

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1883

Holland City News: 1880-1889

11-3-1883

Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 39: November 3, 1883

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1883



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 39: November 3, 1883" (1883). *Holland City News: 1883*. 44.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1883/44

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1883 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

In the village of Lakeville, near Hartford, Ct., a life-sized figure of Christ is fastened upon a crucifix at a street corner. Merchants who petitioned for its removal have been boycotted by the Catholics, and now the Protestant ladies propose to retaliate by securing colored servants from the South. ...The New England coast has been visited by the fiercest northeast gale experienced for years. Great damage to shipping resulted, and some loss of life is reported. ...The Sheriff closed the clothinghouse of Stern, Trautman & Co., at Philadelphia. The liabilities are placed at \$150,000. ...A number of suits have been begun in New York against the Northern Pacific Railway company asking the injunction of the court against an issue by the company of second-mortgage bonds.

PATRICK B. DELANEY, of New York, has invented telegraphic appliances by which he says six operators can send six messages at the same time over a single wire. Part of the six can send messages one way while the rest are sending them in the other direction. This will give a wire three times the capacity it has with quadruplex instrument. Twenty-four Morse instruments can be connected with one wire by this system. Twelve messages can be sent simultaneously at the rate of twenty words a minute. ...Fire at Pittsburgh destroyed Munder's planing-mill, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and five two-story buildings. The mill employs narrowly escaped, and the occupants of the houses lost all their goods. The total loss is about \$55,000. ...Hon. T. H. Murch, a stone-cutter in Maine, who was once elected to Congress over Eugene Hale, has settled in Boston, and is engaged in fitting up a showy saloon. ...W. A. Kitts, a lumber broker at Oswego, N. Y., has failed for \$50,000. ...William H. Jenkins & Co., door manufacturers at New York, have failed for \$179,000; actual assets, \$57,000. ...By the capizing of a schooner off Vineyard Haven, Mass., the Captain and three seamen were drowned.

In the investigation of the Jersey Central lease to the Reading road at Trenton, N. J., Hon. Franklin B. Gowen asserted that ex-Senator Conkling's method of examining a witness was "violent, brutal, and outrageous." Mr. Conkling retorted that Gowen's language was foul-mouthed, when Judge Nixon interfered and secured peace. Later on Conkling whispered to one of the auditors, when Gowen excitedly claimed that the ex-Senator had called the witness a d—d scoundrel. Conkling's reply to this was that one who repeated a remark thus overheard was a blackguard. This resulted in an exciting scene, the Clerk, in the absence of the Judge, finally restoring order. ...The Captain and Mate of the steamer Tropic were convicted in a Philadelphia court of furnishing arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Hayti, and each was fined \$500 and costs and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

DAVID ADAMS starved himself in Washington county, New York. The sum of \$15,000 has already been found secreted in his house, and the heirs are searching for \$20,000 more. His wife died of starvation ten years ago. ...The carriage factory of Cordell, Maston & Butler Co., and Horace Johnson & Co., in Plainville, Ct., burned. Loss, \$50,000. ...Pere Hyacinthe arrived at New York last week.

THE WEST.

A COMPANY of leading citizens of Fargo, Dakota, have filed a mining claim of 200 acres on the town site of Lisbon, and subscribed \$500,000 to work it. In all that region nothing but the gold discoveries is talked about. ...At Warrenton, Mo., a mildly insane man named Keeney was placed in a large room adjoining the jail, under the court-house, by the authorities, who had taken him in out of the wet and cold. While the jailer was at supper loud screams attracted the people to the window. They saw Keeney, in an insane frenzy, hugging a red-hot stove. He was taken away, but death soon relieved his sufferings. ...The wholesale fur house of Eddy, Harvey & Co., of Chicago, have made an assignment. It was rated by the commercial agencies at \$350,000, and its liabilities are believed to be something less than \$250,000. Special partners put in \$150,000 last February to establish a boot and shoe department. ...Citizens of Gardner, Colo., tied a Mexican murderer to the horn of a saddle and frightened the horse into a run, the culprit being dragged to death over the rocks. ...John N. Gilden, of Cleveland, admits that his liabilities are \$900,000, and shows assets appraised at \$1,020,000. ...Conrad Kattentidt, proprietor of a large copper factory at the corner of Michigan and La Salle streets, Chicago, made an assignment.

LATE advices from the far Southwest are to the effect that the Apache Chiefs, Geronimo, Juh, and their band of hostiles have succeeded in eluding the Mexican soldiers, and, with 2,000 head of stolen cattle, are now making their way through Chihuahua to the American line. On the other hand, a troop of seventy Chiricahuas have surrendered and will be taken to Fort Bowie, in Arizona.

THE Trade Palace and the Boston Store, at Lafayette, Ind., competing establishments, began a war of rates, one selling calicoes for 1 cent per yard, and the other giving away a calico dress with every one purchased. When their stocks were exhausted peace was proclaimed. ...Near Wauseon, Ohio, George W. Williams was killed in his barn, his wife was murdered in the house, and their babe was left to starve, but was rescued by neighbors. ...The oil belt of Wyoming is said to be three times as large as that of Pennsylvania, and a railroad is soon to be constructed through the district. ...Judge Noonan, of St. Louis, has decided that poker is a game of chance, and comes under the Johnson law making gambling a felony. ...Charles Lorrison, a Swede, farming near Elgin, Ill., caught glanders from his horse and died after terrible suffering.

A WEST-BOUND passenger train on the Chicago and Alton railroad was partly wrecked by a sliding rail two miles east of Glendale, Mo., and eighteen miles from Kansas City. The track was torn up for over 200 yards, and three coaches were thrown off the track—two chair cars and one dining-room car—injuring fifteen passengers, none of them seriously.

The railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Blair, Neb., which cost \$1,000,000, was tested the other day with six locomotives, the maximum deflection being two inches. The permanent iron structure is 1,270 feet long and fifty feet above high water, with trestle-work approaches of nearly two miles at either end. ...The Chicago Times denounced the People's Railway Company of America as "a villainous scheme concocted to rob poor, simple people of their money" for which the company sues the editor of the

Times for libel, claiming \$500,000 damages. ...A passenger train on the Paq-Handle road collided with a freight train on the Michigan Central at the Joliet crossing, about thirty miles from Chicago. The engines were smashed into pieces. Mr. Morris, the engineer of the passenger train, the brakeman of the freight train, and the flagman at the crossing were killed almost instantly. The engineer of the freight train jumped for his life when he saw the danger, but struck against a fence and was horribly injured. He died about three miles away from the place of the accident, in intense agony.

THE SOUTH.

In Wilkinson county, Ga., while hunting, a negro named Joe Holden discovered another negro butchering a hog belonging to a white man named Clay. Holden reported the fact to Clay, who, with Holden and two white men, armed with double-barreled shot-guns, went to the house of the thief. He was not at home, and his wife refused to tell his whereabouts. Clay knocked her down. The party then left. Two sons of the negro woman and an ex-convict named Cooper armed themselves and pursued the white party, overtaking them. They fired and killed Holden instantly. Clay returned the fire, killing Dick Cooper and wounding the other two.

WASHINGTON telegram: "The reported disagreement in the Cabinet is not only true, but the cause, it is said, involves two members, one of whom emphatically complains of unwarranted interference with the affairs of his department. The President having assumed the entire responsibility for the cause for the alleged grievance, the complaining member of the Cabinet has only to gracefully yield or resign." ...Full returns of the recent Iowa election from all the counties give the following: For Governor, Sherman, 164,182; Kinzie, 139,003; Weaver, 23,039; Sherman over all, 2,000; for Supreme Judge, Reed, 163,306; Hayes, 141,049; Church, 21,439; Reed over all, 909. ...T. C. Latrobe, the regular Democratic nominee, was elected Mayor of Baltimore by 3,540 votes over Heiskell, the fusion candidate.

An epidemic of diphtheria in the past six weeks has carried off over 300 children in North Carolina. Between some counties quarantine was established. The disease is now abating.

A COURT of inquiry engaged in investigating the origin of the yellow fever outbreak in the Pensacola navy yard is convinced that it was germs remaining after the epidemic of last year. ...Miss Blanche Gray, whose 517 pounds of flesh have been her fortune, was married but a few weeks ago to another of the "freaks" exhibiting at the same time in a New York museum. Her wedded bliss was but brief, for she was found dead in her bed in a Baltimore boarding-house last week. She was but 17 years old, and died of fatty degeneration of the heart.

EIGHT members of a Ku-klux gang in Banks county, Ga., have been convicted of disgraceful outrages, and sentenced to from one to six years in the penitentiary. The ringleaders are men of considerable wealth. When the verdict was read, several of the accused sobbed audibly. ...In New Orleans, as Alfred Gossett was being taken to the Criminal court to receive a lifetime sentence for the murder of Policeman Coffey, a young son of the latter killed the criminal on a street corner with a revolver. ...Grave robbers, made an attempt to steal the corpse of Blanche Moses, the fat woman, buried in a Baltimore cemetery.

WASHINGTON.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM, says a Washington dispatch, has put new energy into his war against the lotteries, and now announces it to be his policy to proceed against the patrons of lotteries as well as against the lotteries themselves. Those who buy lottery tickets probably are unaware of the fact that they are not at liberty to use the mails for that purpose, and that any letter requesting that a lottery ticket be sent is an offense against the laws of the United States. Postmaster General Gresham will base his action upon Sec. 3,894, Revised Statutes, which provides that "no letter or circular concerning lotteries shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$100, with costs of prosecution." ...The Myra Clark Gaines case has been placed before the Supreme Court of the United States. The record is bound in one gigantic book, which weighs 200 pounds. One man cannot alone open the volume.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRESHAM, says a Washington dispatch, is urged upon all sides to recommend in his annual report radical changes in the law relating to rates of postage upon transient newspapers and mail matter of the third class generally. The sender of a transient newspaper of ordinary size, to insure its transmission through the mails, is cautioned to carry the same to the postoffice and have it weighed, or else prepay postage enough to place his newspaper beyond any risk of dropping into the postoffice wastebasket. The revenue derived from the sales of these confiscated newspapers is considerable in the course of a year. Transient newspapers, as a rule, are sent for some specific purpose, and to those concerned it is almost as important that they should reach their destination as should a letter, but neither the sender nor the person addressed is notified if there is any lack of postage. It is urged that the weight limit of newspapers to be sent for the ordinary rate of postage should be extended, or some provision adopted for notifying the sender of a newspaper or the person to whom it is addressed.

In his annual report, just published, Indian Commissioner Price enumerates among the four things necessary to solve the Indian problem one law and three appropriations, the statute being designed to punish persons furnishing arms to the red men, and the appropriations for police, surveys and to defray the expense of detecting and prosecuting persons selling liquor to the Indians. ...Secretary Lincoln has decreed that a white mule, of unknown antiquity, shall be kept at Mount Vernon barracks, Ala. The animal was ordered to be sold, when the officers and men sent in a petition on the subject. Gen. Sherman reported on the petition that he believed the mule was at Mount Vernon when Gen. Jackson's army camped there in 1819-20, and he thought he also saw the animal at Mobile Point in 1842. Upon this showing the Secretary issued the order for the mule's maintenance.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, the well-known female lawyer of Washington, has been suspended from practice before the Interior department for receiving illegal fees and withholding pension money. A Washington paper publishes an interview with United States District Attorney Co. King in regard to the investigation now being made by that officer into the fraudulent operations of pension attorneys. The District Attorney says a large number of attorneys have engaged in fraudulent practices, and that he has received hundreds of letters since the publication of his communications to Secretary Teller containing specific complaints of attempted frauds on the part of firms in the pension business in this city. He estimates that soldiers and their relatives have been defrauded out of \$1,000,000 through the fraudulent practices of these attorneys, and expresses the intention of bringing the matter to the attention of the grand jury.

THE President has issued the following thanksgiving proclamation:

In furtherance of the custom of this people at the close of each year, to engage upon a day set apart for that purpose, in a special festival of praise to the Giver of all Good, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next as a day of national thanksgiving. The year which is drawing to an end has been replete with evidences of divine goodness. The prevalence of health, fullness of the harvest, the standing of peace and order, the growth of fraternal feeling, the spread of intelligence and learning, the continued enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—all these, and countless other blessings, are cause for reverent rejoicing. I do therefore commend that on the day above named the people rest from their accustomed labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, express their devout gratitude to God that He hath dealt so bountifully with this nation, and pray that His grace and favor abide with it forever.

POLITICAL.

The colored people of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, resolved to cheerfully acquiesce in the civil-rights decision and look for redress of all their wrongs to the proper State authorities; that the names "Democrat," "Bourbon" and "Rebel Brigadier" have lost their terror; that they will welcome any issue that will consolidate the negro vote in its interest; and appeal to the State Legislature for legislation to prevent any abridgement of their rights.

GENERAL.

In spite of the machinations of the disaffected Irishmen of the Dominion, the Marquis of Lansdowne was inducted to the office of Governor General of Canada with all the ancient rites and ceremonies. In an address the new Governor General thanked those present for the hospitality he had received, and promised to do his best to merit their good wishes.

JOSEPH D. WEEKS, Secretary of the Iron association, just returned from Europe, gives a gloomy account of the condition of the laborer and mechanic. One-third of the puddling furnaces in Northern England are idle, and mills are working but part of the time. Arbitration, he states, is becoming a factor in the settlement of labor questions.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church convention, at Philadelphia, it was reported that from 1833 to 1883 the growth of the church has been such as to more than double the number of dioceses (from 18 to 48), to increase the number of parishes in a large ratio, to increase the number of clergy fivefold (from 592 to 3,572), and the number of communicants more than ten-fold (from 30,939 to 372,484); also the number of baptisms in nearly the same proportion. The number of missionary jurisdictions shows a gain of 100 per cent. since 1871; the number of missions a like gain, and the offerings a gain of 100 per cent. from 1868 to 1880.

For the purpose of obtaining a joint guaranty from the other Central American states the Nicaraguan Congress has provided by law that the net profits of the proposed canal through Nicaragua shall not be less than 3 per cent, and the capital not more than \$75,000,000, the guaranty to last for twenty years from the opening of the canal. ...Dun's Mercantile Agency reports business improved, with a marked increase in clearings. Profits are not large, but money is being made, and most all traders feel satisfied with the season's business. The money market is easy, and the present low prices of iron and other raw staples invite capitalists to invest, feeling assured of a rich return in the future. No fears about the promptness of collections are entertained.

It is stated that **Clans Spreckels**, proprietor of the California Sugar Refinery company, of San Francisco, who holds a monopoly of the Hawaiian sugar trade, has contracted to purchase the entire crop of sugar of the islands on condition that all shipments be made in his vessels. ...Lord Coleridge has sailed for England, but his son will travel extensively in the West.

FOREIGN.

TOUCHING affairs in Tonquin, the French Yellow Book states that the negotiations with China have been conducted in a friendly spirit, but nothing has been gained, China demanding the whole of Northern Annam and giving the French a foothold only in the Southern provinces.

CARDINAL MANNING asserts that Bismarck is favorably inclined toward the Vatican, and will agree to any measures which will settle the difficulties between Prussia and the Pope. ...Many deaths from fever and exposure are threatened in the districts recently wrecked by earthquakes unless help is given. Clothing, medicine, and building materials are most needed. ...Cardinal Hohenlohe is on bad terms with the Vatican.

THE dreadful epidemic of cholera, which raged in Egypt throughout the summer, but which was thought to have permanently subsided, has broken out again at Alexandria with great violence, and a renewal of the horrors of the past few months is feared. ...Henri Rochefort asserts in his journal that the French Ministry and the Duc d'Aumale have entered in an agreement for the establishment of an Orleanist monarchy. Other papers state the alliance is simply a parliamentary one. ...Herr Richter, a Deputy, for insulting the German Imperial family four years ago, was sentenced at Liegnitz, Silesia, to six months' imprisonment and deprivation of his rights as member of the Reichstag.

A **NIHILISTIC** press is reported to have been discovered in the Imperial Marie institute at Moscow, and two female teachers were arrested for connection with the publication of incendiary papers. ...Kavanagh, Smith and Hanlon, informers in the Phoenix Park murder trials, have reached Calcutta, the capital of British India. ...The Geographical Society at Lisbon has formed similar associations in Europe, that Stanley's letters from the Congo region are offensive to Portugal.

