officers of regiments in Ireland are ordered to duty immediately.... The city of Herat has been captured by the army from Turkestan under Kudas Khan.

THERE were wrecked during the fierce gales of last week 180 British and foreign vessels, the approximate value of which was \$40,000,000. Of this sum \$30,000,000 represent British losses. Some 278 persons, including 146 fishermen, belonging to Bournemouth and Eyemouth, England, are reported missing, and fifty-nine fishermen are known to have been drowned.... The British steamer *Cyprian* was wrecked on the Welsh coast, the loss of life being twenty-two.

Not Swearing.

A real pretty, precise and polite young girl went to the dentist's and having a difficult case the dentist had to put the rubber-dam in her mouth, as is usual. The girl stood it like a little man, and, when the dentist was ready to take the teeth, she said, "I am not sworn, and I don't want to be sworn." The dentist said, "You are not sworn, but when she had the teeth all fixed, and came out, she was overheard to remark to her best friend as she held her head in her hands, that she never swore except when she was on the witness stand, but really she thought that thing would rubber-dam head off. The dentist had his head out of the window up stairs, and the shock threw his store teeth against the roof of his mouth with such force that the shingles were knocked off in several places.—*Steubenville Herald*.

It has been generally supposed that in England and Wales large farms were the rule, but recent statistics show upward of 346,000 out of the total 473,638 holdings are of 50 acres or under. The farms above 1,000 acres number 506. In Scotland, out of 80,101 holdings, 55,280 are of 50 acres or under, and 79 only exceed 1,000.

EXTRA SENATORIAL SESSION.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution on the 12th, calling on the Secretary of State for information in regard to the seizure of Vincenzo Ribello, in New Orleans, and his subsequent extradition to Italy as a bandit. Mr. Edmunds then called up his resolution continuing for the present session the standing committees of the Senate as constituted last session. After some opposition by Mr. Garland, Mr. Edmunds said he would not press the resolution at once. President Arthur sent in a long list of nominations, including the following: William W. Dudley, of Indiana, Commissioner of Pensions; Otis P. Clarke, of Rhode Island, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; C. B. Walker, of Indiana, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; Noah C. McFarland, of Kansas, Commissioner of General Land Office; C. H. Howard, of Illinois, Indian Inspector; Addison Brown, of New York, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; George M. Duskun, of Alabama, Attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Alabama; Robert S. Foster, of Indiana, Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana. After the adjournment of the Senate, the Republican Senators met in caucus and formally nominated David Davis for President pro tem. of the Senate. The only one to raise an objection was Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. To a committee of Republican Senators who inquired of him if he would accept the position, Mr. Davis replied that they must be guided by their knowledge of his character. The Democratic Senators also held another caucus and decided on a policy of inaction in regard to the Secretaryship of the Senate. The caucus also came to the conclusion not to investigate the "points" raised by certain Democratic members of the New York Legislature against the validity of the election of Senators Lapham and Miller, and that the best and wisest policy is to let the Senate committees stand as at present constituted.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted at the last session. Mr. Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign Relations, Finance, Commerce, Military Affairs, Judiciary, Postoffices and Roads, Public Lands, Pensions, and Indian Affairs. He contended the committees named were the only ones that would have any work to do during the special session. Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. Mr. Garland stated that he would modify his amendment so as to continue the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Contingent Expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time. Mr. Garland's amendment was rejected—yeas, 35; nays, 37. Davis (Ill.) and Mahone voting with the Republicans. Mr. Edmunds resolution was then adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 35. The standing committees are, therefore, continued as constituted at the last session, and the President pro tem. is authorized to fill vacancies which may exist. As soon as the result was announced, Mr. Logan offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, a Senator from Illinois, as President pro tem. of the Senate. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, 34—Bayard and David Davis not voting. On taking the chair, Senator Davis made a brief speech, in which he said the high honor conferred upon him came without any expectation on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he should have felt constrained to decline it. A number of nominations were sent in by the President, including among others, Hannibal Hamlin, Minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, Consul-General to Berlin; De Alva S. Alexander, of Indiana, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; Benjamin F. Davis, of Massachusetts, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; Jacob H. Els, of New Hampshire, Auditor of the Treasury, Postoffice Department; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, Deputy Auditor Treasury, Postoffice Department; Howard M. Ketchum, Wisconsin, Collector of Internal Revenue Third District of Wisconsin.

The resolution of Mr. Lamar relative to the inter-oceanic canal was adopted on the 14th, as was the resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the proceedings for the extradition of Vincenzo Ribello have been proper and in accordance with law. The resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the report of J. T. Mahone, was laid over one day. The President sent in the following nominations: Capt. John G. Walker, Iowa, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department; William C. Baum, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi; and Charles N. Webb, Register of the Land Office at Deadwood, Dak.

The session of the Senate was very brief on the 15th inst. The President sent in the nominations of Septimus J. Hanna to be Register of the Land Office at Leadville, and D. Newton Thompson to be Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana. A Democratic caucus was called to consider the election of a Secretary. The Senate confirmed the nominations of Noah C. McFarland, of Kansas, for Commissioner of the General Land Office; W. Silver, of Indiana, United States Consul at Cape Town, and a large number of Postmasters, among them E. T. Langley, Iowa; John M. Miller, Cal.; Carinda, Iowa; Albert G. Siegel, Girard, Ill.; Joseph W. Maddux, Carlisle, Ill.; William J. Nantwich, Cambridge, Ill.; Theodore M. King, Paxton, Ill.; Joseph N. Patton, Pans, Ill.; Thomas B. Tait, Knoxville, Ill.; Gratt C. Wildy, Galena, Kan.; Samuel Donaldson, Cadwell, Kan.; Francis Lower, Mariou, Kan.

In the Senate, on the 17th inst., Mr. Sherman insisted upon being favored with a copy of the report of the treasury commission. The President pro tem. announced appointments to fill vacancies on the committees, and the names were placed at the foot of the list. Among the nominations sent in were those of Frank M. Eastman, of Washington, to be Attorney for Montana; Charles H. Gould, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Money at Miles City; Eben W. Cottrell to be Receiver of Public Money at Detroit; Charles W. Pierce, Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Neb. The Senate then adjourned to Friday in honor of the Yorktown celebration.

What Influences Digestion.

There are certain substances upon which the gastric juice exerts no action, and it should be remembered that whatever goes through the stomach untouched passes undissolved through the whole of the alimentary canal. The frequency with which such substances as dried currants and apple pips are passed unaltered is familiar enough to all. Indigestible substances are occasionally retained in the stomach, causing pain, indigestion and irritation for days and days together. There are avoid, what to wear, where and how to live, by what means to avoid infection, to keep off disease, and to escape death for a few weary and worried years are questions which engross the thoughts, if they do not embitter the lives, of the multitude, that the proposition, "Is a sanitary life worth living?" has come to be a subject of serious contemplation, and one which the taxed and harassed

community will sooner or later be compelled to entertain.—*Dr. J. M. Granville, in the Spectator.*

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE New York County Democracy made the following nominations: District Attorney, John McKeon; Surrogate, Charles A. Jackson; Judges of the Marine Court, Robert A. Van Wyck and Adolph L. Sanger; Coroner, Dr. Lewis Schultz; Aldermen-at-Large, Robert Hall, Bernard Kenuy, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Henry Anthenreith. The nominations of the Democratic State Convention were indorsed. Tammany Hall made the following nominations: Surrogate, Delano C. Calvin; Judge of the Marine Court, J. H. Harnett; Coroner, Dr. Philip Merkle; Aldermen-at-Large, James J. Selvin and Ferdinand Levy. The other nominations for city and county officers Tammany conceded to Irving Hall.

CAPT. ADAMS, of the whaler *Arctic*, visited in his recent voyage the scene of the loss of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, of Sir John Franklin's polar expedition (1845), and was informed by the Esquimaux of the sad fate of the last survivors, who tried to reach Hudson's bay overland, but died on the way.

GUITEAU is becoming morose and suspicious. He has not been visited by his counsel for some days, and is greatly displeased thereat. He says that if some great criminal lawyer does not volunteer to defend him, he will defend himself.

A SPECIAL Grand Jury at Independence, Mo., returned indictments against Creed Chapman, John Land and John Bugler for complicity in the robbery of an Alton train at Blue Cut, last month.

The executive of the Land League in Paris have ordered a general strike against paying rent. The order was received with round after round of cheers.

WITH a pistol which he believed contained only an exploded cartridge, Daniel Halisey, a Boston lad, killed his little brother.

SPECULATORS in New Orleans bid \$3.50 per \$1,000 for Confederate bonds, while holders demand \$10.

Frontier Criticism.

The editor of a mining camp newspaper went to Denver to hear Emma Abbott sing, and in a lengthy review of the opera, says: "As a singer she can just wallop the hose off anything that ever wagged a jaw on the boards. From her clear, bird-like upper notes she would counter away down on the bass racket and then cushion back to a sort of spiritual treble which made every man in the audience imagine every hair on his head was the golden string of a celestial harp over which angelic fingers were sweeping in the inspiring old tune of 'Sally put the kettle on.' Here she would rest awhile, trilling like an enchanted bird, and then hop in among the upper notes again with a git-up-and-git vivacity that jingled the glass pendants on the chandeliers and elicited a whoop of pleasure from every galoot in the mob. In the last act she made a neat play and worked in that famous kiss of hers on Caste. He had her in his arms, with her head lying on his shoulder and her eyes shooting red-hot streaks of galvanized love right into his. All at once her lips began to twitch coaxingly and get into position, and when he tumbled to her racket he drew her up easy like, shut his eyes, and then her ripe, luscious lips glued themselves to his and a thrill of pleasure nabbed hold of him and shook him to fill the audience could almost hear his toe nails grind against his boots. Then she shut her eyes and pushed harder and—oh, Moley Hoses!—the 'smack' that followed the stitching in every masculine heart in the house. She's a thoroughbred right from the start, and the fellow that takes in her kisses is more to be envied than the haughtiest monarch that ever squatted down on a gold-plated throne."

NOTHING that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconstancy.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 1	1.12	1.12	25
HOGS—No. 1	6.00	6.00	9
COTTON—No. 1	11.00	11.00	42
WHEAT—Superfine	4.80	4.80	10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.37	1.37	9
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.48	1.48	150
CORN—Ungraded	64	64	71
OATS—Mixed Western	43	43	48
PORK—Mess.	18.50	18.50	104
LEAD	12	12	12 1/2
CATTLE—Choice Graded Steers	6.40	6.40	7.00
Cows and Heifers	2.20	2.20	3.75
Medium to Fair	4.75	4.75	5.75
HOGS—No. 1	4.50	4.50	7.35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	7.75	7.75	8.00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6.00	6.00	6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.33	1.33	1.34
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	1.19	1.19	1.20
CORN—No. 2	60	60	61
OATS—No. 2	42	42	44
RYE—No. 2	1.04	1.04	1.05
BARLEY—No. 2	1.03	1.03	1.04
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	27	27	32
EGGS—Fresh	20	20	21
PORK—Mess.	17.00	17.00	17.25
LEAD	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1.40	1.40	1.48
CORN—No. 2	1.35	1.35	1.43
CORN—No. 2	60	60	61
OATS—No. 2	42	42	43
RYE—No. 1	1.06	1.06	1.07
BARLEY—No. 2	1.02	1.02	1.03
PORK—Mess.	16.50	16.50	16.75
LEAD	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.43	1.43	1.44
CORN—Mixed	62	62	63
OATS—No. 2	43	43	44
RYE	1.03	1.03	1.05
PORK—Mess.	18.00	18.00	18.25
LEAD	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 1	1.41	1.41	1.42
CORN	67	67	68
OATS	46	46	47
RYE	1.15	1.15	1.16
PORK—Mess.	19.75	19.75	20.00
LEAD	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.40	1.40	1.42
No. 2 Red	1.42	1.42	1.43
CORN	62	62	64
OATS	45	45	46

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	7.25	7.25	8.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.36	1.36	1.37
CORN—Mixed	67	67	68
OATS—Mixed	46	46	47
BARLEY (per cental)	1.70	1.70	2.25
PORK—Mess.	20.25	20.25	21.00

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.41	1.41	1.42
CORN—No. 2	62	62	63
OATS	43	43	45

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

FURTHER excavations near the Pantheon, in Rome, for the purpose of isolating the structure from the buildings which surround it, have brought to light the baths of Agrippa. The floor of the baths is some six metres below the street level and is strewn with fragments of Cipollino marble. An immense fragment of cornice and the base of a column, fluted on one side and fully one meter in diameter, are also visible.

