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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 42.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 510.

The Holland City News.

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taking Effect, Sunday, June 12, 1881.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N.Y. Exp.	Day Exp.	Mail.	Townsend.	Mail.	Day Exp.	N.Y. Exp.	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
10:30	1:55	10:50	Holland	3:25	9:40	5:15	
10:40	....	11:05	East Saugatuck	3:05	....	5:00	
10:55	2:20	11:20	Richmond	2:55	9:20	4:45	
12:00	2:50	11:55	Gd. Junction	2:15	8:45	3:55	
12:25	3:05	12:10	Bangor	2:00	8:30	3:35	
1:50	3:55	1:30	Benton Harbor	12:50	7:32	2:10	
2:05	4:05	1:45	St. Joseph	12:40	7:25	2:00	
3:30	5:0	2:50	New Buffalo	11:40	6:30	1:15	
7:30	7:40	5:50	Chicago	9:00	3:40	9:10	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

On Saturday night the Night express north runs
earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p.m., arriving at
Holland 1:30 Sunday morning.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.				From Grand Rapids to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
5:20	9:45	3:25	Holland	10:45	1:50	10:10	
5:35	9:55	3:35	Zeeland	10:35	1:40	9:55	
5:57	10:07	3:52	Hudsonville	10:15	....	9:25	
6:15	10:15	4:05	Grandville	10:00	1:12	9:05	
6:35	10:30	4:20	Grand Rapids	9:45	1:00	8:45	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves
Holland 1:40 and arrives in Grand Rapids 3:10 a.m.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
7:30	3:25	10:40	Holland	4:06	1:35	10:40	
6:00	....	11:15	Pigeon	3:35	....	....
....	....	11:20	Bushkill	3:30	....	....
....	....	11:25	Johnsville	3:25	....	....
6:35	4:15	11:45	Grand Haven	3:05	12:40	8:40	
6:50	4:20	1:50	Ferrysburg	3:00	12:35	8:35	
7:20	4:50	12:30	Muskegon	2:25	12:00	8:00	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	noon	p.m.	

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
9:00	Holland	....	....	6:45	
10:25	Robinson	....	....	5:30	
11:10	Nunica	....	....	4:55	
12:10	Fruitport	....	....	4:10	
1:10	Muskegon	....	....	3:00	
p.m.				p.m.		p.m.	

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
10:45	4:06	....	Holland	10:45	....	5:45	
11:15	4:30	....	Fillmore	10:15	....	5:10	
11:35	4:55	....	Hamilton	10:02	....	4:55	
1:00	5:10	....	Dunning	9:48	....	4:15	
12:45	5:35	....	Allegan	9:25	....	3:30	
p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.		

* Mixed trains.
† Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sun-
day. All trains run by Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. Barber. Haircutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The only first-class Hotel in the
city. Is located in the business-center of the town,
and has one of the largest and best sample rooms
in the State. Free bus in connection with the Ho-
tel. Holland, Mich. 10-ly

PHENIX HOTEL. E. P. Montie proprietor.
Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R.R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommo-
dation of guests. On Ninth st., Holland, Mich.

SCOTT HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms,
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale tables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, Wm., New Meat Market, near corner
Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sau-
sages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors
of *Pluget Mill*; (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

Notary Publics.

STEGENGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and
Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short
notice. Office at his residence New Holland,
Michigan. 9-ly

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made
the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a
special study. Office hours nights and day, on the
cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug-store, Eighth
street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

Photographer.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and
dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market
and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

WILL. H. ROEMER, N. G.
M. HARRINGTON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Nov.
30, at 7 o'clock sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.
D. L. BORD, Sec'y.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$	@	40
Beans, bushel	@	2 00	
Butter, lb.	@	24	
Clover seed, bushel	@	4 50	
Eggs, dozen	@	30	
Honey, bushel	@	13	
Hay, ton	@	12 00	
Onions, bushel	@	1 00	
Potatoes, bushel	@	75	
Timothy Seed, bushel	@	2 75	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@	1 25	
red	@	1 27	
Lancaster Red, bushel	@	1 30	
Corn, shelled bushel	@	65	
Oats, bushel	@	45	
Buckwheat, bushel	@	1 00	
Bran, 100 lbs.	@	1 00	
Feed, ton	@	27 00	
" 100 lbs.	@	1 50	
Barley, 100 lbs.	@	1 50	
Middling, 100 lbs.	@	1 50	
Flour, bushel	@	6 75	
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.	@	3 50	
Rye, bushel	@	80	
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	@	1 50	
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	@	1 60	

Additional Local.

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

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

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps
of the sure approach of that more terrible disease
Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford
for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and
do nothing for it. He knows from experience
that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never
fails. This explains why more than a million
bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup,
and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be-
lieve it. For Lamé Back, Side or Chest, use
Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meengs.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

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

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

The finest and loveliest assortment of
ladies' and Misses' hoods, in different
colors and styles, at the store of
35-ly G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

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

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

A LARGE stock of Hosiery, of Superior
make and the latest styles; also, an en-
dless variety of Woollen Yarns, at
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Theo. Kortlander. Adolph H. Kortlander.

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

Importers
AND WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
No. 114 CANAL STREET,
Grand Rapids, - Michigan.
The finest Whiskies in the World.

"Kentucky Pride" hand made sour-mash. "Ken-
tucky Club;" "Bakers' Pure Hand-made" Sour
Mash Bourbon. (The best in the State.) "Jack-
son Sour Mash." The finest in the Land. "Honey-
dew Bourbon." "J. R. Clay." "S. S. Miller's
Rye." The Limestone Creek Sour Mash, and the
finest line of Imported and Domestic Wines.
22-6m KORTLANDER BROTHERS.

Another proposed Water-way.

The Canadians have shown a praise-
worthy enterprise and energy in improv-
ing their water routes of commerce. Pos-
sessing the only natural outlet of the great
lakes to the ocean, they have not failed to
improve this so as to divert commerce
down the St. Lawrence, and so on to the
sea. The old and new Welland canals are
examples of their determination to have
their share of the traffic of the Northwest.
They have also improved the Ottawa and
Sorel, having recently finished an impor-
tant work on the first named river. Several
canals, like the Rideau and De Jardines,
evidence their estimate of the importance
of water ways for commerce. Now they
are agitating for a ship canal from
Georgian bay to Lake Ontario, at Toronto.

This would be an important accession to
the means for Canadian trade, to say noth-
ing for American traffic. Georgian bay
drops down so near Lake Ontario that but
a comparatively short cut would have to
be made between the two waters. Even
this distance could be materially shortened
by means of Lake Simcoe. It is, indeed,
strange why the work was not done be-
fore. Manifestly this canal could be of
immense advantage to Canada; nor would
the United States be destitute of a large
benefit from its completion. All the low-
er lake and St. Lawrence ports would re-
ceive a great accession to their traffic from
it. It would save the long, circuitous pas-
sage through Lakes Huron, St. Claire and
Erie, and their connecting rivers and can-
als—a distance of at least 600 miles. Os-
wego could become an important lake
port again, and rival Buffalo as a half-way
house of New York commerce. The pro-
posed canal would become an incalculable
advantage to the northern route to Boston
and Portland, by way of Ogdensburg.
Touching the lumber trade, the new wa-
ter-route would be a benefit to such traf-
fic as goes east from northern Michigan and
Lake Superior region. A portion of the
New York interest will be disposed to
jealousy toward the contemplated scheme,
but we can see no grounds for such a feel-
ing, as the immense trade of the growing
Northwest, both in the United States and
the Dominion, will need all the carrying
facilities, and more, than can possibly be
provided.

Consumption Cured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12th, 1881.

Upon the recommendation of a friend,
I tried Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and
restorative for my daughter, whom I
was thoroughly convinced was fast wast-
ing away in consumption. Having lost
three daughters, by the terrible disease,
under the care of eminent physicians, I
was loth to believe that anything could
arrest the progress of the disease; but to
my surprise, before my daughter had
taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters,
she began to mend, and is now quite re-
stored to her former health. A fifth
daughter began to show signs of con-
sumption, and when the physician was
consulted, he quickly said, "Tonics were
required!" And when informed that the
elder sister was taking Brown's Iron Bit-
ters, responded, "That is a good tonic,
take it."

ADORAM PHELPS,
of Askey & Phelps.

Lippincott's Magazine.

The December number of Lippincott's
Magazine, which completes the second
volume of the new series, is an excellent
specimen of this bright and entertaining
periodical. The opening article, "Fishing
in Virginia Waters", by John C. Carpen-
ter, is a fresh and lively piece of writing
and beautifully illustrated. "Through the
Ardennes" is by Dr. Felix L. Oswald,
whose descriptive powers are here dis-
played to the best advantage, the region
being one with which he has been familiar
from childhood and its picturesque beauty
well fitted to kindle enthusiasm. The il-
lustrations are excellent and copious.
"Some Impressions of an Open-Air Peo-
ple", by Anna Bowman Blake, deals with
the out-door aspects of Paris in winter and
gives glimpses of its domestic life at that
season. Dr. William Hunt writes on
"Popular Fallacies about Surgery and
Doctors", Chauncey Hickox advances
some noble views on the subject of the
"Presidency", and Alfred Terry Bacon
gives a graphic description of a Colorado
"Round-up." One of the most interesting
contributions is a translation of one of the
monologues now so fashionable in Paris;
it is a poem in rhyme entitled "The Ser-
geant", admirably rendered by Mrs. G.

W. Latimer, and certain, if well recited,
to be strikingly effective.

Sherwood Bonner's serial, "The Val-
cours", is brought to a happy and ingeni-
ous conclusion. "Mother Carey's Chick-
ens", by Henry Baldwin, "Crooked
Ways", by Charles Dunning, and "Tid's
Wife", by Kate Upson Clark, are short
stories, of a kind that pleases most mag-
azine readers. There are poems by Carlot-
ta Perry and John B. Tabb, and a variety
of short papers in the "Monthly Gossip."
The Prospectus for the coming year shows
that no effort will be spared by the editor
and publishers to maintain the present
popular character of the Magazine.

A Business Man's Experience.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The memorial hall erected at North Easton, Mass., by the children of Oakes Ames, at a cost of \$400,000, was dedicated in presence of the Governor and State officers.

The Pacific National Bank, of Boston, was forced into suspension by heavy advances to a mining operator named Theodore O. Weeks. Its paid-up capital is \$830,000, but it has never secured membership in the Clearing-House Association. George Law, the well-known New York capitalist, died last week.

THE WEST.

A PRIZE-FIGHTING expedition was about to steam out of the harbor of Erie for a contest on Government land on the peninsula, when the revenue cutter Ferry made her appearance with guns pointed and an armed force in sight, and her officers gave ample warning to the brutal crowd. The pugilistic party then proceeded by rail to the Ohio State line, and the bruising match had progressed to the fourth round, when an Ohio constable put in an appearance and broke up the fight. The principals were arrested and the crowd ran for the woods on the Pennsylvania side of the line.

A NEW and fatal cattle disease has made its appearance in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa. One farmer lost nine cows in one night. The animals are seized with rigors and trembling, and death ensues in a few hours after they are attacked. Sylvester Dodge, a well-known cattle dealer of Waukegan, Wis., drowned himself in the river at Milwaukee.

The main building of the Ohio Idiotic Asylum, near Columbus, has been destroyed by fire. There were 614 children in the school-rooms of the building at the time the fire broke out, but, owing to the perfect discipline and the coolness and presence of mind of the lady teachers, every one of them escaped unharmed. The loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000. A passenger train on the Springfield and Northwestern railroad went through a trestle-work across a ravine about two miles west of the Sangamon river crossing, and was precipitated a distance of twenty feet. Fourteen persons were injured more or less seriously.

ED MAXWELL, alias Williams, who, with his brother Lon, murdered Sheriff Coleman and his brother in Wisconsin, and afterward killed the Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ill., was lynched a few days ago by a mob of excited citizens at Durand, Wis. The prisoner had been taken to the Court House, preparatory to examination before a Justice of the Peace. He made a statement, confessing the shooting of the Coleman brothers and what he claimed to be the facts connected with the affair, and that he should claim that it was done in self-defense. Immediately thereafter a rope was thrown over his neck. He made a feeble but momentary effort to release himself, but was instantly jerked down, then through the aisle down the stairway to the ground, and dragged to a tree a few rods distant. The rope was thrown over a limb and Ed Maxwell was left swinging between earth and heaven.

LIEUT. LUKE CLARK, of the United States army, threw himself in front of a moving train at Bucyrus, Ohio, and was cut to pieces. For three months he has been engaged in courting a lady. A mulatto named Chris Davis, lying in jail at Athens, Ohio, for an outrageous assault upon Mrs. Luckey, was lynched by a masked mob. The Sheriff was overpowered, while Davis was taken out and hanged to the timbers of a bridge over the Hocking river.