It is stated that at the meeting of the English Cabinet, last week, it was decided to introduce at the commencement of the next session of Parliament a bill extending the present household franchise of the English boroughs to the counties and to Ireland. A section of the Cabinet opposed this course, but Mr. Gladstone objected to postponement, the Premier urging that it was his desire to get through with the reform of the franchise next year, after which he proposes to retire from public life. ...Severe earthquake shocks were felt in the vicinity of Smyrna, in Asia Minor. At a place called Vourla 169 persons were seriously and sixty-one slightly injured. ...Mary Anderson appeared as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons" at London, and achieved another triumph. John Bright stated that the report that he intended to visit America this winter is untrue; he has no intention of coming to this country. ...The King of Portugal thinks of abdicating on account of Liberal agitation in his kingdom. ...A cablegram from Paris chronicles the death of the Archbishop of Rouen, who was 83 years of age.

A **PANIC** prevails at Alexandria owing to the reappearance of the cholera. Europeans going to Egypt return without disembarking. The disease also exists at Cairo.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

CABLE dispatches from Constantinople give copious details of the destruction wrought by the recent upheavals of nature in Asia Minor and along the coast of Greece. The shock extended over a wide area of country, of which the Turkish capital seems to have been the geographical center, and were of almost daily occurrence for a period of over two weeks. At the ancient city of Smyrna the shocks were particularly severe, as many as a dozen occurring in one evening, the waves extending from northeast to southwest. Many buildings were shaken down, nearly 150 people killed and hundreds injured. The survivors led from the houses and have since been living in tents or in the open air without any shelter. The walls of Smyrna, which have been standing since the time of the Crusades, were completely demolished. With them many of the remains of ancient Smyrna have been destroyed. The destruction of property and life in the outlying country and in the districts remote from Smyrna has been very great. Great land-slides which came tearing down the steep declivities with the water swept before them every habitation. Scio island, Samos, Metelin, and Lesbos, all a few miles off the Western coast of Anatolia, in the Aegean sea, were all severely shaken up, and there was a large loss of life and property on Samos and Lesbos, while the other two suffered much loss. At Alabanda ninety lives were lost. A fugitive from Kessip places the deaths there at fifty and the number wounded at 125. At K-Hissar fifty persons were buried beneath a land-slide and a few more killed by falling walls. Bogaseusa suffered a depletion of about one-half of her population. Of the population of Surgerlis about one-third survived to mourn the others. From scores of other hamlets come similar reports, and when all are in the loss of life will probably be found to aggregate well up into the thousands.

A **DETACHMENT** of Egyptian soldiers passing through the Sineat defile, in the borders of Nubia, were attacked by a troop of savage hill tribes. The surprise was complete, and taken at a disadvantage, the Egyptians became panic-stricken and broke ranks, some going forward through the pass, many retreating toward the open country, and others, leaving the beaten road, attempting to escape unobserved. The hill tribes separated into several bodies, and, giving chase, captured 150 of the Egyptians, who were slaughtered without mercy. ...An overflow of the Salembria, in Thessaly, has resulted in great ruin and the loss of many lives.

A **FRIGHTFUL** accident occurred at Brooks' Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in Pennsylvania. Twelve hundred pounds of dynamite exploded and killed five men, the crew of a freight train sidetracked a short distance from the scene. The men were walking along the track near where the dynamite was stored. The remains of the bodies of the victims were gathered up and were unrecognizable. The body of one of the victims was blown over the hillside. One foot, a hand, and a portion of a leg were found, and recognized by a ring on one of his fingers and by the torn overalls. The remnants of what constituted the anatomy of three persons is all that could be found and all were unrecognizable. Trees were uprooted and rocks blown into the river in the vicinity of the explosion. The place where the powerful stuff was stored looked as if an earthquake had taken place. The solid rock was scooped out for 100 feet square and thirty feet deep. The report of the shock was heard fifty miles distant, and windows were broken in a town seven miles away. ...Mr. Henry Irving appeared in the Star theater, New York in "The Bells," and was highly successful. The box office charged \$3 for a seat, while the speculators, because of the inclemency of the weather, sold tickets for \$2.

COL. CHURCHILL, of St. Louis, has received a letter from his missing daughter, Mary, which was mailed at Indianapolis, Oct. 27. She says that she is not on the stage, but is earning her own living honestly, and seems surprised that her father should think she had eloped. She had asked that her letter be kept private, but Mr. Churchill deemed it a duty he owed the public to give the gist of its contents. ...With judgment notes for \$75,000 being pressed by a bank for payment, the stationery and printing-house of Culver, Page, Hoynes & Co., of Chicago, has transferred its establishment to its attorney, John Morris. Its liabilities are believed to be nearly \$500,000, but no accurate information can be obtained. The head of the house has been heavily engaged in mining speculations, is President of an insurance company, and is interested in the Elgin Watch company. ...A cyclone at Columbus, Ind., unroofed buildings and swept down telegraph poles.

On and after the 18th of November next the new time adopted by the railroads of the United States and Canada will go into effect.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	4.65	@ 6.75
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3.10	@ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.09	@ 1.09 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.06	@ 1.06 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.55 1/2	@ .56
OATS—No. 2.....	.35 1/2	@ .34
PORK—Mess.....	11.25	@ 11.50
LARD.....	.07 1/2	@ .07 3/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.10	@ 6.65
Common to Fair.....	4.20	@ 5.20
Medium to Fair.....	5.25	@ 5.95
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	8.25	@ 8.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	4.75	@ 5.00
CORN—No. 2.....	.46 1/2	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.27 1/2	@ .27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.54 1/2	@ .55
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.60	@ .61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.26	@ .28
EGGS—Fresh.....	.23	@ .24
PORK—Mess.....	10.20	@ 10.30
LARD.....	.07 1/2	@ .07 3/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.91	@ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.40 1/2	@ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.54 1/2	@ .54 3/4
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.61	@ .61 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10.25	@ 10.40
LARD.....	.07 1/2	@ .07 3/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.99 1/2	@ 1.00 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.44	@ .44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.26 1/2	@ .27
RYE.....	.51	@ .52
PORK—Mess.....	10.90	@ 11.00
LARD.....	.07	@ .07 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN.....	.44	@ .45
OATS.....	.29 1/2	@ .30
PORK—Mess.....	11.25	@ 11.50
LARD.....	.07	@ .07 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97 1/2	@ .97 1/2
CORN.....	.51	@ .51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .29 1/2
DETROIT.		
FLOUR.....	4.00	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.....	.49 1/2	@ .50
OATS—Mixed.....	.29	@ .29 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12.25	@ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.99	@ .99 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .47 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	.28	@ .28 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	6.00	@ 6.30
Fair.....	5.00	@ 5.75
Common.....	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.70	@ 5.35
SHEEP.....	3.25	@ 4.00

OLD COMRADES MEET AGAIN.

Successful Reunion at Cincinnati of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Sheridan, Rosecrans, and Other Noted Warriors Present.

[Cincinnati Telegram.]

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced with a march of the members, headed by its President, Gen. Sheridan, and a band, from the Burnetts house to the Grand opera-house, where a business session was held. Accompanying Gen. Sheridan were Gen. Rosecrans, Wood, Logan, Newton, Mussey, Carlin, Morgan, Kimball and Parkhurst. The President called the meeting to order, and Chaplain Earnshaw offered prayer. It was decided that a sketch of the late Gen. Steedman, who was not a member of the society, be published in the annual record. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of \$197. He also said that many members were delinquent, their whereabouts being unknown. Committees were appointed and invitations accepted from several clubs, and the society adjourned.

In the evening they marched to Music hall alone, the local military organizations which were to have escorted them failing to turn up. An audience of fully 2,000 was already in the hall when the society marched in. The stage and walls were beautifully decorated, flags, stacks of arms, tents and cannon being scattered around in profusion.

Gen. Cist called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Foster, who welcomed the society. His references to the numerous distinguished military men present called forth loud applause, upon which Gen. Sheridan, with mock sternness, called for order.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins was then introduced as the orator of the evening. A reunion of soldiers, said the speaker, does everyone good. The stories told by the gray-haired veterans are incentives to youthful patriotism, and childish hearts burn with awakened love of country, and childish cheeks flush with desire of emulation, when they hear the fathers and grandfathers reciting their warlike deeds and telling how they left home and families to bear privation and peril in defense of a common country.

Aug. 15, 1861, continued the orator, Gen. Robert Anderson, "the hero of Sumter," organized the Army of the Cumberland. His department comprised Kentucky and Tennessee, but those States were neutral then, and the headquarters were established at Cincinnati. Don Carlos Buell was its first commander, and at Mill Springs was won the first decisive victory for the Union cause by Gen. Thomas and a portion of the Cumberland corps. At Shiloh, April 6, 1862, the armies had been fighting all one day, and step by step the Federal forces were being driven back, when Gen. Buell led the army of the Cumberland upon the field and saved the day. Then came the race to Louisville, and Buell beat Bragg into the city, which was the "miss" of the campaign. Then Gen. Rosecrans took command, and the victories of Stone river, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma and Chattanooga were achieved by his corps. At Chickamauga they met with defeat, owing to the faint-heartedness of the right wing; but it was atoned for at Missionary Ridge, when, without orders, they swept Bragg's center from its strong position. Part of the Army of the Cumberland went to the sea with Sherman; "and," concluded the orator, "Gen. George H. Thomas was the hero of the war, and his army was the Army of the Cumberland."

Capt. Millard sang a song of his own composition, written for the occasion, after which Gen. Rosecrans responded to a call in a few words. Gen. John A. Logan was also called out, and said that, though not a member of the Cumberland army, he felt like he was a part of it, owing to the close relationship between it and the Army of the Tennessee.

Gen. Barnett, Chairman of the Committee on the Garfield monument, reported that a place had been selected in Washington, but the selection would require an act of Congress to make it final. The committee thought the monument would be completed in time for the reunion of 1885. Capt. Ford reported the accession of 150 new members. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. H. M. Cist; Treasurer, Gen. G. S. Fullerton; Recording Secretary, Col. James W. Steele; with Vice Presidents from each State and Territory represented in the society.

Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting, Sept. 21-22 (Chickamauga week). The society then proceeded, by invitation, to the Chamber of Commerce, where Capt. Forsaker, Vice President for Ohio, made an address. President Peabody, of the Chamber of Commerce, responded, and was followed by Gen. Sheridan, Rosecrans, Logan and others.

The closing session consisted of a banquet at Music hall. About 600 sat down to the banquet. Gen. Rosecrans presided. Much satisfaction was expressed at the success of the reunion.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Remarkable Increase of Material Wealth.

[From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

The Times-Democrat presents this morning a complete review of all the South, from the Potomac and Ohio to the Gulf and Rio Grande, in the form of interviews with the Governors of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. The assessment rolls have just been completed in most of the States, which enable us to show in undisputed figures, in dollars and cents, the exact growth of the South since the census was taken. This showing is far more flattering than we imagined a few weeks ago; is almost startling in the wonderful growth of wealth:

1883.		
State.	Assessment.	Tax rate.
Alabama.....	\$ 155,000,000	6½
Arkansas.....	128,000,000	7
Florida.....	56,000,900	5
Georgia.....	325,000,000	2½
Kentucky.....	374,554,979	4½
Louisiana.....	201,730,723	6
Mississippi.....	132,000,000	2½
North Carolina.....	200,000,000	2 4-5
South Carolina.....	190,000,000	5
Tennessee.....	262,588,873	2
Texas.....	538,000,000	3
Virginia.....	592,000,000	5
Total.....	\$2,824,934,575	4½
1870.		
State.	Assessment.	Tax rate.
Alabama.....	\$ 117,486,581	7
Arkansas.....	86,892,541	6½
Florida.....	29,471,618	7
Georgia.....	235,650,590	5
Kentucky.....	318,097,875	4½
Louisiana.....	158,567,195	6
Mississippi.....	106,590,008	3½
North Carolina.....	156,000,000	2 2-5
South Carolina.....	192,237,986	6½
Tennessee.....	223,211,345	1
Texas.....	304,470,736	5
Virginia.....	316,576,822	6

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Salient Points of the Supreme Court's Decision in the Civil Rights Case.

Color of Authority for the Law's Enactment Undiscoverable in the Constitutional Amendments.

The Colored Man's Protection Under the Law Equal with the White Man's.

The following are the main points in the decision of the Supreme Court in the civil rights cases. After quoting the first two sections of the act, Justice Bradley, who delivered the opinion, says:

Has Congress constitutional power to make such a law? Of course, no one will contend that the power to pass it was contained in the constitution before the adoption of the last three amendments. Power is sought first in the Fourteenth amendment. The first section (which is the one relied on), after declaring who shall be citizens of the United States and the several States, is prohibitory in its character (and prohibitory upon the States). It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment. It has a deeper and broader scope. It nullifies and makes void all State legislation and State action of every kind which impairs the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or which injures them in life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or which denies to any of them the equal protection of the laws. It not only does this, but in order that the national will thus declared may not be mere *brutum fulmen*, the last section of the amendment invests Congress with the power to enforce it with appropriate legislation. To enforce what? To enforce prohibition. To adopt appropriate legislation for correcting the effects of such prohibited State laws and State acts, and thus to render them effectually null, void and innocuous. This is the legislative power conferred upon Congress, and this is the whole of it. It does not invest Congress with power to legislate upon subjects which are within the domain of State legislation, but to provide modes of relief against State legislation or State action of the kind referred to. Until some State law has been passed or some State action taken through its officers or agents taken adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the Fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under said amendment nor any proceeding under such legislation can be called into activity, for the prohibitions of the amendments are against State laws and acts done under State authority.

An inspection of the law here in question shows that it applies equally to cases arising in the States which have the justest laws respecting the personal rights of citizens, and whose authorities are ever ready to enforce such laws, as to those which arise in States that may have violated the prohibitive amendment. In other words, it steps into the domain of local jurisprudence and lays down rules for the conduct of individuals in society toward each other, and imposes sanctions upon the enforcement of those rules without referring in any manner to any supposed action of the State or its authorities. If this legislation is appropriate for enforcing the prohibition amendment it is difficult to see where it is to stop. Why may not Congress, with an equal show of authority, enact a code of laws for the enforcement and vindication of all rights of life, liberty and property? Why may not Congress that States may deprive persons of life, liberty and property without due process of law (and the amendment itself does not suppose this), why should not Congress proceed at once to prescribe a due process of law for the protection of every one of these fundamental rights in every possible case, as well as to prescribe equal privileges in inns, public conveyances and theaters?

Judge Bradley refers to the Civil Rights bill of April 4, 1866, and shows it "is clearly corrective in its character, intended to counteract and furnish redress against State laws and proceedings and customs having the force of law which sanction the wrongful acts specified."

In this connection it is proper to state that civil rights such as are guaranteed by the constitution against State aggression cannot be impaired by the wrongful acts of individuals unsupported by State authority, in the shape of laws, customs, or judicial or executive proceedings. The wrongful act of an individual unsupported by any such authority is simply a private wrong or crime of that individual—an invasion of the rights of the injured party, it is true, whether they affect his person, his property or his reputation; but, if not sanctioned in some way by the State, or not done under its authority, his rights remain in full force and may be presumed to be vindicated by resort to the laws of the State for redress. An individual cannot deprive a man of his right to vote, to hold property, to buy and sell, to sue in the courts, or to be a witness or juror. He may, by force or fraud, interfere with the enjoyment of a right in a particular case. He may commit assault against a person, or commit murder, or use ruinously violence at the polls, or slander the good name of a fellow-citizen, or, in any of these wrongful acts, by some shield of State law or State authority, he cannot destroy or injure the right. He will only render himself amenable to satisfaction or punishment, and amenable therefore to the laws of the State where the wrongful acts are committed. If the principles of interpretation we have laid down are correct, as we deem them to be, it is clear the law in question cannot be sustained by any grant of legislative power made to Congress by the Fourteenth amendment.

