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### Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 43: November 28, 1885

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 43.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 692.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, 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.

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

## Business Directory.

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

## Societies.

### F. & A. M.

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

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

O. BREYMAN, W. M.

### Knights of Labor.

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

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 30c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 14 cts; Eggs, 20c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 30c.

### RETAIL.

Apples, 40c; Beans, \$1.35; Butter, 16c; Eggs, 24c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.10; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Red Fultz, 50c; Lancaster Red, 50c; Buckwheat, \$1.00.

### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.10; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Red Fultz, 55c; Lancaster Red, 55c; Buckwheat, \$1.00.

WEDNESDAY afternoon last at 4:57 o'clock the following Western Union bulletin was received at the office here:

"Indianapolis, Nov. 25, 1885.

Vice President Hendricks died suddenly at 4:30 p. m."

The news, coming so sudden, shocked this community and flags were at half mast and other emblems of mourning were displayed immediately.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

WILL WADE, of Muskegon, is visiting his brother Fred Wade of this city.

Don't forget the G. A. R. entertainment to-night and Monday evening.

THE teachers in the Public Schools dined with Prof. Hummer on Thanksgiving Day.

MR. BERT VAN DER VEEN, who has spent the past season at Orange City, Iowa, is home again.

MR. J. H. PURDY arrived here yesterday morning from Illinois with a herd of blooded Durham cattle.

THE Y. L. S. L. Club entertainment next Friday evening at the College Chapel. Don't fail to be present.

THE Holland Christian Reformed Church, Market street, have called Rev. J. Post, of Grand Rapids.

LAST Saturday Walsh, De Roo & Co., made another shipment of their celebrated flour to Liverpool, England.

At the First Reformed Church next Sunday evening, a sermon in English will be preached by Mr. T. Hospers.

THE time table of the Michigan and Ohio railroad, appearing in our columns, has been "repaired." Notice it.

NEXT Tuesday the Annual meeting of the S. O. and W. A. Agricultural Society will be held in the office of A. Visscher, Esq.

PEOPLE who desire extra copies of the News will remember that they can be procured at the book store of Yates & Kane.

MARSHAL VAUPELL arrested two vagrants last Wednesday who gave the names of Chas. Simmons and Frank Hurd, of Detroit.

MISS MARY SCHEPERS was given a surprise party by her class in Hope College on last Wednesday evening at her brother's home in Fillmore.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y company during the past season carried 7,200 people to Macatawa park and about 800 to Baldhead park.

MR. C. DE KEYSER, an employee of the north side tannery, jammed one of the fingers of his right hand yesterday morning. Dr. Best dressed the wound.

It is said that our merchants intend to make an effort to combine and close their places of business at 8 o'clock. A good scheme which will work well if carried out.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the *Chicago Weekly Herald*, which is admitted to be one of the largest and best newspapers ever issued for One Dollar per year.

MISS FRANKIE HOWLETT left this city for Chicago last Wednesday night, in order to select Christmas novelties for Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co. She will return next Saturday.

THE Phantom Party of the Macatawa Social Club last Thursday evening was a very enjoyable affair. Some forty couples, members of the club and their friends, being present.

MR. D. BERTSCH has a large line of Cloaks which he wishes to dispose of. Ladies, now is the golden opportunity to secure cheap cloaks as he will sell regardless of prices.

THE pleasant weather of the past week inspires thoughts of an open winter, but since the burial, beneath the huge drifts of snow of last winter of all open winter prophets, we have not seen a single individual who dare come to the front and make a prognostication of the coming season.

WOOD! Wood!! Wood!!! Will those of our readers who are getting the News on promises to bring us wood please come to time. Our office must be kept warm and we want that fuel now.

REV. T. W. JONES, of Hope Church, returned from his visit at the East last Wednesday. He reports having had a fine time among old friends. He will occupy his pulpit next Sabbath.

ONE week from to-morrow will be Communion Sunday in Hope Reformed Church. The preparatory service for the reception of members will occur next week Thursday, at 7:30 p. m.

WE noticed Mr. A. De Krulif, Zeeland's enterprising druggist, in the city Tuesday morning last with his unusually fine horse and carriage. "Tony" knows what a good horse is and always has one.

SQUIRE POST has been busy this week with criminal cases and with sending up "Vags." If business continues to increase he will have to enlarge his court room to accommodate the curious populace.

THE Acme Skating Club held the first skating session at the rink last Monday evening. The second session will be held on Monday evening next at which music will be furnished by Lambert's band.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of the Third Reformed Church, recently held, the following were elected: Elders, Peter Gunst, and Peter Osseward; Deacons, Teunis Van Dyk, Gerardus Van Aak, and John Pessink.

A LITTLE four year old daughter of Mr. James Brouwer, of the firm of Meyer Brouwer & Co., died last Saturday after a short illness of croup. The funeral services were held at the residence on Cedar street last Monday afternoon.

CADET KENIGSBURG, of the Military Academy at West Point, is home on sick furlough until the last of March. His recent trouble of the heart is gradually leaving him and he expects to be entirely cured before his furlough expires.

THE butter tub factory of J. Van Putten & Co. has shut down, and is liable to remain closed all winter. The contracts which this firm have been in the habit of filling has been taken away, a firm employing convict labor having secured them.

A CARPET RAG social will be held next Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. A. Anderson. The proceeds are to be devoted toward finishing the parsonage of the Methodist Church. A general invitation is extended to all friends of the Church.

THE congregation of the Holland Christian Reformed Church, Ninth street, elected the following officers last Thursday: Elders, J. Labots, L. Sprietsma, S. Holkeboer, W. F. Beuwkes; Deacons, B. Staketee, J. Van Appeldoorn.—*De oude blijven.*

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., proprietors of the Standard Roller Mills, have broken ground for the erection of a warehouse 40x60 feet in size and giving a storage capacity for 3,000 barrels of flour. The site is on the north side of Fifth street, opposite the mill.