THE SOUTH.

SEVERAL packages of registered letters and considerable money were taken from a stage near Laredo, Texas, by two masked road agents. Seven passengers were robbed. Gen. Gordon has driven the first spike on the Georgia Pacific railway, at Atlanta.

IN Texas highwaymen are carrying things with a high hand. A freight train standing on a side track a few miles from Palestine was attacked by seven masked men. The train men were driven off and a dozen cars robbed of their contents. A stage-coach was halted between San Antonio and Laredo, and the passengers relieved of their money and valuables. A store and the postoffice at Smithville, Bastrop county, were robbed by a band of masked men.

WASHINGTON.

H. V. REDFIELD, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, died at the capital of hemorrhage of the lungs.

THE tenth census of the United States will be completed in a few weeks. So far the cost has been \$3,860,068. When it meets, Congress will be asked for \$540,000 additional to complete the work.

BILL JONES was arraigned in the Police Court at Washington for firing at Giteau and was jailed, in default of \$5,000 bail. The police failed to identify him as the man who did the shooting, and, whether he is or is not the would-be avenger, there is little likelihood of his ever being punished for the act. Public sentiment at Washington is all on his side.

ACTING POSTMASTER GENERAL HATTON has decided that matter produced by a hand stamp, type writer or copy press is prima facie subject to first-class rates of postage, but where it is shown that the matter is intended for use among more than two parties, and is not personal to the parties, it is not subject to first-class rates. Chief Justice Waite rendered a decision in the Supreme Court, holding that the capital of a bank invested in foreign countries can be taxed in the United States. Seven indictments against Capt. Hoggate have been returned by the Washington Grand Jury.

POLITICAL.

JUDGE FOLGER will not enter on his duties as Secretary of the Treasury until the cases now pending before the New York Court of Appeals are disposed of.

SECRETARY WINDOM is said to have proposed to President Garfield at Long Branch, the week before the latter was shot, a plan of civil-service reform for the Treasury Department. This plan, which met with the approval of the late President, proposed to allot to each State a number of appointments; the appointment of a committee of three in each State before whom candidates for the places should be examined at least once a year, the examination to be so conducted as to test the experience and capacity of the applicants; appointments to be made from among those who stood highest on the list, according as vacancies to which the State of the applicants was entitled occurred. It was also contemplated that, other things being equal, soldiers, their widows and children should have a preference.

THE President has received a number of protests against the retention of Public Printer Deffrees, urging the appointment of a younger and more active man. It is said President Arthur has offered the position of Secretary of the Interior to James A. Williamson, of Iowa, formerly Commissioner General of the Land Office. The New York Herald publishes an interview with Secretary Blaine relative to the new Cabinet. He says it will be "Grant from top to bottom after Jan. 1." Blaine will retire in December.

A CONFERENCE was held in Philadelphia by twenty-five prominent Republicans who supported the regular ticket at the late election to take measures to abolish the control of Pennsylvania by the Camerons by capturing the next State Convention.

THE official vote for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania was: Bailey, Republican, 265,295 (plurality, 7,864); Noble, Democrat, 257,431; Wolfe, Independent Republican, 49,984.

MR. BLAINE states that he will not be a candidate either for the Governorship of Maine or the United States Senatorship, but will devote himself entirely to his private affairs.

GENERAL.

A SESSION of the Industrial League of America was held in Philadelphia—Joseph Wharton presiding—at which resolutions were adopted condemning the decision of the Treasury Department inimical to protective duties, and calling on Congress to remedy the evil results growing from these decisions; favoring the appointment of civilian Commissioners to report on the progress, needs, and conditions of American industries; advocating the reduction of internal-revenue taxes and the encouragement of American shipbuilding and shipowners' interests. A National Tariff Convention, composed of delegates from every section of the country, held a two days' session in Chicago. Resolutions were adopted that the protective policy had provided the revenue to subdue the Rebellion and diminish the public debt, and also turned the balance of trade in our favor; that maritime property should be exempt from State, municipal and local taxation, and that the internal revenue should be gradually reduced. The National Labor Congress met in Pittsburgh. Resolutions were offered demanding the repeal of the Conspiracy act and the abolition of prison labor, and declaring that no man should be permitted to hold more land than he can till.

COMMANDER CHEYNE, of the British navy, asks the public of England and America to contribute \$150,000 to enable himself and Lieut. Schwatka to reach the North pole by balloons from St. Patrick's bay. Prof. Swift has found another comet. It is located in the constellation Cassiopeia, between Polaris and the great cluster in Perseus. The exodus of Jews from Russia to America continues. A third party of them, comprising 230 persons, passed through Berlin the other day on their way to this country. More are to follow.

NAT GOODWIN, the best and most eccentric of low comedians, is delighting large audiences at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, with his mimable personations. The laughter-provoking burlesque "Hobbies" is the play for this week. He is supported by an excellent company. Goodwin will be followed at McVicker's by the distinguished tragedian Lawrence Barrett, in a two weeks' engagement, during which he will be seen in Hamlet, Othello, Julius Caesar and other Shakespearian characters. He will also present "Pondragon," a new play by W. W. Young, of Chicago.

"CAPT. PAYNE and a few of his more daring followers have safely located on the town site of Oklahoma City, Indian Territory, and are in occupation of the stockade fort built by them last summer. So far they have not been molested by the Indians nor interfered with by the Federal troops.

THE last weekly bulletin of the National Board of Health reports the death-rate for American cities in every 1,000 as follows:

New York	22.3	Jacksonville	28.5
Brooklyn	23.4	Elgin	24.8
Philadelphia	21	Moline	14.4
Chicago	22.2	Rock Island	13.1
Boston	22.6	Lake	11.3
New Orleans	26	Quincy	12.6
Nashville	23.6	Milwaukee	17.5
Dist. of Columbia	29.5	Beloit	21.6
Pittsburgh	25.7	Minneapolis	23.3
Cincinnati	23	East Saginaw	13.7
Louisville	24.5	Plint	18.6
Cleveland	26	Lansing	25.4
Dayton	17.4	Port Huron	11.3
Indianapolis	18.8	Dubuque	14.1
Richmond, Ind.	8.2	Kokuk	4.3
Evansville	16.7	Davenport	14.3
Peoria	19.6	St. Louis	23.5
Aurora	17.6	Omaha	30.8

Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London Times, who has been traveling in America for three months, in addressing his Berkshire constituents said he hoped Englishmen would come to this country; that any Englishman who is a good judge of land, and who is steady and industrious, may be assured that he will become wealthy and prosperous before he becomes 50 years old. Mr. Walter thinks that before the close of the next century the United States will have a population of 200,000,000.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch reports awful mortality at Mecca, the Sacred City, and shrine of Mahomet. Two hundred persons a day are said to be dying from cholera. The steamships at Djiddah, the nearest seaport, refuse to carry returning pilgrims. An explosion of dynamite on the steamer Severn, between Bristol and Glasgow, killed nine persons and badly injured forty-three others. Twenty-five farms in the County Tipperary were sold by the Sheriff and bought in by the emergency committee. At Mecca, on the 6th of November, 300 persons died of cholera.

THE new German Reichstag opened in Berlin, on the 17th inst. Prince Bismarck apologized for the absence of the Emperor, and read the speech from the throne. The legislators were assured of the peaceful prospects of the country and the policy of the Government for the session was indicated. In Tunis an important engagement has taken place between Gen. Bonier's contingent and a large body of insurgents. The French captured thousands of sheep and hundreds of camels. Deputy Roche has introduced in the French chamber a measure for the complete separation of church and state. Father McPhillip, an active member of the Irish Land League, has been lodged in Galway jail. In County Mayo, the County Commissioners have reduced rents 50 per cent.

AMONG the outrages reported from Ireland are the shooting of Bailiff Dillon, near Ballyhannis; an attempt to assassinate a nephew of Lord Digby, at Brookville, and the wounding of Farmer McManis, near Mullingar, to prevent him from paying rent.

SEVERAL arrests have been made at Limerick under the Coercion act, including a solicitor who intimidated rent-payers. In County Mayo the sub-commission has, in a majority of cases, reduced the rent below the Poor-law valuation. Miss Gafford, the holder of two small farms at Wexford, was found dead in bed. The new French Cabinet is favorable to the repeal of the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork and lard.

A BAD SHOT.

A Third Unsuccessful Attempt Upon the Life of the Assassin of President Garfield.

Another attempt upon the life of the assassin Giteau was made shortly after the adjournment of court on the sixth day of the trial.

The prisoner was being conveyed back to jail in the prison van. Perry H. Carson, a guardman, stood upon the rear steps of the van. The driver, James Leonard, was accompanied by Officer Edelin, of the mounted police force but upon this occasion Edelin was not mounted, and sat upon the box by the side of the driver.

As the van turned into East Capitol street, heading for the jail, a man mounted upon a white sorrel gelding dashed up to the side of the vehicle. The rider deliberately looked in through the narrow barrel ventilator upon the side of the wagon until he saw Giteau crouching down upon the right hand of the van. "Oh, there you are, you son of a—," shouted the rider, as he wheeled off and discharged one shot from a revolver through the side of the van at Giteau. A shriek of abject terror was heard inside, Giteau yelling: "Oh, my God! my God! I am shot! Help! Murder!" Then he fell in a fit of fright upon the floor of the wagon. The would-be assassin of the van dashed away without risking a second shot. As he put spurs to his horse he held his revolver upon the officers until he passed them. He bent low over his horse's neck and spurred with fiery energy toward the north. The officers were so overwhelmed with surprise at the suddenness and unexpectedness of the attack that they hardly realized what was done until the bold rider was off and away. Officer Edelin fired one shot after him, but it did not delay him at all, as it went very wide of its mark.

The officers at first paid no attention to Giteau, who kept shrieking with terror, saying that he was killed, and constantly calling for help. The officers stupidly imagined that they could pursue the fleet rider with their heavy van. It was wheeled about, and the horses attached to it were lashed to a gallop, while Edelin sat with a cocked revolver in his hand looking for a shot at the flying man. The van reached the high incline overlooking the railroad tracks only in time to see the sorrel gelding bolt straight across the tracks toward the open country. Some hours afterward a drunken, half-witted fellow named Bill Jones was arrested in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home, but he proved to be the wrong man, after lying in jail twenty-four hours. The real shooter escaped. The easy manner in which he succeeded in making himself scarce, and the general conduct of the police officers, leads to the belief that there is a conspiracy in Washington to make way for the assassin, and that the men who have been detailed to guard the wretch are at least disposed to wink at, if not aid, the conspirators in their plans. When the officers saw that further pursuit was impossible, they opened the van and looked for Giteau. He was in a pitiable plight. Already he had suffered a hundred deaths from abject terror. His face was livid and bathed in a cold sweat. His teeth were chattering as if in some deadly chill. His wound was bleeding quite freely, staining his murderous right hand and bright red. His terror had also produced a spontaneous movement of the bowels, so that, all combined, he presented a disgusting appearance.

On examination it was found that the ball had just grazed Giteau's left wrist, inflicting a mere scratch. The ball struck the opposite side of the van and fell upon the floor, where it was found on reaching the jail.

It was not until Giteau was inside of the jail that the assassin recovered his composure in a measure. He was taken to his cell, where the slight wound was dressed, and a change of clothing provided for him. After all was done Giteau said: "I want after this to have a strong body guard. I desire to prevent a recurrence of this attack." Then he subsided into a gloomy fit, as if the fact was beginning to pierce the dense shell of his sanity that he did not have a friend upon the earth, and that death was reaching out its hand for him from every quarter.

Land-Grant Railroads.

Secretary of the Interior Kirkwood, in his annual report, says that during the last fiscal year about 6,900 miles of subsidized and land-grant railroads, subject to the supervision of the bureau, had been examined, and their books, especially those of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, carefully compared with the reports rendered by the companies.

He says: "Although the past severe and protracted winter was accompanied by unusual frosts and storms, which destroyed much property and materially increased the expenditures for maintaining the same, it was noticeably that a substantial improvement in the property of the roads in which the Government has direct interest had been made, and in general the report rendered indicate a marked increase in their business."

Following are the gross and net earnings of the Pacific roads for the year ending June 30, 1881:

Union Pacific—Gross earnings, \$22,765,752; operating expenses, \$11,474,910; net earnings, \$11,290,842. Total number of miles operated, 1,819.

Central Pacific—Gross earnings, \$22,893,344; operating expenses and rentals, \$13,592,504; net earnings, \$9,300,840; average number of miles operated, 2,614.

Northern Pacific—Gross earnings, \$2,931,802; operating expenses, \$1,946,157; net earnings, \$985,645. Number of miles operated, 754.