But the power of Congress to adopt and direct primary as distinguished from corrective legislation on the subject in hand is sought in the second place from the Thirteenth amendment, which abolishes slavery and gives Congress power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. This amendment, as well as the Fourteenth, is undoubtedly self-executing without any ancillary legislation, so far as its terms are applicable to any existing state of circumstances. By its own unaided force and effect it abolished slavery and established universal freedom. Still legislation may be necessary and proper to meet all the various cases and circumstances affected by it and to prescribe proper modes of redress for its violation in letter or spirit, and such legislation may be primary and direct in its character, for the amendment is not a mere prohibition of State laws establishing or upholding slavery, but an absolute declaration that slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist in any part of the United States. Now, conceding for the sake of argument that admission to an inn, a public conveyance, or place of public amusement on equal terms with all other citizens is the right of every man and all classes of men, is it any more than one of those rights which the States by the Fourteenth amendment are forbidden to deny to any person, and is the constitution violated until the denial of right has some State sanction or authority? Can the act of a mere individual, the owner of an inn, public conveyance, or place of amusement in refusing accommodation be justly regarded as imposing any badge of slavery or servitude upon the applicant, or only as inflicting an ordinary civil injury properly cognizable by the laws of the State and presumably subject to redress by those laws until the contrary appears?

After giving to these questions all the consideration which their importance demands, we are forced to the conclusion that such an act of refusal has nothing to do with slavery or involuntary servitude, and that if it is violative of any right of a party, its redress is to be sought under the law of the State, or, if those laws are adverse to his rights and do not protect him, his remedy will be found in the corrective legislation which Congress has adopted or may adopt for counteracting the effect of the State laws or State action prohibited by the Fourteenth amendment. It would be burning the slavery argument into the ground to make it apply to every act of discrimination which a person may see fit as to a guest he will entertain or as to the people he will take into his coach, or cab, or car, or admit to his concert or theater, or deal with in other matters of intercourse or business. Innkeepers and public carriers by law in all States, so far as we are aware, are bound to the extent of their facilities to furnish proper accommoda-

tion to all unobjectionable persons who, in good faith, apply for them. If the laws themselves make any unjust discrimination amenable to the prohibitions of the Fourteenth amendment, Congress has full power to afford a remedy under that amendment and in accordance with it.

When a man has emerged from slavery and by the aid of legislation has shaken off the inseparable concomitants of that state, there must be some stage in the progress of his elevation when he takes the rank of a mere citizen and ceases to be a special favorite of the laws, and when his rights as a citizen or man are to be protected in the ordinary modes by which other men's rights are protected. There were thousands of free colored people in this country before the abolition of slavery, enjoying all the essential rights of life, liberty and property the same as white citizens; yet no one at that time thought it was any invasion of their personal status as free men because they were not admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by white citizens, or because they were subjected to discriminations in the enjoyments of the accommodations of inns, public conveyances and places of amusement; more discriminations on account of race or color were not regarded as a badge of slavery. If since that time the enjoyment of equal rights in all these respects has become established by constitutional enactment, it is not by force of the Thirteenth amendment (which merely abolishes slavery), but by force of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

On the whole, we are of opinion that no countenance of authority for the passage of the law in question can be found in either the Thirteenth or Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution, and no other ground of authority for its passage being suggested, it must necessarily be declared void, at least so far as its operation in the several States is concerned.

HERE AND THERE.

The total income of the charities of London last year was \$21,552,000.

A SOUTH CAROLINA rattlesnake recently captured possessed thirty-three rattles.

The tax rate of Philadelphia for the ensuing year has been fixed at \$1.85 on \$100.

A CHILD was recently born in Port Orange Fla., with eight grown teeth in its gums.

FOREIGN capitalists have bought a track of land in Arkansas that contains 460,000,000 feet of timber.

The Western and Atlantic railroad track, near Dalton, Ga., is haunted by a phantom locomotive.

A HORSE balked in Buffalo, and the patient driver sat in the buggy nine hours before the animal moved.

BONANZA FLOOD has imported artists to decorate the interior of his princely palace in San Francisco.

FLORIDA'S orange crop for this year is estimated at 102,000,000. Last year's crop was 50,000,000 oranges.

ELI BARNES, of Mendon, N. Y., became afflicted with blood poisoning recently from skinning a dead horse.

A CANAL horse, bearing a locomotive whistle in Albany, N. Y., recently, leaped in the air and fell dead from fright.

THE St. Louis Republic, the leading Democratic paper of Missouri, pronounces Frederick Douglass "the ablest and wisest man of his race."

A PERMANENT exhibition building is to be one of the attractive places of amusement in Baltimore, Md. It is to be built of brick, marble and iron, and is to cost \$500,000.

THE Yokohama Gazette declares that all efforts to introduce Christianity into Japan have been pitiable failures, and that the people of that country regard foreign missionaries with jealous aversion.

THE bones of Gulteau have been removed from the army medical museum to the Surveyor General's office, where their identity is concealed except from a few officials. The reason is that the curiosity hunters took up so much time of the officials of the medical museum as to interfere with the work.

An attempt was made to smuggle opium into San Francisco by hiding it in ordinary blocks of wood hollowed out and covered with a thick coat of oil and grease. The blocks were placed under the gangway of a steamer so as to support it and mislead the custom-house officers. A protruding screw exposed the fraud, and \$1,000 worth of the drug was seized.

ALL SORTS.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR pays taxes in New York on \$285,000 worth of property.

A 100-YEAR-OLD gentleman recently deposited his first vote at Kensington, Ct.

A JERSEY calf ten inches high, and fourteen inches long, is the attraction of Brooksville, Ky.

THE cotton and sugar crop of the South this year is estimated at about half that of 1882.

DURING the past four weeks 2,500 negroes have left South Carolina for Arkansas and Texas.

ITALIANS at work near Roanoke, Genesee county, N. Y., having caught a large snake, cooked and ate it.

DURING last year 18,300 vessels of all nationalities entered and cleared at Chinese ports, of which 14,337 were British.

THE North Nebraska Methodist conference has resolved that any member who has fallen into the use of tobacco ought to desist.

FOREIGN capitalists have just bought a large tract of land in Southeastern Arkansas, said to contain 460,000,000 feet of timber.

ALEXANDER WILLIS, who claimed to be 113 years old, has died at Savannah, Ga. He voted for Washington at his second election.

A MEXICAN planter employed 200 men to kill locusts for him. Their wages amounted to \$296.38, and they killed \$17,000 of the insects.

A MINNEAPOLIS man has paid \$3,000 for medical treatment on account of a bite by his dog, and yet has not sought satisfaction by killing the beast.

THEY say that Carlyle's ghost, arrayed in white, haunts Chelsea at the twilight hour, and recently asked a little girl for "a pennorth of tobacco."

A PARTY of Minnesota young women have gone to the Argentine Republic to teach school, and they write back that their first impressions are pleasant.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY is excited over the appearance of a wild woman who appears in the forests near small settlements occasionally. She has long streaming hair, and is clothed in rags.

A ST. LOUIS jury required only five minutes to find that shaving is a work of necessity, and that the barbers who had been arrested on the charge of violating Missouri's Sunday law were not guilty.

A YOUNG gentleman, fresh from the other side and wearing his knees and elbows in the letter A style, remarked, in the Museum grounds in Central Park: "No, I don't care to look at the beasts. They are so beastly, you know."

JAMES WILSON, who dwells near Thameville, Mich., drilled several holes for water, and his 2-year-old son fell through one of the holes into a cave twenty-five feet deep. A rope with a loop was let down, and after repeated efforts the loop was carried over the child's head and under his nose. He was drawn out.

In the neighborhood of the old copper mine at Phenixville, Ga., George Pennel snared a snake with a blow from a stone, and then ran and jumped on him. The snake revived, and coiling itself about his leg, snapped it like a pipe-stem. A friend came to the rescue and beat the snake off, when it retreated down an old shaft-hole. It was fifteen feet long.

HATTON'S REPORT.

A Year's Operations of the General Postoffice.

Annual Report of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The annual report of Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General, has been laid before the Postmaster General. The reporter says: The average amount of work performed in each division of the office exceeded that of any previous year, and the bureau has, so far as the appropriation would permit, endeavored to meet the necessities. It is believed that in no preceding year have fewer complaints been made concerning incompetency or dishonesty of Postmasters or delay or confusion in the delivery or dispatch of mail matter in the different postoffices. The whole number of postoffices on June 30, 1883, was 47,863, an increase of 1,632 during the year. Apportioned by sections, the increase in the New England States was 34, Middle States 223, Southern States and Indian Territory 725, States and Territories West and Northwest 580, and the Pacific slope 68. Pennsylvania had the largest number of postoffices—3,716. New York followed with 3,082, and Ohio third, with 2,620. The number of money-order offices is 5,857, an increase of 421.

The removals and suspensions during the year were 316 less than for the year before, an indication undoubtedly of the improvement in character and habits of the persons now serving the public as Postmasters. During the year 10,795 letters were written to Postmasters and to private individuals involving decisions under the postal regulations and laws, and \$2,000 was collected from publishers of second-class matter for the violation of the law in inclosing third-class matter in second-class publications. Publishers of legitimate newspapers are specially interested in sustaining the department in its efforts through the division of postals and regulations to exclude from the pound rate all publications designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. The enforcement of that law will enable legitimate publications (favored by statute as an instrument of popular education) to sustain themselves by securing such local advertising support as would naturally come to them. The adjustment of salaries of Presidential Postmasters is now far enough advanced to warrant the statement that the result will be satisfactory, and for the first time in the history of the department the salaries of Presidential Postmasters will be equalized and placed upon a basis of the gross receipts of their offices.

Beyond the benefits of the free-delivery service as at present restricted is a class of towns in densely-populated portions of the country which it is believed could be served by carriers with benefit to the people and economy to the department. These are towns within short distances of one another, which have not singly required the qualifications in population or gross revenue. The law should be amended so as to authorize the department to extend the system to such places by establishing it at the principal or central office of the group and discontinuing the other offices, or substituting for them inexpensive branches of the main office, from which carriers could serve the surrounding localities. Excess of postage on local matter over the cost of free-delivery service, and taking into consideration the fact that local correspondence increases in proportion to the facilities offered, it should be extended and liberal appropriations made to bring it up to the highest practicable standard in cities where it is now in operation. This service meets the general demands of business and social life, but fails to meet the dispatch required in the delivery of letters of exceptional importance. Under the present system letters received after the carriers go out upon their trips, whatever their importance, must lie in the office till the next trip. At 6 o'clock p. m., when the delivery closes for the day, they must lie over till next morning, and this delay frequently fails to meet the object of the communication. Out of this want of more speedy delivery, have grown up in several large cities private enterprises, which are now conducted in competition with this service and are diverting from the legitimate revenues of the department thousands of dollars yearly. The patronage bestowed upon them evinces a public demand for a more speedy delivery of a certain class of correspondence. To meet this want it is suggested that a special stamp be provided, which, when affixed to a letter, whether local or otherwise, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m. To provide for their delivery it is suggested that boys be employed, and required to procure receipts from the party addressed, or some authorized person.

In view of the excess of the receipts of postage on local matter alone over the cost of its delivery (\$1,021,894), it seems the time has arrived when the postage on local letters at offices where the carrier system is in operation can be reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent. Such a reduction will surely result in a very large increase in local business.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Senate Labor Committee Among the New Englanders.

Samuel D. Warren, a prominent and extensive paper-maker, testified before the Senate Labor committee to-day, and showed an excellent condition of things among their laborers in Maine. E. L. Davenport, a compositor, thought grinding superintendents the greatest evil, and that employed children should be protected. M. H. Enwright, a grocer, thought the Government ought to regulate the standard of wages, as manufacturers' goods are protected while labor is not.

Dr. T. W. Stow, of Fall River, said operatives there were physically dwarfed and mentally wrecked by long hours, over-work, and starvation wages. The tenements are poor, ventilation bad, and facilities despicable. He favored the breaking up of land, money and transportation monopolies. Thos. O. Donald, a Fall River spinner, earned \$1.50 a day and had worked not half the time. Many Fall River laborers are obliged to dig claims and get their driftwood to eke out a living. Senator Blair said his story was too accurately true. There were several other less important witnesses.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

A CALIFORNIA farmer has raised three watermelons weighing 104, ninety-eight and eighty-four pounds.

A LARGE cougar killed and partially devoured a 2-year-old bull belonging to Charles King, of Whatcom, Washington Territory, recently.

ROOSEVELT street, New York, has suddenly become famous as the residence of the only man in the United States who owns a white monkey.

THE stomach of a dead cow that was owned by M. Kennedy, of Wallingford, Ct., contained a steelyard weight, a nut screw, the blade of a knife and a king-bolt.

In the year 1872 the consumption of copper in the United States was \$24,000,000 pounds, and since that time it has steadily increased. Last year it was 77,000,000.

GRAIN-GROWING COUNTRIES.

Interesting Report by the United States Consul at Copenhagen.

The Grain-Producing and Grain-Consuming Countries of the World.

Henry B. Snyder, United States Consul at Copenhagen, has submitted to the Department of State at Washington, a very interesting report on the grain-producing and grain-consuming countries. He says that by dividing these countries under the category of grain-exporting and grain-importing places, and putting them in their order according to the relative extent of their supplies for export, or again for the magnitude of their requirements, he obtains the two following lists: First, as grain-exporting lands—The United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Danubian Provinces, British East Indies, Denmark, Algiers, Australia, Egypt, Spain, Canada, Chili and Sweden. As grain-importing lands—Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Greece.

On the list of grain-exporting lands the United States ranks pre-eminently first and foremost. Not so many years have elapsed since Russia occupied this position, and, in 1871, these two countries were about on an equal footing, but in the later years the United States has largely surpassed Russia. These large supplies from the United States naturally had great influence upon the European grain markets, and the severe crisis, which the farming interests in so many parts of Europe are now passing through, is doubtless due to this severe competition. Many writers on this side of the water seem to be of the opinion that the culminating point has now been reached, that the virgin soils of the Western States will shortly be exhausted, and that with a largely increasing population in the States, and with a called-for use of artificial manures on the soil, the export surplus will be diminished and the cost of production so much augmented that European farmers will not long have to contend against this formidable competition. These views, in his opinion, will scarcely be realized. The soil in our Western States is enormous areas of fertile virgin soil ready to be brought under the plow by annually increasing immigration, and it is more likely that the culminating point may only be looked for in a very remote future.

The constantly-increasing competition of the United States, combined with the political disturbances in the Balkan peninsula, and the bad harvests of 1879 and 1880, have conducted in a great measure to lessen the influence of Russian supplies on the world's grain markets.

Austria-Hungary is likewise mainly an agricultural land, and, with its fertile soil and not overdense population, will doubtless for a long time be able to rank among the grain-exporting countries.

Until a few years back attention in the British East Indian territory was mostly concentrated on the production of rice, other cereals being cultivated to a very slight extent; but since 1871 the cultivation and export of Indian wheat has largely increased. In England attention is now being strongly directed to the furtherance of all possible means, through an improved transport system, either of canal or railways, to an increased cultivation of wheat, so that eventually India may be in a position to compete with the United States on the European grain markets.

The grain production of Australia does not appear to have made such progress as was expected. Wheat alone is shown to yield a surplus of any consequence for export. These exports go to England, which in 1880 received about 1,000,000 quarters, the largest quantity yet reached.

Egypt, which in remote ages was the most important of agricultural lands, has still her natural resources; but the disastrous tax system prevents all developments of agriculture, which is mainly of wheat, and scarcely exceeds 500,000 quarters.

GRAIN-IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

Turning next to the list of grain-importing lands, it will be seen that Great Britain stands prominently forward in the first rank at a pace increasing year by year, and due to three causes, namely: The large annual increase of population, that more bread is now consumed by the people than formerly, and, lastly, that wheat cultivation, owing to unremunerative prices, is yearly reduced, the wheat lands being either sown with other cereals, or else turned into pasture land. Even with the most favored harvests, the home crops do not afford more than six months' supply, and the remainder has to be looked for in importation; but still, with these large imports, the price of wheat is less now than when England depended mainly upon her home supplies in former times, and England is probably less exposed at the present day to danger of suffering from dearth than in the days of its home supplies.

In France, although the yield of crops has increased during the last fifty years, still it is only in exceptionally good harvest years that the home supply is sufficient for its own requirements, and during the last three unfavorable seasons a heavy importation has been required. These imports are chiefly obtained from Russia and the United States.