C. BLOM JR. has opened a bakery and confectionery store in the Howard building on River street. Mr. Blom keeps a neat and tidy store and seeks a share of the patronage of the people of this city. He serves oysters and lunch to the hungry customer. Call on him.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 26, 1885: Charles Billmrio, T. N. Coloine, W. Chapman, Thomas Harper, John McKinnon, Albert Ruhling, J. S. Tarbell, Lou Vanilen, C. A. Wooden, Geo. Zibble.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

MESSRS. Pauels, Van Putten & Co., of the Plugger Mills, are busy settling up the affairs of the mill, but as yet have not decided what to do in the future—continue running as the mill is, or to entirely rebuild and put in all the latest and most improved machinery known to the milling trade. Let us hope that it is the latter.

THE scribe of the News was in Grand Haven last Saturday afternoon and evening, and went to hear the celebrated actress, Rhea, at Music Hall. We are indebted to the manager, Mr. C. K. Eiler, for courtesies shown. Mr. Eiler as manager of the Hall is a success and has the confidence of the people of the county seat.

Do not forget the entertainment on next Friday evening given by the Y. L. S. L. Club in the college chapel. This club is the same that is making a very fine "crazy quilt." The doors will be open at 7:30 o'clock.

AN entertainment with the Sciopticon and Calcium Light will be given in Lyceum Hall this evening and Monday evening for the benefit of A. C. Van Raalte G. A. R. Post. Let all attend. The usual prices of admission.

THANKSGIVING day passed off quietly in this city. Services were held in the various churches and were largely attended by our people. In the afternoon a uniformed tent of the Knights of Macabees of Muskegon paraded our streets with a brass band. They were on their way to Grand Rapids and made the parade while waiting for the train.

NEXT Friday evening, December 4, an entertainment will be given at Hope College Chapel by the Young Ladies Sewing and Literary Club, an organization of young ladies of the First Reformed Church, consisting of essays, recitations, music and tableaux. The proceeds will be given to the Sunday School. Admission 25 cents. Children, under fourteen years of age, 10 cents.

PETER STEKETEE & Co. now occupy their new double store in the Post building and really have one of the finest, if not the best, business locations in town. They are stocked with the choicest and best line of Dry goods in the market and their display of Crockery is the finest and most handsome ever shown in this city. They have several special notices in this issue which we ask our subscribers to read.

THOSE of the residents of Holland who were up noticed a bright light in the heavens south of the city at about half past four o'clock last Monday morning. The light was caused by the burning of a barn belonging to a Mr. Vinkemulder who lives near the farm of J. W. Garvelink in the township of Fillmore. With the barn there were burned twelve tons of hay, five cows, one calf and one horse. The loss is estimated at about \$800; insured in the Allegan and Ottawa Insurance Company for \$250. Mr. Vinkemulder is positive that the fire is the work of an incendiary.

### A Burglar Arrested.

LAST Friday night just before the late train for Chicago pulled into this station Marshal Vaupell and a deputy arrested one John R. Wesley, a cooper, who had been in the employ of Mr. Jos. Fixter for about four weeks, for burglarizing the home of Photographer Burgess and stealing his gold watch and chain and a gold ring. Wesley tried to elude our Marshal but was downed and by the aid of the deputy was safely lodged in our lock-up. Friday two overcoats were missed from the City Hotel, and when Wesley was examined at the "bastille" it was found that he had on one of them, proving him to be a sneak thief as well as a burglar. The watch and chain were found near the place of capture where he had thrown them on discovering that he was trapped. He was taken to Grand Haven on Saturday and on Tuesday his examination was to be held before Esquire Post. Waiving examination he was held in bonds of one thousand dollars to await trial at the next term of the Circuit Court which convenes on January 11, 1886. Wesley is apparently no stranger to the criminal court and is now supposed to be an old offender. On Tuesday while in charge of Sheriff Woltman he broke the hand-cuffs he wore and the sheriff was obliged to bring him here without any. He is regarded by the officers as a tough customer and will be closely watched while awaiting trial.

### A Lost Dutchman.

Our local railroad officials had occasion last Saturday to play the part of the good Samaritan towards a lost Dutchman, Mr. Henry Schulte, a single man, aged about 25 years had left his native home in Oost-Friesland, and came to "dis country mit de Amsterdam line." He had purchased a through ticket from Amsterdam to Holland, Iowa, and at New York exchanged the balance of his passage-billet for a railroad ticket West. Some one in that town, however, mislaid this unsophisticated new-comer, and instead of invoicing him to Holland, Iowa, he ticketed him to Holland, Mich. This error is not so very surprising after all, for there are only seventeen places in the United States by the name of Holland and this city is

the largest and most generally known of them all. Of late years it has become so common in these United States, that whenever an American abroad hears "Stad Holland" he connects the words and this place together. Well, when our strange Dutchman arrived at the depot he found himself homeless, friendless and penniless. He gave an account of his situation as well as he could, and enlisted the confidence of those who had listened to his story. By telegraphing to New York, the mistake in the ticket was rectified and on Tuesday afternoon our tutionic friend left here happy and gay for his future home in Iowa.