FOLLOWING is an approximate estimate, largely official, of the buildings erected in Chicago in the past decade. It will be seen from this exhibit that since the fire buildings have been erected in that city of three times the value of those destroyed:

Year.	Ft. Frontage.	Cost.
1872.....	51,619	\$40,134,600
1873.....	42,300	25,500,000
1874.....	33,065	5,785,441
1875.....	55,470	9,778,080
1876.....	43,222	8,271,090
1877.....	35,053	7,552,649
1878.....	31,178	7,419,100
1879.....	34,195	6,695,200
1880.....	42,000	9,171,850
1881.....	50,000	11,500,000
Total.....	417,922	\$140,716,520

THE once-popular pastime of "running" towns seems to be on the decline out West. An individual belonging to that class known as "rustlers" came into the dining-room of a hotel at Deming, N. M., not long ago, and announced (after hitting an inoffensive citizen on the head with the butt-end of a revolver, in order to more quickly gain the attention of his audience) that he was "looking for somebody who was on the shoot." Fortunately a gentleman actively engaged in the line of business referred to was present, and after he had sent a bullet crashing through the brain of the inquisitive gentleman dinner was resumed.

A GERMAN bee journal has an article recommending bee stings as a cure for rheumatism. The writer's wife was afflicted with severe rheumatic pains in the arm. The husband held bees to her arm, allowing them to completely empty the poison sacks into the muscles. The succeeding night the lady, for the first time in six months, enjoyed a good sleep. The arm was swollen pretty badly the next day, but this rapidly decreased. No rheumatic pains have since been felt by the lady. Other cases of similar cures are mentioned by this writer. As the average honey bee is always ready to perform his part of the experiment, those inclined to try this remedy may do so with "neatness and dispatch."

THE emigration reports show some curious facts. It is rather surprising that out of the half million strangers that came to our shores last year only forty-six were lawyers. Clergymen are rather more numerous, and during the year 269 arrived, seventy of them from England, and the same number from Ireland. Of musicians there were 399, and, strange to say, only forty-two of them came from Italy; but whether the bureau classed hand-organs under the head of musical instruments is not known. There were 211 teachers, 59 sculptors, 7 reporters, 159 artists, 32 editors, 22 dentists, 39 architects, and 1 chiropodist. From the large number of bakers on the list it is presumed that they must have heard of the magnificent wheat-fields of Dakota and other places, and longed to lend a hand in turning the golden grain into bread. There were landed 1,377 bakers during the year, and of this number 734 came from Germany. There were 1,138 butchers, 1,574 cabinet-makers, 2,033 masons, 2,134 tailors, 1,474 weavers, 5,988 miners, and 105,012 laborers.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, in a letter to Private Dalzell, says: "I return herewith the letter of Thurlow Weed, which you ought, of course, to preserve. How Mr. Weed was instrumental in bringing me back to the military service in 1860 I am, of course, unable to say, but his statement with reference to his intervention with President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron is all news to me. I cannot recall ever having met with or seen him till long after the war was over. I have great respect for the old gentleman, but am reminded of the infirmity of age by his laying down my route from Atlanta to Richmond as through the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Carolinas. That surely would have been a swing around the circle. I am sure I appreciate the partiality of friends such as Thurlow Weed and others, but am more and more convinced each day that this world will move in its usual orbit; that

man is a mere atom of little influence; that each year and each epoch creates its own agents; that the great men of 1776 were not suited to 1812; that these again fell short of 1846; and these in 1861. Each epoch calls for new agents, and, should the year 1900 call for new men, the Grants, Shermans and Sheridans will fail as signally as did the St. Clairs and Hulls of 1812, the Wools and Worths of 1846. As long as our country is in the ascendant statesmen will arise equal to any occasion, but when the time comes for a decline, then no personal effort will avail or succeed."

A WASHINGTON correspondent gives a funny explanation of the sensational report sent out from that city, some time ago, to the effect that the President had lost his head. During the Presidential campaign a certain Republican in Florida was very importunate about securing money for use in the State campaign. He urged it strongly and repeatedly by letter and telegraph, and insisted that the importance of the subject should be presented at Mentor. His letters were sent there. Finally he began to telegraph about three times a week: "Do you intend to abandon the contest in Florida?" "Do you think it worth while to continue this struggle in Florida?" This last expression at length became a by-word between the President and some of his friends, and was frequently applied in a joke after they reached the White House. One morning, while suffering from his wound, the President woke up and, feeling in a moderately-fair condition and wanting to talk a little, looked up at Dr. Boynton, who sat by his bed, and said, "Doctor, do you think it worth while to carry on this struggle in Florida any longer?" The doctor was startled. He saw the President was wide awake, and at once concluded that he must be delirious. He replied, with a gravity that must in turn have astonished the President, "Yes, I certainly think it worth while." The President said, "Then we will try," and dropped to sleep. The doctor told the correspondents, as a result of these words, that the President's mind wandered, and hence a sensation which was not at all warranted by the facts.

GUITEAU, THE ASSASSIN.

Arraigned in Court, He Enters a Plea of Not Guilty—The Trial Fixed for Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was arraigned yesterday in the Criminal Court of this District, Judge Cox presiding. The court room was full, but there was no disorder. Mr. Scoville, counsel for the prisoner, entered and took his seat at the lawyers' table, and immediately afterward the door of the witnesses' room opened and gave entrance to Marshal Henry and two Deputy Marshals, having between them and hustling along the bowed and cowering figure of a man, for whom they made way to a seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of the guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands. Guiteau looked broken down in health, and uncleaned in person. His dark clothes were rusty and shabby and his whole person presented a miserably neglected appearance. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided, District Attorney Corkhill rose, and, addressing the Judge, said: "The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment." The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. The Clerk said: "Is your name Charles J. Guiteau?" The prisoner assented by a nod. The Clerk then proceeded to read the indictment, the prisoner standing up with his head most of the time inclined to the right shoulder, his eyes half-closed or wholly so, his hands crossed as if still handcuffed, and his general air that of sickly indifference. The reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude or bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was the chief actor, and but for an occasional slight movement might be supposed to be asleep in a standing attitude. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the Clerk, addressing the prisoner, said: "What say you to this indictment, guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner, in place of response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled and crumpled scrap of paper. District Attorney (imperatively)—"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty." The prisoner—"I enter the plea of not guilty, if your Honor please, and I desire to make a statement."

The Court—"At some other time. It would not be appropriate just now. Sit down." The prisoner thereupon took his seat. The District Attorney—"In this case I ask that trial be set for next Monday morning peremptorily. The Government is ready for trial now."

Mr. Scoville here presented an affidavit of the assassin and one made by himself, in regard to the necessity of witnesses, the latter document announcing that the defense will claim the insanity of the defendant and insist that the bullet wound was not necessarily mortal. The court is asked to sanction the summoning of various witnesses as to insanity, and of four medical experts as to the President's surgical treatment.

Judge Cox fixed the trial for Nov. 7, and intimated that assistant counsel might be assigned from the Washington bar.

When the hearing concluded the officers gathered about Guiteau and securely fastened his handcuffs, and the prisoner was taken from the court-room.

While Guiteau was in court a large-sized man, who afterward gave his name as George H. Bethar, approached one of the court officers and asked for the loan of a pistol. His inquiries aroused suspicion, and he was taken to the police headquarters. He there said he wanted the pistol to kill Guiteau. Bethar said he fought in Gen. Garfield's regiment, and showed wounds in his legs and on the side of his head.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

A MEDICAL journal gives the following simple remedy for relieving hiccough: Inflate the lungs as fully as possible, and thus press firmly on the agitated diaphragm. In a few seconds the spasmodic action of the muscles will cease.

DYSENTERY CHOLERA CORDIAL.—Two ounces tincture cayenne, one ounce spirits camphor, one ounce tincture rhubarb, two ounces essence peppermint, two ounces best brandy, two drachms laudanum. Dose for an adult, one teaspoonful every hour until relief is obtained.

A HEALING OINTMENT.—Put a little beeswax in a pipkin and add some fine olive oil; as it melts add more, till the mixture assumes the consistency of butter. This is good for abraded flesh-cuts, chilblains or any broken surface which requires to be healed, not drawn.

CROUP.—HOW TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.—Many a lovely child is destroyed in a single night by this alarming disease. It is a disease of the windpipe, which is filled or lined with a phlegm, which becomes more and more tough, almost leathery—thickens and at length closes up the passage to the lungs and the child dies. It usually comes on in the night. The distinguishing symptom is a wheezing, barking cough. A mother who has ever heard it once needs no description to enable her to recognize it again. The firstborn are most likely to perish with it; simply because the parent has no experience of its nature, and hence is not alarmed in time, or knows not what to do, while the physician is being sent for. In the hope of being instrumental in saving some little sufferer, whose life is inexpressibly dear, at least to one or two, I will make some suggestions, not for the cure of the patient, but to save time. The instant you perceive the child has croup, indicated by the barking cough, uneasy breathing, restlessness, send for a physician, and as instantly wrap a hot flannel around each foot to keep it warm; but while the flannels are being heated dip another flannel, of two or more thicknesses, in spirits of turpentine or spirits of hartshorn; or have a large mustard plaster applied, one that will reach from the top of the throat down to some two inches below the collar bone, wide enough at the top to reach half way around the neck on either side, and nearly across the whole breast at the bottom. But it will take some time to send for a physician, to prepare flannels and to make the plaster or obtain turpentine flannel, and in some cases fifteen minutes is an age—is death, if lost. Therefore, while these things are preparing, give the child, if 1 year old or over (and half as much if less), about half a teaspoonful of hive syrup, and double the dose every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced; and every half hour after vomiting give half as much as caused the vomiting, until the physician comes, or the child ceases to cough, when he breathes free and is safe. If you have no hive syrup, give a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac, and double the dose every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced. Better yet would be five drops extract of lobelia, obtained of any botanic druggist. Vomiting will generally save the child. If you have been so thoughtless as to have nothing at all, boil some water, keep it boiling, dip a woollen flannel of several folds in it, squeeze it out moderately with your hand, and apply it as hot as the child can possibly bear to its throat, and in from one to three minutes, according to the violence of the symptoms, have another put on the instant the first is removed, and keep this up until the breathing is easy and the cough is loose and the phlegm is freely discharged, or until the arrival of the physician.—*Family Physician.*

Persevere.

[Youth's Companion.]

A brave soul will rise more determined from defeat. To "strike twelve the first time," has been many a young man's misfortune rather than advantage in beginning life. Among the many notable successes born of failure the following will be familiarly remembered:

Curran, the famous Irish agitator, trembled at his first speech before a small company, and became panic-stricken and dumb. Months afterwards he charmed all with his eloquence.