The last annual report of the operations of the Texas Pacific road has not been received at the department. Secretary Kirkwood reports, however, that work upon the road is being pushed rapidly forward, and anticipated that the line will be completed and trains running to El Paso on the first day of January next.

The Secretary suggests that the Thurman act of May 7, 1878, should be so amended as to embrace the subsidized portion of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway.

Caught in His Own Trap.

A story—quite as good for being true—is told of two medical students, the one a very large and the other a very small person, who were room-mates and bed-fellows. On a certain warm night the big man, who was on the inner side, awoke to the consciousness that he was being crowded to the wall, his companion having taken a good-sized reservation in the middle of the bed. By way of punishing the encroachment with neatness and dispatch he gently adjusted his soles and ousted the little fellow so effectually as to land him on the carpet. The ejected one showed no sign of resentment until several nights later, when, finding the bulky comrade occupying a position similar to the one in which he had given offense, he plotted a revenge. Stealthily clambering over the huge form, he braced his back against the wall and planting a foot on either side of his friend's spine, collected all his forces and gave a tremendous push. The effect was instantaneous, and, if not just what had been anticipated, was certainly in strict ac-

cordance with nature's laws. The big man moved, but the bed moved with him, opening a wide space between himself and the wall, through which the little man immediately dropped to the floor; where he doubtless had a chance to recover from his astonishment and reflect on the reasons why another good plan had gone wrong.

CENSUS BUREAU.

The Annual Report—Population of the States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The annual report of the Census Bureau, covering its operations since the 1st of December, 1880, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The field-work of the census has been completed in all the departments except those relating to the department of shipbuilding, to the production of petroleum, and a few other industries, and to the population, resources, etc., of Alaska. Six agents are employed in these departments, and will complete their work in a few weeks. On the 1st of December last the number of employees was 1,084. The maximum of the clerical force was reached on the 15th of March, 1881, when the number of employees was 1,495. Five-sixths of the clerical labor of the bureau has been accomplished. The revised and corrected returns of population show the following to be accurate:

Alabama	1,322,500
Arizona	40,140
Arkansas	892,325
California	864,691
Colorado	191,827
Connecticut	924,000
Dakota	235,177
Delaware	146,908
District of Columbia	17,624
Florida	269,493
Georgia	1,542,180
Idaho	32,619
Illinois	3,075,871
Indiana	1,576,901
Iowa	1,624,615
Kansas	990,086
Kentucky	1,648,690
Louisiana	939,946
Maine	648,396
Maryland	934,342
Massachusetts	1,752,065
Michigan	1,656,937
Minnesota	780,773
Mississippi	1,181,597
Missouri	2,108,490
Montana	30,119
Nebraska	452,492
Nevada	62,266
New Hampshire	336,991
New Jersey	1,132,116
New Mexico	116,565
New York	5,062,871
North Carolina	1,399,750
Ohio	3,418,862
Oregon	174,768
Pennsylvania	4,282,991
Rhode Island	276,631
South Carolina	395,577
Tennessee	1,542,359
Texas	1,591,749
Utah	143,963
Vermont	352,246
Virginia	1,512,565
Washington	77,116
West Virginia	618,457
Wisconsin	1,315,497
Wyoming	20,789
Grand total	50,155,783

Superintendent Walker refers to and reiterates his statement in regard to the inaccuracies of some of the statistics of the ninth census, and he doubts if either of the three censuses of 1850, 1860 and 1870 obtained half of the numerical product of the country, or composed two-thirds of the total number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes (the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, criminals and paupers) who have by law been made the subjects of a special enumeration.

All the statistics of the present census he considers sound and reliable. The extended work increased the expenses of the bureau.

The ninth census cost \$3,336,000. Since then the population has increased 30 per cent., and other estimates of the cost of a census have increased proportionally. Had the cost of the census work kept up with the rate of increase it would have reached \$4,500,000. The census for the first time collected the statistics of railroads and telegraphs, of fire, marine and life insurance, and in other departments the information obtained has been at least double that of any former census in mere matter of bulk.

National Crop Reports.

The last report issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington is summarized as follows:

Cotton.—The indicated yield of cotton per acre is considerably less than last year. The reported decrease is 33 per cent. in Louisiana, 40 per cent. in Texas, and nearly 60 per cent. in Arkansas. North Carolina makes a return of 30 per cent. less yield than in 1880. South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi report better condition, and the prospects are for the crop not much below those of last year in those States. Florida reports a decrease of 15 per cent., Alabama an increase of 13, Tennessee a decrease of 42. Virginia is not included as a cotton State, its product being insignificant.

Wheat.—The average yield of wheat per acre in 1881 is 10 1/2 bushels, against 13.1 in 1880, indicating a decrease of about 20 per cent., or 100,000,000 bushels, from last year's product. In the interior and Western States there has been a great falling off, caused by the severe winter, the late, cold spring, drought, and, in several States, insect ravages; but, while the quantity of the crop is reduced, the quality is generally reported very good.

Corn.—The November returns of corn show an average yield of twenty and one-half bushels per acre, indicating a falling off of about 25 per cent. from the crop of 1880, caused chiefly by the general drought during the growing season, and by excessive rains since the crop was harvested. The quality of the crop is somewhat below the average.

She Didn't Care to Move.

Parson Blesdo of the Austin Blue Light Tabernacle, paid a pastoral visit last week to old Aunt Sukey who has been confined to her bed for a long time, and is not expected to get well. Parson Blesdo found Sister Sukey in an unamiable frame of mind, so he tried to cheer her up by saying,

"You should be filled with joy and blissfulness, Sister Sukey, dat soon yer ob be called away from dis deah yer ol' tears to climb de golden stairs."

"Ef I has got ter climb up stairs wid dis heah pain in de small ob my back, I would jess as lief stay right whar I is," responded Aunt Sukey.

Parson Blesdo told her she might go to de devil as far as he was concerned, and indignantly took his departure—[Texas Sittings.]

A CERTAIN peculiar plant is known in New South Wales as the "shoeblack plant." The flowers contain a large proportion of a mucilaginous juice, which forms an excellent substitute for shoe-blackening, producing a brilliant polish. This juice is used by Chinese ladies for dyeing the hair, and it is said that in Java the flowers are really used for blacking shoes.

What Might Not a Beetle See?

Have you ever paused for a moment to consider how much man loses for want of that microscopic eye, upon the absence of which Pope was apparently inclined rather to congratulate his fellow-beings than otherwise? What a wonderful world we should all live in if only we could see it as this little beetle here sees it, half-buried; as he is, in a mighty forest of luxuriant, tall green moss. Just fancy how grand and straight and majestic those slender sprays must look to him, with their waving, feathery branches spreading on every side, a thousand times more gracefully than the long boughs of the loveliest tropical palm-trees on some wild Jamaican hillside. How quaint the fall capstems must appear to his eyes—great yellow seed vessels nearly as big as himself, with a conical, pink-edged hood, which pops off suddenly with a bang, and showers down monstrous nuts upon his head when he passes beneath. Gaze closely into the moss forest as it grows here beside this smooth, round stone where we are sitting, and imagine you can view it as the beetle views it. Put yourself in his place, and look up at it towering three hundred feet above your head, while you vainly strive to find your way among its matted underbrush and dense labyrinth of close grown trunks. Then just look at the mighty monsters that people it. That little red spider, magnified to the size of a sheep, must be a gorgeous and strange-looking creature indeed, with his vivid crimson body and his mailed and jointed legs. Yonder neighbor beetle, regarded as an elephant, must seem a terrible wild beast in all seriousness, with his solid coat of bronze-burnished armor, his huge hook-ringed antennae, and his fearful branched horn, ten times more terrible than that of a furious rhinoceros charging madly through the African jungles. Why, if you will only throw yourself honestly into the situation, and realize that awful life and death struggle going on between an ant and a May-fly before our very eyes, you will see that Livingstone, Serpa Pinto and Gordon Cumming are simply nowhere beside you; that even Jules Verne's wildest story is comparatively tame and commonplace in the light of that marvelous miniature forest. Such a jumble of puzzle monkeys, and bamboos, and palms, and dandyan trees and crags, and roots, and rivers, and precipices was never seen; inhabited by such a terrible and beautiful phantasmagoria of dragons, hippogriffs, unicorns, rocs, chimeras, serpents and wyverns as no medieval fancy ever invented, and no Arabian story-teller ever dreamed of, and no Arabian story-teller ever fabled. And yet after all, to our clumsy big eyes, it is but a little patch of familiar English grass and mosses, crawled over by half a dozen sleepy slugs and long-legged spiders, and slimy earthworms.

How Pintes Cross the River.

Nature, in an article in regard to the swimming of savage people, says: "The Indians on the Missouri River, when they have occasion to traverse that impetuous stream, invariably tread water just as the dog treads it." Our Pintes practice this method of swimming. We have frequently seen them cross the Carson River in this way in the early days. Squaws, youngsters, and all marched directly across the stream. However, before starting in, the squaws and children took in each hand a stick—a piece of dead willow or cottonwood—from four to six feet in length. Holding these sticks upon the water they would move their hands forward alternately, at the same time treading water with their feet. In this way the water only occasionally came above their shoulders.—Virginia City Enterprise.

PROFESSIONAL trappers in Maine sell furs of the value of much more than \$100,000 a year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVES.....	\$3 00	@ 11 75
HOGS.....	5 25	@ 6 35
COTTON.....	12	@ 12 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 50	@ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 35	@ 1 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 43	@ 1 46
CORN—Ungraded.....	62	@ 70
OATS—Mixed Western.....	46	@ 49
PORK—Mess.....	17 50	@ 17 75
LARD.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 75	@ 6 75
Cows and Heifers.....	2 40	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS.....	4 25	@ 6 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	7 50	@ 7 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	6 00	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 28	@ 1 29
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2.....	50	@ 60
OATS—No. 2.....	45	@ 47
RYE—No. 2.....	80	@ 90
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 05
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	30	@ 35
Eggs—Fresh.....	24	@ 25
PORK—Mess.....	16 75	@ 17 25
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 30	@ 1 32
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 20	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2.....	40	@ 60
OATS—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
RYE—No. 1.....	90	@ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2.....	97	@ 98
PORK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 16 75
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 35	@ 1 36
CORN—Mixed.....	60	@ 67
OATS—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
RYE.....	98	@ 99
PORK—Mess.....	17 00	@ 17 25
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 39	@ 1 40
CORN.....	67	@ 68
OATS.....	47	@ 48
RYE.....	1 05	@ 1 06
PORK—Mess.....	17 75	@ 18 00
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 35	@ 1 36
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 36	@ 1 37
CORN.....	63	@ 64
OATS.....	44	@ 45
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.....	6 75	@ 9 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 33	@ 1 34
CORN—Mixed.....	62	@ 65
OATS—Mixed.....	46	@ 47
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 70	@ 2 40
PORK—Mess.....	18 50	@ 18 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 35	@ 1 36
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 30	@ 1 31
OATS.....	43	@ 46
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	6 00	@ 6 25
Fair.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Common.....	4 00	@ 5 00
HOGS.....	6 50	@ 6 50
SHEEP.....	2 50	@ 4 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A YOUNG man died in New York from pyæmia, caused by decayed teeth.

EX-SENATOR ALLAN G. THURMAN intends to settle down to the uninterrupted practice of the law at his home, Columbus, Ohio.

JUDGE FOLGER was one of the nine men in New York Legislature, in 1867, who voted in favor of giving the women a ballot.

H. T. GARDNER, of Machias, Me., was a logger in the woods twenty years ago, and when he broke up camp hung his lantern on a limb. He recently went to the tree and found his lantern still hanging there, whole but rusty.

DR. BLISS has, it is alleged, lost practice and cast at Washington since his attendance upon the President. The local physicians call him to account for violating the code of medical ethics in holding on the case after the President's family physician, Dr. Boynton, made his appearance.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, after a life of strange vicissitudes, is spending his latter days in comfortable prosperity. He is the possessor of \$100,000 or more, and his office provides him with an annual salary of \$7,000. His duties are easily performed, and he has leisure for writing and lecturing.

LIFE in Asia may have its attractions, but its perils are fearful. Leaving out of consideration the evils arising from overpopulation and despotic government, the dangers are fearful. A tornado in the western section of Tonquin has just destroyed over 2,000 buildings, rendering many thousand persons homeless. In India last year only ten less than 22,000 persons fell victims to wild beast or snake bites. In Bengal alone 359 persons were killed by tigers, and 1,064 by serpents. One would think Hindoostan a good country to emigrate from.