### Lecture Association.

During the past week a Lecture Association has been organized in this city, the members of which are President Chas. Scott, of Hope College, Prof. Hummer, of the Union School, Chas. L. Waring, and Mr. A. M. Kanters. The object of the organization is to furnish our citizens with a first class course of lectures during this winter, by engaging the best of talent and also by placing the price of tickets within the reach of all. Should the enterprise receive sufficient support the course will consist of a fine musical entertainment and four lectures. The lecturers to be Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, Hon. Geo. W. Bain, the noted Kentucky orator, Alexander Winchell of our state University, and for the fourth, either Robert Burdette the "Burlington Hawkeye man," or Hon. Geo. R. Wendling who has a reputation of being one of the finest orators in America. It is hoped that every citizen will show an interest in having this course given here, as it will be a better one than we have had for many years. Within the next few days our citizens will be asked to take season tickets which, with a view of securing a large audience, have been placed at the low price of \$1.50 per single ticket; two or more \$1.25 each. Children under 15, 75 cts; single tickets for each entertainment separately 50 cts. Let every one give the enterprise a substantial support that will carry it through, and give us a series of literary entertainments this winter that all may well feel proud of. We feel sure that the members of the association mentioned will make a strong effort to make the course worthy of a liberal patronage.

### CREAMERY.

Since the News first published the item stating the amount of money the farmers and people of Ovid received from the products of a creamery located at that place, we have been encouraged in a hope that sooner or later the same advantages would be enjoyed by the farmers and people of this locality. This hope, while not on the wane, is not increased by any very recent developments. Mr. Lambert, representing the firm of Davis & Rankin, dealers in creamery supplies, has made a thorough canvass of the country and is confident that Holland's farmers can support a creamery making four thousand pounds of butter per day. An institution, such as we ought to have, with this capacity, would require a capital of about \$6,000. To secure business men with money and to organize a company for the purpose of erecting one should not be a difficult task for Holland when the benefits to the community are so many and the profits derived from the business are so large for those embarking in the enterprise. But just at present attention is directed to other "fish" and the little project has given way for larger ones and the chances are not over bright for either. We would propose that all be placed in the pan and fried at once. In stating the amount of capital required we have put the amount large for the reason that we believe in placing the peg high and then striving to reach it. A less sum of money will pay for the erecting of buildings and will establish the business. Sooner than let the project drop here we should think the business men of the city would awake and get to the front for a creamery making fifteen hundred pounds a day which would require but about three thousand dollars capital. This they certainly can raise and certainly ought to. To give our readers a little insight into the advantages of a creamery we can do so in no better way than by publishing the following extracts taken from an article in the *Middletown, N. Y. Daily Press* which is written by a practical butter maker of that place: "Since 1837," he said, "the only increase in the number of domestic animals in Orange county had been in cows."

(Continued on fifth page.)



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

DR. WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, one of the best-known physicians in New York City, was killed in his residence, as is claimed, by the accidental discharge of his revolver. He was dead when found by his family. It was his skill which saved Charles O'Connor, the noted lawyer, when he had been given up by the other doctors. The recent mysterious death of Benjamin Burton, a noted and wealthy colored citizen of Newport, Rhode Island, has been followed by the arrest of his daughter and son-in-law for murder. Bonds taken from the pockets of the deceased have been discovered by the police of Philadelphia. Zachariah Chaffee has been declared the owner of Canonchet, ex-Gov. Sprague's homestead near Narragansett Pier. A writ of ejectment will now issue, and Sprague will thus lose possession of the last remnant of his once great property. A woman giving the name of Johnson, leading two half-starved children, was admitted to the nursery in Brooklyn. On the following morning she was caught in the act of suffocating her elder child, and the other lay dead on the bed. William Thurston, an aged and prominent citizen of Bainbridge, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging while suffering from melancholia.

An improvement has been made on the Bessemer steel process at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Pittsburgh, which, it is said, will have the effect of making Bessemer steel equal in quality to crucible steel at about one-tenth the price. The change consists in the thorough mixing of the spiegel iron or manganese with the molten iron in the ladle so as to uniformly carbonize it. Bessemer steel can be produced at a cost of one to one and a half cents a pound, while that made in crucibles costs at least eleven cents a pound. Upon Beck with being convicted of murder at Hudson, N. Y., he petitioned the court to be permitted to go to some warm climate, whereupon the Judge sentenced him to be hanged Jan. 8 next. A burglar giving the false name of Daniel Wilkinson, who killed Policeman Lawrence at Bath, Maine, was hanged at Thomaston. His father is said to be a tradesman in London. Railroad bonds to the unprecedented amount of \$7,214,000 changed hands in New York, nearly one-quarter being in Erie seconds. A disease which sweeps off hens by the dozen has made its appearance in Wyoming County, New York.

THE annual summary of the Gloucester fisheries for the present year shows that thirty-four lives were lost, against 131 last year, and an average of 124 for each of the previous fifteen years. The men lost left five widows and thirteen children. A game of football took place at New Haven between Yale and Princeton students, with an audience of 3,000 persons. Princeton was the winner by 6 to 5. Miss Kate Field lectured in New York about the Mormon question, showing how the hideous sore which offends the people's nostrils is growing rather than diminishing. A lumber yard in Plainfield, N. J., and a large number of buildings surrounding it, were burned down, involving a loss of \$100,000. The middle buildings of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The college library of 15,000 volumes was burned. W. H. Huntley and L. D. Munger lowered the twenty-four-hour bicycle record at Brighton. Huntley made 257 1-16 miles.

### THE WEST.

TWO YOUNG ladies and a young man were drowned near Milford, Ohio, by the wagon in which they, with two others, were riding being driven off the abutment of a destroyed bridge into Lick River. The Baldwin murder trial at Atchison, Kansas, resulted in a verdict of guilty in the first degree. When taken back to his cell, the condemned man cursed the jury vigorously. The mother of Baldwin could hardly be torn away from him. A purse is being made up for the County Attorney and his assistant.

P. C. KIRKLAND, Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Oxford, Kan., took all the funds he could find, turned the time-lock of the safe forty-eight hours ahead, and absconded. He left the books in such confusion that the amount of his peculations can not be learned for several days. It will probably not exceed a few thousand dollars, however. Kirkland was treasurer for several secret societies, and their money is gone with the rest. About 200 colored families in the Choctaw Nation have registered as members of the tribe, and will receive annuities of \$100 each from the fund of \$1,000,000 in the hands of the Federal Government. All negroes who declined or are not qualified to register, comprising nearly six hundred families, will be expelled by the military. Joseph C. Mackin, of Chicago, was quietly conveyed to Joliet Penitentiary by Sheriff Hanchett, and registered at the penitentiary as No. 7339.