Thackeray carried his "Vanity Fair" to nearly a score of publishers before it was accepted. He used to say, laughingly, that it was amusing how little he earned when in his early days he wrote carefully, and how much he received for poor work when he had acquired a name.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," was declined again and again, till finally it was published by John P. Jewett at the earnest solicitation of his wife.

Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" was thrown into the waste basket.

Will Carleton's "Over the Hill to the Poor House," suffered the same fate.

The "Fool's Errand" was refused by many a publisher. No success has ever come without repeated struggles and failures.

A Lake 2,000 Feet Deep.

The Great Sunken lake, situated in the Cascade mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville, Ore., rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to water all around. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruddled, as it is so far below the surface of the mountains that air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve or fifteen miles, and its width ten or twelve. There is a mountain in the center having trees upon it. It lies still, silent and mysterious in the bosom of the everlasting hills, like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains in the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The

visiting party fired a rifle into the water several times at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but it is vouched for by our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WAYS.

His Curt Reply to a Delegation that had Not Supported him. From the Stockholder.

An incident unquestionably authentic which has never before been related in print may be told of Mr. Webster. On their way home from the convention, which was held, we believe at Philadelphia, the Mississippi delegation called upon Mr. Webster at his modest house on Louisiana avenue, in Washington. It was near the close of a summer's day, when, ushered into the little front parlor, and introduced to Mr. Webster, the Chairman, Judge Sharkey—the same it may be who years afterward was conspicuous in the reconstruction politics of his state—addressed the great orator in terms of flattering eulogy, saying, among other things, how pleased he and his fellow delegates would have been to see Mr. Webster's great ability recognized in the nomination of their party for the presidency. As a matter of fact, the delegation had steadily voted against him in the convention. It was upon this fact that Mr. Webster's curt reply turned. "You have expressed, Mr. Chairman," said he, "the sentiment that your desire—and I must suppose that your action was in conformity to that desire—in the recent convention of the Whig party for the nomination of a candidate for the presidency of the United States—your desire and effort was that, that honor should fall upon me. In response to which I have only to say that the record, gentlemen, is the other way. Good night, gentlemen!" And bowing himself through the folding doors into the rear parlor where Mrs. Webster sat in the deepening twilight, he vanished to Mississippi eyes, leaving his visitors sternly rebuked for lip service, to find their homeward way as best they might.

It was in the preceding presidential canvass, in 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the Whig candidate, and elected, that the writer heard Mr. Webster make, on his farm at Marshfield, the speech in which he declared that the selection of Gen. Taylor—who in private conversation at Washington had been characterized, but unjustly, as "only a swearing frontier colonel"—was "a nomination not fit to be made." The speech, the only one, we think, he made in the canvass, was listened to by a large assemblage who had come to Marshfield for the purpose, many "straight" Whigs from Boston and elsewhere being of the number, with a considerable sprinkling of so-called "Conscious Whigs," out of whose secession from the party grew the historic coalition which soon after put Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson in the senate of the United States. Many of these Boston gentlemen, we remember, wore white or light-colored kid gloves on the occasion, and their applause was diverse, as one and another of the orator's utterances affected the divergent prejudices of his auditory. The expression above quoted remained in the printed speech as Webster made it, but another, still more offensive to the Whigs proper, was eliminated from the verbatim report as it stood in type in the office of the Boston Atlas. The Whig committee sent a delegation to Mr. Webster asking that the obnoxious phrase might be cancelled before the speech went to press. "No," said Mr. Webster; "let it stand as I spoke it!" Not to be baffled in their solicitude for its expurgation, one of the committee renewed the request in a note to Mr. Webster, enclosing a check for \$500. Mr. Webster's reply to this was that the expression could as well be left out; that the speech with that omitted would sufficiently express his views on the points to which it related. So the speech went to press without it. There may be those among our Boston contemporaries, solicitous for Mr. Webster's fame, who may be moved to dispute the substantial accuracy of what is here related. The fact, in its main details and chief significance, we believe to be susceptible of proof, the lapse of thirty-two years notwithstanding.

Amazing Ignorance.

Rev. W. P. Harrison, in Atlanta Constitution.

Beyond doubt, the average Englishman is a man of amazing ignorance. Listen—read, and see if I am justified in this assertion. I wished to send a cable dispatch to friends in Washington. I was directed to the principal telegraph station. A man on the shady side of thirty, probably, answered my summons. I told him what I wanted and asked him the cost of the message. "Where to?" asked he of the telegraph. "To Washington City, United States," I replied. He looked at me with a puzzled air, laying a finger upon his nose—"Washington City?" said he, "what State is that in?" "Why, Washington is the capital of the United States, my friend," I replied, whilst he looked at a perfect loss to understand my meaning. Oh, America! Can it be possible that a man of efficient business capacity to have charge of cable telegrams in the city of Liverpool has never heard of Washington City? I confess that I was surprised, astonished. But it was even so. He turned to his books; he read column after column of names, and at last turned to me—I told him Washington was in the District of Columbia—and said: "Did you say in the District of Columbia?" "I did, sir," was my answer. "Well, then, the District of Columbia is two and twopenny a word," and he handed me a blank for my message.

GRAVITY is but the rind of wisdom, but it is a preservative rind.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

DIPHTHERIA is spreading in Zilwan kee.

MANCELONA, Antrim county, is to have a broom-handle factory.

KALAMAZOO has a greater wheat acreage this fall than ever before.

The salt well at Cheboygan is now down over five hundred feet.

The Northeastern fair at East Saginaw is claimed to have been a grand success.

ELI BODETTE, of Deerfield, Lenawee county, died not long ago at the advanced age of 102 years.

The Saginaw Herald says that a large factory for making freight cars will soon be established in East Saginaw.

JOHN SOUTHWARD, of Pontiac, the noted Spiritualistic writer of jingle and spirit messages, died recently aged 85 years.

JOHN STROTZKI was killed at Detroit by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his friend Henry Shallow.

SARAH LUDINGTON, an old and highly-esteemed resident of Comstock, Kalamazoo county, died lately at the age of 80 years.

The An Sable and Oscoda News estimates the deaths from diphtheria in those places, within the past six months, at upward of one hundred.

An Englishman, named Harris, committed self-destruction, at Detroit, by putting a bullet through his heart and then jumping into the river.

The Lenawee county fair, at Morenci, was one of the best ever held on the grounds. The entries were large in every department and of a fine quality.

MR. TRIPP, of Deerfield, alleged to have shot and seriously injured some boys who were trespassing in his vineyard, has been arrested. He is 85 years old.

THE one great event looked forward to at the Grand Trunk junction, near Detroit, is the promised completion of the new Michigan Central yards west of the junction.

THE new mineral springs at Springwells, near Detroit, are now running independent of the sulphur spring, and the machinery used for boring the new well has been removed.

MR. SAUNDERS, of New Baltimore, while boring for a well struck gas at a depth of fifty-one feet. Tubing has been put in and a jet placed on top, and the gas burns with a good brilliancy.

SANITAC Jeffersonian: The aggregate of losses by the fires in the Township of Lexington, as made to the Supervisor, is about \$25,000. This does not include the losses of some of the wealthier men.

BELLEVEUE Gazette: Wheat is looking fresh and green, and the prospects are now that next year's crop of wheat will be nearly enough over the average to make up for the shortness of the crop this season.

THERE is one minister in Ionia county who publicly boasts that he didn't pray for Garfield. He is a Free Methodist. His reason for not petitioning the divine throne in behalf of the murdered President was that Garfield belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

A LITTLE daughter of John Nestle, aged 6 years, at Houghton lake, wandered away from the house in her night clothes, and has not since been seen. Tracks of a large bear have been seen in the vicinity for some weeks, and it is feared the child has been devoured by that animal.

A 7-YEAR-OLD girl of Alfred Lewis of Macon, Lenawee county, fell and struck her temple on a stone, and for a few moments suffered terrible pain, but soon resumed her play and made no further complaint until three days after, when she suddenly complained of a pain in her head, from which she died in a few hours.

PHILIP J. D. VAN DYKE, formerly Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county for two terms, and a member of one of the oldest and best families in Detroit, was killed near that city by being thrown from a buggy. His father was a celebrated lawyer twenty-five years ago, and the son inherited a part of a large property from him.

LUDINGTON Record: Lumbermen are now looking forward to the coming winter for operations in the woods, and active preparation is being made for putting in the necessary supply of logs to run the mills another season. But the cost of banking the logs will be considerably higher than last season on account of higher prices for men, provisions and feed.

MISS ANNA STEVENS and Wesley Lakin were united in marriage at Saginaw. The bridal pair repaired to the residence of the bride's mother in Gladwin county, and in three days the bride was a corpse. The difficulty is said to have been an affection of the lungs, which rapidly complicated, the young wife being seriously ill but a few hours.

DR. S. H. HAGEDORN, a well-known physician of Bay City, was drowned while crossing the Saginaw river, accompanied by Joseph Allard and wife. He left in a skiff to answer a call on Stone island. When near the center he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell overboard. His body was recovered a few minutes afterward.

An improved arm seeder has been patented by Philip Strong, Jr., of Saranac. The device is to be carried or worn by the person using it, by means of which all kinds of grain or seed may be scattered or sown broadcast over the ground evenly and with less exertion than heretofore; and the invention consists, principally, of a bag having a flexible tube or smaller portion connected to a sectional metal distributor, which is provided with a valve and adapted to be swung from side to side for throwing and scattering the grain, the supply of grain from the bag being regulated by means of the valve.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

MORE ABOUT THE DRIVE WELL.

We came in possession of a letter this week from the United States Patent office dated Oct. 6th, from which we extract the following bits of information regarding N. W. Green's patent drive well:

"I find upon inquiry among those acquainted with the affair that a suit is now in progress before one of the Circuit Courts of New York in which an attempt will be made to break down the patent originally granted to Green and upon which the re-issue is based, by showing that he allowed so much time to elapse between the time of completing the invention and filing his application for a patent as to have lost all his right in the matter and that the invention therefore belongs to the public. Evidence has been taken here lately by Green or parties acting for him tending to show that he was partially deranged for two or more years and therefore incapable of making his application for a patent. Of course it is impossible to tell what the result will be. The patent has been frequently sustained by decisions of the Circuit Courts although the point now raised is, I believe, a new one that has never been adjudicated. There has never been an appeal taken to the Supreme Court by any one and until that is done the matter cannot be considered as settled. An attempt was made in Congress last winter to pass a law that would put the costs of suits brought by Green and others having patents of like nature upon the patentee, but it failed to pass."—*Gr. Haven Courier-Journal.*

The firm of Lord, Brewster & Co., Advertising Agents, has been succeeded by that of Lord & Thomas. These gentlemen are men of large experience in their profession. The new arrival, Mr. Thomas, enjoys a very large acquaintance with Eastern advertisers, while Mr. Lord, "the old stand by," controls the leading advertising of the West.—*Living Church, Chicago, Feb. 26, 1881.*

Bradford, Pa.

Thos. Fitchman, Bradford, Pa., writes: "I enclose money for Spring Blossom, as I said I would if it cured me. My dyspepsia has vanished, with all its symptoms. Many thanks; I shall never be without it in the house." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

Special Notices.

Public Meeting.

By virtue of authority given us by the Common Council of the City of Holland we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to attend to the interests of our people in regard to the Drive Well question, and have decided to call the people together in mass meeting to meet at Lyceum Hall, on Saturday evening, Oct. 22, to take such measures as the people may deem judicious.

JOHN ROOST, Mayor.