In Germany, where agriculture may be considered as of a high standard, even this country is unable to support its population with breadstuffs from its own supplies. These supplies were in the first instance entirely obtained from Russia, but now they are likewise received from Hungary.

THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHTS.

A Southern Railroad to Run Separate Cars for Negroes.

Senator Brown, as President of the State road of Georgia, and head of the new Georgia railroad syndicate, says an Atlanta dispatch, announces that his policy, under the altered condition of things made by the civil rights decision, will be to be more careful than ever that colored men shall have full rights upon trains. He says that colored people will not be permitted to go into a car intended for white ladies nor to invade upon white people who do not desire their society, but that comfortable cars will be arranged on the Western and Atlantic for both races, where they can travel comfortably and safely. Conductors on his trains, under his orders, will no more permit white people to intrude upon colored than they will permit colored to intrude upon white people. His orders will be stringent to conductors to see that colored people paying the same price paid by whites shall have as comfortable accommodations, but they must take it in different cars. Senator Brown said a little common sense, with a desire to do what is just in the premises, would regulate the whole matter to the satisfaction of both races, and, so far as his road was concerned, it was his determination to see that justice was done to all.

PERSONAL.

THE Russian Grand Duke Alexis will pass the winter in Paris.

THE Emperor of Austria weighs 143 pounds, while his wife tips the scales at 164.

MISS CORA BENNETT, the Quincy (Ill.) female lawyer, is making a tour around the world.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

HERDIES are very popular in East Saginaw.

A LYNX was killed in the woods near Rochester.

STURGIS ships 2,500 bushels of tomatoes daily.

ALMON MECK, of Rochester, has a watch 100 years old.

THE clover-seed crop is pretty near a failure in Michigan.

A TOOTH-PICK factory in Harbor Springs uses 20,000 cords of wood per annum.

THE lively town of Owego gives nourishment to twenty-two manufacturing institutions.

THE Flint woolen mills are now turning out 900 yards of cloth and 200 pounds of yarn daily.

INCH boards bedded in pure beach sand form the basis for cedar-block pavement in East Saginaw.

MRS. STOLL, of Pontiac, died recently from the effects of a removal of a twenty pound tumor from her side.

THE German Lutheran school at Adrian has been closed on account of the prevalence of typhoid fever.

A YOUNG lad named La France was accidentally shot and killed, near Alcona, by a hunter, who mistook him for a bear.

J. CAMPION, of Midland county, suspected of dealing in counterfeit money, has been acquitted and discharged from custody.

A MANIAC is roaming in the woods south of Ithaca in a nude state, and all attempts to capture him thus far have been unsuccessful.

By the bursting of a grindstone in the works of the Michigan Stove company, at Detroit, Michael Potrikas was instantly killed.

On the remains of a birch bark canoe found near Portage, was cut in rude characters the following words: "Lake Simcoe, August, 1817."

JOSEPH HILDRETH CARTER, of Ann Arbor, who is only 12 years old, was recently sentenced to the Reform school for five years for horse-stealing.

PORTIONS of the skeleton of some huge animal, probably fourteen or more feet long in life, have been unearthed on the farm of A. Frazier, near Corunna.

PHYSICIANS have until Dec. 9 to register. Those unregistered after that date cannot collect fees for practice. The fee for registering with the County Clerk is 50 cents.

ALPENA Argus: There is a man in this country who boasts that he has killed 100 deer, out of season, just for the sake of the hides, and that the carcasses were left on the ground to rot.

JONI HANLEY, a Canadian, 30 years old, had his skull crushed by a falling tree at Cameron & Merrill's camp, near Beaver Lake. His body was brought to Saginaw, which has been his home for some years.

CHARGES of fraud are being made by a Flint paper, which says the letting of the contract for building an addition to the Deaf and Dumb institute was awarded to a person whose figures amounted to \$3,500 more than the lowest bid.

THERE is now on exhibition at the office of the Coldwater Journal a stone which, on being broken open in the process of dressing it to fit into a wall, showed that it contained two large iron nails. The nails are still comparatively rusty. The stone is very hard.

JUDGE GEDDES, of Lenawee county, has appointed Joseph M. Robertson, of Blissfield, a special commissioner to straighten, clean out, widen and deepen the river Raisin from the junction of its two branches in the township of Raisin, Lenawee county, to its outlet in Lake Erie.

THE principal event of last week was the killing of a large bear by Russell Fisher and George Mann. The bears had been destroying Fisher's corn for some time, so they concluded to wait and watch, and, if possible, shoot them. At 8 o'clock the bear came directly in front of the house and looked up to see what he could see. The boys saw more than he did and shot an ounce ball between his eyes, which probably killed him, though they didn't cease firing until he stopped trying to get away. He weighed 235 pounds, and they hauled him over here the next day for the people to see. There have been several other shots, but they managed to get away. Mr. Rangdell, just west of here, shot one, struck it with his gun, and finally "went for it" with his knife, and even jumped on its back and stabbed it repeatedly, but it bore him off toward the bushes, so he had to let go and return home minus his bear. Grand Traverse Herald.

COMING down on the road the other day from Detroit was a young woman who had her heart set on being the first one to get off the cars at Owosso. The engine slacked up a little, and the young woman who was about to give an exhibition of her agility in getting off a train of cars very quick, while they were in motion, made her calculations, and, striking an attitude about as graceful as that of a woman, who is splitting wood or frightening chickens, she let herself go. Before she got through with the acrobatic act she was performing in the sand, every part of her frame had pounded the soft earth. The 150 people who stood about the depot were in perfect amazement at the whirlwind of sand, bustle, hair, striped hose, ribbon and ornol-line that was taking place at the rear end of the cars. When the momentum had ceased and the form of the misguided young woman lay in a disordered heap on the ground, the crowd rushed to her assistance. "Are you hurt?" "Can you stand?" and similar questions were asked her, but she made no reply. She soon recovered from the shock, however, and her first thought was her "bangs." Both hands flew to her forehead to examine the condition of the gorilla-like fringe that was hanging there. She adjusted it, and then remarked, "I'm all right." Her hat was about twenty feet from the spot where dire confusion had so recently reigned, which she put on and walked away as though nothing had happened.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1883.

If certain Manistee lumber and mill men cannot get the Chicago and West Michigan or the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad companies to build a road to certain big lumber tracts in Lake county, they will soon go at the job themselves, probably. They have over a billion feet of pine up there they want hauled out.—*Evening News.*

REDUCED excursion rates to the Detroit Art Loan Exhibition will continue to be given until November 10th, the closing of the exhibition having been postponed until that time. Each of the ten railroads centering at Detroit have treated the Art Loan Exhibition with the greatest liberality, having given round trip tickets, including a coupon of admission to the exhibition, at a fare and a third, and having given extremely low rates for special excursions worked up by churches and societies.

Dr. O. E. YATES has moved to Holland for the practice of his profession, where his ability as a physician will undoubtedly give him plenty of business. Dr. Yates for several years was located in Plainwell, and proved himself a careful, reliable physician, and familiar with the improved methods of the day.—*Plainwell Independent.*

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30, and Bible Exposition on Wednesday, at 3:30 p. m. Subjects: Morning, "The commandment of God: Seek ye my face." Afternoon, "The words of Christ's spirit and life."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The power of a Christian life." Evening, "The serpent of brass." Congregational singing led by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Obedience better than sacrifice." Afternoon, "The signs and seals of the covenant of grace."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Prayer meeting at 7:30. Wednesday evening, explication of the Bible at 7:30. The services will be conducted by Rev. R. Duiker, of Grand Haven.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Wreckers." Evening, "The great emancipation." All the seats are free.

Zeeland Items.

Monday evening, October 29th, some forty relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. Vyn spent a pleasant evening at the residence in this village. Mr. Vyn is one of our most prominent and respected citizens and the gathering was caused by his contemplated removal from our midst. Among the guests present was Rev. N. M. Steffens, of Holland. Mr. Vyn made a short address in which he expressed his regrets at leaving this vicinity and stated that the cause that led to his making this change was his poor health which he hoped would be benefited by the removal. Remarks were also made by Revs. Steffens, Kremer, and Mr. Jacob Den Herder. All expressed regrets at his being obliged to leave this locality. On Tuesday evening, the 30th, the young people of the village and vicinity, of which there were about seventy, paid their compliments and had an unusually good time. Mr. Vyn and family intend making their future home in Newberne, N. C. They will be missed very much by every one in this village. Mr. Vyn came to this place in 1866, when there were only two stores in the village and which comprised all the business done here at that time. He built a saw mill, and he himself blew the first steam whistle in this neighborhood. This enterprise was one of the first to give our town a start. A few years after this he started a pump manufactory which he run successfully for some years. He next built the Unity Flour Mills for Messrs. Kappel, Haisma & Co., which gave our farmers an opening for the sale of their grain. Mr. Vyn paid out every winter for logs thousands of dollars and by his enterprise kept many men employed. He also done an extensive lumbering business in the northern part of the State. Mr. Vyn has purchased a 3,000 acre farm 17 miles from Newberne, which he intends to look after, he will reside, however in the city. In leaving here Mr. Vyn carries with him the best wishes of this entire community, and your correspondent only hopes that the climate of his new home may prove so beneficial to his health that he may again make Zeeland his permanent residence.

The grain elevator of Walsh & Son is being moved to the west end of town and will be converted into a Bakery which will be run by Mr. R. Werkman & Co.

Our Main street is being gravelled.

Fillmore Items.

The Star Mills, Messrs. Fairbanks & Lowing, proprietors, has been shut down for a week while a new foundation was being put under the engine. The mill is running again as usual and is receiving a large amount of patronage, grists coming even from Hamilton to the mill.

CONSIDERABLE trouble is being had in one of the school districts of the town. The people are finding fault with the teacher on account of his youth and inexperience.

Grand Haven Items.

Dr. EMILY PAGELSON left last Monday for Omaha, Neb., where she intends to locate.

It is rumored that Geo. L. Stearns is going to rebuild his planing mill and wind-mill factory somewhere near the Chicago and West Mich. R'y depot.

THE schooner Mary Nau, of Chicago, loaded with lumber from White Lake, twisted her rudder head and blew her mainsail away during the gale on last Tuesday morning and, about half past two, went on the beach south of the pier. The crew were all saved by the assistance of the life-saving crew, but lost nearly all of their clothing. The vessel, which is quite old, has become a total wreck. Much disaster is feared on the Lake. Six propellers and over twenty schooners, many of them loaded, sought shelter here during the gale.

Neighboring News.

IONIA county, in the vicinity of Portland, is agitated over a poisoning case.

COOPERSVILLE is trying to organize an Agricultural Society. A creditable endeavor.

Five or six little boys of Coopersville stole some whiskey, cigars and money out of a saloon in that burg last week.

THE little schooner Experiment, which laid on the bar at Saugatuck for several days, was carried inside by the heavy sea on last Wednesday, and is now lying water-logged with a line to the pier.

A TRAMP stole a farmers dinner last week at Dennison. The farmer's wife had prepared the dinner and went out visiting. While away Mr. tramp appeared and helped himself, not only to the dinner, but to a satchel and a suit of clothes. The property was recovered but the tramp escaped.

Chronic Lassitude.

There are certain characteristics connected with a lazy man which are admirable. They excite in the twanging, jingling breasts of the nervously fidgety a feeling which borders on respect and is akin to awe. Your double geared fidgety man will spin all day like a top and run down in the cool of the evening on the identical spot on which he started off after breakfast. The man suffering from chronic lassitude will keep still, keep cool, keep in the shade, put in a full day's work resting himself, and arrive on time at sundown, cool, calm, and collected, without having once sweat under the collar or laid a hair.

The professional lazy man seems to eat, drink, and sleep with as much gusto and sang froid as his fidgety brother with the high pressure anatomy and patent double cylinder, fast perfecting, hygienic apparatus, who gets hot in the box, and wears and grinds and cuts his life away like a piece of misfit machinery. The fact of the business is, the man of bustle wears his life away for the want of the oil of rest. The lazy man just soaks along like a handful of cotton waste in the oil cup of a box car axle.

Kissing by Telephone.

An eaves-dropper "took this off" the other morning when the thermometer stood ten below:

He (in Lyons)—Is that you, dearest?
She (in Clinton)—Yes, love.
He—Put the mouth-piece to your lips.
She—Yes, what?
He—(Kisses) that.
She—Oh, my. Was that lightning?
He—Did you get it, dearest?
She—Yes, love—cool and distant, but so sweet. Call again.

K. O. T. M.—For a mutual insurance organization the Knights of the Maccabees seems to be a success. Mrs. A. Thompson, widow of the late John C. Thompson of Saginaw received a draft for \$1,000, the amount to which she was entitled from the order, one week from the date of his death. The K. O. T. M. has been organized as a separate state endowment district for two years. The membership has increased from 700 to 2,600 and only five deaths have occurred. Life insurance statistics show that the lowest death rate among 1,000 good insurable risks in this state is six annually. The average membership in the K. O. T. M. during the past year has been between 1,300, and according to the experience of life insurance companies and beneficiary societies they ought to have had at least 15 deaths, but only had five. This shows carefulness in the selection of members. Only three assessments have been made, and after paying the five death claims, there is still a balance sufficient to pay two more. This is certainly a splendid record and shows that the K. O. T. M. furnishes life insurance at a trifling cost.

HUNDREDS of letters from those using Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value as a restorer of gray hair to its natural color. As a stimulant and tonic, preventing and often curing baldness, and cleansing and softening the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetters, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 35 cents per box. A positive cure for piles. For sale by H. Walsh.

New Advertisements.

Subscribe for the
Holland City News

THE ONLY
ENGLISH PAPER
PRINTED IN THE

"Holland Colony"
JOB PRINTING
Neatly and Promptly

Executed
In the
HOLLAND LANGUAGE.

D. & M. R. R. Lands.
By the provisions of an act of the late session of the legislature, all persons holding title by deed or contract to any of the D. & M. R. R. lands, so-called, from either Bowes, Gould or Griswold, up on making certain proof, will be entitled to a patent from the state for such lands.
Persons having perfected their title under the act of 1881 and paid up back taxes, may recover part of such taxes from the state.
Special attention will be given to the settlement of all such claims on reasonable terms.
Communications either in person or by letter promptly attended to.
G. VAN SCHELVEN,
Holland, Michigan
Dated, June 29, 1883.

Now is the chance
for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer
J. Flieman
Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sell them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a
Better wagon in every way,
and will not be undersold by anyone.

Call and Examine.
Also keeps on hand a line of
TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES
AND
Open and Top Buggies,
And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.
ALSO AGENT FOR
BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON
WORKS.
J. FLIEMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 20-1y

WISDOM
people are always on the lookout for changes to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 42-1y

IN THE NEW
GROCERY
AND
DRY GOODS STORE
OF
C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.
Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries, always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions, 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. 15th, 1883. 36-1y

KREMERS & BANGS,

EIGHTH STREET,

Opposite Van Raalte's shoe store, will furnish you with any article you may wish in the line of

Drugs and Medicines.

Low Prices as any Dealer in the State.

Bring your Physician's Prescriptions to us if you wish to have them prepared promptly and carefully and at moderate prices.

We also carry a full stock of
BRUSHES, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,
and are agents for the Sherwin Williams Prepared Paints.

HOLLAND, MICH., Oct. 10th, 1883.

KREMERS & BANGS.
16-ly.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches,
DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of
DIAMOND RINGS
ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of
SPECTACLES

—and a—
FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1882. 48-1y

G. Van Putten & Sons,

Have opened a complete line of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—
Dress Goods,
Flannels, and
Table Linen

A large assortment of
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear
which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.

—Our stock of—
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery,
Is of the finest quality; we also have Gents' Hosiery of all kinds.

—A full line of—
German Knitting Yarns.

A fresh stock of
always on hand.
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 20, 1883.

**AYER'S
Ague Cure**

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William C. Melis and John De Boer has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by John De Boer.

Dated October 15, 1883.

WM. C. MELIS,
J. DE BOER.

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

MILLINERY
CLOAKINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS.
POMPONS, BIRDS' WINGS, ORNAMENTS, LACES, NECK-WEAR, VELVET, SATIN, MOURNING GOODS, CRAPE.
Cloaking, Fur Trimming, Circulars, Ulsters, Dolmans, Jackets, Infants' Cloaks and Clothing a Specialty.
Zephyr, Hosiery, Worsted, Yarn, Canvas, Etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET. HOLLAND MICH.