THE conference of cattle-growers at Chicago, with representatives from thirty-three States and Territories, organized a national association under an Illinois charter, electing D. W. Smith President and A. H. Sanders Secretary. Resolutions were adopted asking Federal protection for the people of Montana against the thieving Blackfeet and Piegan Indians, who are continually moving back and forth along the international boundary.

JOHN BOWMAN, whose adventures as Mayor of East St. Louis gave him a national reputation, was shot dead on the sidewalk in that city by some person for whose apprehension a reward of \$5,000 is offered by Frank Bowman. The deceased was the wealthiest man in the town. He was a native of Germany. For several years he had devoted his time to the law, and it is believed that his assassin is interested in certain litigation in which Bowman was engaged as counsel. The Maplewood herd of imported Holsteins from Attica, N. Y., having been exhibited at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show, was offered for sale at auction in that city. After about twenty of them had been

sacrificed the owner called a halt, and shipped the remainder home. The best price realized was \$260. Fire broke out in the Erie County Infirmary at Sandusky, Ohio, and destroyed the main building. Five of the ninety inmates perished in the flames. They were all in the northwest wing of the building, where the fire originated. For the loss of forty-eight head of cattle on a St. Paul train during a blizzard last winter at Emmetsburg, Iowa, a jury in the Federal court awarded \$500 damages. The shippers claimed \$30,000.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL and United States Commissioner have been arrested by the police of Salt Lake City charged with lewd conduct. It is claimed that the Mormons have put up jobs against the arrested parties, out of revenge for the vigorous prosecution of the "Saints" by the Federal officials. Senator Plumb and other Kansans who went to Chicago to consult with railway managers as to extensions were informed by P. D. Armour that within a year the St. Paul Road will build to Kansas City, and afterward reach Topeka. Vice President Potter thought the Burlington might be extended from White Cloud to Topeka. Manager Hughitt said the Northwestern would soon be forced to enter Kansas and protect its interests. Twenty-nine suits were entered in Coshoc County, Ohio, against the Codony and Town of Coshoc to recover money paid by saloonkeepers under the Scott law. The suits were all dismissed and judgment rendered for costs against the plaintiffs.

The death of John Burnside, at New Orleans, is creating some interest at Indianapolis. He left an estate valued at \$5,000,000, and is thought to have been a brother of Gen. Burnside, in which event the Indianapolis people would claim the most of his effects. Rev. Sam Jones, the Southern pulpit wonder, commenced his labors in St. Louis at Centenary Church last Sunday. Some of his sayings provoked roars of laughter. He is accompanied by Samuel Small, a converted journalist. Sterling R. Holt, one of the Commissioners appointed to recoup the vote of Indianapolis, has been arrested for opening a ballot-box with a hatchet, in order that the court could inspect the ballots. The ravage of hog cholera in Central Illinois is unprecedented.

THE great three-cornered billiard tournament at Chicago between the world's champions, Schaefer, Slosson, and Vignaux, resulted in a tie, each man winning two and losing two games.

### THE SOUTH.

BEING ordered to vacate leased land in Edgefield County, South Carolina, for non-payment of rent, Robert Jones shot dead Edward Presley, aged 80, and his son Charles, and mortally stabbed Edward, another son. Jones then went to the jail and surrendered. The colored female seminary at Quitman, Ga., was destroyed by fire the other morning, the inmates fortunately escaping. It is believed that incendiaries fired the structure, in the management of which Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes is said to be interested. After the school was opened an attempt was made to assassinate the principal.

MARY GILCHRIST, aged 18, shot herself in a public street in Baltimore upon seeing her former lover, William Dugdale, leave a hack and enter a building with two women. The sister of the suicide states that Dugdale had threatened Mary with death, and that her fright led to the shooting. P. M. L. Shepherd, who was cashier of the New York Central Road at Buffalo, and a defaulter for \$25,000, was arrested at Waldo, Florida.

A PLANTER named Hammersly, of Campbell County, Va., was murdered and robbed while returning from Lynchburg, where he sold a crop of tobacco. I. B. Jones was fined one cent and imprisoned one hour at Richmond, Va., for sending a challenge to fight a duel. The Governor of North Carolina has resipited to Dec. 7 four men who were under sentence to be hanged for burglary.

### WASHINGTON.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has discovered that Philip S. Wales, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, paid \$62 for two crayon portraits of himself, and induced the artist to sign vouchers representing stamps and specimens for the dispensary.

A POLE named Louis Sommerfeld, residing in Washington, killed his wife and Gottlieb Eisenbaum in a saloon where they were living together. He also undertook the murder of a citizen who pursued him.

REPORTS of special agents of the Land Office show that cattlemen are not paying any attention to the President's order commanding them to remove their fences from public lands. The Internal Revenue Commissioner's report shows that Iowa has 3,549 retail liquor-dealers, a slight falling off from last year, when the number was 3,989, but in Kansas there has been an increase of the retail liquor-dealers from 1,948 to 2,086. In Maine there has also been an increase from 974 to 1,014. Of brewers there are 100 in Iowa and 11 in Kansas; of retail dealers in malt liquors only there are 229 in Iowa, 65 in Kansas, and 80 in Maine. Illinois has 9,504 retail liquor-dealers, Indiana 5,915, Michigan 6,098, and Wisconsin 5,982.

### POLITICAL.

MR. J. HIPPLE MITCHELL was chosen United States Senator on the third ballot by the Oregon Legislature. He secured seventeen Democratic votes by promising to support Cleveland's administration.

It is estimated that the stay-at-home vote in Iowa this year reached nearly 80,000.