P. H. McBRIDE, City Att'y.

Committee.

HOLLAND, Oct. 20, 1881,

Who would ever have thought it, with a manufacturing capacity of 600,000 a year the Singer Manufacturing Company, are unable to meet the continually increasing demand for their Sewing Machines. The reason this is so is spontaneously given from millions of homes throughout the world. It is the best. Geo. McClure and John A. Roost, Agents. Office in Posts' store. 36-2w

BLUE and red Mackinaws of all sizes, at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

STEKETEE'S Worm Destroyer is used as a physic as well as for worms. Many people use it instead of pills, does not gripe, and is much more effectual and is much cheaper than pills. Sold by all druggists. 35-3w.

The finest line of skirts ever imported in the city; also an elegant assortment of cloaks and dolmans, and the cloth for making cloaks and dolmans, and a variety of trimmings, are just received at 35-1f D. BERTSCH.

Use Steketee's Premium Bitters, price 50 cents and \$1.00. For sale by all druggists. 35-3w.

New styles of Flannels, Dress Goods, and Prints, at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

STEKETEE'S Neuralgia Drops is in universal use, cure neuralgia and rheumatism. Ask your druggist for it. 35-3w.

A NEW style of Woolen Hoods, from 50 cents to \$2.00; also a new kind of lace colors for ladies, and the popular Spanish silk lace, both black and white, at 35-1f D. BERTSCH.

Just received at the store of G. Van Putten & Sons, an immense stock of Gent's and Boy's fine socks, and Ladies' and Misses' hosiery. This assortment is the most complete ever imported and is new, novel, strong and beautiful. 35-1f

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

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AT THE

Boston Square Dealing Clothing House

No. 64 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

It is an entirely new store, with new goods, new styles, and low prices. The very finest line, of every description and quality. In order to establish a permanent trade, we will sell goods for the next 30 days very low. Call and convince yourself at the Boston Square Dealing Clothing House, 64 Canal street, one door south of the well-known Boston Boot and Shoe Store, 66 Canal street, which can be entered through an archway from the Boston Clothing Store.

Remember the No. 64 and 66 Canal St., Grand Rapids It is to Your Own Interest to do so.

HARRY VAN ZEE IS IN ATTENDANCE.

35-1y

1881.

THE

1881.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES

ARE OUT AND

BRUSSE

The MERCHANT TAILOR

Has on hand a choice selection of Cloths and Cassimere Cheviot Suitings, English Wooled and Overcoatings.

Our experience in Grand Rapids and our new system of cuttings enables us to make you a perfect fitting garment in the very latest styles and cheaper than any house in Grand Rapids.

TRY US AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

G. BRUSSE, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

Zeeland, Mich.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

A 30-horse power SECOND-HAND ENGINE, in good running order.

It was by Lettelt Bros. at Grand Rapids, and was only laid aside for lack of power to meet the requirements of the increased machinery of the 36-3w CITY MILLS, Holland, Mich.

ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

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

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

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixter's Stave Factory. JAS. KONING, Supt.

A REWARD

Of \$5.00 will be given for correct information, or \$10 for the party that returns the dog which was stolen from me on the train, coming from Robinson Station to Holland. He answers to the name of George; is hairless, light color, sometimes called Mexican. Any information, as above indicated will be received, and rewards paid by FANNY M. FINCH, Robinson Station, Ottawa Co., Mich. 36-2w October 7th, 1881.

To whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS my wife Hanna, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore all persons are hereby warned not to harbor or trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date. F. H. MOORE, Oct. 10, 1881. 36-4w HENDRIK HELMINK.

Com'l. College

Young Men and Women will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a Thorough, Quickening, Practical education. Send for College Journal.

\$500 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 33-1y

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN,

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

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Cutters for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON

WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN, Holland, Mich 14-1f

W. H. JOSLIN,

R. B. BEST.

JOSLIN & BEST,



AND DEALERS IN Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

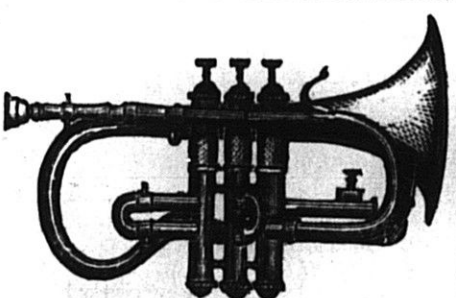
Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted. We invite all our old Colony friends, who happen to visit Grand Rapids, and all our old and new friends in and around the city of Grand Rapids, to call at our new place of business, and examine our stock. We shall be happy to see them at any time.

No. 132 MONROE ST.

Near the Cor. of South Division St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 1, 1880. 43-1y



CUB. BERDAN'S MUSIC HOUSE,

254 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Cornets and Band Instruments of every description. Pianos and Organs at wholesale and retail. Orchestra, Band and Sheet Music. The most complete stock in Michigan. Catalogues sent free. Address, C. F. BERDAN, 29-26w 254 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Assignee Sale

We have opened an immense stock of

Boots, Shoes, DRY GOODS,

Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery,

Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

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

THE LAW DEMANDS IT.

Call in and get your BARGAINS.

We pay the highest price for Old Rags, Copper, Etc.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee. HOLLAND, Sept. 23, 1881. 33-6m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, MICH. September 26, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, at the county seat, on Saturday the 29th day of October, 1881, viz: John C. Robust, homestead entry No. 7074, for the S. W. 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 6 N., R. 16 W., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. M. Pauley of West Olive, P. O., and James O. Austin, of West Olive, P. O., and Henry Barton, of West Olive, P. O., and Charles Tuttle, of West Olive, P. O. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register. 35-5w

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

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

Pianos and Organs.

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

STYLE 3 1-2 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 8 strings, 7 1/4 Octaves, full patent heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand has been added.

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

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

PIANOS \$180 to \$400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly first-class and sold at Who else Factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. The square contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The new patent scale Uprights are the Finest in America. Positively we make the finest Upright Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 11,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Piano Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Piano Catalogue of 60 pages mailed for 6c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

JUBILEE ORGANS Our New Style Jubilee Organ in Japanese Case, called the "ORIENT L." Style 99, is the handsomest, tastiest and sweetest toned Parlor Organ ever offered the musical public. It contains FIVE OCT VES, FIVE sets of Reeds, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, Diapason, Sub-bass and Celestina. Also, Fifteen Beautiful Stops, as follows, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, (a charming stop), Diapason, Sub-bass, Echo, Dulcet, Melodia-Forte, Celeste-Forte, Expression, Treble-Couple, Celestina, Bass-Couple, Grand Organ, (which throws on the entire power of the instrument.) Right Knee Stop and swell, Left Knee Stop and Swell. Height, 70 in.; Length, 47 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with panels, music stands, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$275. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$87—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in Organs on 15 days test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. We send all our Organs contain no "Bogus" sets of Reeds, or "Dummy" stops, as do many others. We make no misrepresentations, and guarantee honest and fair dealing, or no sale. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles \$35, \$50, \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$275, \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375, \$400. Over 34,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Organ Catalogue mailed free.

Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10 Ave. at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This musical composition, by the best authors. Address, MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City. 21-8mo

Phosphate and Grain Drills

at the Hardware Store of

W. C. MELIS.

We the undersigned hereby testify that we have used the Superphosphate, advertised by Mr. Wm. C. Melis, at Holland, on part of our wheat lands, and that we have by experience that the wheat produced on the lands manured by phosphate is considerable better; the straw is heavier, about 2 1/2 inches taller, and that the yield of grain was increased thereby about 25 per cent.

Our intention is, to use it again next year.

W. DIEKEMA, F. PLASMAN.

TOWN HOLLAND, Mich., July 12th, 1881.

27-1f

\$1,000 FORFEIT!!

Immix Cancer Cure Depot, Coast-cook, P. Q. Canada.

CANCER CURED

without the use of the Knife.

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

Cures Swift and Certain. (Any paper can publish this for \$6 per year, with this note and paper sent regularly.) 1-1y

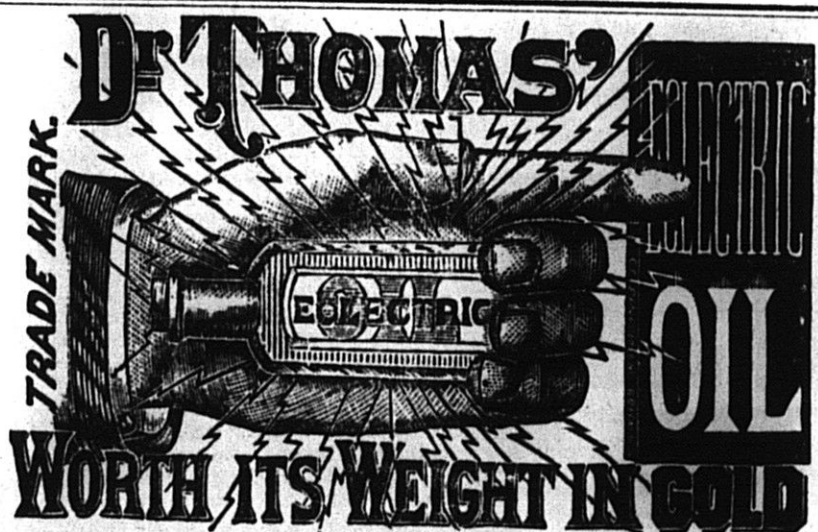
STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

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

1-1y

WANTED 10,000 BURELLS BUCKEYES, of which I cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tobler, St. Louis, Mo.



It Positively Cures. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES RHEUMATISM, PRAINS, BRUISES

AND NEVER FAILS IN

COUGHS, CROUP OR DIPHTHERIA. COUGHS, CROUP OR DIPHTHERIA. COUGHS, CROUP OR DIPHTHERIA.

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

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

1881. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Ladies and Childrens, Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Jackets and all kinds of cloaking, Plush Velvet, Satin Silk Crape, Fancy Ribbons, Plush, Satin, Moire antique, Worsteds Goods, Jackets, Hoods, Scarfs, Fur Trimmings, Muffs and Colors.

Silk & Satins in all desirable Colors. Crape, Gloves, Hosiery, Germantown Yarn, Canvas, Embroidery Silk and Hair Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND MICH

Jottings.

Now is the time to subscribe for this paper. If the high and steadily climbing prices of the necessities of life keep up until New Years, we shall be compelled to raise the price of subscription!

WHEAT and potatoes retain a high price.

THE rainy season is abating, and the weather is turning cooler.

MARRYING has once more become fashionable among our young folks.

Mr. Wm. Verbeek, our Postmaster, has purchased the residence of Mr. H. Wiersema, on Ninth street.

MORE strenuous exertions are being made to get out bolts, logs and ties next winter than ever before.

Mr. J. Van Putten, our banker, and wife left on Tuesday last to pay a visit to their son Leendert, in New York City.

SOME carpenters inform us that there are more new buildings in contemplation than we are aware of. We are very much pleased to hear it.

THE diagram of reserved seats for the Burbank entertainment can be found at Breyman's store, commencing Monday morning, the 24th inst.

WHILE in Grand Haven on Monday last, we observed that the river was very much swollen by the recent rains, and while watching the gauge the water rose two inches in ten minutes.

REV. F. C. Coolbaugh, of Grand Rapids has made an appointment for services in Grace (Episcopal) church, every other Friday evening. The next service will be on Friday evening, Oct. 28th, 1881.

Now that the weather is cool out-of-doors, and a little warmer in-doors, it is very difficult to dispose of the flies; but the fly-paper of Mr. A. De Kruijff, druggist at Zeeland, is just the thing, and will help you out nicely. Just try it!