CHARLES JONES, one of the two miners who discovered the famous group of Robinson mines, in Colorado, died while drunk in a Leadville saloon. He then owned a quarter interest in seven mines out of the twelve constituting the Robinson consolidation, from which the late Lieut. Gov. Robinson made his fortune of over \$1,000,000. The heirs of Jones live in Vermont, and, being uninformed of the great value of his estate, were induced to accept \$1,200 for an estate really worth \$250,000. A legal contest is to follow.

BOB TOOMBS is as notorious for his hospitality as for being one of the most rabid of the unreconstructed rebels. Not long since it was proposed to build a hotel in Washington, Ga., where he lives, and a committee called upon him for a subscription. "What the deuce do you want of a hotel in Washington?" he cried. "Every respectable person who comes to town puts up with Bob Toombs, and is welcome; and every disreputable person leaves town because he cannot put up anywhere." Such being the case, the project was abandoned.

No one can contemplate the statistics which reveal the wholesale slaughter of railroad brakemen in this country while they are engaged in the duty of coupling cars without being shocked into the conviction that some means for preventing it ought to be enforced. A law compelling the use of safety-couplers was introduced in the Connecticut Legislature during the last session and laid over for a year to afford the Railroad Commissioners of the State time to consider the subject. They are instructed to report at the coming session.

ELISHA PHILLIPS, the oldest convict in the Maine State prison, died recently, being upward of 92 years of age. He had passed over thirty-seven years of his life in prison. He was noted as the man who played a joke at one time on the Warden of the Massachusetts State prison. He told a story about having a large sum of money buried in that State, and the Warden took him out to dig for the money. After working a while, Phillips asked for rest, when the officer got in the hole to dig, and Phillips, kicking sand in his eyes, ran away.

THE United States Supreme Court, in the case of Francis H. Barton vs. John Barbour, has held that where a court of one State has a railroad or other property in its possession for administration and appoints a receiver to aid in the performance of its duty by carrying on the business to which the property is adapted, a court of another State has

no jurisdiction to entertain a suit against such receiver for cause of action arising in the State in which he is appointed, and in which the property in his possession is situated, based on his negligence or the negligence of his subordinates in the performance of his or their duties.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE Cheboygan test salt well continues to be a test of endurance.

WORK on the cathedral building at Marquette has come to an end for the season to be resumed again next spring.

R. KEARNEY, of Maple Valley, Montcalm county, died from alcoholism, aged 38. A year ago he was a flourishing banker, merchant, and lumberman.

ONE of the Lake Superior copper companies paid \$500,000 in dividends last week. This will bring its total dividends to that date up to \$20,350,000.

WHILE John Raymond was working in a Big Rapids saw mill a board was thrown from the edger, the end striking him in the breast over the heart, killing him almost instantly.

FOUR stores and the postoffice and American Express office at Charlotte were burglarized recently. The largest amount was secured at the postoffice, and this was less than \$10.

JAMES GRAY, one of the proprietors of the Bay City *Morning Call*, was attacked by John S. Bassett, a discharged printer, who drew a pocket knife and stabbed him three times about the face, though not seriously.

GRAYLING *Avalanche*: "Hunters and dogs are becoming quite numerous in this vicinity, and the indignant settlers say that, unless more regard is shown for the law, a good many useless canines will remain to enrich the soil of Crawford county."

DETROIT'S custom-house figures for October show the largest month's business on record. The value of goods received on direct importation was \$349,457; duties, \$66,026.12. The free goods imported were \$132,360; exports, \$115,034; withdrawn from bonded warehouse, \$17,632; duties paid on same, \$8,240.57.

A COPPER-MINING company, near Calumet, has just put in operation a new set of pumping machinery which cost \$200,000, and is the best in the world of its kind. The company has also one of the most powerful stationary engines ever built on either side of the Atlantic. It will have cost, when put in place, \$100,000.

MARQUETTE *Mining Journal*: The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the total lake shipments of iron ore the present season, up to and including Nov. 9, together with the amount shipped during the corresponding period last year:

Where from.	1880.	1881.
Escanaba.....	1,120,742	1,383,355
Marquette.....	633,294	673,403
L'Anse.....	53,006	53,061
Total.....	1,807,042	2,110,319

An increase of 303,277 gross tons. A 3-YEAR-OLD child of Daniel Galbraith, living four miles from East Tawas, was chasing his sister through the kitchen, when the sister turned and swung a towel she had in her hand so that it caught on a kettle filled with boiling water, upsetting it. The water was thrown on the boy's face, scalding all but his eyes. The boy, while asleep, drew his hand across his face, removing all the skin from the forehead to the nose. Then in agony he drew his hand from ear to ear, removing the skin entirely from the face.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, for the week ending Nov. 5, 1881, by forty-two observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number.	Per Cent.
1. Intermittent fever (ague).....	37	88
2. Rheumatism.....	39	71
3. Consumption, of lungs.....	29	69
4. Rheumatic fever.....	28	67
5. Typho-malarial fever.....	28	67
6. Neuralgia.....	25	62
7. Rheumatism.....	25	62
8. Diarrhea.....	23	55
9. Constipation.....	19	45
10. Typhoid fever (enteric).....	18	43
11. Diptheria.....	15	36
12. Pneumonia.....	11	26
13. Influenza.....	10	24
14. Whooping-cough.....	7	17
15. Erysipelas.....	6	14
16. Scarlet fever.....	6	14
17. Cholera morbus.....	6	14
18. Inflammation of bowels.....	5	12
19. Measles.....	4	10
20. Dysentery.....	4	10
21. Inflammation of brain.....	3	7
22. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	3	7
23. Pharyngitis.....	2	5
24. Cholera infantum.....	2	5
25. Membranous croup.....	2	5
26. Puercal fever.....	2	5
27. Continued fever.....	1	2
28. Paralysis.....	1	2
29. Jaundice.....	1	2
30. Epithelial paralysis.....	1	2
31. Bright's disease.....	1	2
32. Croup.....	1	2
33. Hemorrhage, lungs.....	1	2

The diseases shown to have most increased in area of prevalence, during the week ending Nov. 5, are bronchitis, whooping cough and measles. The diseases which have most decreased are dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, diphtheria, erysipelas and intermittent fever. The great decrease in sickness from dysentery, diarrhea and cholera morbus, and the considerable decrease in ague were to have been expected, and, judging from experience in preceding years, this low rate may reasonably be expected to continue. As regards diphtheria, the outlook is not so favorable—the permanent decline has not usually occurred until December, and in one year it did not occur until January. Much depends on what efforts are made to restrict the disease.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary State Board of Health. LANSING, Mich., Nov. 14, 1881.

THE GUTEAU TRIAL.

THE JURY.

John P. Hamlin, restaurateur.
Frederick W. Brankenburg, cigar manufacturer.
Henry J. Bright, retired merchant.
Charles J. Stewart, merchant.
Thomas H. Langley, grocer.
Michael Stephens, grocer.
Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer.
George W. Gates, architect.
Ralph Wormley, laborer.
W. H. Branner, grocer.
Thomas Heraline, machinist.
Joseph Prather, commission merchant.

THIRD DAY.

At the opening of the third day of the Guiteau trial the court-room was filled to overflowing, the audience being a very respectable one. Court was called to order, and during the calling of the names of jurors the prisoner was brought in. His appearance was wild and excited. He tossed his hat upon the desk before him, and turning toward his brother-in-law, Scoville, hurriedly whispered something to him in an extremely excited manner. The two entered into conversation, and Guiteau, while speaking, used his clenched fist vigorously, as if insisting upon a matter which Scoville seemed to disapprove.

The talesmen being called, Judge Cox questioned the first, E. I. Kengla, upon his feelings regarding the prisoner. Kengla responded that he did not think there could possibly be sufficient evidence to change the opinion he had formed. The next talesman called was excused almost at once, having formed a decided opinion. A laborer, named Thomas, declared he had neither expressed nor formed an opinion, cannot read, and had never held any conversation whatever on the subject. Scoville remarked that this man was about the kind of a juror the law contemplated, but the defense did not want him. He therefore challenged him peremptorily. A colored barber named Williams was called, and, having formed no opinion, was examined by Scoville. He read the papers every morning before 7 o'clock, and, being a barber, of course had conversed a great deal on the subject. In response to an inquiry whether he had ever been a juror in a murder case, he said he had, but the jury disagreed. This remark caused considerable amusement throughout the room.

After further questioning Mr. Williams was excused. William H. Browner, commission merchant, being closely questioned by Scoville, and no objection being advanced by the Government, was accepted and duly sworn, making the tenth juror. George T. Keene, in response to interrogatories, said there was nothing under the sun which could change the opinion he had formed, and several other gentlemen were decided in their answer as was Keene. T. Heinlein, an iron worker, was sworn as the eleventh juror. Thomas H. Barron, carpenter and builder, was accepted by the defense, but the District Attorney preferred to excuse him, and interposed a peremptory challenge. The next talesman examined was C. A. Payne, boot and shoe manufacturer, who proved acceptable to the defense, but was peremptorily challenged by the Government. Joseph Prather, commission merchant, was accepted and sworn as the twelfth juror.

The court then adjourned. During the examination of the talesmen, the following statement was prepared by Guiteau, copied by his brother, and given to the press: "To the Legal Profession of America: I am on trial for my life. I formerly practiced law in New York and Chicago, and I propose to take an active part in my defense, as I know more about my inspiration and views in the case than any one. My brother-in-law, George Scoville, Esq., is my only counsel, and I hereby appeal to the legal profession of America for aid. I expect to have money shortly so I can pay them. I shall get it partly from the settlement of an old matter in New York, and partly from the sale of my books, and partly from public contributions to my defense. My defense was published in the New York Herald on Oct. 6 and in my speech published Nov. 15 (yesterday). Any well-known lawyer of criminal capacity desiring to participate in the defense will please telegraph without delay to George Scoville, Washington, D. C. If, for any reason, an application be refused, the name will be withheld from the public."

(Signed) CHARLES GUTEAU.
In Court, Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1881.

FOURTH DAY.

Immediately after the opening of court Counsel Scoville arose to make a personal explanation, in which he said there had been no disagreement between himself and Robinson, as would appear from certain publications. At this point Guiteau rose and objected to Robinson's taking part in his defense. He said he would manage his own case, and wouldn't trust Robinson with anything, as he had no brains. He wished the court to understand him on this point, and if counsel were forced upon him, he would make a noise about it to the country. He represented the Deity in this case, and wished the court to understand it. Continuing, he said two or three blunderbuss lawyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to anything of the kind. The court informed the prisoner if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room. The prisoner conversed in a very excited manner with his counsel and brother, at intervals using his clenched fist upon the desk before him in an exceedingly demonstrative manner.

District Attorney Corkhill occupied about ten minutes in delivering his opening speech outlining the prosecution. He indicated that it was the purpose of the prosecution to show that Guiteau slew his victim to gratify a spirit of revenge. During its delivery the prisoner assumed an air of apparent indifference, and devoted himself to the morning papers, scanning them hurriedly. The argument was delivered by Col. Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears filling the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance of the prisoner remained unchanged. Toward the close of the argument he laid his newspaper aside and leaned back in his chair, covering his eyes with his hand, evidently endeavoring to conceal the emotion which he undoubtedly felt. He then drew a package of manuscript from his pocket and commenced writing in a hurried and nervous manner. The prisoner constantly shook his head in approval or disapproval of the statements made in argument by Col. Corkhill. At one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the court by Judge Porter, of counsel for the prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks he would cause him to be removed. Guiteau, in response, said: "I will not do it again, your Honor, but I have very deep feelings in this case." Mrs. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the argument, and her little child could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner with: "Mamma, mamma, what is the matter?" At the conclusion of Col. Corkhill's argument there was long and continued applause.

Secretary Blaine was then called to the stand by counsel for the Government, and testified that he knew James A. Garfield from 1863 to the time of his death. He said, on reaching the depot the morning of the assassination, the President turned to say good-by, but he insisted upon accompanying him to the car. He heard a pistol shot, followed almost immediately by another, and thinking there was some trouble, touched the President for the purpose of hurrying him onward. At this moment the President threw up his arms, exclaiming: "My God! what is this?" The Secretary, continuing, detailed the circumstances of the removal of the President to the White House and other matters pertaining to the shooting, all of which have been published heretofore. In response to Col. Corkhill, the Secretary testified that Guiteau visited the department many times, seeking

appointment to the Consul Generalship at Paris. He informed Guiteau there were no prospects of his receiving the appointment, and requested him to discontinue his visits. A number of letters from the files of the State Department were identified by Secretary Blaine as having been received from the prisoner, after which they were read by the District Attorney. Secretary Blaine was cross-examined, and testified as to the locality of the shooting. He said he had received numerous letters from the prisoner, persistently urging to be assigned to speak in the Maine campaign. He at no time noticed anything which would indicate any derangement of Guiteau's mind.