APPOINTMENT CLERK HIGGINS is devoting his energies toward securing the position of Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives. Mr. Higgins has never been exactly pleased with his present position, though, acting under the advice of Secretary Manning, he refused to give it up while under fire.

### GENERAL.

THE half-breeds of St. Vital, Manitoba, held a meeting to arrange for the funeral of Louis Riel, and sufficient money was contributed to pay the cost. Two days before the execution Riel's wife was delivered of a dead male child. While the jury at Regina

was viewing the body, locks of hair were cut from the head and beard, buttons were detached from the clothing, and the suspenders were being cut up as relics when officers interfered. Jackson, Riel's lieutenant throughout the rebellion in the Northwest Territory, was found insane by a jury and sent to an asylum. He has now escaped and is thought to have reached the United States.

WARLIKE trouble is reported in Chili. The editor and manager of the Montreal *Le Monde* have been indicted for libeling Mayor Beauregard. It is stated on good authority that the Canadian Pacific Company intends to ask Parliament for \$10,000,000 to aid in the work of consolidating the railway system of the maritime provinces. The Government will donate that part of the International Road between St. John and Halifax.

THE failure score for last week aggregates 234, or seven more than the previous week. This is seventeen less than in the like week in 1884, and six more than in the third week of November, 1883. The total number of mercantile failures reported throughout the United States in 1885 to date is 9,861, as compared with 9,935 failures from Jan. 1 to Nov. 21, 1884, a decline of 74. The general trade situation, as telegraphed to *Bradstreet's*, shows less activity in some lines. This is particularly noticed in dry goods. The continuation of moderate weather at the West and North has seriously interfered with the distribution of seasonable fabrics. The movement of grocery staples has been fair, with lower prices on cotton. Dairy products are lower and depressed. There is less activity in pig and manufactured irons. Prices of both are firm, but there has been no advance and is now no likelihood of any during the current year. The advance in rails, which is very marked, is due in part to a better demand but very largely to manipulation. Old rails are scarce and higher, as is Bessemer pig. The wheat market has shown no new features besides the almost entire absence of any export demand. The price has made a few spurts, but has dragged heavily since. Indian corn is lower than it has been, while oats are relatively firm. Flour is barely sustained, with the export demand very light, and production still very heavy. In brief, staple commercial commodities and products have very generally held their own as to price, but nothing more. Distribution and demand have in various instances declined. This is in marked contrast to the swelling volume of speculative business reported daily from Wall street.

DISPATCHES from Battleford, in the British Northwest Territory, concerning the Indians are of the most alarming nature. It is asserted that the Southern and Northern tribes of Indians are on the point of forming an alliance to sweep the whole country, from the far North to the boundary line, massacring the inhabitants and destroying their homes. This means much more than the late rebellion, and it will be impossible for the Government to compare it to a simple riot. The International Railway Company has contracted with the Canadian Government to complete within four years a short-line track from Montreal to Halifax. The coast survey reports great earthquake waves at San Francisco Nov. 21, fully equaling the upheavals caused by the Java shocks.

BARON DE LORME has formed an American railroad company to build roads in China, and in a few days is to start hence to commence operations. In the village of Ste. Marthe, Quebec, with a population of 2,000 persons, every adult went to church and took the temperance pledge for one year. Small-pox caused 186 deaths at Montreal last week. Premier Sir John Macdonald, of Canada, has interested himself in the Atlantic fisheries question, and also in the effort which is being made to secure the Asiatic mails for the Canadian Pacific Road. He has left Ottawa for London, to interest the Government in the matter.

### FOREIGN.

TURKEY, in a note to the great powers, protests against the Servian invasion of Bulgaria, and announces that she holds herself privileged to take action to protect her soil. The Bulgarians defeated a force of 30,000 Servians near Slivnitsa, the latter losing ten guns. It is estimated that 3,000 Servians were killed or wounded. A report comes from Vienna that Prince Alexander was wounded. The British forces in Burnah captured the fortified city of Minhla and opened a pathway to Mandalay, with a loss of four killed and twenty-seven wounded. Lord Kenmare having peremptorily refused to reduce the rents on his Irish estates, his agent in County Kerry was terribly beaten by a party of tenants, and was obliged to abandon cattle he had seized.

DURING the battle at Slivnitsa Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was in the thick of the fight from beginning to end, and had a horse shot from under him. It is said that the Servian loss was three times greater than that given in the official accounts. Prince Alexander has complied with the demand of the Sultan and withdrawn the Bulgarian troops from Eastern Roumelia. A Belgian journal has a dispatch from Sofia asserting that Servians bayoneted wounded Bulgarians in ambulances. The new Ameer of Bokhara has made a state entry into his capital city. He is on good terms with the Russians, and will send a special mission to St. Petersburg to express his friendliness for the Czar. Imprisonment for one month is the sentence imposed upon Anderson, the Scotch steward who eloped with a ward in chancery. The returning officer for Camberwell, England, refuses to recognize Miss Helen Taylor as a candidate for Parliament.

THE Parnell party has issued the electors of Great Britain and Ireland a manifesto charging the Liberals with having violated their pledges to Erin, and urging that only such Liberals or Radicals as are listed by the branches of the Nationalists' Society should be supported for Parliament. It has been arranged to distribute the manifesto at the church doors throughout Ireland. It is said that France has resolved to terminate the Madagascar expedition, peace negotiations having been commenced with the Hovas. The steamship *Iberian*, a British vessel, is ashore in Dunmanus Bay, Ireland. She will be a total loss. Her cargo is worth \$200,000. It is reported from London that the Powers are about to interfere to stop the bloodshed in the Balkans.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has made the following appointments:

Newton S. Barnes to be postmaster at Fairmont, W. Va.; Vice Thomas Read, commissioner of Missouri; George N. Baxter, of Fairbault, Minn., to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota; Benjamin F. Ledbetter, of Sumnerfield, La., to be Surveyor General of Louisiana; Thomas J. Butler, of Ringgold, La., to be Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; Andrew H. Ward to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals in the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Wm. Smith, of Red Falls, Minn., to be Register of the Land Office at Crookston, Minn.; Wm. S. Austin, of Seattle, Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory. To be Consuls of the United States—Preston L. Bridges, of North Carolina, at Montevideo, Uruguay; William H. McAdie, of Mississippi, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; Joseph W. Merriam (a citizen of the United States), at Iquique, Chili; William C. Emmett, of New York, at Smyrna, Turkey.