WHEREAS the Tabernacle has been under consideration in the S. Schools of the city, for the present month; all will be interested in the S. School exercises, at the Methodist Church, next Sabbath evening,—where the Pastor will present one,—explaining its various parts.

THOSE who have heard Burbank, say, that as a humorist and elocutionist, he is one of the best in his profession. It was by mere chance that he was secured for an evening here, he being on his route to Grand Rapids, where he is to appear at Powers Opera House on the following evening. Those who fail to hear him here will miss a fine entertainment.

THE committee on printing appointed by the Board of Supervisors at their recent session has awarded the job of printing their proceedings to us—the lowest bidders. We hardly expected this under the circumstances, but assure the Board that the work will be executed in a manner of which they shall not feel ashamed, and which will not hurt the reputation of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS office.

THE citizens of Holland and vicinity, up to last Friday, contributed to the fire sufferers, \$735.59.—*Ottawa County Courier*. [This is an error, and we can't afford to let it go by. The above amount was given by citizens of the Township of Holland. Aside from this the citizens of this city have donated about \$1200. If you count these two figures together, you see, we'll cut a better figure, and the public opinion of the people will do us justice. Please correct your error, Mr. *Courier*.]

THE idea that we have christened Black Lake as Macatawa Bay don't seem to sit well with some of our neighbors. The "green-eyed monster" is not dead yet. The Grand Haven *Herald*, for instance, sneers at our efforts, thus: "The HOLLAND CITY NEWS in a recent issue gives the soundings of the harbor at Holland. Part of these are printed upside down, which looks as though the News was 'over the bay'—some other than the 'Macatawa.'" Now, if he means this as a *bona fide* criticism, he puts his foot in it bad, for then he displays his ignorance of getting up (mechanically) a plat or a chart at all. He can take either horn of the dilemma he chooses. However, it seems to us that the Grand Haven *Herald* is in procuring the right kind of proprietor. It always seems to come from such a lofty attitude (St. Joe lies on a high bluff) that it involuntarily reminds you of an ancient pulpit, and it "hardly ever" hits the popular vein of the people, i. e., look at the Voskamp matter, when they call the best people of two townships a "mob"; again, see how it takes the side of Green—the drive-well man. (We wonder how much they get for it.) And his last effort seems to be to sneer at the last and best effort which is being made in this city for one of our finest enterprises. Go on, Mr. *Herald*, you will get acquainted with Ottawa County, after you have paid for sufficient tuition.

MAYOR Roost, is having his dwelling fixed up.

MR. G. RANKANS has received a lot of fine new Pianos and Organs.

DON'T forget Burbank on Tuesday evening next at Lyceum Hall.

MISS Fanny Rankans is in town again to take charge of her father's Music Store.

CAPT. U. H. Joscelyn was presented with a eleven-pound daughter a few days ago.

A MEETING is called to deliberate about the drive-well question. See official notice in another column.

THE admission to the Burbank entertainment Tuesday evening has been placed at 35 cts. to all parts of the house, without extra charge for reserved seats.

THOSE *Silhouette* pictures of Burbank are quite a novelty in the way of advertising. They are becoming quite fashionable and are fast taking the place of lithographs.

MR. William Smith, of Beaverdam, has sold his famous stallion "Black Leopard" to his neighbor, Mr. J. Veldeman, who intends to keep him for the use of those farmers who value first-class colts.

OUR thanks are due Mr. I. H. Fairbanks for a lot of fine sample apples, seven of which were found on one limb, all sound and very large. Two weighed 15½ ounces a piece, and were of the "red streak" variety.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 20, 1881: N. H. H. 4, Jaspers Jennings, Wm. Timpson, Miss Eva Pordy, C. L. Armstrong, Mrs. Becca Steels.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Common Council has appointed the following gentlemen a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Garfield monument: I. Cappon, Heber Walsh, and J. R. Kleyn. These gentlemen have opened lists, one of which we have seen at the store of Mr. Kleyn, where the people can call and see the same.

MR. John Arie Van de Luyster was married to Miss Mary Bos, at Vriesland, on Sunday afternoon last, by Rev. P. De Pree. Both residents of the Township of Zeeland. Mr. Van de Luyster will be remembered as having been a student in Hope College for several years. It is strange but true, and fitting to mention in connection with this, that this young man another one are the only two from whom can be expected to hand the name of "Van de Luyster" down to posterity—a family which was quite numerous a few years ago.

It will certainly be a pleasure for our ladies to take a ramble through to Millinery store of Miss Van den Berge, on the corner of Eighth and Cedar streets. Their stock of new ribbons is beautiful beyond description; their new trimmings, hats, feathers, flowers, scarfs, ties, dolmans, cloaks and hundreds of articles, new and rare, make up such a congregation of beautiful, dashing, glittering and lovely panorama, that we are no longer astonished of young ladies acquire such a strong desire for "nice clothes." Pay them a visit, and feast your eyes, at any rate.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

MR. Harry Winsor was married to Miss Belle Swarthout on Saturday evening last. Both were residents of this city.

THE Andres' House has recently undergone considerable improvements—ten nice bedrooms having been added to the house and many other conveniences. Its site is beautiful, having an unobstructed view on our harbor and Lake Michigan.

THE steamer "City of Milwaukee" as well as a number of propellers and sailing vessels laid over on Saturday, to keep out of the gale. The loss of the Alpena, a year ago, has given a lesson that will not be easily forgotten by steamboat men.

THE examination of John Allquire for the murder of Loveless Green was concluded before Justice Pagelson on Wednesday last, and Allquire was committed to jail without bail to await his trial at the Circuit Court. A great deal of interest has been manifested in this examination by the citizens, as the parties were all well-known in this city.

ON Thursday afternoon of last week Co. F., M. S. T., Lieutenant I. H. Sanford commanding (Capt. Mower being absent) went to Muskegon, under orders from the Governor, to prevent any possible disturbance on account of the strike, and returned on Saturday, well pleased with their excursion. Several other Companies—of Kalamazoo, Big Rapids, Lansing, etc., had followed them, making quiet a show of force, and able to quell any disturbance, if it had been necessary. As it was, everything was quiet on the Muskegon and the soldiers were well treated by the citizens.

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

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

Special examination at Holland, time to be fixed.

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

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

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

MANY who long suffered from nervous debility would now be in their graves had they not used Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try it!

Economy.

A fortune may be spent in using ineffectual medicines, when by applying Thomas' Eclectric Oil a speedy and economical cure can be effected. In cases of rheumatism, lame back, bodily ailments, or pains of every description, it affords instant relief.

The Country.

Who that has ever lived anytime in the country but must have heard of the virtues of Burdock as a blood purifier. Burdock Blood Bitters cure dyspepsia, biliousness and all disorders arising from impure blood or deranged liver or kidneys. Price \$1.00, trial bottles 10 cents.

Liquid Gold.

Dan'l Plank, of Brooklyn, Tioga Co., Pa., describes it thus: "I rode thirty miles for a bottle of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which effected the wonderful cure of a crooked limb in six applications; it proved worth more than gold to me."

Special Assessors Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND,
Clerk's Office, October 6th, 1881.
To H. De Kruijff, Roelof A. Schouten, Grace Episcopal Church, and Hope Church.
You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the repair of sidewalks has been reported by the Board of Special Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 9th day of November, A. D. 1881, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Common Council room, in said City, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Special Assessors to review said roll.
By order of the Common Council,
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Praise from high authority.

Frank Ch. De Rialp, Singing Master of Her Majesty's Opera Company, says: *Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York:* GENTLEMEN—Having occasion to try your Pianos, I consider it my duty to acknowledge their rich quality of sound and, at the same time the softness by which every nuance of expression can be performed. I consider them a perfect instrument, and specially invaluable to a singer. Wishing you a good success, I am, gentlemen,
Very truly yours,
FRANK CH. DE RIALP,
Singing Master of Her Majesty's Opera Company.

MR. Walter F. McCune, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "My age is 23 years. I was born with an excellent constitution, but at the age of 19, having just finished my collegiate education, I fell into habits of dissipation. After six years of fast living I felt my constitution broken down. I put myself under the care of one of our best physicians. His treatment seemed to do me no good. Finally he said at best I could live but a few years, that my bowels, kidneys and lungs were all threatened with consumption and were fast wasting away in certain decay. I tried everything advertised, hoping to gain relief. Finally I drifted into a state of melancholy and hopeless despair, suffering excruciatingly from dyspepsia, short breath, and urinary catarrh. A year ago I saw Brown's Iron Bitters advertised. I used them, and they acted like a charm. I soon began to enjoy dreamless slumber—and now I feel myself a man once more, and have gained 54 pounds since using the remedy. I feel very strong, and can hold out a 45 pound weight. Brown's Iron Bitters saved my life."

Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending Oct. 19, 1881.

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

Roxana Pattengill to Charles D. Cary, 2½ acres in w ¼ e ¼ sec. 3-6-15. \$75.
Dimond Cole and wife, to John De Burgmaster, n ¼ n ¼ e ¼ sec. 16-15-14. \$1100.
James Fitzpatrick and wife, to Julian P. Burdick, part lot 7, sec. 15-8-10. \$1850.
John R. Hall and wife, to Levant C. Sears et al., 60 A. in w ¼ s w ¼ sec. 24-6-14. \$1000.
Equitable Trust Company of New London, Conn., to Henry Lillie, lot 8, Bk. 16, Alekey's Add., Grand Haven. \$550.
Almon F. Collins to Lennal Hill, 31 24-100th A. in s w ¼ n w ¼ sec. 7-8-15. \$800.
Albert Van Dijk and wife, to Frederik Kieft, lot 9, Bk. 13 west add. Holland. \$80.
Hiram Lawyer and wife, to Lieke Riemersma, s e ¼ s e ¼ sec. 30-6-15. \$375.
Derk Anya and wife, to Antony Meengs, s e ¼ n e ¼ sec. 3-5-15. \$2300.
Daniel Filipsa and wife, to Jacob Nipe, lot No. 8, Bk. 14, Bryant's add. Spring Lake. \$225.
John H. Newcomb and wife, to John Swift, n ¼ n ¼ e ¼ sec. 12-8-15. \$3750.
Cornelius J. Brongersma and wife, to Gerrit Klouw, part lot 8, sec. 16-15-14. \$1.
Robert W. Duncan and wife, to Clarissa R. Bice, lot 4, Bk. 8, Legate's add. Grand Haven. \$600.
Neholt P. Stegenra and wife, to Alexander Wilcox, n w ¼ n w ¼ sec. 24-6-15. \$408.
Charles Kettle and wife, to Henry Kettle, n ¼ s ¼ n e ¼ and s ¼ s ¼ n e ¼ sec. 9-8-14. \$200.
William C. Grimes and wife, to Walter S. Cole, e ¼ lot 12, Bk. 1, Thomas Watson's plat, Coopersville. \$180.
Seneca F. Vanderhoof and wife, to Pieter Postema, s e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 36-7-15. \$1000.
Harm Wiersma and wife, to William Verbeek, lot 14, Bk. 38, Holland. \$1000.
James M. Atkins and wife, to Willem Beek, w ¼ e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 33-6-13. \$1300.
James M. Atkins and wife, to Elbert Pap and wife, e ¼ e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 33-6-13. \$1500.
Annette F. Goiman, to John Mackie, lot 4, sec. 34-7-13. \$3000.
Harvey J. Kibbe and wife, to Henry Tibbet s ¼ e ¼ n e ¼ s e ¼ sec. 34-6-13. \$300.
Robert Burns et al., to Julia K. Chittenden n e ¼ n w ¼ sec. 30-8-15. \$1000.
George C. Stewart and wife, to Aloys Bilz, lot 8, Bk. 13, Bryant's add. Spring Lake. \$65.
Marinda Ballow, to Joseph M. Dean, s e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 3-6-14. \$800.
Esther Pierce to Hiram Pruit, e ¼ lot 7, Bk. 4, Cutler & Sheldon's add. Grand Haven. \$375.
Hannah Stiekney to Harm Cat, w ¼ lot 11, Bk. 2, Schofield & Vermilje's add. Ferryburg. \$350.
Cornelia Van Doorne and wife, to Lucine M. Boltwood, e ¼ n w ¼ sec. 10-7-15. \$1000.
Jane Markham to Warren E. Coon et al., n ¼ s ¼ n w ¼ and e ¼ n ¼ n w ¼ sec. 25-8-13. \$4300.
First Ref. Church of Holland, to Hendrik B. Van Dijk, 30 A in e ¼ w ¼ n e ¼ sec. 36-5-15. \$750.
Janje Van den Bosch, to Antje Mulder, e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 30-5-14. \$110.