JOTTINGS.

POTATOES are bringing 55 cents.

We had a thunderstorm last Monday evening.

ABE HUGHES, formerly a resident of this city, is now Chief of Police at Muskegon.

THE "First Church Case" has been argued and submitted. A decision is expected in January.

LAST Thursday Gen. Phil. Sheridan moved to Washington and will perform the duties of Gen. Sherman, who has been retired.

GERHIT J. TEN BRINK, of Overisel, well known in this Colony, became violently insane on Monday, October 23. The cause is supposed to be religion. He was taken to Kalamazoo.

ALL of our delinquent subscribers are kindly reminded that we do not consider that they are dishonest, but that if they would pay us what is our due we would regard it as an esteemed favor.

ANOTHER week has passed by and we are no nearer having Water Works than we were six months ago. We begin to doubt if our city will ever be supplied with that much talked about improvement to our commonwealth.

DR. B. J. DE VRIES has added to his office an improved Wilkerson Dental chair. The chair is one of the best that is manufactured and it is quite an acquisition to the doctor's office. His patients can now have work done and sit comfortable at least.

THE Church and Parsonage at Ebenezer which was burned down last summer, has been rebuilt. The building committee have accepted the job and have given the contractor a certificate, or recommend, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he performed the work.

OUR new City Hall is rapidly nearing completion. The brick work is all done and the roof is being put on. Mr. Huntley, the contractor, says that the inside work will be pushed with energy and that the building will shortly be ready for occupancy. When completed our city fathers will have first-class accommodations.

THE assignee of the hardware stock of W. C. Melis, Mr. G. J. Diekema, has sold the business to Messrs. Van Oort, Witvliet & Co., the Co. being L. Beuwerkes who has been employed in this city for a number of years as a tinsmith. The firm commenced business yesterday afternoon and as they are good business men we have no doubt but what they will be successful in their undertaking.

LAST Tuesday and Wednesday the wind blew a gale from the west and northwest. On Wednesday evening the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour in this locality. We heard of no accidents to the shipping interests in this vicinity except that of the Schooner Mary Nau, which went on the beach and was broken to pieces at Grand Haven. The crew was saved. The sea at Grand Haven washed away the elevated walk over the piers to the light-house and the light-house man was unable to light the lamp at the end of the piers on Wednesday night. The other lights there were all right.

EARLY last Saturday morning the telephone construction gang arrived in this city and immediately set to work dressing the poles, and otherwise preparing for the construction of our telephone exchange. By Thursday morning the poles were all set and ready for the wire, which was rapidly put on. Mr. Glass, the gentleman in charge of the work, expects to have our exchange in running order by to-night or Monday forenoon. We will then have one of the finest little exchanges in the State. The poles hung with the numerous wires, adds greatly to the appearance of our town,—makes things look rather metropolitan.

FATHER O'CONNOR, the much abused ex-Catholic priest from El Paso, Ill., delivered a lecture in the Methodist Church of this city on Wednesday evening last. His subject was: "Why I became a Priest. Why I ceased to be one." The audience, which about half filled the church, were evidently there more out of curiosity than for information. The "reverend father" still bore the signs of his late ill usage at Berlin, this county, and was evidently not much embarrassed on account thereof. His lecture was a rambling cant, consisting mainly of abuse on the institutions of the Catholic Church. The lecture lacked argument and was certainly no credit to the lecturer. His priestly style of oratory was too confounding for a Protestant audience to appreciate. If the "reverend ex-Father" desires to "help take the Catholic yoke from off the necks of his too superstitious and priest confiding countrymen," his mission is certainly not in a community like this. The price of admission was low, only 15 cents, and the "Father" did not realize very much from his lecture.

MARKET DAY in this city November 14.

If you want first-class job printing call at the News office.

Mrs. C. DE JONG, who has been visiting in Iowa, has returned home.

RUMOR says that the Chicago and West Mich. R'y will be extended farther down into Hoosierdom.

MR. C. L. WABING, one of our genial telegraphers, returned last Tuesday from a trip to the East. Mr. Waring was present at the Newburgh Centennial and says that it was a grand affair.

A GRAND HAVEN girl recently refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father had too large a family to support already. Large families are a characteristic of Grand Haven.

NEXT Tuesday evening, November 6, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Beardslee, of Constantine, Mich., will deliver a lecture in Hope College Chapel. Subject: "The Perils of Freedom." All are invited.

LAST week Friday J. Marion Doesburg, engineer of the steamer S. B. Barker which is running between Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., came home ill with pneumonia and was quite sick for a few days. We are happy to state, however, that he is now in a fair way for a speedy recovery.

YESTERDAY morning the night express train did not arrive until 11:08 o'clock instead of 5:25 the usual time. The cause of this delay was an accident fifteen miles this side of Chicago on the Michigan Central. We understand that two trains collided resulting in a terrible loss of life.

MARKET day in Drenthe last Wednesday had its usual attendance of "drunks" and drunken brawls. Some of the "boys" from this city were in attendance and participated in a fight, one of them getting pretty badly handled. We understand that warrants will be issued for the arrest of ten or fifteen of the Drenthe boys.

It is not often that business men feel good at this time of the year, especially when the crops have, to a great extent, been a failure. But this fact does not deter our enterprising wagon and carriage maker, J. Flieman, from laying in a good stock of swell and square back cutters, which he will undoubtedly sell. They are beauties. Call and see them.

THE fire of yesterday morning was another warning to our Common Council that haste should be made in the matter of Water Works for our city. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of property was consumed by the flames, and our fire department perfectly powerless to help it. The loss is nearly as much as the whole system of Water Works would cost. It would seem that this lassitude of the Council was rather expensive to our city.

THERE is a very plausible rumor in the southern part of this State, all along the line of the Michigan and Ohio railroad, that the Chicago and West Mich. R'y and the Ohio Central road will combine in buying this much talked of newly constructed railroad. It appears that the Ohio Central is in straightened circumstances and that this "combination" can easily be effected by the C. & W. M. R'y. The Ohio Central runs through the coal fields of eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania and is certainly a very desirable "combination" for the C. & W. M. R'y to make. In the event of this rumor being true, it can readily be seen that the system will form a trunk line between this place and the coveted coal fields, and will certainly result advantageously for our city in more ways than one. Let us hope that the rumor is true.

BETWEEN two and three o'clock yesterday morning our people were awakened by the distant toot of a steam whistle, shortly followed by the alarming cry of Fire! Fire! Fire! Ever since the big fire of 1871 our people have been more or less on the alert for this cry of fire at this season of the year, and especially when the wind is blowing a little "fresh." It is not to be wondered at then that with the gale of Tuesday and Wednesday in mind, and the fire alarm breaking in on the slumbers of the people, that they were more or less frightened at this time. The alarm was occasioned by a fire in the tannery of the old Holland Leather Company which was recently purchased by the Cappel & Bertsch Leather Company. The tannery was entirely consumed by the flames together with all the stock it contained. From those who were on the spot the first we are led to believe that the fire originated in the engine room, as that part of the building was a complete mass of flames when first discovered. The wind was calm or we would have sustained a more serious conflagration than has visited our city for a number of years. As it was the fire department experienced great difficulty in preventing the spread of the flames. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The insurance was in three companies, and in all amounted to \$5,500 as follows: In the Franklin \$2,000; Home, \$2,000; and in the North British, \$1,500. The business of the tannery will, we understand, be conducted hereafter on the premises of the "big tannery."

MARKET DAY in Zeeland, next Wednesday.

FOUR weeks from next Thursday is Thanksgiving.

We understand that Mr. L. Mulder, proprietor of *De Grandvoot*, has purchased the vacant brick store on the corner of River and Seventh streets, and that he will move his office into it next spring.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 1st, 1883: John Boegel, Miss Gurtea Shipper, and Miss Jennie Scott. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

DON HENDERSON, of the *Allegan Journal* has been invited to address the next Undertakers Convention at the Lansing House.—*Ed.* It seems to us that the order of things ought to be reversed. Don would make a good subject for the undertakers to labor on.

THE hunt for local news lately has been worse than a forty year's journey in the wilderness. About all that the average citizen knew was that he was suffering from the effects of the past miserable weather, and that the world outside was a sea of gloom and mud on which disconsolate mortals were attempting to pilot their ships until the coming of to-morrow.

THE following advance in freight rates, incident to the close of navigation, was made, according to the *Chicago Times*, on last Thursday, Nov. 1st, by the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Chicago and Grand Trunk railways: Chicago to Ferrysburg, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Holland and Muskegon, Mich.: First class, 40; second class, 30; third class, 20; fourth class, 15; fifth class, 13; sixth class, 10; grain, 10. The summer tariff was as follows: To all points above named: 25, 20, 15, 13½, 10, 10, 10.

THE following is the list of petit jurors for the November term of the Circuit Court: Allendale, Elery G. Norcross; Blendon, Claus Lamke; Chester, Frederik Reister; Crockery, Peter Ross; Georgetown, Leitsa Decker; Grand Haven City, 1st and 2d Wards, Fred Albers; Grand Haven City, 3d and 4th Wards, E. G. Bell, John Mieras; Grand Haven town, James Edwards, G. H. Seymour; Holland City, John Van Landegend, Isaac Cappon; Holland town, Roelof Everts, Dirk van Loos; Jamestown, C. W. Arnold, Eliza Town; Olive, Henry Liersema, Wm. Pierce; Polkton, Zebediah Hill; Robinson, Jas. W. Knight; Spring Lake, Hessel D. Oosterhoff; Tallmadge, John V. A. Turner; Wright, Stewart L. Brown; Zeeland, Wm. De Pree.

AMONG the many improvements that have been made within our city during this season, we can mention that of the freight depot of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y which was recently completed. It will be remembered by many of our readers that an accident came near entirely demolishing the old depot. About this time the railroad authorities plainly saw that the location of their freight house was a very disadvantageous one, both for the shippers and for the company. In view of this fact, and as the old depot had to be repaired, they concluded to change the location and selected the present site, on the corner of Fish and Seventh streets, near the old "Allegan depot." As this new freight house is undoubtedly the best one that the company possesses, we think that a brief description of it will prove of interest to our readers. The building is 130 feet in length and 24 feet wide. On the side of the building, facing the track, is a platform 12 feet wide for the receiving of freight. At the south-west end is the public entrance to the offices. At the west end of the building is the bill room, or shipping office 14x24 feet; from this room, on the north side of the building, is the private office of the agent and his assistant, and is 12x14 feet. On the south side, adjoining the agent's office, is a room fitted up with tables and chairs for the accommodation of the public. Off from the west end, or office part of the building, is a room 18x24 feet which is to be used for the storage of unclaimed freight. This leaves a large room of 80x24 feet, with five doors for the delivering and the receiving of freight, and is fitted up with a Howe platform truck scale with a capacity for weighing 2,690 pounds. Six cars can be loaded at one time from this freight room. The daily average of cars loaded and unloaded is 13. Seven men are employed in the freight house and they are all of gentlemanly deportment. The only thing that is necessary to make the depot perfect, is the raising of the grade of Seventh street so that wagons can more readily be loaded from the floor of the freight room. This, however, we believe will be done in the near future. The tonnage of freight received during the month of September was 5,964,508 pounds, that forwarded amounted to 2,029,447. The average amount of money received per day for freights is \$109. The agent, Mr. Wm. Baumgartel, manages the affairs at this station in a thorough and systematic manner and the company surely have in him a valuable employee.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN CALL AT

E. HEROLD'S
—for your—
BOOTS & SHOES
You will always find a well selected stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's
Fine Shoes, Boots, and Slippers.
Repairing neatly and promptly done.
CALL AND SEE US
NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.
E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 6, 1883.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,
—Dealer in—
Sewing Machines,
Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and the White,
King of all Sewing Machines and the best in the world.
Also agent for
Weber, Fischer, Decker & Son,
Pease, Krannach & Bach,
PIANOS
—And the—
Hestey, Chase,
Tailor & Farlow,
ORGANS
Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. T. MCCLURE,
Cor. of Eleventh and River streets.
Holland, Mich.

R. KANTERS & SONS,
DEALERS IN
STOVES,
HARDWARE, ETC.,
call the attention of all to the
CROWN JEWEL STOVES
FOR 1883.
It bears the old reliable name, but is
ENTIRELY NEW
in design and operation. We request the public to call and examine and be convinced.
The "NEW IDEAL"
square coal stove proved a perfect success last year and has not been altered.
Of Wood Heating Stoves
We have an endless variety, all sizes and prices.
Remember we take pleasure in showing our goods and like to have you compare prices.
R. KANTERS & SONS.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 30th, 1883.

Genuine Cyclone
is going on in the stock of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
at the store of
B. WYNHOFF,
Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of
CROCKERY
always on hand.
Every person purchasing Baking Powder at my store will stand a chance of winning an elegant
CHINA TEA SET!
Call and see it. My Baking Powder is 40 cts. per pound only.

Goods delivered free of charge.
B. WYNHOFF.
Holland, June 14, 1883.
G. J. VAN DUREN, W. VAN DER VEEDE.

City Meat Market,
VAN DUREN & CO., Prop's
Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call." We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.
We make
LARD
and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.
G. J. VAN DUREN & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883.

WM. TEN HAGEN
—dealer in—
TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
—AND—
CHOICE LIQUORS
—FINE—
Wines and Liquors a specialty!
A large and very fine
POOL ROOM
in connection with my place of business.
Don't fail to drop into my place of business, one door east of the City Bakery,
ON EIGHTH STREET.
WM. TEN HAGEN.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883. 14-17

JAS. HUNTLEY,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.
Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.
Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.
Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings Brackets, etc. made and furnished.
Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street.
JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1883. 17-18

SOONER OR LATER.

Sooner or later the storms shall beat
Over my slumbers from head to feet;
Sooner or later the winds will rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie.
Nothing their sounds shall signify;
Nothing the headwinds' fret of rain;
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine;
Sooner or later in summer air,
Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel, in that deep-laid rest,
The slanting light fall over my breast,
Nor even note in those hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of the tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add their hush to my mute repose;
Sooner or later shall slant and shift,
And heap my bed with the dazzling drift.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with its golden hum;
Sooner or later, on half-poised wing,
The bluebird's warble about me ring—

Ring and chirrup, and whistle with glee,
Nothing his music means to me;
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their lover sleeps below.

—Harriet P. Spofford.

WANTED—A DAUGHTER.

"An actress, sir? Never!" said Mr. Philander Greentree in a voice that made the windows rattle in their frames.

And "Never" echoed his meek little wife, but in so faint a tone that it didn't disturb in the least the fly that was sitting on one of the pretty white puffs on her dear old head.

"And if you persist in being in love with the young woman, you must cease to be an inmate of my house," shouted Mr. Greentree. "And if you marry her, by heavens! I'll scratch you."

"Yes, we'll be obliged to scratch you," added the old lady as mildly as she had spoken before, looking at the same time as though it would be utterly impossible for her to scratch any one under any circumstances whatever. Not that they meant scratching in the common sense of the word; scratching the young man's name from his uncle's will was the punishment they threatened.

"And I'll never give you a penny," thundered Uncle Philander.

"Oh, William, think of that!—not even a penny," said Aunt Tamasin.

"And I'll adopt a girl—I will, by heavens!" the old man went on, growing more and more angry every minute. "No more ungrateful boys for me. And she'll marry to please us, and her children shall be our grandchildren."

"My dear boy, consider," entreated the old lady. "How dreadful, how very dreadful, for us to have strange grandchildren."

"Uncle and aunt—I suppose I must call you mother and father no longer," said the young man, slowly and firmly. "I am truly sorry to vex you, but I have plighted my faith to Miss Fieldbrook, and I cannot and will not break it. She is an actress, but as good and lovely a girl as ever trod the earth—sweeter and lovelier than any girl it has been my lot to meet. And if you would only allow me to bring her here—"

"Bring her here!" repeated his uncle, stamping about the room in his rage. Here, where your mother—I mean your aunt Tamasin—has lived in quiet, virgin—I mean quiet, holy—I mean quietness and peace, sir, for nearly half a century? How dare you even think of such a thing, sir? An actress capering around these apartments! Good heavens!"