It is stated from New York that George H. Sterling's appointment as a Port Warden in that city by Gov. Hill is looked upon as a direct slap at the President's civil-service policy.

A WARLIKE spirit exists among the half-breeds in the Northwest Territory. No sooner did the news of Riel's execution reach the Indians and half-breed French than a movement was inaugurated to secure aid from American half-breeds. There will be no trouble during the winter months, but the pent-up vengeance of the followers of Riel will probably break out in the spring, and create havoc among the frontier settlers.

ADVICES from Salt Lake say that the Mormon Church agents have for months been engaged in employing members of the demi-monde to entrap prominent Gentiles and break the force of the prosecutions under the Edmunds law. One San Francisco adventuress received \$700 as a retainer, and secured a written contract, by the terms of which she was to get \$1,000 for every Federal official who might be compromised through her arts. Lucius A. White pleaded guilty at St. Louis to forging Brazilian securities, subject, however, to a future decision as regards the constitutionality of the law under which he was indicted.

JOHN SHARPLESS, a leading man among orthodox Friends, was murdered with an axe at his home near Chester, Pa., by a negro, who later fired the barn of Mr. John Lindsay to distract attention. In the barn were crops, farming implements, and four horses, all being destroyed. The negro robbed the body of his victim, and it is presumed, also intended to kill all the members of the Sharpless household. In a tenement-house in East Sixty-fourth street, New York, occupied by 150 persons, Henry Kohl poured kerosene oil over his bedding and set it on fire. A woman and two children were suffocated in a room on the upper floor. The building was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. Kohl has been held on charge of arson. His goods were insured for \$900. William S. Warner, Ferd Ward, and J. Henry Work were indicted by the United States Grand Jury at New York for conspiring against the creditors and stockholders of the Marine Bank.

MRS. JOHN RAY BARTON is the wealthiest woman in Philadelphia. She is worth, perhaps, \$10,000,000, inherited from her father, the famous Dr. Rush.

"WHAT an ill-made dress Mrs. — has on," said one lady to another. "Yes; and that's the reason it fits her so well," was the sneering reply.

THE Countess de Rochefoucauld and the Countess de Bethune appear on the real estate assessment rolls in New Orleans for over \$100,000.

GREAT men are generally so by one great act, or this is father to all the rest.

IN Boston love is not entirely blind, but it wears spectacles. —Puck.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$4.00	@ 6.00
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.98	@ 1.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.96	@ .97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.54	@ .55
OATS—White.....	.37	@ .41
PORK—Mess.....	11.00	@ 11.50

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping.....	4.50	@ 5.25
Common.....	3.25	@ 4.00
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter.....	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 2.....	.61	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.67	@ .68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.23	@ .25
Fine Dairy.....	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.10	@ .10 1/2
Skimmed Flats.....	.06 1/2	@ .07 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.19	@ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.48	@ .53
PORK—Mess.....	8.50	@ 9.00

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2.....	.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ .43
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .28 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.61	@ .62
PORK—New Mess.....	10.00	@ 10.25

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2.....	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .30

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .94
CORN—Mixed.....	.39 1/2	@ .40 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	.26	@ .27
PORK—New Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.50

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.95	@ .97
CORN—No. 2.....	.46	@ .48
OATS—Mixed.....	.29	@ .31
RYE—No. 2.....	.64	@ .66
PORK—Mess.....	9.50	@ 10.00

#### DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.93 1/2	@ .94 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.45	@ .47
OATS—No. 2.....	.33	@ .34

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—Mixed.....	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 9.....	.37	@ .39

#### EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best.....	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Common.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 3.00

#### BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.96	@ 1.00
CORN.....	.35 1/2	@ .35 3/4
CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.75

### TO LIFT UP COMMERCE.

Conference of the National Free-Trade League at Chicago.

The Free-Trade Conference which was held at Chicago recently attracted general attention, and was attended by a number of gentlemen of national reputation, among them Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, David A. Wells, Josiah Quincy, Frank Hurd, J. Sterling Morton, and John S. Phelps.

During the closing hours of the session papers were read as follows: "Iron and Its Manufacture," by Mr. Lindley Vinton, of Indianapolis; "The Tariff and Ship-building," by William S. Gibbons, a Delaware ship-builder; "Pauper Labor of Europe," by Thomas G. Shearman, of New York; M. B. Harter, of Mansfield, Ohio, spoke on "The Relation of the Tariff to Agricultural Implement Manufacture." He argued that free trade would be a great benefit to this industry. E. W. Cole, of Connecticut, spoke negatively on the subject, "Does a High Tariff on Wool Benefit the Wool-grower?"