Scoville, in questioning Blaine, referred to the difficulty which arose in the Republican party in New York after the appointment of Collector Robertson, and requested that the Secretary explain the situation as it existed.

Secretary Blaine answered a number of questions on the subject of the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt and the controversy in the New York Legislature, and, upon being further questioned, suggested that he would make a political speech for the defense if it was desired.

Scoville explained his reason for putting the questions, saying he desired to show the feeling of bitterness in political circles, with a view to proving the bearing it had upon the prisoner's mind.

In reply to further questions, the Secretary stated that after the assassination of the President he paid little or no attention to the conflict in the New York Legislature, and in fact thought nothing of politics. He said he invented the term "stalwart" himself in 1875.

The prisoner at once began to expostulate with Scoville, stating that he desired him to comply with his (Guiteau's) wishes in the case, and if he did not do so there would be a big row. He was removed by bailiffs with difficulty. He desired to continue the conversation. Scoville paid no attention to his client.

The Venezuelan Minister, Mrs. Sarah B. White, the janitress of the railroad depot, and R. A. Parke, the ticket agent, were called as witnesses in the order named, and gave the facts of the assassination, already so well known, after which the court adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

Upon the opening of the court Scoville requested the court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications, and also to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Scoville should go out of the case, insisting that he was no criminal lawyer and had no sense; that he talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the court, to Scoville and the bailiffs, who were endeavoring to keep him quiet.

To the court—"I represent myself, your Honor, and I shall do as I please about counsel."

Then, turning to Scoville: "You have no capacity, and I won't have you manage my case."

Then, turning to the bailiffs, he shouted: "You mind your business, you confounded fools. You ain't got no sense."

The court again stated to the prisoner, in decided tones, that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence. To this Guiteau shouted, excitedly: "I don't care if you do. The court in banc will reverse you, and I will get a trial. You have no right to remove me."

The court replied, in terms which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincerity: "Very well, I shall do as you persist in any more disturbance; and there are precedents in this court for such rulings."

A whispered consultation between Guiteau and Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet and devoted himself to his papers.

Ed A. Wagner was then called as a witness, but failed to respond.

Joseph K. Sharpe was then sworn. He did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner attempting to escape and witnessed the arrest.

Ella M. Ridgely testified to hearing a conversation between Guiteau and a hackman, while the former was arranging to be driven to the cemetery. She also witnessed the shooting and gave her evidence in a clear and straightforward manner.

William F. Barker was called, but failed to appear.

William S. Crawford, wagon-driver, saw the firing. Could not see the President, but distinctly saw Guiteau aim and fire, and saw his arrest. He was questioned by Scoville at some length, particularly as to how Guiteau wore his hat on that occasion. Guiteau put his hat on, remarking: "They're all mistaken on that hat business; this is the way I wear my hat."

The witness—"Well, perhaps that is the way he had it, only not quite so far back."

Joseph R. Scott, Edmund L. Dugarry, Patrick R. Kearney, the policeman who arrested Guiteau, Byron K. Andrews, a newspaper correspondent, and J. Stanley Brown, private secretary to Gen. Garfield, were called as witnesses, and detailed various circumstances connected with the case of the prosecution.

Guiteau, shortly before the adjournment for the day, jumped up in his seat, and, addressing the court, said: "Your Honor, Judge Magruder, of Maryland, has offered to assist me in this trial, and I want to invite him to meet me here Monday morning. I don't know if Scoville knows about it, but I want him in the case. Scoville is doing splendidly, but I want him to have assistance. The only way I can get anything before the public is to announce it in court."

No objection was offered, and Guiteau, apparently satisfied, busied himself with writing, occasionally turning to Scoville to assure him that Judge Magruder was a splendid man and he wanted him in the case.

Aquilla Barto, a colored hack-driver, testified relating to Guiteau's wish to hire a hack to take him to the cemetery. Barto said the prisoner did not look at all excited or peculiar. "He was perfectly cool; told me to keep cool and not get excited. He knew what he was looking for." Witness was asked if the prisoner appeared to have lost any flesh since that time, and replied, "I think he looks a little thinner than he did."

At this point Guiteau, who appeared both interested and amused at the witness' replies, said: "Just here it might be well to say that I have had to-day the first square meal since the 2d of July." This highly raised a laugh, in which Guiteau joined heartily.

Counsel Scoville notified the court and the prosecution that the defense in the case would be insanity.

SIXTH DAY.

George C. Maynard, an electrician, and for many years a resident of Washington, was the first witness called on the sixth day of the trial. He was questioned by the prosecution, and testified to loaning the prisoner money last spring.

Guiteau rose to an objection to this kind of evidence. Mr. Scoville said the objection was in good faith, and Guiteau said: "I don't think it makes any difference who owes me or whom I owe. Mr. Maynard is a good fellow, and I owe him \$25."

The witness testified further that he had boarded at the same house with Guiteau during his school days at Ann Arbor, Mich. He did not see him from that time until he came to borrow the \$10.

"Did you notice anything strange in his appearance at that time?" asked Mr. Scoville.

"Nothing, except that he looked hungry."

"I was boarding at a first-class house at the time and had plenty to eat," interrupted Guiteau.

"Anything else?" continued Mr. Scoville, addressing the witness.

"He looked a little seedy, I thought."

Guiteau—"I had a \$70 suit of clothes on. Nothing seedy about that. Again, I do not think my circumstances have anything to do with this case. I have been well fed ever since I have been in Washington. I know plenty of public men, and could get all the money I wanted. If I looked hungry, it was due to mental anxiety. I had a great weight on my mind."

He spoke with his usual vehemence, but was allowed to finish.

Mr. O'Meara, a Washington pistol-dealer, was called, told the story of the purchase of the pistol by the assassin and identified the weapon.

At this point Guiteau arose and addressed the court calmly, as follows: "While this is being done I want to give public invitation to John D. Townsend, of New York, to assist me in this trial; also Leonard Sweet and Mr. Trude, of Chicago. I desire thus to invite them to meet me here with Judge Magruder, of Maryland, on Monday. There are good brains on the other side, and I want some on this. Mr. Townsend has said he would come, and I think the others will do so. Reporters will please make a note of this."

Then, hesitating a moment, he went on:

"Another thing I want to say: I understand there are some disreputable characters lurking about this court, intending to do me bodily harm. I want to say that the Chief of Police has kindly provided me with an escort, and I have a body-guard. I am not in fear of my life, for any one attempting it will probably be shot down at once by my body-guard."

Col. A. S. Rockwell, the next witness, began to detail the occurrences at the depot, when Scoville interposed, acknowledging the killing. Guiteau quickly shouted: "No, your Honor; we acknowledge the shooting but not the killing." Col. Rockwell briefly stated the facts within his knowledge, and, without cross-examination, was followed by Gen. D. G. Swain.

Gen. Swain described briefly his association with the President during his illness. An impressive scene occurred during his testimony.

"What were the President's last words?" asked Mr. Corkhill.

"His last words," replied witness, with emotion, "were, 'Oh, Swain!'"

Dr. D. W. Bliss was then called. Witness gave a narrative covering from the time he was called to the President's side, fifteen or twenty minutes after he was shot, until his death. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage. Witness then explained minutely the character of the wound, using the upper portion of a wired skeleton for the purpose of illustration, and detailed at great length the progress and symptoms of the case.

The sensation of the trial was produced when the District Attorney suddenly drew from a pasteboard box upon his table a section of a human backbone, and, holding it up, inquired: "Do you recognize this, doctor?"

The audience hung breathless upon the answer as the witness, in measured tones, replied:

"I do. It is a portion of the vertebrae of the late President, James A. Garfield."

The vertebrae was then handed the jury, and the character and extent of the injury to them explained. Dr. Bliss was followed with the closest attention on the part of the entire audience, with the sole exception of Guiteau, who devoted himself to his papers, only occasionally glancing up with the air of a man being bored with a recital in which he could have no possible interest.

After the vertebrae had been returned to the District Attorney's table, Scoville reached over and requested the opportunity of examining it. It was handed him, and Guiteau, who sits immediately on the right, examined it closely as Scoville turned it over and from side to side. He made no move to touch it, however, and gave not the slightest indication of any feeling other than casual curiosity.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Bliss' examination Guiteau here attempted to say something, when the District Attorney, bowing with mock gravity, continued: "If Mr. Guiteau will permit me, your Honor, I will move an adjournment." Guiteau appeared to relish the pleasantry, and, nodding, replied: "Oh, certainly. You shall have full chance."

The court adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.

The crowd about the Court House was greater than on any previous day. The assassin, vivid with fear, was escorted from the jail to the court-room by a squad of five policemen. Immediately upon the opening of court, Mr. Robinson arose to criticize the treatment he had received from Mr. Scoville, and announced his withdrawal from the case. Guiteau, with considerable warmth, said:

"That's an able speech, and I agree with most of it. If he had only made it last Monday there never would have been any disturbance between us."

Scoville here tried to quiet Guiteau, when he retorted upon him: "Keep quiet yourself. I'm talking now. I sympathize with him in this matter."

Scoville made a brief statement, deploring the disagreement, after which Judge Cox relieved Robinson from further connection with the defense.

Scoville began to address the court with: "We do not expect to be compelled to conduct the case entirely without assistance." Here Guiteau exclaimed: "I understood Judge Magruder was anxious to assist in this trial; also Mr. Townsend. I should like to have them appear here, as well as Sweet and Trude, of Chicago." Then adding, after a short pause: "One word on the question of malpractice. My idea is simply this—that, by the physicians own statement, on the 25th of July, the President was not fatally shot. We don't want to press this subject—only desire to have it go on record, so that the court in banc may take notice of it." After a brief pause Guiteau added: "That's all there is to the malpractice business, short and to the point. I want it understood I appear as my own counsel here. I am agent of the Deity, and I expect Him to take care of me. I think He has managed it pretty well so far."

After the examination of Drs. Woodward and Lamb and the exhibition of the fatal bullet, the prosecution rested its case. The assassin was given permission to speak in his own defense. Guiteau, retaining his seat, began: "Your Honor, I was not aware I was expected to speak this morning." Scoville here leaned over and whispered to him, when Guiteau retorted, sharply, and with impatience: "I won't stand up. I'm not afraid to, however, but I have only a moment to speak, and will keep my seat. I do not care to say more than was published last Monday in my address to the public. I presume the jury all saw it. I have no set speech to make. I appear as my own counsel, and my idea is to make corrections as we go along, just as I have done the past three or four days. I don't mean any discourtesy to any one. I only want to get at the facts. If any one says I owe them \$20 and don't, I will deny it on the spot. My idea is to take things when they are hot, not let them get cold and suffer from misrepresentation. Of course, I shall go on the stand at the proper time, and be examined and cross-examined. My idea, however, is to meet a misstatement when it is hot, instead of waiting to let the matter get digested and misunderstood. I think the true way is to interject my statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make, but am much obliged to your Honor and to my counsel for the courtesy of this invitation."

Mr. Scoville then proceeded to address the court. He said the question for the jury was whether or not the prisoner killed the President, and whether or not the accused was in such a condition mentally as to render him responsible for his action. He had not finished his remarks when the time for adjournment was reached.

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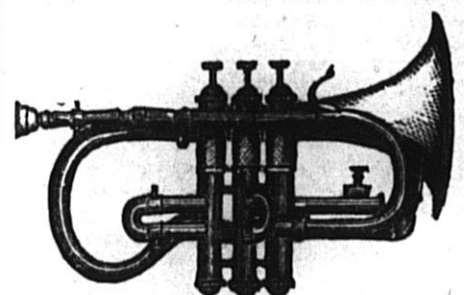
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HOLLAND, Mich., October 29, 1881. 3-4w

\$500 REWARD.

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

FIRST WARD

Grocery House

JAMES RYDER, Prop'r.

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

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

Give us a trial before you judge us.

JAS. RYDER.
HOLLAND, April 13, 1881. 10-4f

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. 12th, 1880. 26-1y

B. WYNHOFF,

SUCCESSOR TO

M. Huizenga & Co.,

EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

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

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

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

Call and see our New Goods.

Mr. H. Werkman will remain in the store as heretofore.

M. HUIZENGA,
B. WYNHOFF.
HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m.

THE FINEST MANUFACTURED

Piano in the World

of Wm. Knabe & Co., also the

Celebrated CHICKERING

DECKER BROS.,

HARDMAN and

DOWLING & PECK.

Western Cottage Organ,

WILCOX & WHITE,

And many other Makers; also first-class Pipe Organs can be seen in this vicinity.

Whereas I purchase for cash, I am enabled to sell just as cheap, if not cheaper, than the best houses in the United States.