FALL STYLE. | Grand | 1881. DISPLAY of FALL DRY GOODS

Our new Fall Stock has arrived and is open for inspection, to which we cordially invite our numerous customers and the public in general. We do not hesitate to say that a richer or more varied stock of DRY GOODS, in all the different departments, never was laid before the people of

GRAND RAPIDS AND VICINITY.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

All the latest styles of Dolmans, Sacques, Paletots, Ulsterettes, Walking Jackets; also an Elegant Line of New Designs in Beaver, Otoman, Paisley and Woolen Shawls.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

We offer special bargains in this Department. A Full Line of the celebrated Guinet Silks at \$1.00, \$1.12½, \$1.25 and \$1.50—Positive Bargains. Elegant Line of Colored Dress Silks, in all the New Fall shades, at \$1.00 per yard, worth \$1.50. Also a great variety of Trimming Silks and Satins, in brocade, striped and plain.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We make Dress Goods our special study, and we guarantee that a better selected stock is not to be found in Michigan. You will find in this Department a full line of Black and Colored Cashmeres, Crepes, Drap d'etes, Nunnes Cloth, French, English and German Novelty Goods in endless variety; Alpaca, Poplins, and in fact all the different kinds of Dress Goods that are to be found in the market. Besides our usual large stock of Dress Goods, we are Agents for Wm. Hall & Co.'s Celebrated Jamestown Dress Goods, which we guarantee not to shrink or cockle; we have always a full line of these goods on hand and a full stock of Trimming Dress Goods to match. Blankets, Comfortables, Flannels, Beavers, Cloth Suits, Sackings, Waterproofs, Cassimeres, etc., etc. It would be useless to enumerate every article in the different departments, but we would simply state that our big double store is filled to repletion with a full assortment of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS in each and every Department.

F. W. WURZBURG, 80 & 82 Canal St., Cor. Bronson.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE, Goods All Marked in Plain Figures.

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

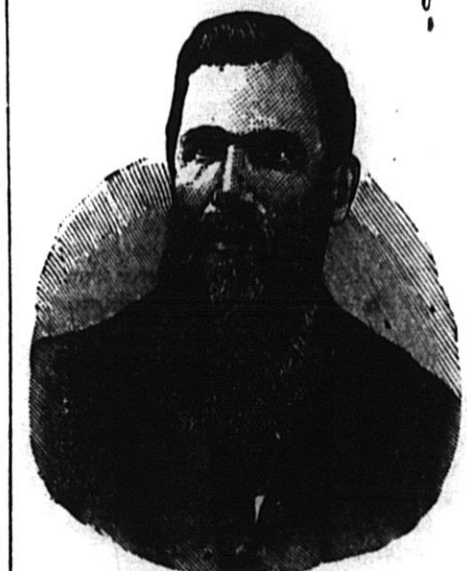
Sole Agents for Ball's Health Corsets. Every Corset warranted to fit, not to get out of shape, and not to crack, or money refunded. Price, \$1.35. We warrant these Corsets equal to any sold elsewhere for \$2.00.

Having recently fitted up the Basement below our store, and the same being well stocked with all kinds of Dry Goods, we are prepared to Wholesale Goods to cash buyers, at New York Prices.

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
9-17.

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



STEKETEE'S

Neuralgia Drops,

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

NEURALGIA,

providing it is used according to direction.

Price 50c per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

Dealer in



Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

It will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—
FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881 48-17

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Oct. 15, 1881. 37-17

FIRST WARD

Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

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

Cor. Eighth and Fish St.

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

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.

HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-17

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

—AND—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

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

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

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

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1880. 36-17

THE BABY'S PICTURE.

"We must carry our beautiful baby to town, some day when the weather is fair," we said; "We must dress him up in his prettiest gown, and have his hair on the top of his head; For all his cousins and all his aunts, And both his grandmothers proud and dear, Declare it is shameful and every way blameworthy, To have had no picture of him this year."

We carried our child to the town one day, The skies were soft, and the air was cool, We robed him richly in fine array— Ribbons and laces, and Swiss and tulle, He looked like a Prince in the artist's chair, Sitting erect, and brave and grand, With a big red apple he scarce could grapple, Held close in the palm of one dimpled hand.

"He is taking it now!" We held our breath! We quietly peeped from behind the screen! "What a pose!" we whispered, then still as death, Waited—and baby was all serene, Till the critical moment, when, behold, The sun was catching that lovely look, Such a terrible roar it shook the floor! And that was the picture the swift sun took!—*Australian News.*

OUR DEAD PRESIDENTS.

Brief Record of Their Deaths, and the Scenes at Their Funerals.

[Ben: Percy Poore, in Boston Journal.]

George Washington died at Mount Vernon, of inflammatory quinsy, Dec. 14, 1799. His coffin was of lead, incased in a mahogany shell, with ornaments inscribed, "Surge ad judicium" and "Gloria Deo," and a silver plate, on which was engraved: "General George Washington, departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799. Aet. 68." There was an escort composed of cavalry and infantry, with a band of music; next was led the General's horse, with his saddle, bridle and pistols; then came the body, on a bier, with Coles, Simms, Ramsay, Payne, Gilpin, Marsteller and Little as pall-bearers; the Freemasons followed, bearing the greater and the lesser lights, and citizens closed the procession. When the procession moved, minute-guns were fired from a vessel at anchor in the Potomac. On approaching the family vault the cavalry halted, the infantry marched to the door, halted, opened ranks and faced inward; the clergy and the Masonic brothers preceded the remains to the vault and the funeral services were performed. The infantry then fired three volleys, and eleven pieces of artillery near by paid the last tribute to the ex-President and General of the army. Washington had directed in his will "that a new family vault should be built at Mount Vernon at the foot of what is called the vineyard inclosure." This request was not complied with until 1831, when a new tomb was erected, of brick, arched, and with a stone panel over the door, inscribed: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." A brick wall, twelve feet high, surrounds the vault, with an iron gate opening in front of the vault door, flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a cornice. Over the gateway is inscribed: "Within this inclosure rest the remains of Gen. George Washington." In 1837 a Philadelphia marble-worker was permitted to furnish a sarcophagus, cut from Pennsylvania marble, with a cover of Italian marble, on which the arms of the United States were cut in relief. The leaden coffin containing the remains of the illustrious hero was placed in this sarcophagus, and the remains of the mahogany shell were distributed among those present. The body of Martha, the wife of Washington, is incased in another sarcophagus, and they occupy the right and left sides of the entrance to the tomb and are visible through the iron gateway. Congress proposed at one time to have Washington's remains removed to the crypt prepared for them beneath the rotunda of the Capitol, but the Legislature of Virginia protested.

John Adams died at Quincy July 4, 1826, of old age, having lived almost ninety-one years. An immense concourse of people attended his funeral and escorted his remains to their resting place beneath the Unitarian Church. Soon afterward, when the society was about to erect a stone portico to its church, John Quincy Adams received permission to construct a vault beneath it and to erect a monument within the building at the side of the pulpit. The remains of John Adams and his wife were placed in the vault in sarcophagi of stone, and the monument, which bears a long and fulsome inscription, was surmounted with a bust of the deceased President by Horatio Greenough.

Thomas Jefferson died at Monticello, his Virginia homestead, of a complication of diseases attendant upon old age, on the 4th of July, 1826, the same day on which John Adams expired. It was his wish that his interment should be private, and accordingly no public notice was given of the time of his funeral. His body was borne on a bier down the mountain side by his slaves, and followed by his relatives, to the family burial ground, where his wife reposed. On arriving at the grave it was found that a concourse of his neighbors had assembled, although the rain poured in torrents, and the burial service of the Episcopal church was read. A monument was erected in accordance with a drawing found among his papers, with an inscription in which he styled himself "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and Father of the University of Virginia." His monument was gradually carried away by relic hunters until but little of it remained, and Congress last year made an appropriation to replace it. The marble slab which marked the grave of Mrs. Jefferson has disappeared, and the small burial place has a dilapidated, neglected appearance.

James Madison died at "Montpelier," his rural home, at the base of the Allegheny mountains, 127 miles southwest from Washington, at the advanced age of 87 years, on the 23d of June, 1836. He had a large funeral, and he was interred in a private burial ground on the

estate, with naught but tradition to mark the spot. After repeated unsuccessful efforts to raise, by subscription, a sum for the erection of a monument, some gentlemen of Orange county collected \$700 in 1837. It was with some difficulty that the exact location of the grave was identified, but in digging for a suitable foundation the coffin was found. It was of black walnut, in perfect preservation, and the interior was nearly filled with a species of moss, amid which were the skull and a few of the larger and harder bones.

James Monroe, Revolutionary soldier, diplomat, Senator, Secretary of State and President, died a poor man, at the house of his son-in-law, Postmaster Gouverneur, in the city of New York, July 4, 1831, aged 73. There was an imposing funeral, old Gen. Jacob Morton commanding the military escort, and the remains were deposited in a small cemetery in Second street, just below Third avenue, in the vault of Thomas Tillotson. In 1858 the State of Virginia made an appropriation of \$2,000 to defray the expenses of removing the remains of the illustrious Virginian to Hollywood cemetery, near Richmond, and for the erection of a monument over them. Some of the New York merchants, chartered a steamer, on which the remains were taken to Richmond, escorted by the Seventh regiment, then commanded by Col. Lefferts. The military visitors were received with great hospitality, although the enjoyment of the occasion was marred by the accidental drowning of Private Hamilton, a grandson, if I remember right, of the great financier. The only monument erected over the grave when I was last at Hollywood, two years since, was an iron affair, which resembled a mammoth fly-protector over an exaggerated roll of butter.

John Quincy Adams was stricken with paralysis at his post in the House of Representatives on the 21st of February, 1848, and was tenderly carried into the room of Mr. Speaker Winthrop, where there is now a mural tablet, erected at the instance of Hon. Samuel Hooper, which bears the following inscription, written by Charles Sumner. There is a bust of the illustrious deceased, and beneath it is inscribed: "John Quincy Adams, who, after fifty years of public service, the last sixteen in yonder hall, was summoned hence, to die in this room, 23d February, 1848." Funeral services were performed over the remains of Mr. Adams at the Capitol, and they were then escorted to Quincy by a committee of one Representative from every State and Territory, which was hospitably entertained in Faneuil Hall after the funeral. The remains of Mr. Adams and his wife were placed in the same vault where he had deposited the remains of his parents, and a similar mural monument to that which he had erected in the Unitarian Church in honor of his father was erected for him by his only surviving son, C. F. Adams.

Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage, his estate near Nashville, Tenn., of consumption and dropsy, on the 8th of June, 1845, aged 78. His death-bed was surrounded by his relatives and slaves, and two days afterward he was laid in the grave by the side of his wife, of whom he had said, not long before he died, "Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there." It was estimated that 3,000 persons were present, and joined in singing the favorite psalm of the deceased, commencing, "Why should we start and fear to die?" His sepulcher, built by himself, is a small temple of gray stone, with eight columns supporting a heavy dome. Within are the graves of Gen. Jackson and his wife—his inscribed with the dates of his birth and death, and hers bearing a long, eulogistic epitaph of his composition. Funeral honors were paid to Gen. Jackson's memory in every city and large town in the country, consisting usually of a procession with a military escort and an oration.

Martin Van Buren died of diseases incident to old age at his estate, "Lindenwald," about ten miles from Kinderhook, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age. His remains were brought to Kinderhook, the funeral services were performed in the Reformed Dutch Church there, which he had attended, and they were then taken to the rural cemetery on the outskirts of the village for interment. The village firemen escorted the hearse, which was followed by the pall-bearers; then came his three sons—John, Smith and Abraham Van Buren—in the respectable carriage which had been used by the deceased when he was President, and then came his other relatives, citizens and a few strangers. There were brief services at the open grave, and after the benediction the multitude slowly dispersed.

William Henry Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and died on the 4th of April following, of pneumonia, with congestion of the liver, having been literally worried to death by office-seekers and politicians; aged 68. The funeral services of the Episcopal church were performed over the remains in the East room of the White House, and they were then escorted to the Congressional burial ground by a large civic and military procession, two miles in length. A few weeks later they were removed to the family vault at North Bend on the bank of the Ohio river, a few miles below Cincinnati. When I last saw it, from the deck of a steamer on which I was going to Louisville, the tomb had a dilapidated and neglected appearance.

John Tyler died on the 17th of January, 1862, in the 73d year of his age, at Richmond, Va., where he had gone to take his seat as a Representative from Virginia in the first Congress of the Confederate States. After the funeral services, which were attended by all the leading rebel officials, his remains were interred in Hollywood cemetery, where his resting place was unmarked when I last saw it. Mrs. Tyler is living.

James Knox Polk died about three

months after the expiration of his Presidential term, at his home near Nashville, Tenn. He was interred with Masonic honors, a Presbyterian clergyman conducting the religious services, and his remains repose beneath a handsome monument erected by his widow (who is still living) in the front yard of her residence, and bearing an epitaph which closes by saying that "the beauty of virtue was illustrated in his life—the excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death."

Zachary Taylor was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1849, and was in his usual robust health when he attended the 4th-of-July exercises the following year at the Washington monument, and, after having been exposed nearly two hours to a heat of unusual intensity, lunched heartily on milk and cucumbers. That night he was taken ill, and, on the evening of July 9, 1850, he breathed his last, aged 66. The funeral service of the Episcopal church was performed over his remains in the East room of the White House. Among the mourners were Col. Taylor, his brother, Dr. Wood, Col. Bliss and Col. Jefferson Davis, his sons-in-law; the Senate and House of Representatives, the foreign Ministers and the leading officials, civil, military and naval. The remains were then taken to the Congressional burial-ground on a catafalque drawn by eight white horses and escorted by a large force of regulars and volunteers, commanded by Gen. Winfield Scott. The war-horse of the deceased, "Old Whitey," was led behind the hearse, and the attendant procession was so long that the rear was at the White House when the escort had passed the Capitol, a mile and a half distant. Subsequently the remains were removed to a small family burying-ground in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and interred by the side of his father, Col. Richard Taylor, a Revolutionary officer. It is no easy matter to find the spot, but, after winding about through by-ways, one comes to a small inclosure in which is a brick-fronted vault in the hillside, with an iron door, over which, on a small marble slab, is inscribed: "Z. Taylor, born Nov. 24, 1784; died July 9, 1850." When I was there, some years since, this slab was prevented from falling by a fence-rail, which some friendly hand had propped against it. All around was matted shrubbery and weeds, and the cemetery had a neglected appearance.

Millard Fillmore experienced a stroke of paralysis on the 13th of February, 1874, at his home at Buffalo, and he died there on the 8th of March following, in the 75th year of his age. On the 12th of March his remains, in a rosewood casket, with heavy silver trimmings, were removed to St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, where they lay in state in the vestibule, with a military guard of honor. At 2:30 in the afternoon, his family having entered the cathedral, the casket was borne in by six sergeants of the United States artillery, headed by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector and life-long friend of the deceased. The services, with the aid of a full choir, were very impressive. A procession was then formed, escorted by a brigade of national guards and two companies of United States artillery. The hearse was decorated with national flags, and was followed by a long line of carriages containing pall-bearers, mourners, public officials and citizens, to Forest Lawn Cemetery, where, after the final services of the Episcopal church, the remains were deposited in the family lot. A handsome monument has since been erected.

Franklin Pierce, left lonely and desolate by the death of his children, his wife and his friend Hawthorne, and by the secession of many of his political friends, died rather unexpectedly at the house of Mr. Williams, where he boarded, at Concord, N. H., on the 8th of October, 1869, aged 65. He was buried on the following Monday, Oct. 11, when his remains were removed in the morning, under escort, to the State House, where they lay in state during the day in a coffin covered with black cloth with silver trimmings. At 1 o'clock the remains were removed to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member, followed by national, State and city officials, members of the bar and citizens. The rites of the Episcopal church were performed by Rev. Drs. Eames, Coit, Edson and Lambert. The funeral procession left the church at 2 o'clock, and deposited the remains in their last resting place in the Minot Cemetery, where he rests by the side of his wife and two sons beneath a monument appropriately inscribed.

James Buchanan died at "Wheatland," his rural home, near Lancaster, Pa., of pleuro-pneumonia, June 1, 1868, aged 77. His funeral was, as he had requested, without pomp or display. The house and surrounding grounds were filled with personal friends, political admirers and townspeople, who stood during the long service conducted by Rev. Dr. Nevins, President of the Franklin and Marshall College, a distinguished Presbyterian divine. The remains were exposed to view in the wide hall of the house, in a white satin shroud and a plain coffin. They were escorted by a long procession, in carriages and on foot, to Woodland Hill Cemetery, south of Lancaster, overlooking a curve of the Conestoga. A monument has since been erected over the grave, composed of a massive block of Italian marble, weighing over seven tons. The inscription, written by himself before his death, simply gives his name and the dates of his birth and death.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theater at Washington, on the evening of April 14, 1865, and taken to the house of Mr. Peterson, on the opposite side of the street, where he died at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock the next morning. After an autopsy had been made the remains were taken to the White House, where they were embalmed. The funeral serv-

ices were performed on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the East room of the White House, where a catafalque had been erected, beneath which was the coffin, covered with black cloth with silver ornaments and fringe. The Judges of the Supreme Court, many Senators and Representatives, the diplomatic corps, and many civil, military and naval officers, and the representatives of leading journals were assigned standing places on temporary raised platforms. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall of the Episcopal Church, who read the liturgy from the book of common prayer, Bishop Simpson, who offered prayer; Rev. Dr. Gurley, who preached the funeral sermon; and closed by a benediction by Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate. A funeral procession was then formed, escorted by two regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion of marines, followed by a large body of officers on foot, and by upward of 1,000 mounted officers. All of these bodies of men were war veterans, and they presented a fine appearance. Next came the attending clergymen, the physicians and the pall-bearers, and then the funeral car, drawn by six gray horses, and followed by the favorite saddle-horse of the deceased, led by a groom. Then came carriages, four abreast, containing prominent officers, and followed by State associations, organizations of different kinds from the Northern cities, and citizens. It is estimated that there were 18,000 persons in the procession, which was an hour and a half passing any given point. On reaching the Capitol the remains were placed in the center of the rotunda, which was draped in mourning, where they remained under a guard of honor until the next morning. Mr. Lincoln's remains, with those of his son, were escorted to a car, and taken to Springfield, Ill., by the way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, stopping long enough at each place to permit imposing demonstrations of respect. The final interment took place at Oak Ridge Cemetery on Thursday, the 4th day of May, and an imposing monument has since been erected there.

Andrew Johnson, who was at the time a United States Senator, having been elected after he left the Presidential chair, was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Carter county, Tenn., and he died there on the morning of the 31st, in the 67th year of his age. His dying request, "Let my body be shrouded in the flag of the nation and my head pillowed on the constitution of my country," was complied with, and his funeral was without any display of "pomp and circumstance." A plain hearse carried the remains, and three carriages held the members of his family. There were no other vehicles, but thousands of the people of East Tennessee followed the remains of their esteemed leader. They were interred with simple religious exercises on an eminence west of the town of Greenville—a spot selected by himself—commanding an extended view of the surrounding country. The surrounding mountains, which had stood sentinels of his home, now look down upon the unpretending monument erected over his grave.

The tragic death of James A. Garfield—who was shot by the assassin Guitau at a railroad depot in Washington on the 21 day of July, 1881, and died on the 19th of September—is too fresh in the mind of the average reader to require a recapitulation of the circumstances at this time.

Arles and Her Daughters.

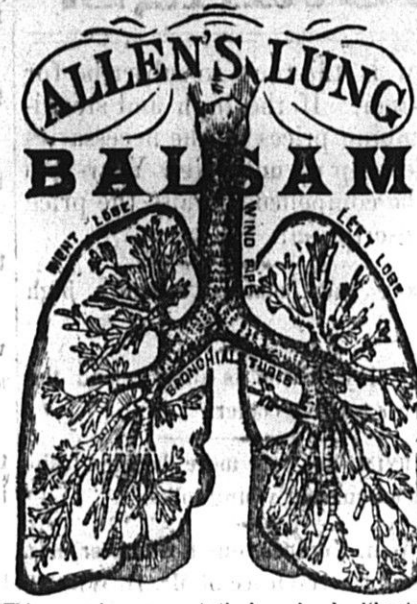
Arles is famous for the beauty of its daughters. They are a fine-built race of women, and have a splendid manner of holding themselves. Very distinct traces of Roman legions who settle in Gaul are in the physiognomy and carriage of the Arlesienne. When I was last at Arles a sub-perfect took me through the town and its environs. He told me that from time immemorial the population was Republican—another Italian survival. There were not a hundred Bonapartists journals daily sold there when the empire was in existence. As soon as a Democratic organ came out in Paris it was demanded by a large number of persons at Arles. Although the town has a dull and, unless on Sunday sleepy aspect, it is extremely prosperous. Those handsome girls who walk on Sunday in their picturesque costumes on the mail earn a good deal of money. Their stable employment is in winding thread from the cocoons of silk-worms. Carriages are as rare in Arles as in Venice, but from different causes. The streets are narrow, winding, dark and paved with the shingles gathered along the Rhine in dry weather.

A Pretty Picture.

A leafy background, two beautiful trees, a hammock swinging beneath, and she on whom your heart is fixed, lazily swinging in the same, is a very pretty picture, young man, very pretty; and we don't blame you for being attracted by a magnet of such wondrous power. Even the Boomerang reporter was forced to acknowledge that your evident infatuation was pardonable. But consider if your means will enable you to keep that picture all your days, or whether in the coming time it will not be supplanted by a chromo or worn-out, faded woman, frying doughnuts over a hot fire in the middle of a hot summer day. The two pictures are intimately connected.—*Bill Nye's Boomerang.*

ADPOCERE is an oily, waxy substance, formed from the soft parts of animal bodies buried in damp soils or under water. It is the substance that human bodies sometimes change into, giving rise to the idea that they petrify.