The committee on nominations submitted a report which was adopted. It named the following as the future officers of the league:

President—David A. Wells, New York. Vice-Presidents, Thomas Holland, New York; Justus Clark, Iowa; M. M. Trumbull, Illinois; William P. Fishbone, Indiana; W. P. Wells, Michigan; N. S. Harwood, Nebraska; ex-Gov. John S. Phelps, Missouri; B. R. Forman, Louisiana; F. W. Deason, South Carolina; William M. Singery, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. J. G. Robinson, Kansas; J. G. Smith, Ohio; Henry L. Pierce, Massachusetts; J. B. Sargent, Connecticut; Henry Watterson, Kentucky; J. T. Stevens, New Jersey; William E. Jenkins, Texas; J. D. Whitman, Oregon; William Gibbons, Delaware; Rowland Hazard, Rhode Island; B. B. Herbert, Minnesota, and representatives from other States whose names were to be subsequently reported. Executive Committee—Thomas G. Shearman, Josiah Quincy, A. W. Brown, A. A. Stapler, E. P. Doyle, William G. Phelps, M. A. Healy, W. W. Witmer, Erskine M. Phelps, M. D. Harter, and W. G. Peckham. National Committee—R. R. Bowker, New York; O. Mosher, Iowa; I. N. Stiles, Illinois; P. S. O'Rourke, Indiana; William G. Brownlee, Michigan; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; F. L. Underwood, Missouri; W. R. Whitaker, Louisiana; J. J. Dargan, South Carolina; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; James D. Hancock, Pennsylvania; Enoch Harpole, Kansas; J. M. Johnson, Ohio; F. J. Smalley, Minnesota; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; honorary secretary, R. R. Bowker; western secretary, H. J. Philpot; central secretary, Lewis Howland; treasurer, George F. Peabody.

The committee on resolutions submitted its report, which was adopted after several amendments had been made.

The report was as follows: We submit to the people of the United States that the continuance of the war tariff, with duties averaging 42 per cent. on over fourteen hundred articles of domestic consumption, and a much higher specific duty on many crude materials, has prolonged the evils of war in times of profound peace, and has been the principal cause of the commercial and industrial depression of recent years.

By forcing labor and capital from naturally profitable into unprofitable lines of business, and by adding to the cost of production, it has increased the common productive interests of the country, and thereby reduced both the wages of labor and the profit of capital; it has provoked an antagonism between labor and capital, against which our great natural resources and our free institutions should have protected us; it has impaired our power to compete with other manufacturing nations in the markets of the world, and so obstructed national progress and development.

It has destroyed many branches of business, and has kept our people from engaging in other branches of business which would have given increased employment to labor.

By preventing our buying from nations willing to buy from us, and by provoking retaliation in like spirit, instead of promoting friendly reciprocity, it has obstructed the consumption of our agricultural and manufactured products by other countries, and has driven our commerce from the seas.

By impairing our domestic power to buy it has prevented the full development of our interstate commerce, and reduced the legitimate profits of, and has driven into bankruptcy, a large number of our transportation companies, and made domestic traffic more costly.

Through the influence of our lobbyists it has entrenched jobbing and corruption in our legislative halls, and has impeded the reform of the civil service.

In short, taking by force the earnings of one class of men to enrich another class, it is opposed to the spirit of American liberty and of the Constitution; it has imposed a new industrial slavery; it has prevented the national progress of wealth among the farming class, decreased wages and their purchasing power, and lengthened the enforced idleness of workmen, restricted our manufactures from their natural markets, and demoralized the general business of the country.

While holding, accordingly, that taxes in aid of private interests, or for any purpose other than the requirements of government, are un-American, unjust, and unwise, and that every protective feature must at the earliest possible date be eradicated from our revenue system, we invite all who oppose the abuse of the present tariff to join us in promoting immediate steps of practical tariff reform, which we believe will increase wages, diminish the frequency of strikes, develop business, and restore our flag to the seas.

We therefore urge upon Congress for action at the ensuing session—first, that under no pretense shall any countenance be given to attempts to increase protective duties; second, that articles which have driven the foundation of great industries should, in the interests of labor and commerce, be freed from duty, whether they be crude materials—as lumber, salt, coal, ore, wood, etc.—or partly manufactured—as chemicals, dyestuffs, pig iron, tinplate, wood pulp, etc.; third, that on products from such articles duties should at least be correspondingly reduced, so that the protection, real or nominal, to manufacturers shall not be increased, and that the consumers shall have the immediate benefit of the reduction.

We urge that any steps in tariff reform should simplify the present complicated classification, should do away with mixed duties, replacing them by ad valorem rates instead of by specific duties, which are most burdensome to low-price goods consumed by the great body of the people.

We demand free ships, and the abolition of our restrictive navigation laws, which, together with the tariff, have driven our flag from the seas; and we oppose bounties and subsidies on shipping. We urge revenue reformers to vote only for such Congressional candidates as openly oppose tariff for protection, and to take steps to nominate independent candidates when all party candidates oppose tariff reform, preparing for the step by diffusing sound economic literature and promoting organization, especially in close congressional districts.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no further reduction be countenanced in the internal revenue tax on spirits and tobacco until the existing tariff has been brought to a strict revenue basis.

A mass meeting in behalf of free trade was held at Central Music Hall, of which a local paper says: "The hall was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Standing room was at a premium, and tickets could have been sold at a liberal price for admission to the house. The audience was a cultivated one, and included all classes of Chicago society, with many leading protectionists."

Addresses were delivered by David A. Wells and Henry Ward Beecher. The former asserted that all trade and commerce, in the practical business of life, is the interchange of products and services, and there can be no buying without selling or selling without buying; and the latter claimed that a paternal government was always an infernal government; that the custom-house is a trap and a snare; and that commerce should be as free as thought.