"Wouldn't be exactly right, William, you know," said aunt Tamasin. "I never was a caperer, and at my time of life I don't think I could get used to one. I don't, indeed."

"Oh, you dear, funny old mother—autie!" began Will, with a smile, but encountering his uncle's wrathful eyes and frowning brow, he grew serious again, and said: "Well, if you positively refuse to receive Eva, I suppose we must part. I am very, very thankful for all you have done for me since I was left a fatherless and motherless boy; but give up the woman I love for a thoroughly unreasonable prejudice of yours I cannot and will not. And so good-by. Uncle, will you shake hands with me?"

"No, I won't," replied Mr. Greentree, brusquely.

"Aunt, will you let me kiss you?"

"Of course I will, my dear boy," said Mrs. Greentree. "And if you change your mind, come back to us directly. We start for Greentree Cottage in a few days, you know, and I shall keep your room ready for you there all summer."

"No, don't, autie, dear," kissing her not once, but three or four times, "for I shall not change my mind, and perhaps being one of the prettiest rooms in the house, my room may be chosen by your adopted daughter. And I hope from the bottom of my heart that she may spend as many happy hours there as I have. Good-by. Good-by, fath—uncle."

But Uncle Philander answered not by look or word, and as the hall door closed after his nephew, he exclaimed again: "An actress! By heavens! the boy's gone mad, and I wash my hands of him forever."

"Don't say forever," begged Aunt Tamasin. "Forever's a long time—a very long time, Philander. And, oh dear! how I shall miss him! Such a good child as he has always been ever since he came to us fifteen years ago! Better in some things even than you, Philander; for you know you always say bad words when I lose my spectacles, which he never did, but looked for them time and again with the patience of an angel." And taking off said spectacles, she proceeded to lose them once more by laying them on the back of the sofa, whence they dropped to the floor, behind it, where, with the dreadful "depravity of inanimate things," they remained snugly hidden, while she wept

silently in her large lemon-verbena-scented silk handkerchief.

A few days after Will Greentree bade them "good-by" the old couple were installed for the summer season in their comfortable country house, Greentree Cottage. And to Greentree Cottage came, before they had been there a week, this note from one of their oldest and most intimate friends:

NEW YORK, June 20, 1882.

My Dear Tamasin and Philander—You told me, you will remember, just as you were leaving the city, that you would like to receive into your home this summer some young girl—the more friendless the better for your purpose—with a view, should she prove lovable and entertaining, to adopt her. Strange as it may appear, you had not been gone more than two hours when I met a young girl who I think will suit you to a charm. She is pretty, of cheerful disposition, tolerably well educated, and naturally very clever; is an orphan and (her grandmother and only relative, with whom she lived, having died three weeks ago) homeless. I have spoken to her about your wish, and she is perfectly willing—nay, anxious, to come to you. And I am sure her companionship will add to your happiness, and help you to forget the disobedience of your self-willed nephew. Anyhow, receive her as a summer guest for my sake, for I loved and lost her mother; that is, she married the other chap. Faithfully yours,

JAMES TOWNLY.

Mr. Greentree's face brightened as he read this note. "There, my dear," he said, handing it to his wife, "Townly—he always was the best and most reliable old chum a fellow ever had—has already found our daughter. For this girl will certainly please us, being heartily approved of by him. Pretty, clever, and cheerful."

"Yes, so he says," said his wife; "but he needn't have called poor William bad names, for all that. And I won't give her the boy's room. There's so many trousers and boots and base ball and fishing things in it, that couldn't be of the slightest use to her, and would only be in her way."

"Do as you like about that, my dear," rejoined Mr. Greentree, who, to tell the truth, was secretly pining for the discarded one, and anxious to have some young life in the cottage; "but see that the room she is to have is got ready immediately, for I shall telegraph to Townly to send her at once."

And he did. And the result of the telegram was that the very next morning Miss Zerelda Ardeman made her best courtesy to the old lady and gentleman who wanted a daughter.

An never were an elderly couple so quickly and entirely bewitched by any fair maiden as were Philander and Tamasin Greentree by this same violet-eyed, golden-haired, sweet-voiced, pretty Zerelda Ardeman.

And as day followed day, and week followed week, she became more and more dear to them. She went through the house from morn until eve, warbling like a bird, and when evening came she sat at the old-fashioned piano and sang the quaint old English ballads that Tamasin used to sing in her youth, while Philander, brave in swallow-tailed, brass-buttoned blue coat turned the pages of the music with gentle hand. She tripped lightly over field and meadow every day, and culled the loveliest of wild flowers, which with a grace that was her own she arranged in vases and shells, and whatever she could find to hold them, until each room looked like a fairy bower.

And many a beautiful poem she repeated with rare skill in the gloaming, bringing the happy tears to the eyes of her delighted listeners. "Ah! if Will had only made her his choice!" the old lady would say to her husband at least a dozen times a day.

"By heavens! if he had," that impulsive individual would say, "he wouldn't have waited long for my blessing."

The summer passed pleasantly, very pleasantly, away, and the advent of autumn found Mr. and Mrs. Greentree more in love than ever, if that were possible, with their charming guest.

"And do you think you would like us well enough to call us father and mother, and to promise that when you give your whole heart to some one else you will not forsake us?" asked Mrs. Greentree of Zerelda one sunny September day.

"I know I could—I know I do," answered the girl, emphatically. "But I have a confession to make to you that I fear will turn you from me."

"My dear, it must be something very terrible to do that. But make it at once, and have it over. Philander! Philander! Zerelda has something to tell us which she fears will make us love her less. Please come and hear it."

Philander dropped the newspaper he was reading on the porch, and stepped into the dining-room through the open window. Zerelda stood in the center of the room with drooping head, but as soon as he entered she tossed back the little ringlets that tried to shade the brightness of her eyes, placed her two little hands in the lace-trimmed pockets of her dainty apron, danced lightly across to where the old couple were now seated side by side, and said, in a voice fraught with innocent cheeriness: "After all, what I have to tell isn't so very bad. I have amused you both since I came here, haven't I? And I can go away at once if you wish me to go." And then, dropping gracefully on one knee, and folding her hands in pretty entreaty, she said: "Please, sir, and please, ma'am, I am an actress, and my stage name is Eva Fieldbrook. But all that your friend Mr. Townly told you about me is true."

"An actress!" exclaimed Mr. Philander Greentree.

"Eva Fieldbrook!" said his wife.

"Then you are the girl that Will—"

"That Will—the same," replied Zerelda, demurely, still kneeling.

Please forgive me for being that girl." But Mr. Greentree, without another word, bounced from his chair and tore out of the room. Zerelda sprang to her feet. "I'd better begin packing at once," she said, with a serious face. "I'm sorry to have vexed him so much. But indeed it wasn't my scheme at all. Mr. Townly and Will made it up between them. They thought that if you knew me you would—"

"And we do," interrupted the old lady, laying her hand lightly on her arm to detain her. "Don't you do anything in haste, my dear. You don't understand Mr. Greentree as well as I do. Sometimes when he seems most angry he is most pleased. I'm sure he don't want you to go away."

"Of course he don't. Who said he did?" asked the old gentleman, entering the room hastily again. I've just sent a telegram to Will telling him important business calls him here. That's another name for you, my dear—important business. Not as pretty as either of the others, but we'll find a fourth before we get through that will suit you best of all—Zerelda Greentree. How do you like that?"

"And I shan't have grandchildren the least bit strange after all," said Aunt Tamasin, a bright smile lighting up her dear good old face.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Out of Money.

To be out of money in a country where scarcely a native, much less a foreigner, can find anything to do to get his bread, is a serious matter, as the reader can judge. Bayard Taylor in his young and enterprising days went through Europe living "from hand to mouth," and occasionally he found himself in such a dilemma.

Some readers will remember his story of his predicament at Lyons, when a letter (long waited for) came, with money in it to replenish his empty pocket, but with fourteen sous postage due on it! and he was forced to contrive a stratagem to borrow a franc of his landlady before he could get the letter.

He relates another incidents of similar straits, in the city of Florence, while his two traveling companions were gone to Leghorn to procure the much-needed cash upon a banker's draft:

"They were to be absent three or four days, and had left me money enough to live on in the meantime, but the next morning our bill for washing came in, and consumed nearly the whole of it. I had about four crazie (three cents) a day left for my meals, and by spending one of these for bread and the remainder for ripe figs (of which one crazie will purchase fifteen or twenty), and roasted chestnuts, I managed to make a diminutive breakfast and dinner, but was careful not to take much exercise, on account of the increase of hunger."

As it happened, my friends remained two days longer than I had expected, and the last two crazie I had were expended for one day's provisions.

I then decided to try the next day without anything, and actually felt a curiosity to know what one's sensation would be on experiencing two or three days of starvation. I knew that if the feeling should become insupportable, I could easily walk out to the mountain of Fiesole, where a fine fig-orchard shades the old Roman amphitheater.

But the experiment was broken off at its commencement by the arrival of the absent ones, in the middle of the following night. Such is the weakness of human nature, that on finding I should not want for breakfast, I arose from bed and ate the two or three remaining figs, which by a strong exertion I had saved from the scanty allowance of the day.

The Sunday-School Picnic.

It is a glad picnic party. The Sunday-school had gone out into the leafy forest. The dark object in the heavens, 800 miles wide and 8,000 miles wide, is a cloud. It got to the woods as soon as the picnic, and is there yet. Under the great oak you can see the dinner. The large winter-proof mound in middle of the table sullenly laughing at the storm is a fruit cake. The teacher of the infant class made it herself for the little ones. But the storm saved them. See, the lightning struck the cake. It will never strike anything else. There stands the cake, without a dent, and under the table, shattered and blighted, lies the thunderbolt. Under the cedar tree is a dying dog. He got in the way and the superintendent felled him to the earth with one blow of a biscuit. The tall figure wrapped in the ghostly drapery of a water-soaked linen-duster, leading the way to the cars, is the teacher of the young ladies' Bible-class. His influence with that class is gone forever. The young ladies will never be able to look at him again without thinking how he looked on this occasion. Up in the hickory tree you see a grief-stricken face peering down. It is the superintendent. He climbed up there to fix the swing, and before they could throw him the rope the storm came up and the picnic adjourned sine die and sine mora. And he is waiting for the last straggler to disappear before he comes down. He has officiated at Sunday-school picnics often enough to know better than slide down a sheelbark hickory tree before an audience. The man with an umbrella under his arm is the treasurer. He is getting drenched, but he does not raise his umbrella. He knows there is a name painted in the inside of it, but for the life of him he cannot remember whose name it is. He is watching his chance to give the umbrella to a stranger.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

In Pere Hyacinthe's church the deacons' who pass the plate say "Thank you" to those who contribute.

FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Incidents of a Memorable Fight—The Death of Mrs. Judith Henry.

The plateau on which the battle was fought on the 21st of July, 1861, says a late writer, had long been the peaceful home of a number of families, among whom were Mrs. Judith Henry, James Robinson, the Chims, and two or three more. The family of Mrs. Henry consisted of herself, a daughter, Miss Ellen, and two sons, only one of the sons being then at home with his infant family. Miss Ellen Henry is still living, an amiable and courteous lady of the real Virginia type, and, though upwards of 60 years of age, there is something almost ethereal in her form and manner which plainly tells the visitor that in her youth she was a lovely woman. She is an intellectual woman, well informed in all that goes to make up the American lady, and has been for many years the social center of the neighborhood. At the time of the battle her mother was 85 years of age and an invalid in bed, not able to be removed from the house, and it was around Mrs. Henry's house that the fury of the first fight raged hottest all the long summer day. Then, close to Mrs. Henry's door, fell the Confederate General Bee and Colonels Bartow and Fisher; right in her doorway Griffin's battery was lost and retaken three times in a hand-to-hand fight, every one of the gunners being killed at the guns before it was given up. No pen can describe the frenzied madness of the scenes there enacted, as regiment after regiment came to the support of the guns, determined never to yield them to the Federals. Tyler and Heintzelman and Hunter, with their divisions, were in the fight from daylight till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Men went forward in the intense heat of noon to grapple for half an hour with the foe, when their places would be filled by others, and they would fall back into the shade and die of mere exhaustion, their tongues protruding and their faces black as charcoal. The young, the brave and the good of our country lay in their blood on the field, while wounded horses galloped madly over them, screaming with terror and mad with pain. The bands were scattered about the field, some attending to the wounded, others seeking to hide in the thickets from the storm of shot and shell which was raging all around. Thus the hours wore on. Here were nearly 30,000 men toiling in the work of butchery, while the Sabbath day was passing and their friends at home were engaged in the worship of God. Miss Ellen Henry never once left the bedside of her aged mother, though the house was pierced by hundreds of bullets, and in her anxiety for her parent all fears of her own safety seem to have been lost. The house was situated on the high level of the field, and Griffin's battery was near it, carrying death and destruction into the Confederate ranks. This was the center of the fight, and on this devoted battery was concentrated the fire of the Confederate artillery, as well as the attention of both armies. This, indeed, was the key to the whole position, and when this was lost the battle was irretrievably lost. More than 600 men lay dead at 3 o'clock on a square of two acres of ground. It was an open field, and a square, hand-to-hand, well-contested, stand-up fight.

Mrs. Judith Henry was killed in her bed by a shell which burst in the room and mangled her most dreadfully. Her daughter and son both escaped unharméd almost at her side. The house, which was almost a ruin, has since been torn down and rebuilt. The grave of Mrs. Henry, on the west side of the yard, with the monument in front of the house, gives the place a sad and desolate appearance. The rough headstone has been removed, and a tombstone with this inscription placed where she is buried:

The grave of our dear Mother, Judith Henry.
Killed near this spot by the explosion of shells in her dwelling during the battle on the 21st of July, 1861. When killed she was in her 85th year and confined to her bed by infirmities of age. She was the daughter of London Carter, Sr., and was born within a mile of this place. Her husband, Dr. Isaac Henry, was a surgeon in the United States Navy, on board the frigate Constellation, commanded by Commodore Truxton, one of the six captains appointed by Washington in the organization of the navy, 1794.

This estimable lady, who had spent here a long life, illustrated by the graces that adorn the meek Christian, was now bed-ridden. There she lay amid the horrid din, and no less than three of the missiles of death that scoured through her chamber inflicted wounds upon her. It seems a strange dispensation of Providence that one whose life, so gentle and secluded, should have found her end amid such a storm of human passions, and that the humble abode which had witnessed her quiet pilgrimage should have been shattered over her dying bed.

Yet, amid such terrors heaven vindicated its laws. When the combatants had retired the aged sufferer was still alive, and she lived long enough to say that her mind was tranquil and that she died in peace—a peace that the roar of battle and the presence of death panoplied in all his terrors had not disturbed.

At the Dentist's.

"Doctor, you have pulled out all the good teeth and left the bad ones?"
"That's so, but I have a reason for it. There is always plenty of time to take out the bad ones. As for the others, they would have finished by becoming bad and would have given you trouble. A false set will never bother you—and besides, it's fashionable to have them; they don't wear anything else nowadays!"—*French Paper.*

PITH AND POINT.

THE mania for adulteration is so great that you can't buy a pound of sand and be sure that it is not half sugar.

"Did the child die under suspicious circumstances?" asked the coroner of a witness. "No, sir, it did not. It died under the back porch."

A LITTLE singular that passengers are not permitted to converse with the man at the wheel, notwithstanding he is spokesman of the ship.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I HAVE a bright prospect before me," said the loafer. "You always will have," remarked Fogg; "I don't think you will ever catch up to it."—*Boston Transcript.*

A YOUNG blood, afflicted with a horrible stutter, enters an English pharmacy. "I wa-wa-want," says he, "some p-p-pills of ip-ip-ip—" "Hurrah!" cries the impatient clerk, and the blood flies.

"I DECLARE!" exclaimed Mrs. Tidnice, "I never saw a girl like our Sarah Jane. I worked almost two hull days on her new bathin' dress, and don't you think, she got it wringin' wet the fust time she put it on!"

ELDERLY philanthropist, to small boy, who is vainly striving to pull a door-bell above his reach: "Let me help you, my little man." (Pulls the bell.) Small boy—"Now you had better run, or we'll both get a licking!"