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(This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.)

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EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

Nitro-Glycerine, Gun-Cotton, and Dynamite.

Two of the most innocent substances in the world are cotton and glycerine. Each, however, is at the head of a very explosive family. Like ancestors of well-marked character, each has stamped a well-defined character on its descendants. Effects are produced by the cotton explosives which cannot be obtained by the glycerine family, and the glycerine explosives give results unattainable by the gun-cotton family. Gun-cotton, as its name implies, is more adapted to warlike purposes, while nitro-glycerine and its derivatives are better suited to mining operations.

Nitro-glycerine is obtained by placing a quantity of glycerine in a bath composed of one part of nitric and two of sulphuric acid. During the process a high temperature is developed, and the vessel in which the mixture is formed requires to be kept in ice-water. Nitro-glycerine thus obtained is colorless, and has a sweet aromatic taste and the consistency of olive oil. It congeals at 8 degrees centigrade, but explodes by a shock or jar, or by being raised to the temperature of 180 degrees centigrade, by an electric battery or fulminating preparations, such as the fulminate of mercury. Its explosive power is said by artillerymen to be six times that of powder, its projectile force four times greater. In its simple state it was too dangerous for use, owing to its liability to explode by a jar.

As usual, accident put men of science on the right track. Some workmen noticed that it lost its explosibility when mixed with a certain kind of sand. Nobel was led, by observation of this fact, to form the compound named dynamite, which is simply nitro-glycerine absorbed by sand. He used for his base a silicious sand found at Oberlohe, in Hanover. During the siege of Paris the French engineers, not being able to obtain this (Kieselguhr), employed coke dust from the gas works with success, and named the compound ballistite. The first dynamite manufactured by Nobel, his "No. 1," contained 75 parts of nitro-glycerine and 25 of silicious sands. Various proportions are used, according to the use to which the compound is destined. The Austrian engineers employed the low figures of 40 or 50 per cent. nitro-glycerine absorbed in sawdust. They argued that it was better to increase the volume of the explosive substance than to incur risk from using it in a more concentrated form. It was formed into cartridges for the sappers of the army to carry on their persons, the proportion being 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine and 65 sawdust. In mines, where it is necessary that the effective charge should occupy as small a space as possible, the proportions are inverted. Then some destructive geniuses invented fulminative and other compounds. All these are styled dynamites with an inert base, for the substances with which the nitro-glycerine is mixed contribute nothing to the explosive power. The next step was the production of dynamites with an active base. In them the nitro-glycerine is absorbed by carbonate of magnesia, azotate of soda, nitrate of potassium and the like, which exercise a direct action on the explosion, by utilizing the portion of oxygen set free by the decomposition of the nitro-glycerine. The French dynamites contain one of these salts, mixed with sawdust or tripoli stone. Nobel's dynamite "No. 2" contains niter, resin and coal dust.

An Austrian engineer was next seized with the bright idea of mixing nitro-glycerine with gun-cotton. He called his new compound pyroxyline dynamite, and used 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 25 per cent. of gun-cotton. This put Prof. Abel on his mettle, and he threw his talents into inventing glyoxyline dynamite, a mixture of gun-cotton with niter saturated in nitro-glycerine. Nobel, not to be outdone, invented his explosive gelatine, consisting of 95 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 5 per cent. of collodium cotton. This article is as twice as strong as his dynamite "No. 1." Nobel was now in the vein, and he next devised his gelatinous dynamite, containing 86.43 of the nitro-glycerine, 9.60 of powdered gun-cotton and 4 of camphor. This compound will resist the most violent shocks. It is a gelatinous mass, elastic, transparent, of a pale yellow color. It can be cut with a knife and subjected to pressure without any nitro-glycerine exuding. It preserves its virtues during long immersion in water, and when frozen forms a solid mass like candy sugar. It will not explode even when struck by a rifle ball at twenty yards' distance. It burns in fire quietly without exploding, just as ordinary dynamite does.

Dynamite, being now rendered non-explosive by shock or by fire, requires to be exploded by some fulminate or by electricity. The fulminates of mercury or of silver, or chlorate of potassium, are the means generally used. In very cold weather, when the dynamite is frozen, it has to be thawed, but it is only necessary to thaw one cartridge in order to set off the whole charge. The effects are almost incredible. Dynamite exploded on a sheet of iron does not break it, but knocks a hole through it; exploded on the ground, it produces a regular crater.

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a cold, give them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst Cough.

A Solid Bank.

Speaking of stock matter, says a New York letter-writer, it may be noticed that Chemical Bank shares have reached \$1,780, this being the highest quotations of any banking house in the world. When one considers that the original price of these shares was \$100, the pres-

ent figures show a very handsome advance. Sixty years have elapsed since John Mason originated the scheme of manufacturing chemicals and was deeply disappointed when it proved a failure. The experiment sunk \$100,000, which in those days was equal to \$1,000,000 at the present time. An apparent misfortune, however, often proves a real benefit, as was the case in this unsuccessful enterprise. The latter had a banking privilege which Mason determined to turn to account. He abandoned the chemical scheme, but continued the banking privilege. The capital was only \$300,000, but under good management it has accumulated a surplus of \$4,000,000, which is actively at work. The result is dividends of 25 per cent. per quarter and the present astonishing quotations. John Mason was the dry-goods colossus of his day, and left a large fortune. His nephew, John Q. Jones, was President of the Chemical Bank for forty years. He died not long ago in a good old age, leaving an estate worth \$2,000,000, most of which had been made by buying business paper, in which he was an expert. Jones saw Chemical shares reach \$1,600, which some considered the extreme of their possible valuation. There are, however, no more to be had even at the last quotations, and it is now probable that they will reach \$2,000.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of preaching a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times.*

A Difference in Doubters.

The man who doubts, honestly, is a very different man from the one who professes to doubt, as a pretext for immoral actions. The genuine doubter would much rather believe than doubt, the pretended one would much rather doubt than believe. The genuine doubter feels all the sorrow of uncertainty which he can not conquer. The pretended doubter seeks the uncertainty, as a relief from the horrible certainty, which he dislikes to contemplate. The true doubter may be in the wrong, he would always prefer to be in the right. It is the truth that he seeks. The pretender is not thoughtful, and takes no time to examine the foundation upon which beliefs or disbeliefs rest. These remarks are equally applicable to believers. The thoughtful, sincere believer is always moderate. Earnest, but tolerant; devoted, but liberal. He who sincerely believes, with an educated understanding, must always respect the sincere conviction of others.

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

Etchings.

There are some mighty sensitive natures in this world. There was that Quebec boy, for instance—Ferdinand Pitcher, aged ten years—who hanged himself because his mother asked him to set the table for supper. He was a tender plant, and when his mother said, "Come, Ferd, put on the cups and saucers," the cruel words almost crushed his youthful heart. But he continued reading "The Boy Countess," in the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and had just reached the chapter where the "Boy" kills two police officers, and escapes with a smile on his face and a pistol in each hand, when his mother again called out: "Come, now, Ferd, set the table, that's a good boy." Then the boy's sensitive nature rebelled, and he went out and hanged himself.—*Norristown Herald.*

An ex-Consul of Great Britain, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, related that Mr. Charles Townsend, Sedalia, Mo., was cured of rheumatism of the worst kind by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.*

An Ancient Ticket.

Mr. M. M. Buck, railway-supply dealer in St. Louis, has a most interesting relic of early railroad days in his possession, in an old, time-worn ticket, one of the first lot issued by the New York Central, the pioneer Eastern railroad. It is printed on yellow paper, and signed in person by the ticket agent, and is as follows:

SYRACUSE TO ALBURN,
Distance 26 Miles.
Fare \$1 a Passenger.
Two Passengers, \$2.
1844.
N. STRATTON.

THE Ottawa (Kan.) *Republican* thus quotes Mr. Harvey B. F. Keller, Recorder of Deeds, says: I have long been convinced of the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, and use it in my family for rheumatism successfully.

The Southern States possess a chicken syndicate. Six firms virtually control the poultry market. The combined capital is \$50,000. Their agents receive 5 per cent. for purchases not only of poultry, but eggs, butter and sausages. The quarters are at New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston and three places in Tennessee.

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

THE chief use of sulphur in gunpowder is to increase its combustibility, which it does in consequence of the low temperature at which it burns. But the larger the proportion of sulphur the weaker will be the powder.

THAT pain in the back is a sure sign that you need to take a package of Kidney-Wort.

Two hundred and forty-two mineral species have been found in the United States, of which only one-third are of any use to the practical man.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cures, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.—*Press.*

Better Late Than Never.

[Texas Sitings.]

Two young men who move in the very best Austin society, went on a spree not long since. After they were pretty well under way one of them said in an inebriated tone of voice:

"Let's bid each other good night, Bill."

"Why you ain't going home already? It's right in the shank of the evening."

"Of course. I'm not goin' home now, but after a while we won't know each other from a shade of sole-leather, sho let's shay 'good night' right now before it's too late."

Flies and Mosquitoes.

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

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

GRAVE RUN MILLS, Baltimore Co., Md. MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.: The Carboline is making young hair come on my bald head. PETER F. SHILAKER.

This is a fair sample of the certificates which are received daily at the Pittsburgh office.

A TORPID liver is an active cause of much human suffering. All that internal action can accomplish is to stimulate violently. But the proper course is to apply Dr. HOLMAN'S PAD and have the cure made permanent by its absorption properties. The pad is death to liver ailments.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eliott's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all druggists.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

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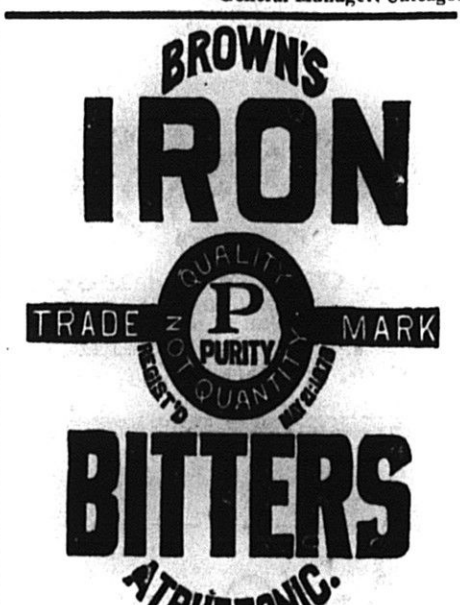
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BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

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

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT BASKETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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A very large stock of

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DRY GOODS,

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BLANKETS,

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From the finest Silk to the cheapest.

HOSIERY, &C., &C.,

Also a Full Line of

Fresh Groceries

ALWAYS ON HAND.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, March 25th, 1881.

A Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY

IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. WE HAVE ALSO A SURE CURE FOR TAPE WORM. Address

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A full line of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

SHAWLS,

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

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BOOTS and SHOES

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

Eastern Salt at Bottom Prices

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

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Always on hand at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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NEW STOCK!

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EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

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Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

Etc., Etc., which we offer for sale at very low prices. Our motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Our stock of CROCKERY is large and complete, and our stock of GROCERIES is constantly being replenished, kept fresh and full.

FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

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

Call and see our New Goods.

M. HUIZENGA,

B. WYNHOFF.

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

TEAMING

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E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

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

Heavy or Light Draying

at any time both

EARLY AND LATE.

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

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HOLLAND, June 25, 1881. 50-6m

NERVINE PILLS.

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

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

A o all kinds Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, a book on Lost Manhood Regained, cause and cure, 10c. to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington Street Chicago Ill. 41-1y

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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

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WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

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DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL

MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

33-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

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BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

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

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