CALL AT THE

Store No. 52 Eighth st.,

Holland, Michigan.

or at No. 13 South Division Street,

Near Cor. of Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

G. RANKANS.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 27, 1881. [38-6m.

BEST

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you, \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address,
41-1y TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Outfit 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 a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to
H. HALLETT & CO.,
41-1y Portland, Maine.

Com'l. College

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

Nervous Debility:

A Cure Guaranteed.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. Address JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sold by D. R. MEENGS, Holland, Mich. 33-1y

CHRISTMAS

IS COMING.

Just received at the store of

Boot & Kramer,

A very large and complete stock of Holiday Goods; Toys of every description; beautiful shell covered boxes; fancy crockery; an immense assortment of dolls, etc.

CALL SOON AND GET YOUR PICK.

We also keep a fresh stock of Groceries and pay cash for good butter and fresh eggs.

Flour and Feed always

on hand.

BOOT & KRAMER.
HOLLAND, Nov. 12, 1881. 40-4f

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

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

Pianos and Organs.

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

STYLE 3 1-2 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 8 strings, 7 1/2 Octaves, full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand hammer, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars \$245

at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only

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

PIANOS \$160 to \$400 (with Stool, Cover and Book). All strictly FIRST-CLASS and sold at Wholesale Factory prices. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. The squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The new patent scale Uprights are the Finest in America. Positively we make the finest Upright Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Piano Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive Piano Catalogue of 20 pages mailed for 6c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

JUBILEE ORGANS Our New Style Jubilee Organ in Japanese Case, called the "ORIENT L." Style 99, is the handsomest, tastiest and sweetest toned Parlor Organ ever offered the musical public. It contains FIVE OCT VES, FIVE sets of Reeds, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, Diapason, Sub-bass and Celestina. Also Fifteen Beautiful Stops, as follows, viz.: Melodia, Celeste, (a charming stop), Diapason, Sub-bass, Echo, Dulcet, Melodia Forte, Celeste Forte, Expression, Treble-Couple, Celestina, Bass-Couple, Grand Organ, (which throws on the entire power of the instrument), Right Knee Stop and swell, Left Knee Stop and Swell. Height, 70 in.; Length, 47 in.; Width, 24 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$275. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$27—as one organ sold tells others. Positively no deviation in Price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your home. We send all Organs on 15 days' test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Positively, our Organs contain no "Bogus" sets of Reeds, or "Dummy" stops, as do many others. We make no misrepresentations, and guarantee honest and fair dealing, or no sale. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles \$35, \$50, \$75, \$85, \$70, \$75, \$85, etc. Over 34,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Organ Catalogue mailed free.

Factory and Warerooms, 57th St. and 10 Ave.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This musical composition, by the best authors. Address,

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City. 21-8mo

21-8mo

Phosphate and

Grain Drills

at the Hardware Store of

W. C. MELIS.

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

Our intention is, to use it again next year.

W. DIEKEMA.
F. PLASMAN.

TOWN HOLLAND, Mich., July 12th, 1881. 27-4f

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Jottings.

FIVE more issues of this paper before New Year, after which our rates will be **\$2.00 per year in advance**. All those who come before New Year can have it for \$1.50 in advance.

COLD weather is upon us.

Mr. Chas. Waring has arrived home from a visit to his parents.

"CASE" Wiersema, of St. Joseph, Mich., is in town visiting relatives and friends.

JOHN C. Post, Esq., started for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday morning, to take in the great Cotton Exposition.

THERE are fifteen sardine factories now running in Eastport, Me., employing from eight hundred to one thousand hands.

THE "Pathfinders" gave their entertainment on Wednesday evening to a poor house. Their scraps were well received.

Mr. D. Kruidenier, of Pella, Iowa, arrived in town on Saturday last, to visit his family, who have been sojourning here with relatives.

THE weather turned very cold on Wednesday and a snow storm from the northwest was in full blast by night. Thursday (Thanksgiving) was a full-fledged wintry day.

Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons have renewed the lease of the City Hotel, and among the contemplated improvements we learn that they will procure a fine new 'bus,' to convey passengers to and from the depot.

ON Thursday of last week the cooper-shop of Mr. Klaas Zuidewind, at Hamilton, Allegan Co., Mich., was burned with all its contents, occasioning a loss of about \$600. Insured for \$300 in the Phoenix of Cincinnati.

THOSE parties who have asked permission to pay in wood, especially 24-inch wood, will bear in mind that NOW is the time to bring it. When our arrangements for wood are completed, we will accept of no more wood in pay for this season.

QUITE a lot of people were taken in on Tuesday of last week, by a man who represented himself as an agent for the *Inter-Ocean*. He took the money for subscriptions readily but tendered no receipts. It is remarkable how some business men will allow themselves to be cheated.

WE learn from creditable authority that a certain young man, who makes pretensions to gentility, took one of our young ladies out buggy-riding on Tuesday last, and deemed it a practical joke to leave her in the lurch, at Zeeland, and go home alone. This may seem "funny" to some; but to a gentleman it would appear very "boorish" in the extreme.

WE had a pleasant call on Wednesday last of our old friend Dr. H. L. Ash, formerly practicing physician at Overyssel, but who has been a resident of Clare, Clare Co., for the past two years. Rumor has it that he will move back among us, and nothing would please us more. Dr. Ash is a regular graduate, a good physician and surgeon, and has had wonderful success in treating cancers. We know that there are several families within the borders of this Colony, who have the inherited disease of cancer, who would hail with delight Dr. Ash's return.

A VERY sad death occurred in Zeeland on Monday morning last. Mr. Cornelius De Pree, brother and partner in the firm of Wm. de Pree & Bros., was taken ill with bilious fever about four weeks ago, which after two weeks duration turned into typhoid fever, of which he died as above mentioned. He was unmarried and 27 years of age; he was universally beloved and respected, especially by his townspeople, and his smooth temper and Christianlike conduct in all the walks of his life made him a peculiar favorite, and his loss is not alone commercially and socially—but morally he was an example. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved citizens in general, and to the relatives in particular.

THE arrangements for our lecture course are very nearly completed so that the list of available speakers can be announced in full within a few days. Among the entertainments under consideration are Alfred J. Knight with his lecture combination; Frank Beard, the "Chalk Talk;" Col. J. P. Sanford; Mrs. Dainty and Miss Meade, elocutionists; Jas. E. Powell Burnett, the great humorist, and others of this grade. A course of this class of entertainments can be obtained for this winter, provided an audience of 150 persons can be secured, which, it seems, might easily be done in a city of this size. It is hoped it may succeed and thus give us an enjoyable and instructive winter's course. The matter will be canvassed during next week, and if it receives sufficient support the course will open early in December. Success to it.

Most of our sailors have arrived home.

H. DOESBURG, Esq., is lying quite ill from a bilious attack.

Mr. G. Rankins sold one of his finest upright Knabe pianos to Prof. C. Doesburg.

Nervous pains and weaknesses, malarial diseases, fever and ague, positively cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE schooner Wollin, Elva, Jose, Norma, Hope and Scud have arrived in port and are stripped or stripping for the winter.

THE schooner Jose will undergo some repairs this winter, but not as extensive as was contemplated some time ago, owing to the discovery that she is quite sound yet.

Rev. M. D. Terwilliger left for the bedside of his sister, residing in Jackson, on Thursday, p. m. Dr. Beck will fill the pulpit on Sabbath morning in the M. E. Church and Dr. Scott in the evening.

THE completion of the canal around Mussel Shoals, which a southern paper says will happen in two years, will make Tennessee river navigable from Paducah to Knoxville, a distance of 500 miles.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 24, 1881: N. H. H. 3, Lorenzo Bullard, E. B. Rice & Co., James Lawver, Libbie Randall.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

SEVENTY FIVE million feet of hemlock lumber has been cut at Williamsport, Pa., this year, as against 15,000,000 feet last year. Pennsylvania lumbermen are just beginning to see the value of this kind of timber.

Mr. Harrington has stocked up his store with a full supply of groceries, provisions, dry goods, a full line of boots and shoes, and a separate apartment for ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods. The stock is large and complete and cannot fail to please the eye of the customer. See his advertisement in another column.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the fact that the much dreaded disease—small pox—seems to be spreading in many surrounding states, and towns not far away, in spite of the best precautions, and whereas we believe that "an ounce of prevention is better than a ton of cure," we would advise parents to have their children vaccinated. Perhaps it would be well for our Board of Education to come to an understanding about this.

ON Friday evening of last week Columbia Fire Co. gave an oyster supper, and a pleasant time was enjoyed. Eagle Fire Co. did not want to be behind, and gave an oyster supper also, on Thanksgiving evening, to which they invited the Common Council and the members of Star Hook and Ladder Co. Everything passed off with the best of feelings; speeches were made, interspersed with music and song, and it seems that Eagle No. 1 is once more in a flourishing condition.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE new engine house at the foot of Clinton street is progressing as fast as the weather will allow, and the new Walker pump, purchased at an expense of \$887, will soon be placed in position, thus liberating the steamer Rix Robinson and furnishing additional security against fire.

CAPT. Vanderhoef returned with the Gracie Barker on Tuesday last, after a prosperous season, running from Pentwater down to Manistee and north. The last night while laying at the dock in Pentwater, he was run into by a schooner and had the Gracie's cabin considerably damaged.

IN the case of James P. Dougherty, the Zeeland forger, it took the jury only about twenty minutes to find him guilty. On being asked by the judge what he had to say that sentence should not be passed upon him, he made quite a little speech, asserting his innocence, and that he had obtained the notes, passed at Den Herder's bank, in the regular course of business. But the Judge failed to see it in that light, and gave 8 years at hard labor in the State Prison, at Jackson. After hearing the sentence pronounced, Dougherty smiling said "a pretty stiff dose," but did not seem to mind it much.

HENRY VAN ZYLEN has been missing since a week ago last Sunday. In the afternoon of that day, he, together with A. Bosma, obtained a rig at the livery stable and went over to Spring Lake, visiting D. Sanford. About 8 o'clock in the evening they, together with a young man—A. Otto—who had called there during the afternoon, left Mr. Sanford's for home, Van Zylen driving. As far as can be learned, they had all been drinking, and after proceeding they soon lost the road and Van Zylen got off to look for it. The other two—Bosma and Otto—drove on, and the horse found the bridge and its stable, where they safely arrived. Van Zylen has not been seen or heard of since, and fears are entertained that he has got into the river, some way, and was drowned.

Mr. J. Baar, of Grand Haven, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday.

HE is but the counterfeit of a man who hath not the life of a man.—*Shakespeare*.

THROUGH REQUEST—Dr. Towns will return to the City Hotel, Dec. 19, for two days only. 42-4w.

THE London *Lancet* urges upon the public the importance of breathing through the nose in damp, cold, or foggy weather. It is nature's respirator and protection to the delicate.

Mr. Edward Takken, of Douglas, Mich., was married to Miss Susan Shink, at Hamilton, Mich., and on the same day one of their oldest citizens, by the name of St. Johns, aged 88 years, was buried.

THE Pine river boom of the Mackinaw Lumber Co., in the St. Ignace, Mich., district, is full of logs, and 7,000,000 feet, or more, of logs will be carried over the season in the boom and on the drive.

THE woods back of Ludington, Mich., are being occupied by loggers. The prospects are good that, despite the high prices for supplies, a larger number of logs will be banked this season than ever before.

THE Mackinaw Lumber Co., upper Peninsula of Michigan, grew 4,000 bushels of potatoes this year, mostly on Burnt islands and their Carp river farm. Their Black river farm has shut down for the season.

WE have received from the author and publisher, Wil. L. Thompson, East Liverpool, Ohio, a splendid comic song, entitled, "My First Music Lesson." It is a very laughable description of the music pupil's first lesson. Everybody enjoys a good comic song. This one will certainly be very popular. We advise all lovers of music and mirth to send 40 cents to the author and receive a copy by return mail.

REV. L. Hekhuis, has been in town several days. While here he was examined by the Classis of Holland, and is now licensed to preach the gospel. Rev. Hekhuis has also studied medicine during the last few years, in order to prepare himself for the missionary field. It has been a long course of studies, and we congratulate him on its happy and victorious termination. We are informed that he will go to the heathens in the East at the expense of the above mentioned Classis.

WE have held all along that once we commenced to inaugurate an era of improvements and enterprise the natural and human desire "to do something too" would help us along, and this is plainly illustrated here this season. The example of cutting the road through and building a bridge on the East side of the city, giving the farmers of North Holland the shortest road possible to town, has induced the people residing to the northwest of this city, to put their shoulder to the wheel, and they are now actually gravelling that long dreaded sandy piece of road, from the bridge north, on the old road. We are pleased to learn that many people in this city are extending aid to this enterprise also. This is the way to build up a town. We must do it ourselves. Nobody from abroad will ever do it for us.

Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending Nov. 17, 1881.

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

Henry C. Crossman to Alice B. Cloud, s 60 ft off lots 7 and 8 blk A Danforth's Add., Cooperville, \$75.
Paul Hamilton and wife to Isaiah Goodenow w 1/4 e 1/2 n e 1/4 and w 1/4 n 1/2 s e 1/4 sec. 9-7-13, \$2,700.
John Root to Dirk R. Meene w 1/2 lot 7 blk 37, Holland, \$80.
Conrad P. Becker et al to Wilber Berrient n e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 5-6-15, \$150.
George Weatherwax and wife to John Gilmore e 1/2 w 1/2 n e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 13-6-13, \$1,000.
Frank J. Hiddle and wife to Claus Ahrens et al s 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 9-7-16, \$50.
Aaltje Bronner to John H. Brunner, lot 313 and e 1/2 lot 130 lots 12 and 13 blk 1 Albee's Add. w 1/2 lot 3 blk 1 and a 1/2 lot 1 blk 21 Monroe and Harris add all in Grand Haven city, also part n e 1/4 n w 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 28-8-16, \$800.
Jan Trimpe to Exavior F. Sutton lot 10 blk 40, Holland, \$450.
Jan Trimpe to Hermanus Boone, s 42 ft lot 1 blk 40, Holland, \$75.
Benjamin Laubach and wife to Daniel H. Weaver, lots 20 and 21, Berlin, \$300.
Adam Wagner and wife to David R. Spencer lot 9 s 1/2 lot 10, Rotterdamville, \$125.
Orson E. Locke and wife to Clarence E. Locke n e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 23-7-14, \$1,100.
Philetus Sawyer and wife to Alonzo J. Sawyer s 8 acres n 1/2 lot 2 sec. 11-8-16, \$2,000.
John A. McCarty and wife to James Wilde, s 84 ft lot 3 blk 10 Bryant's add, Spring Lake, \$100.
Sarah C. Savidge (administratrix) to Peter Klock, lot 4 and 5 blk 1 Visser's add, Spring Lake \$108.63.
Kommer Schadeldeke and wife to Abraham M. Kunters e 1/4 s e 1/4 lot 6 and w 1/4 lot 5 all in blk 42, Holland, \$450.
Peter Klock and wife to Jerrien Vroma, lots 4 and 5 blk 1, Visser's add, Spring Lake, \$160.
Frank Hiddle and wife to Aaron D. Fessenden n 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 9-7-16, \$70.
Lorenzo B. Fisk and wife to James F. Cady 10x33 rods in s w 1/4 sec. 31-8-13, \$50.
Tetje Braam to D. Weyman, e 50 ft lot 9 blk 32 Holland, \$71.22.
John Wason et al to William Loftus e 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 16-8-13, \$800.
John Wason to William Loftus w 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 16-8-13, \$1,100.
Lucy Ann Holcomb to Sheldon R. Hayte lot 1 blk 3, Seth Holcombs' 2nd add, Nunica, \$400.
Charles F. Bouton and wife to Daniel S. Bouton n e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 16-8-15, \$100.
Jan Ebel and wife to Jacob Ebel's and wife, n w 1/4 n e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 6-5-14, \$300.
Gerrit Jan Wissink and wife to Arent Jan Wissink n w 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 24-6-15, \$300.
Jan Ebel and wife to Dirk Koervers, s e 1/4 s e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 5-14, \$300.
Abner Kent to Sam Seters n 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 22-7-14, \$2,000.
Joseph V. Lord and wife to James Emery lot 6 blk 12 Bryant's add, Spring Lake, \$400.

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS AND VICINITY.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

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

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

We offer special bargains in this Department. A Full Line of the celebrated Guinet Silks at \$1.00 \$1.12 1/2, \$1.25 and \$1.50—Positive Bargains. Elegant Line of Colored Dress Silks, in all the New Fall shades, at \$1.00 per yard, worth \$1.50. Also a great variety of Trimming Silks and Satins, in brocaded, striped and plain.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

STRICTLY ONE PRICE, Goods All Marked in Plain Figures.

Open every evening with 4 Electric Lights, making our store in the evening as light as day. Exclusive Agency of the celebrated perfect fitting Domestic Paper Fashions.

Every person buying material for a dress amounting to \$3 or upward, will receive a pattern free of charge.

Sole Agents for Ball's Health Corsets. Every Corset warranted to fit, not to get out of shape, and not to crack, or money refunded. Price, \$1.25. We warrant these Corsets equal to any sold elsewhere for \$2.00.

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

F. W. WURZBURG.

COR. CANAL & BRONSON STS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

9-ly.

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer



Is the only sure cure for the destruction of the Pin Worm, and it also takes the Stomach and Tape Worm. No physic is necessary. Price, only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

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

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a line of

SPECTACLES

—and a—

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

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

O. BREYMAN.

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

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Oct. 15, 1881.

37-ly

Assignee Sale

We have opened an immense stock of

Boots, Shoes, DRY GOODS,

Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery,

Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

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

We have added a fine assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

And have just received a new stock of

Ladies and Children's shoes.

I'll warrant to be the lowest in town.

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

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

B. T. WYNNE, Assignee.

HOLLAND, Nov. 19, 1881. 33-6m

For Sale.

A 30-horse power

SECOND-HAND ENGINE,

in good running order.

It was by Lettitt Bros. at Grand Rapids, and was only laid aside for lack of power to meet the requirements of the increased machinery of the

36-8w CITY MILLS, Holland, Mich.

To whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS my wife, Julia E. has left my bed and board on the 8th day of September last without just cause or provocation, therefore all persons are hereby warned not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 1881. 38-4w

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED!

75 Best Selling Articles in the World! a sample free. AD. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

SANITARY ADVICE IN VERSE.

There's a skin without and a skin within,
A covering skin and a lining skin;
But the skin within is the skin without,
Doubled inward and carried completely throughout.

The palate, the nostrils, the windpipe and throat
Are all of them lined with this inner coat,
Which through every part is made to extend—
Lungs, liver and bowels, from end to end.

The outside skin is a marvelous plan
For exuding the dross of the flesh of man;
While the inner extracts from the food and the air
What is needed the waste in his flesh to repair.

Wild it goes well with the outside skin,
You may be pretty sure all's right within;
For if anything puts the inner skin out
Of order, it troubles the skin without.

The doctor, you know, examines your tongue
To see if your stomach or bowels are wrong;
If he feels that your hand is hot and dry
He is able to tell you the reason why.

Too much brandy, whisky or gin
Is apt to disorder the skin within;
When it is dirty, or dry, the skin without
Refuses to let the sweat come out.

Good people all! have a care of your skin,
Both that without and that within;
To the first you'll give plenty of water and soap,
To the last little bedside water, we'll hope.

But always be very particular where
You get your water, your food, and your air;
For if these be tainted, or rendered impure,
It will have its effect on your blood, be sure.

The food which will ever for you be the best
Is that you like most, and can soon digest;
All unripe fruit and decaying flesh
Beware of, and fish that is not very fresh.

Your water, transparent and pure as you think it,
Had better be filtered and boiled ere you drink it,
Unless you know surely that nothing unclean
Can have got to it over or under the ground.

But of all things the most I would have you beware
Of breathing the poison of once-breathed air;
When in bed, whether out or at home you may be,
Always open your window and let it go free.

With clothing and exercise keep yourself warm,
And change your clothes quickly if drenched in a storm;
For a cold caught by chilling the outside skin
Flies at once to the delicate lining within.

All you who thus kindly take care of your skin,
And attend to its wants without and within,
Need never of cholera feel any fears,
And your skin may last you a hundred years.

MRS. LONGMAN'S SURPRISE PARTY.

There had been a long spell of rainy weather. For six days the sun had not shown a glimpse of himself, and everything, out of doors and in, wore a look of clammy despondency. Moreover, Mrs. Longman was having one of her gloomy spells, and was looking at all created things, herself included, through the bluest kind of spectacles.

Mrs. Longman was by nature not a bad-tempered woman; on the contrary, she possessed many noble and commendable qualities; but her spirits were not equable; she would have her gloomy attacks, which, had there been any apparent cause, might have been looked upon in the light of an affliction worthy of sympathy; but as it was, even the most lenient of her friends characterized them by the name of "dumps," which, though Webster condemns it as not being an "elegant" word, was, in their opinion, quite good enough to express the state of her case.

The short November day was drawing to a close, and, although the little gilt clock on the mantel had proclaimed it to be 4 o'clock, it was getting too dark for Mrs. Longman to see any longer upon the little cloth suits she was languidly mending, so, laying them aside, she wandered aimlessly into the kitchen, where Bridget was folding the newly-ironed clothes from the rack by the glowing grate.

"Mr. Longman will not be at home until late this evening, Bridget," said she. "Business will detain him down town, so you may just set up anything for the children; I do not feel as though I could eat anything; everything tastes alike to me and nothing tastes right!"

What the reply would have been will never be known, for, at that moment, there came a resounding knock upon the alley gate, and, throwing an old shawl over her head, Bridget hastily responded to the call.

"It is two boys, ma'am," she said, returning almost immediately, "and they have come to a party here."

"A party!" echoed Mrs. Longman in astonishment. "Who in the world told them there was a party here?"

"I don't know, ma'am. I will go and ask them," said the willing maid, who apparently would rather have got wet than not.

"Bring them in out of the rain, Bridget," called Mrs. Longman from the door, "until we find out what it means. Of course," she thought to herself, "it is a mistake, but what possessed them to come to the alley gate?"

Bridget came in followed by the boys, who had been in the meantime joined by a third, and who, notwithstanding the soaking rain, were not as wet as might have been supposed, owing to their having pieces of oil cloth around them, which, upon inspection, proved to be old carriage curtains sewed together, while the last arrival sported a gentleman's swallow-tailed dress coat, which made a useful if not a very handsome overcoat for the festive-seeking lad. They did not appear to think it was expected of them to remove their dripping hats, but stood eying the good fire and Mrs. Longman with complacent smiles.

"You say you came to a party," said the lady; "have you not made a mistake?"

"Oh, no, ma'am; this is the place your boys told us; we went to the front of the house and took the number as soon as we sold out our papers, and here it is," said he of the swallow-tail, taking a scrap of the margin of a newspaper from his pocket and showing the number, sure enough, in figures of magnificent proportions.

Mrs. Longman was bewildered. "You say as soon as you sold out your papers. What do you mean?"

"Why, you see we are newsboys, ma'am, every one of us; and we 'dailies' could get off earlier; but the *Evening Telegram* and the *Bulletin* and the *Herald* and the *News* will be along as

soon as they can hire somebody to 'cry' for them, and they are going to pay them with something from the party, if you please, ma'am," with an air of cheerful confidence.

Mrs. Longman could not retain a smile.

"Go to the attic, Bridget, and call the children down," said she. "Take off your wraps, boys, and dry your feet, and we will see what can be done."

Bridget soon returned with the delinquents.

"Boys, how did you happen to invite company without telling me, so that I could be prepared for them?" said their mother, gently, but gravely.

"Why, we did tell, mamma, don't you remember? We told you that Mr. Reisinger told our class last Sunday that we were not doing as much good in the world if we invited boys to a feast who had plenty to eat and to wear, and who could invite us in return, but he said we ought to invite the poor boys to whom such things were a treat. He said Jesus loved the lame and the blind, and if we wished to be like Him we must do as He did. So Johnny and I told all the news-boys we met to come to a party here to-night and to bring all the lame and blind boys they could find. Don't you remember now, mamma?"

Poor Mrs. Longman remembered with a pang that she had been so wrapped up in her own gloomy and selfish thoughts the past week that she had paid but little attention to her boys in any way, and she reflected, "Shall I let the good seed sown by a stranger in the hearts of my children perish for want of care from their mother? Will I let my own selfish ease rob these poor boys of a pleasure which might always be a pleasant remembrance to them? No, I will rouse myself and make the best of it."

"Bridget, in the meantime, had been summoned again to the alley gate, and had secured two more guests, one a pale little cripple on crutches, who had not only succeeded in obtaining a substitute, but had borrowed an umbrella; which umbrella had seen its best days, to be sure, being minus two stays and patched with a different color, but demoralized as it was, it did not prevent the guest it sheltered from being joyfully welcomed by the compatriots already under shelter. The crippled boy in particular was warmly welcomed by Mrs. Longman, whose heart went out in sympathy to suffering in any form. She had just been upon the point of proposing that the boys should, until supper was ready, adjourn to the attic which, like the rest of the house, was warm and comfortable, but, out of consideration for the lame boy, she changed her plans and sent two of the guests with her sons to bring down such playthings as they desired into the parlor, in which with her usual good sense she had nothing too fine for use. The boys were scarcely ensconced in the parlor, when a ring of the bell drew them all scampering to the hall door, where stood three boys, one of whom, the *Evening News*, was spokesman.