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS made it a rule to be on time to a minute, and in this way he lost hundreds of valuable hours waiting for other people. A man who has been waited for is always more welcome.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An exchange sighs for the good old days when they "blew a horn for dinner." The exchange can have all that diet it wants, but for us a little iced tea, chicken and vegetables fit the complexion better.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

THERE are some girls so awfully nice that they will not dance with a fellow in a ball-room if his hair sticks up on the back of his head. The same girl may be seen at the age of 31 looking in seven different directions for a husband.

FATHER to his from-the-university-back-returning-son—"Well, thou hast, of course, no debts?" Son—"Three thousand marks." Father—"What! 3,000 marks?" Son—"Well, art thou not proud that thy son so great a credit hath?"—*Translated from the Omnibus.*

"I DON'T want no rubbish, no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone. "Let it be simple. Something like this: 'William Johnson, aged 75 years. The good die young.'"

"ALLIGATORS," writes Dr. Henshall to the *Forest and Stream*, "may be partially tamed." This statement cannot induce us to attempt the domestications of alligators, however. It is the part that cannot be tamed that would likely to chew you up sometime when you're not looking.

"BY JOVE!" exclaimed Adolphus, stroking the capillary suggestions on his superior lip, "the fellows say that a mustache hides the expression of a fellow's face, and they're all going to shave before taking part in our theatricals." "How fortunate!" was the sympathetic reply of Julia, "you won't have to shave, will you?"

BIRTH-MARKS.

Born in Boston,
Too much brains;
Born in New York,
All for gains;
Born in Hartford,
All for races;
Born in St. Louis,
Famed for heat;
Born in Chicago,
The world to beat;
Born in Milwaukee,
Go to the bad, sure;
Born in Indianapolis,
Past water-cure;
Born in Richmond,
Handsome, you bet;
Born in Whitehall,
Handsome yet;
Born in New Orleans,
Never backs out;
Born in Cincinnati,
Often flooded out;
Born in Philadelphia,
Proud of one's birth;
Born in Yonkers,
Owns all the earth;
Born in Fall River,
Bound to advance;
Born in Memphis,
Kills at a glance;
Born in Peoria,
Rich as a Jew;
Born in Buffalo,
Will beat one's way through;
Born in Detroit,
Is a Number One;
Born in Providence,
Loves a good pun;
Born in the land of the sunny clime,
Will ne'er lack "taffy" at any time.

—Chicago Telegram.

A Burlington Society Note.

Miss Honora Daubigne has just completed a portrait of her father in oil. It would have looked more like the old gentleman, and would have smelled infinitely more like him, had she worked the portrait in whisky. Still, as a work of art, it is a very valuable painting. Thirteen dollars' worth of tube-colors were used in its construction, and the frame alone cost \$45. The hair wart on Mr. Daubigne's cheek is omitted in the portrait, and the right ear, which was bit off in a fight down at the red bridge ten years ago, has been restored by the magical touch of the accomplished artist. The nose of the subject, also, has been toned down, being treated in pale lakes, instead of vermilion. To get at the true soulfulness, the tont ensemble, the immortal intellectual chiaro oscuro of Daubigne's nose, it would have to be treated in the lake of brimstone, if there is such a color. As a work of art, however, the portrait is one of which our city may well be proud. It can be recognized by a glance at the name of the subject, which was neatly lettered on the frame by Stepladder, the sign painter.

Neglected.

An author's own estimate of his work—and of the comparative value of his different performances—is almost never the best one, and is often, curiously unreasonable. Milton always wondered why people did not rank "Paradise Regained" above "Paradise Lost," as he did; and Sir Walter Scott would probably have remained merely a poet, in his own chosen literary province, but for the fact that "Byron's success drove him from the field." The refusal of the public too like their poetry better than their prose has chagrined a good many able, but to ambitious writers, and disappointment has dashed the spice of flattery in more than one amusing instance.

Bayard Taylor never fully reconciled himself to the vocation of a prose-writer. He believed that the world should have demanded nothing of him but poetry. Concerning this he used to tell a good story at his own expense: During his last lecturing trip through the Western States he was the guest, in a small city, of the Chairman of the lecture committee, a self-satisfied and prosperous citizen, who met Taylor at the train, and carried him home to his own finely-furnished house. While waiting for the evening repast, the well-fed chairman said, with manifest pride, that probably Mr. Taylor did not remember him. No, Mr. Taylor did not. "Why," said the Chairman, "you were here in this town ten years ago this very month, and stopped with me, as you are stopping now."

Mr. Taylor professed his interest in the important fact. The Chairman, glancing around on the chromos, the new carpets, and the glittering white walls of his home, said:

"Yes, you see I have been prospering since then. Yes, the world has been a pretty good place for me. It has for you too, Mr. Taylor. I have watched your course ever since I got acquainted with you, ten years ago, and I suppose I am one of the few people who have read everything you have written."

"What!" said Taylor; "everything?"

"Yes, sir; everything I could lay my hands on."

"Then," said Taylor, "perhaps you will tell me what you think of my new poem, 'Lars'?"

"What!" said the man; "do you write poetry?"—*Harper's "Drawer."*

The Science of Picking Pockets.

"Pickpockets are a class of thieves who must be especially fitted for the business," said a headquarters detective to a reporter. "They go through a course of instruction, as a general thing, and learn it as a child learns to read. But no instructors will accept as a pupil anyone with short, stumpy fingers. It requires for picking pockets—just as it does for playing the violin—long, lean, flexible and even sensitive fingers."

"Do you mean to say that there are regular instructors in the art of digital appropriation?"

"Oh, yes; all experts who have reduced it to a science. Some of them who are advanced in years, or otherwise incapacitated for active work on their own hook, devote all their time to instructing thieves and putting up jobs for them. It is a peculiar profession, and requires peculiar talents, as well as peculiar surroundings and circumstances, to make it a success. The pickpocket out of a large city, ceases to be a great artist, and in a poorer town or a village, would degenerate into a mere burglar, or even become honest or prosperous. The pickpocket never commits violence, as the footpad, the burglar, or the garrotter does. He performs his work unostentatiously, unobtrusively—I might even say delicately. He is a judge of character, too. He is a sort of detective in his way, knowing at a glance the kind of a man whose watch is likely to be solid and valuable, and not belonging to the order of flashy jewelry. Long experience has made him about as good a judge of the value of things as a jeweler or a pawnbroker. There is a daily danger in his mode of life, which, no doubt, has attractions for the adventurous. He goes forth with his liberty in his hand. He lives in the face of danger. He sees companions and friends perpetually struck off the roll of gentlemen-at-large. He knows not when his own day of doom may arrive."—*Chicago News.*

Trap and Field Shooting.

A man may excel in trap-shooting and yet never become anything of a field shot; it is not in him. There are men whom neither trap work nor field work can ever make crack field shots. We have frequently been out shooting with a friend, whose company we value most highly; he has a large fund of woodcraft, is a close observer, and as full of ardor as any sportsman we ever knew. He has followed the dogs day in and day out, tramped hundreds of miles in pursuit of woodcock, grouse and quail; fired no one knows how many thousands of shots at the birds. The total amount of game actually brought to bag by him in the last ten years comprises two ruffed grouse and one woodcock—and there is every reason to believe that the grouse were killed by accident. As a field shot this man is a veritable, incorrigible "duffer." But at the traps he can break ten glass balls straight, or kill the live birds sprung from a trap as often as any other gunner in his vicinity. *Forest and Stream.*

Advance Step in Dentistry.

HAVANA, CUBA.—The most popular dentist of this city, Dr. D. Francisco Garcia, member of the Royal University, states that in all cases of troublesome neuralgia, arising from the teeth, his patrons are recommended to use St. Jacobs Oil, and the most satisfactory cures have followed. It is a specific for toothache, earache, bodily pains, and proof against household accidents.

Rescued from Agonizing Death.

NEW YORK.—Mr. James White, 1553 Broadway, formerly chief instructor in Dick-els' Riding School, in this city, said to a newspaper reporter: "I broke my shoulder, arm and elbow, splitting the socket in four parts. Rheumatism set in, and I employed the best physician. He tried everything, but I grew worse, and at last he said: 'I have one more thing to try, and if that fails nothing can give you relief, and that is St. Jacobs Oil.' I used this great pain reliever, and am able to use my arm, free from all rheumatic trouble. I have also recommended the remedy to a number of people, and in every case they have been speedily and effectually cured."

A Word to the Boys.

Ashamed of work, boys—good, hard, honest work? Then I am ashamed of you—ashamed that you know so little about great men. Open your Roman history now, and read of Cincinnatus. On the day when they wanted to make him dictator, where did they find him? In the field, plowing. What about Marcus Curtius, who drove Pyrrhus out of Italy? Look him up; you will find him busy on his little farm. The great Cato—you have surely heard of him; how he rose to all the honors of the Roman state. Yet he was often seen at work in his field with the slaves. Scipio Africanus, who conquered Hannibal and won Carthage for Rome, was not ashamed to labor on his farm. Lucetia, one of the noblest of Roman matrons, might have been seen many a day spinning among her maidens. Better even than the example of noble Romans is the advice of the wise man: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Better than this, even, are the beautiful New Testament words: "Not slothfulness in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." There! After this you will feel ashamed not to work.—*Exchange.*

Curious Tomb.

In the ancient burying ground at East Roxford, Mass., there is a curious tomb, which is visited by many people in the course of a year. It is the tomb of Gen. Solomon Low, who was buried in 1861, at the age of 79 years. It was designed by himself, and has on either side of the entrance two handsome white marble grave stones, erected to the memory of his three wives, who are also interred here. On each stone are carved pictures of his wives. The first two are represented with their children around them and infants in their arms. They are sitting in antique chairs with straight backs. The two wives represented on the second stone are sitting in modern rocking chairs, beside a center table on which are books. The fourth wife is still living. When the adjacent ground was used for a muster field the tomb was always opened for one day, and the General's regimentals were exhibited there, in accordance with directions in his will.

The Want of a Reliable Diuretic

Which, while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs, without producing irritation, and is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated stimulants often resorted to. When we consider that the kidneys and bladder share in importance with the bowels, as the sluices or outlets for the refuse matter of the system, the necessity of sustaining their activity becomes apparent. The kidneys act as purifiers of the blood, and when their functions are interfered with through weakness, they need tanning. They become healthily active by the use of the Bitters when falling short of relief from other sources. This superb stimulating tonic also prevents and arrests fever and ague, constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other ailments. Use it with regularity.

COLORADO has no "Sleepy Hollows," but has plenty of material for such a place. Its mountains are full of Can-yawns.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot Elevator; all appointments first-class. H. W. HORT, Proprietor.

The Conductor.

Conductor Warren, of Winona, Minn., says: "I used one bottle of Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup when I was so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper, and in twenty-four hours it cured me. It is the best remedy I ever saw."

A Rough Joke.

It's kind of rough to be troubled with affection of the scalp, isn't it? said a sympathetic Pittsburgher. "Yes, was the laconic reply, 'dandruff,' but Carboline will smooth it out."

THE BLOOD WOULD RUN.—For five years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh. My nostrils were so sensitive I could not bear the least bit of dust; at times so bad the blood would run, and at night I could hardly breathe. After trying many things without benefit I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am a living witness of its efficacy. PETER BRUCE, Farmer, Ithaca, N. Y. (Easy to use, price 50 cents.)

SO TENNYSON is going to write a poem in honor of John Brown. A kind of sequel to "Idylls of the King;" "Idol of the Queen."—*Boston Courier.*

FAIRFIELD, IOWA.—Dr. J. L. Myers says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best iron preparation I have ever known in my thirty years of practice."

A YOUNG lady cal's her beau "honey-suckle," because "he is always hanging over the front railings."

JOPLIN, MO.—Dr. J. B. Morgan says: "I find that Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to all who use it."

THERE may not be much music in a horse, but he generally knows when he strikes the keen-out.

ERNEST REESE, of Hannibal, Mo., says: "Samaritan Nerve cured me of sick headache."

ANY raw recruit can write about face by preparing an essay on cheek.

PURE blood helps to make a clear conscience. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Enough said. Send us a big bottle.

A TRUE aunt dyes not like her favorite nephew to be a truant.

PIMPLES, pustules, and all skin disorders are cured by using Samaritan Nerve.

RHEUMATISM, disordered blood, general debility, and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

MARRY in haste and repent at—your father-in-law.

Free to All Ministers.

I will give two bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar free of all costs to any minister who will send us an order from his store-keeper for two dozen bottles of the same.

MEN'SMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

STICKING, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Bucina-Palba." \$1.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THAT husband of mine is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer.

FIRST effectual, then good to take, then cheap—Piso's Cure for Consumption.

DON'T die in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

LADIES & children's boots & shoes can't run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."—15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

HUMORS.

The animal fluids of the body, when poorly nourished, become vitiated and cause eruptions to appear on the skin. They are objectionable from their disfigurement, and vary in character from a constant, uneasy sensation to a positive distress and severe pain. Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the derangement of the functions, enriches the fluids, purifies the blood, and changes the diseased condition to one of health and vigor.

Pimples.

HALFORD FLYNN, of New York, had so many pimples and blotches on his face that he was ashamed. He tried various remedies without effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified his blood, and all blemishes disappeared.

Ringworm.

My brother is a victim to a humor which brings ringworms all over his face. He is using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and already is so much benefited that his eyes are no longer affected. He will continue its use till he feels fully cured.—L. E. HOWARD, Temple, N. H.

Rheum.

My little boy was so badly afflicted with a humor that we had to mitten his hands to keep him from rubbing the sores, which itched and discharged a watery matter. Before he had finished one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were healed.—L. J. CLEMENT, Merchant, Warner, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by Druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER ACUTE PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 12 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address SEIZING & Co., Portland, Me.

LADIES provided for during confinement. F. THAYER, M. D., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MOTHERS. 4-worms. (The Great Worm Destroyer.) Will cure your children. Get it at Druggist, 25c.

BOARDING School for Girls. Address Helen Magill, P. O. Box 10, Howard College Inst., W. Bridgewater, Mass.

PATTERN LETTERS (metallic) to put on pat. forms of castings. H. W. KNIGHT, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out of free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Me.

Young Men learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

PAINLESS EYE WATER Relieves at once! Cures inflammation and weak eyes in a few hours. Gives NO PAIN. Ask for it. DR. J. A. DICKEE, Proprietor, Bristol, Tenn.

FREE By return mail. Full Description of the New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. I sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

\$65 A MONTH AND BOARD for three live Young Men or Ladies, in each county. Address F. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago.