"I hope you will excuse us, ma'am, for not coming to the alley gate this evening," said he, bowing over the heads of the boys to Mrs. Longman, who was coming to see what this method of announcement might portend, "but Buddy here," pointing to one of his followers, "is blind, and I thought you would not mind us coming to the front door; and I could not find a lame boy," continued he, apologetically, to the Longman boys, "so I brought the charcoal man's boy, who is deaf and dumb."

Mrs. Longman escorted them to the kitchen to remove their wet wrappings and to dry their shoes, and then took them to the parlor, where the other guests were sitting rather silently gazing at the parlor and its contents, which, though to some persons it might have been considered plain, was to the boys a scene of unaccustomed luxury; then she went back to the kitchen to hold council with Bridget in regard to the all-important event of the evening supper.

"What in the world will we get, Bridget?" said she. "There are eight of them in there beside our own, which makes ten, and there may be as many more for all I know, and it is too wet to go out for anything."

"The easiest thing in the world, ma'am. I have been considering the same while you were in the parlor. There's the chickens in the yard, that you were fattening for Thanksgiving; nothing in the world would be suitable than them."

"But that would be only one kind of meat, Bridget, and perhaps some of them do not eat chicken; and, now that they are here, I would like them all to be satisfied."

"Trust me for that, ma'am. I never saw a boy yet that could not eat his weight in chicken, only give him the time. I will go immediately and tell the fowls their presence is wanted at a party, and the kettle is singing as though it expected a broth of a time."

"And I will make a lot of biscuits," said Mrs. Longman, "and while you are cooking the chickens we'll set the table."

"An' if you please, ma'am, while the flour and other things are around, I will make a lot of my gingercakes; for, next to chicken stew with oceans of gravy, there's nothing a boy likes better than hot gingercakes."

"Oh, Bridget, you are so thoughtful," said Mrs. Longman, and somehow her heart began to grow lighter, and, with a cripple and a mute in the next room, she began to realize that she had much for which to be thankful.

Several new additions were made to the company in the parlor, and by the time the supper was smoking upon the table the mirth was growing "fast and furious."

The boys were almost dazzled by the brilliancy of the dining-room, the glitter of china and glass and silver under the strong gas-light. Mrs. Longman

had exerted herself to make it a feast indeed to those who so seldom fared except upon the coarsest viands, and her table showed no lack of dainty preserved fruits, jellies and all the little knick-knacks which she could muster on such short notice. She knew that boys leading the out-door, active life of the majority of the guests were not troubled with "nerves," so coffee the richest, and tea the purest, graced the board, while the perfume of the baking gingerbread floated through the open kitchen door, where Bridget, in the goodness of her heart, was importing a choice stock of horses, cows and other animals for each and all of the guests, cut from the luscious gingerbread.

Mrs. Longman took quiet observation of the whole company while helping them, and she observed one puzzle for which, in her own mind, she could find no solution; and that was that the blind boy had carefully laid his pieces of poultry aside.

"Here is one exception to Bridget's rule," she said to herself. "Do you not like chicken, my boy?" she inquired.

"Yes, ma'am, I love it," he replied with emphasis, "but—" and he hesitated; his pale face grew flushed.

A moment or so after he slipped from his chair, and, with the unerring accuracy with which the blind calculate distances, he came to Mrs. Longman and said, "Please, ma'am, may I touch your face?"

"Certainly, dear," she replied. Very gently and speedily the little soft hand of the blind boy examined each feature, and then, apparently satisfied, he whispered, "I would like to take it to Nancy, she is so good to me; she is sick, and cannot get good things to eat."

Quick tears of sympathy filled Mrs. Longman's eyes. Truly, she was receiving many lessons this evening. She was giving, but it was being returned to her an hundred-fold. She kissed the boy, and whispered in return, "You are a noble little boy to remember others; eat all you wish; I will see that your friend has some also."

After supper was over, the table cleared away, and the other boys deep in the enjoyment of games, in which he could take but little part, Mrs. Longman and the blind boy had a long and confidential conversation. She gathered from his earnest lips that even the poor in purse can be rich in spirit; that the milk of human kindness sometimes made fertile hearts which had never known anything but stern, unrelenting poverty. The one he called Nancy had received him from the bedside of his dying mother, and, although she had to work early and late to support her own helpless ones, she was to the best of her poor ability faithfully fulfilling her promise.

The Longmans were not rich, but Mrs. Longman sadly compared her own selfish life with its means of doing good with that of the poor woman whose opportunities were so few, and yet whose life was a continued sacrifice of self for others. Mrs. Longman was a Sabbath-school teacher, and her conscience had many times reproved her that she had not gone into the by-ways to bring children under the influence of the gospel. Here was her opportunity, and she resolved to seize it. She argued with herself as to the propriety of using a temporal inducement for a spiritual end, and her conscience upon reflection approved.

In the meantime, Mr. Longman came home, and the cheerful smile upon his wife's lips, so different from what he was expecting, delighted him, and he gave the boys an even more cordial greeting than was his wont. When his wife had informed him how it all came about, he resolved to do his part toward giving them a good time, so sent an abundant order for apples and the beloved peanuts, the delight of the newsboy's heart, and told them to help themselves, which they did to a man.

Mrs. Longman, with Bridget's assistance, spent the balance of the evening making packages for the boys, to take home with them, and the substitutes were not forgotten. At her husband's approval, she made a proposition to the boys at the close of the evening, and that that they should all come one evening was in every month and take supper with her boys, providing that all who could go to some Sunday-school would do so. To her glad surprise the most of them agreed to the arrangement, and those who held back she found upon inquiry were constrained to object on the score of clothing, a want which she engaged to supply. She went further than that. She exerted herself to obtain admission for the blind boy into an institution for the blind, and after each of the monthly parties she paid him a visit, taking his share of the good things, always accompanied by her own sons, and sometimes by the *Evening Telegram*, *Bulletin*, or one of the dailies; and one of the most useful lessons which Mrs. Longman received from her surprise party was this: "There is no surer remedy for low spirits than doing good to others."

The Poet Whittier.

Mr. Whittier wrote this touching letter to a child in Pennsylvania who asked him how he spent his days in boyhood: "Amesbury, Mass., 9th mo. 17, 1881.—My Dear Young Friend: I think at the age of which thy note inquires I found about equal satisfaction in our old rural home, with the shifting panorama of the seasons, in reading the new books within my reach and dreaming of something wonderful and grand somewhere in the future. Neither change nor loss had then made me realize the uncertainty of all earthly things. I felt secure in my mother's love, and dreamed of losing nothing and gaining much. Looking back now, my chief satisfaction is that I loved and obeyed my parents, and tried to make them happy by trying to be good. That I did not succeed in all respects, that I fell very far short of my good intentions, was a frequent cause of sorrow. I had at that time a very great thirst for knowledge and little means of gratifying

it. The beauty of outward nature early impressed me, and the moral and spiritual beauty of the holy lives I read of in the Bible and other good books also affected me with a sense of my own falling short and longing for a better state. With every good wish for thee, I am thy sincere friend.

"JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Railroads and the Farmers.

In his admirable address before the Minnesota State Fair, Col. William F. Vilas spoke of the immense benefit which the Western farmers have derived from the railroads. He said:

Before railroads were devised there was no extensive freight communication but by water. And that was valueless unless conveniently accessible. From this, the agriculture of past ages gathered around the seas and lakes, or lined the rivers' margin. It girt the Mediterranean and made famous the valley of the Nile. The unwatered world of the interior was left to the wandering nomad or the forest barbarian. It was the unknown region full of mysterious terrors. The great Hercynian wood was the home of beasts, brute and human; the latter ever the impending peril, and finally the destroyer of the civilization of the world. The reserve corps of barbarism lay back on the plains of Russia and Tartary, which nourished the fierce savages who could live on equine flesh and carouse on the milk of mares. So, too, water communication was slow and tedious, even when accessible. That is true, especially of inland navigation. It is weeks by water from St. Paul to New York, though the aid of steam be invoked; and in Northern climes that avenue is available for but half the year. Your magnificent wheat fields would mostly lie unbroken, farmers of Minnesota, had not the invention and enterprise of other men, stimulated by your demands, laid the double-lined highway to carry the freight-car laden with your precious berry to the sea; the Indian would still be master of the Territories of the West. Your lands derive their value, your industry, its reward; your homes, the luxuries, and many of the comforts they exhibit, from the railroads of the continent.

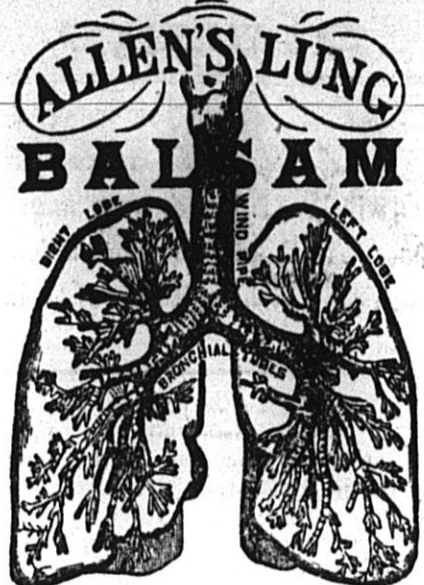
In the beautiful language of that noble lover of human liberty, once the pride and ornament of Wisconsin's Supreme bench, the lamented Byron Paine, "Railroads are the great public highways of the world, along which its gigantic currents of trade and travel continually pour—highways compared with which the most magnificent highways of antiquity dwindle into insignificance. They are the most marvelous invention of modern times. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, reward the labor and promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country, than any other and perhaps than all other mere physical causes combined. There is probably not a man, woman or child whose interest or comfort has not been in some degree subserved by them. They bring to our doors the productions of the earth. They enable us to anticipate and protract the seasons. They enable the inhabitants in each clime to enjoy the pleasures and luxuries of all. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration of the human heart, which they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick and the wounded, and enable his absent friend to be present at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genius transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take a train of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and, with a marvelous swiftness, deposit it on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport the armies and supplies of the Government with the greatest of celerity, and carry forward, as it were on the wings of the wind, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle."

But, while we do them justice, let us not forget there are doubtless many faults to be corrected and abuses to be reformed in the administration of these highways. Corporate powers and corporate values have advanced with a more rapid step than the invention of our statesmen and law makers. The agency of the corporation is comparatively modern, and, like the agency of steam, is a mighty power. Unless subdued by proper appliances of law sufficient to control it, we are liable to disasters injurious to our welfare, as the accidents which sometimes befall the train are destructive of life.

But I must not protract this weary hour to discuss this problem foreign to my subject. Important as it is, we need not fear it. The railroad, rightly used, is the friend of the farmer and the whole people. It is the paramount interest of its owners that it should so remain. They dare not make it an enemy, and when we reflect that a single invention—the steel rail—has reduced the freight tariff 40 per cent., we may trust somewhat to time and genius to relieve the inconveniences, and continue to enjoy its blessings with composure.

A Bicycle.

When a man is riding a bicycle he looks neither to the right nor to the left, but appears to be gazing about five-hundred years into futurity, as if trying to solve the problem of the Hereafterness of the Unknowableness of the Unknowable Hereafter. He is simply wondering in case of a sudden header, whether his skull would be split wide open, or if he would escape with his nose mashed all over his face. The chances are that he would.—[Norristown Herald.]



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

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By a System entirely their own invention.

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If you enjoy a laugh heartily then read our *Banner of Stories of Funny Tales and his Spouse, The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey*. The author, E. B. Foster, M. D. Illustrated cover. Free.

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Persons' Parative: Fill make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

If you are Interested

In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time.

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Call and Examine.

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

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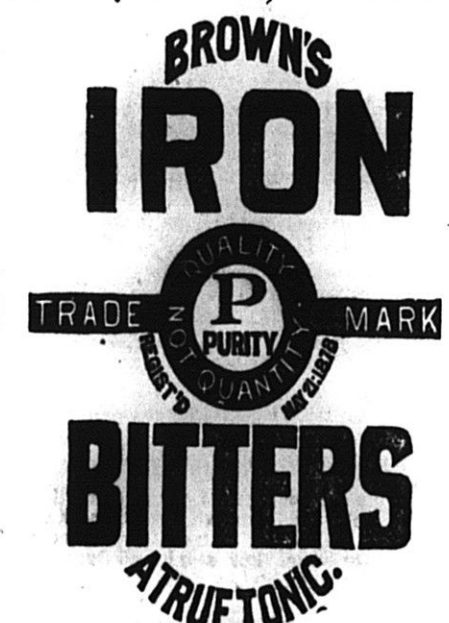
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