DYER'S BRAND ELIXIR Cures Itch, Scald, Burns, Sores, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all other eruptions of the skin. Will cure in 10 days. L. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT Will cure Nervousness, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Kidney, Spine and Liver diseases, Gout, Asthma, Heart disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, and all other ailments. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the Electricity and magnetism through the body, and can be recharged in an instant by the patient. Send for circular. Dr. W. J. HORNE, Inventor, 191 Wabash Av., Chicago.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 2 TON WAGON SCALE, \$45. 3 TON, \$50. 4 TON, \$55. 5 TON, \$60. 6 TON, \$65. 7 TON, \$70. 8 TON, \$75. 9 TON, \$80. 10 TON, \$85. 12 TON, \$95. 15 TON, \$110. 20 TON, \$130. 25 TON, \$150. 30 TON, \$170. 40 TON, \$200. 50 TON, \$230. 60 TON, \$260. 70 TON, \$290. 80 TON, \$320. 90 TON, \$350. 100 TON, \$380. 120 TON, \$420. 150 TON, \$480. 200 TON, \$550. 250 TON, \$620. 300 TON, \$680. 400 TON, \$780. 500 TON, \$880. 600 TON, \$980. 700 TON, \$1080. 800 TON, \$1180. 900 TON, \$1280. 1000 TON, \$1380. 1200 TON, \$1480. 1500 TON, \$1580. 2000 TON, \$1680. 2500 TON, \$1780. 3000 TON, \$1880. 4000 TON, \$1980. 5000 TON, \$2080. 6000 TON, \$2180. 7000 TON, \$2280. 8000 TON, \$2380. 9000 TON, \$2480. 10000 TON, \$2580. 12000 TON, \$2680. 15000 TON, \$2780. 20000 TON, \$2880. 25000 TON, \$2980. 30000 TON, \$3080. 40000 TON, \$3180. 50000 TON, \$3280. 60000 TON, \$3380. 70000 TON, \$3480. 80000 TON, \$3580. 90000 TON, \$3680. 100000 TON, \$3780. 120000 TON, \$3880. 150000 TON, \$3980. 200000 TON, \$4080. 250000 TON, \$4180. 300000 TON, \$4280. 400000 TON, \$4380. 500000 TON, \$4480. 600000 TON, \$4580. 700000 TON, \$4680. 800000 TON, \$4780. 900000 TON, \$4880. 1000000 TON, \$4980. 1200000 TON, \$5080. 1500000 TON, \$5180. 2000000 TON, \$5280. 2500000 TON, \$5380. 3000000 TON, \$5480. 4000000 TON, \$5580. 5000000 TON, \$5680. 6000000 TON, \$5780. 7000000 TON, \$5880. 8000000 TON, \$5980. 9000000 TON, \$6080. 10000000 TON, \$6180. 12000000 TON, \$6280. 15000000 TON, \$6380. 20000000 TON, \$6480. 25000000 TON, \$6580. 30000000 TON, \$6680. 40000000 TON, \$6780. 50000000 TON, \$6880. 60000000 TON, \$6980. 70000000 TON, \$7080. 80000000 TON, \$7180. 90000000 TON, \$7280. 100000000 TON, \$7380. 120000000 TON, \$7480. 150000000 TON, \$7580. 200000000 TON, \$7680. 250000000 TON, \$7780. 300000000 TON, \$7880. 400000000 TON, \$7980. 500000000 TON, \$8080. 600000000 TON, \$8180. 700000000 TON, \$8280. 800000000 TON, \$8380. 900000000 TON, \$8480. 1000000000 TON, \$8580. 1200000000 TON, \$8680. 1500000000 TON, \$8780. 2000000000 TON, \$8880. 2500000000 TON, \$8980. 3000000000 TON, \$9080. 4000000000 TON, \$9180. 5000000000 TON, \$9280. 6000000000 TON, \$9380. 7000000000 TON, \$9480. 8000000000 TON, \$9580. 9000000000 TON, \$9680. 10000000000 TON, \$9780. 12000000000 TON, \$9880. 15000000000 TON, \$9980. 20000000000 TON, \$10080. 25000000000 TON, \$10180. 30000000000 TON, \$10280. 40000000000 TON, \$10380. 50000000000 TON, \$10480. 60000000000 TON, \$10580. 70000000000 TON, \$10680. 80000000000 TON, \$10780. 90000000000 TON, \$10880. 100000000000 TON, \$10980. 120000000000 TON, \$11080. 150000000000 TON, \$11180. 200000000000 TON, \$11280. 250000000000 TON, \$11380. 300000000000 TON, \$11480. 400000000000 TON, \$11580. 500000000000 TON, \$11680. 600000000000 TON, \$11780. 700000000000 TON, \$11880. 800000000000 TON, \$11980. 900000000000 TON, \$12080. 1000000000000 TON, \$12180. 1200000000000 TON, \$12280. 1500000000000 TON, \$12380. 2000000000000 TON, \$12480. 2500000000000 TON, \$12580. 3000000000000 TON, \$12680. 4000000000000 TON, \$12780. 5000000000000 TON, \$12880. 6000000000000 TON, \$12980. 7000000000000 TON, \$13080. 8000000000000 TON, \$13180. 9000000000000 TON, \$13280. 10000000000000 TON, \$13380. 12000000000000 TON, \$13480. 15000000000000 TON, \$13580. 20000000000000 TON, \$13680. 25000000000000 TON, \$13780. 30000000000000 TON, \$13880. 40000000000000 TON, \$13980. 50000000000000 TON, \$14080. 60000000000000 TON, \$14180. 70000000000000 TON, \$14280. 80000000000000 TON, \$14380. 90000000000000 TON, \$14480. 100000000000000 TON, \$14580. 120000000000000 TON, \$14680. 150000000000000 TON, \$14780. 200000000000000 TON, \$14880. 250000000000000 TON, \$14980. 300000000000000 TON, \$15080. 400000000000000 TON, \$15180. 500000000000000 TON, \$15280. 600000000000000 TON, \$15380. 700000000000000 TON, \$15480. 800000000000000 TON, \$15580. 900000000000000 TON, \$15680. 1000000000000000 TON, \$15780. 1200000000000000 TON, \$15880. 1500000000000000 TON, \$15980. 2000000000000000 TON, \$16080. 2500000000000000 TON, \$16180. 3000000000000000 TON, \$16280. 4000000000000000 TON, \$16380. 5000000000000000 TON, \$16480. 6000000000000000 TON, \$16580. 7000000000000000 TON, \$16680. 8000000000000000 TON, \$16780. 9000000000000000 TON, \$16880. 10000000000000000 TON, \$16980. 12000000000000000 TON, \$17080. 15000000000000000 TON, \$17180. 20000000000000000 TON, \$17280. 25000000000000000 TON, \$17380. 30000000000000000 TON, \$17480. 40000000000000000 TON, \$17580. 50000000000000000 TON, \$17680. 60000000000000000 TON, \$17780. 70000000000000000 TON, \$17880. 80000000000000000 TON, \$17980. 90000000000000000 TON, \$18080. 100000000000000000 TON, \$18180. 120000000000000000 TON, \$18280. 150000000000000000 TON, \$18380. 200000000000000000 TON, \$18480. 250000000000000000 TON, \$18580. 300000000000000000 TON, \$18680. 400000000000000000 TON, \$18780. 500000000000000000 TON, \$18880. 600000000000000000 TON, \$18980. 700000000000000000 TON, \$19080. 800000000000000000 TON, \$19180. 900000000000000000 TON, \$19280. 1000000000000000000 TON, \$19380. 1200000000000000000 TON, \$19480. 1500000000000000000 TON, \$19580. 2000000000000000000 TON, \$19680. 2500000000000000000 TON, \$19780. 3000000000000000000 TON, \$19880. 4000000000000000000 TON, \$19980. 5000000000000000000 TON, \$20080. 6000000000000000000 TON, \$20180. 7000000000000000000 TON, \$20280. 8000000000000000000 TON, \$20380. 9000000000000000000 TON, \$20480. 10000000000000000000 TON, \$20580. 12000000000000000000 TON, \$20680. 15000000000000000000 TON, \$20780. 20000000000000000000 TON, \$20880. 25000000000000000000 TON, \$20980. 30000000000000000000 TON, \$21080. 40000000000000000000 TON, \$21180. 50000000000000000000 TON, \$21280. 60000000000000000000 TON, \$21380. 70000000000000000000 TON, \$21480. 80000000000000000000 TON, \$21580. 90000000000000000000 TON, \$21680. 100000000000000000000 TON, \$21780. 120000000000000000000 TON, \$21880. 150000000000000000000 TON, \$21980. 200000000000000000000 TON, \$22080. 250000000000000000000 TON, \$22180. 300000000000000000000 TON, \$22280. 400000000000000000000 TON, \$22380. 500000000000000000000 TON, \$22480. 600000000000000000000 TON, \$22580. 700000000000000000000 TON, \$22680. 800000000000000000000 TON, \$22780. 900000000000000000000 TON, \$22880. 1000000000000000000000 TON, \$22980. 1200000000000000000000 TON, \$23080. 1500000000000000000000 TON, \$23180. 2000000000000000000000 TON, \$23280. 2500000000000000000000 TON, \$23380. 3000000000000000000000 TON, \$23480. 4000000000000000000000 TON, \$23580. 5000000000000000000000 TON, \$23680. 6000000000000000000000 TON, \$23780. 7000000000000000000000 TON

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

For the Holland City News:

The Blessing of the Lord, it Maketh Rich.

Who can fail to rejoice at the seeming prosperity of our infant city. While whole towns have been devastated by flood and tempest, our place has been steadily improving. However gratifying this may seem, it is not an evidence that the blessing of the Lord will continue to rest upon it and its inhabitants. As we said we are not a nation of infidels, and it is not without reason that we are called a Christian nation, however little we merit the appellation. God's law is placed in our hands. We are not ignorant of its requirements. We know that its teachings require a tender regard for our neighbor, even as for ourselves. We know also, from its teaching, if our neighbor be not by nature as well fitted to contend with the difficulties and temptations of life, that it is our duty to befriend and shield him. That in his path are no gins, snares, or pits. That the one that was known to push with his horns should be shut up or put to death. If we wish the blessing of the Lord to rest upon our city, we should like Job, care for others as well as ourselves. "I was eyes to the blind," said the righteous man, "and feet was I to the lame," "and the cause which I knew not I searched out." Can we doubt that such citizens would fail to draw down a blessing on any city. Our city is daily becoming more attractive, but let it not as the New Jerico of Hiel, have a curse lurking within its streets that will, with the withering hand of death destroy its sons and daughters. A worse curse threatens our borders than that, which prostrated the family of Hiel. Death is not so terrible when it visits us in its natural way; but when every particle of humanity is crushed out, and man made in the image of God, becomes assimilated to the nature of fallen angels, then is it terrible. This change is brought about by the use of Alcohol. The weaker beverages, beer and cider, lay the foundation. By them your sons and daughters acquire appetites, which unfit them to fill their place as good citizens if they never become drunkards.

M. S. V. O.

(To be Continued.)

A Blessing to All Mankind.

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are bilious, blood out of order, liver inactive or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of H. Walsh.

A Fraud.

A colored gentleman sought the Signal Officer and said:

"Got a little business fur yer. I want's a pension an' I want's yer ter gin me de papers."

"I have nothing to do with it."

"Aint yer de man what has charge ob de weather business?"

"Yes."

"Wall, yer's de man I wants. I has been crippled an' want's a pension, 'sides dat I needs it powerful. I was blowed agin a tree by a storm."

"The Government does not grant pensions in such cases."

"Wall, de storm was in de guber'ment an' I see a citizen."

"That makes no difference."

"Den dis 'stablishment of you'n is a fraud, sah. Go up dar an' take down yer flatter wheel business an' quit deceibin' de culled fokes. It takes a man so long to unerstan' dis Newwited States dat he'll die wid ole age 'fore he gets nuthin' outen it."

--Arkansas Traveler.

Dyspepsia in its Worst Form Cured.

WOLCOTT, N. Y. Sept. 25th, 1883.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents—I think it my duty to recommend your Syrup for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. I have been troubled with Dyspepsia for several years; have tried every remedy recommended, and physicians have failed to give me any relief. Had to be very careful what I ate, for I was almost crazed with pain after meals. And for ten years or more have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. It finally settled all over me. The pain was so severe I could hardly endure it, and could not move; was confined to my bed, and I was completely discouraged. Finally my husband thought I had better try Rheumatic Syrup. As a last resort, I told him to get a bottle. I had no faith in it, but was compelled to do something, for I could not endure the pain. I commenced taking it, and in a short time it began to help me. Have been taking it six weeks and am now doing my own housework, and can safely recommend it as a sure cure for Rheumatism or Dyspepsia. Any one troubled with either of those dreadful diseases can be cured by using Rheumatic Syrup. I know it is a sure cure for either. Any one is at liberty to correspond with me in regard to the merits of your wonderful medicine.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. A. O. HANCHETT.

TRIAL proves that honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others.

NEW FIRM!

P. PRINS & CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills,"
P. PRINS & CO.
HOLLAND, March 28 1883. 8-1y

H. BOONE,
Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best HEARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1882.

25-1f

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Apr. 6th, '83

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for six years, and hearing of the success of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefited by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is very much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, as some called it, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

NEURALGIA CURED.

FAIRPORT, N. Y. March 12, '83.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents—Since November, 1882, I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have not known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatic Syrup. I have felt no pain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for purifying the blood and for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE.

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT SILENT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Meyers, Brouwer & Co.
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE & COFFINS
HOLLAND, MICH.

Guardian's Sale.
In the matter of the estate of Victoria Wolters, Isabella Sawyer, Arthur Sawyer, Vinie Sawyer, and Ernest Sawyer minors. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the 12th day of November, 1883, at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house situated on the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29 in Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the 10th day of September, 1883, by the probate court for the County of Allegan, State of Michigan, all the right, title, and estate of said minors in or to that piece of land situate in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, and further described as the undivided one third of the west half of the west half of the south east quarter of section 29 in town 6 north of range 13 west, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, September 25, 1883.

EDWARD SAWYER,
Guardian of said minors.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and
Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the
most searching and thorough
blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

A. P. STEGENGA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Claim & Collection Agent, Notary Public.

Special attention given to collecting
claims. All business entrusted to
me will be faithfully cared for.

A. P. STEGENGA,
ZEELEND, MICH.

NOT BEING ABLE TO

CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK.

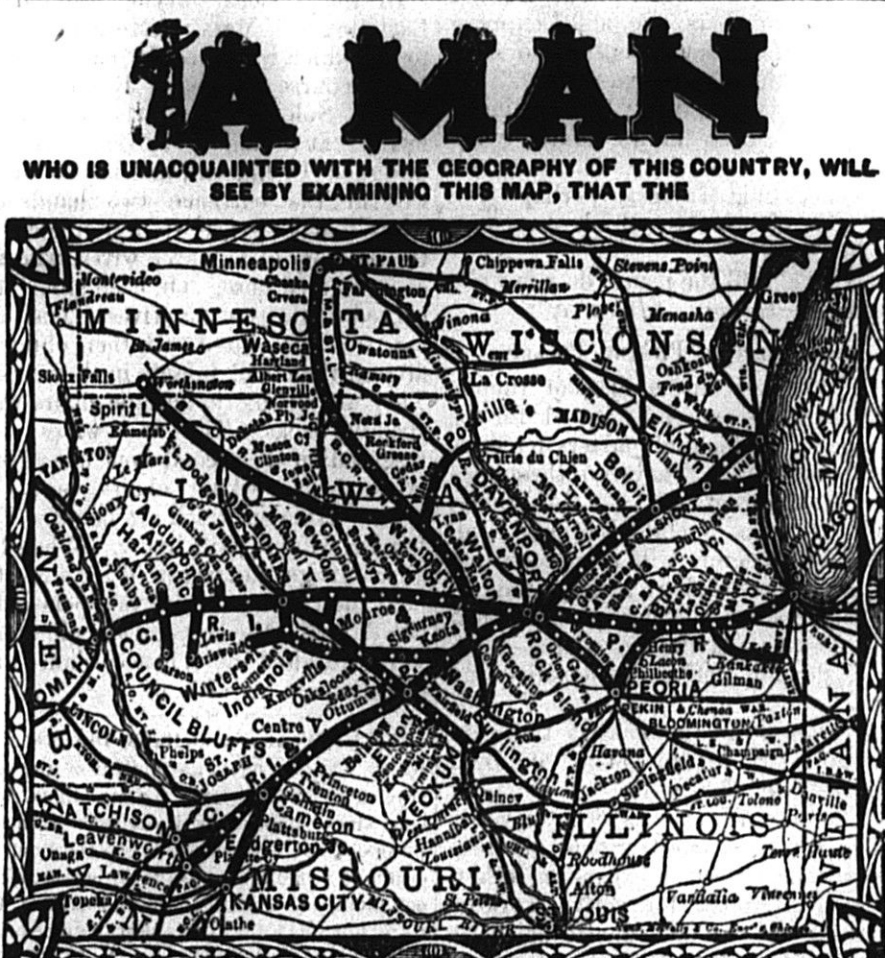
I have added a large line of new and seasonable goods, such as
CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

I have a large and very elegant stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
which I will dispose of at bottom figures.

UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR.
I have everything in the line of Underwear that any person
could desire, and I will sell at remarkable low figures.

Give me a call, learn prices, and inspect my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'y.

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oakalosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Galatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points. Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

For more detailed information, see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Manager, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l T'kt & Pass'r Ag't, CHICAGO.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.,

dealers in—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS and CROCKERY.

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

NEW FRESH GOODS

of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

Crockery

is complete and we sell at bottom figures

BUTTER and EGGS.

We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

PETER STEKETEE & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

Is the Loss of

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea induced by self-abuse, involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and 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, blisters, 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, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps—Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York N. Y.; Postoffice Box 450.

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." 65 a-week in your own town. \$5 out-at free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. BALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.