## UNCLE SAM'S SERVANTS.

### They Are Busy Making Reports of the Condition of the Public Service.

#### Statements of the Operations of the Mint and Other Bureaus—Gen. Sheridan's Report.

##### Report of the Director of the Mint.

Dr. James P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, in his annual report of the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885, says the value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was \$68,748,723, of which \$3,854,677 consisted of redeposits. Of the gold deposited nearly \$32,000,000 consisted of domestic bullion over \$11,000,000 of foreign bullion, and some \$8,000,000 of foreign coin. The value of the silver deposited in bars and purchased for coinage, computed at its coinage rate in silver dollars, was \$37,082,222, of which \$1,292,447 was redeposits. Of the silver deposited and purchased, over \$22,000,000 was classified as the mints as of domestic production, \$2,000,000 was of foreign bullion, and some \$1,000,000 of foreign coin. The total coinage value of the gold and silver deposited and purchased at the mints was \$94,830,976, against \$97,955,154 in the previous year. The decline in the production of gold on the Pacific coast is shown by the continued falling off of deposits at the mint in San Francisco, the value of the gold deposited at that institution having declined over \$8,000,000 since 1881. The total imports of gold bullion into the United States were \$8,849,387. The deposits of gold bullion classed as foreign at the mints were over \$1,000,000, from which it would appear that over \$2,000,000 worth of gold bullion had reached this country that was not entered at the custom-houses. The imports of silver bullion amounted to \$4,330,384. The imports of gold coin amounted to \$1,842,459, of which \$3,529,090 consisted of our own coin, and \$14,490,369 of foreign coin. The imports of silver coin was \$12,020,249, of which \$678,926 was our own coin. The exports of gold bullion amounted to only \$385,750, nearly all of which was United States bars. Of silver bullion, the very large sum of \$20,422,924 was exported, only \$1,500,000 worth of which consisted of bars bearing the stamp of the United States mint or assay offices.

From this it will be seen that about \$10,000,000 worth of the silver production of this country found its way abroad by export. The export of American gold coin amounted to \$2,345,800, and of foreign gold coin to \$5,736,333, a total of \$8,082,132. The export of American silver coin amounted to \$1,211,627 (\$1,078,150 of which consisted of trade dollars), and the export of foreign silver coin to \$12,060,612, some \$10,000,000 of the amount being exported at the port of San Francisco.

The coinage executed at the mints during the year was:

Gold.....	\$24,861,123
Silver.....	28,848,959
Minor coins.....	527,557

A total of.....\$54,237,639

Of the silver coinage \$28,528,553 consisted of standard dollars. In addition to the coinage executed, gold bars were manufactured of the value of \$92,027,463, and silver bars of the value of \$2,549,316. The imports of gold bars manufactured exceeded by some \$10,000,000 the value of those produced in the previous year. The total value of the gold bars exchanged for gold coin was \$2,065,021, against \$25,800,799 the previous year, showing a large falling off in the demand for gold bars for export. The silver purchased for the standard dollar coinage during the year was \$2,212,412 standard ounces, costing \$27,747,460. The average price paid for silver during the year was \$1.09. The average London price was about \$1.09.2, and the average New York price was \$1.09.1.

The Director estimates the amount of gold and silver coin in the country July 1, 1885, at \$820,000,000, of which \$542,000,000 consisted of gold and \$278,000,000 of silver. This amount was owned as follows:

By the Treasury: Gold.....	\$33,223,160
Silver.....	85,119,065

A total of.....\$118,342,225

By national banks: Gold.....\$165,575,867

Silver.....11,978,833

A total of.....\$177,554,700

By other banks and private hands:

Gold.....	\$323,375,609
Silver.....	171,726,303

A total of.....\$495,101,912

The Director has deducted the amount of coin in the Treasury represented by gold and silver certificates outstanding and added it to the stock of coin in active circulation. In addition to the coin in the country there was in the mints and assay offices July 1, 1885, gold and silver bullion available for coinage as follows:

Gold bullion, value.....	\$66,847,095
Silver bullion, cost.....	4,654,387

A total of.....\$71,501,682

##### The Army.

Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says the discipline of the army is very good and that he has no recommendations to make, except that the number of men in the companies be increased and that two more companies and two majors be added to each regiment of infantry. The General says that he most heartily coincides with the remarks of Gen. Schofield, of the Division of the Missouri, on the need of military legislation, and considers his views of so much importance that he incorporates them in his report. From the reports at the date of the last consolidated returns the army consisted of 2,214 officers and 24,705 men.

Gen. Sheridan urges a radical change in the allotment of lands to Indians. He suggests narrowing the limits of their reservations by locating each family on 320 acres, and that the balance of each reservation be condemned and purchased by the Government at \$1.25 per acre, the interest of the proceeds of these purchases to be given to the Indians each year. He illustrates the practical working of this scheme by instancing the Crow, who now have nearly 5,000,000 acres in their reservation. There are not more than 3,000 of them, and counting five persons to a family—a large estimate—there could be settled separately on 320 acres for each family, and then have more than four and a half million acres left. If this land was purchased by the Government and the proceeds invested in Government bonds and the interest used for their support, it would be more money than is now appropriated by Congress annually for their maintenance. It would be their own money, and take the question of annual appropriations out of Congress. These lands could readily be sold again to settlers and the Government lose nothing, while the Indians would have security in the principal until Congress chooses to give it to them to be used as they saw fit. The Indians, he says, counting the value of the lands of their immense reservations, are not poor. They are only incompetent at present to take care of their own property, and therefore require looking after.

##### The Secret Service.

The Chief of the Secret Service Division, in his annual report to the Solicitor of the Treasury, shows:

During the last fiscal year 444 arrests were made by the operatives of the service, assisted by local officers, a large majority of which were for passing, dealing in, or manufacturing counterfeit money. The amount of counterfeit money captured during the year was \$305,580, mainly in flash notes. A large amount of plates, dies, molds, and counterfeit material was seized and destroyed. The Chief of Division expresses the opinion that there are now in the hands of counterfeiters about \$100,000 in base money of the following character: \$20 silver certificates, \$10 United States notes, \$10 notes of the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, \$5 United States notes. The counterfeiting of coin is on the increase, which, in the case of the 5-cent nickel, is due to the disparity between its face and intrinsic value. While counterfeiters of paper money during the last year have been unusually active, they have been generally unsuccessful in their efforts to float the results of their work. A recommendation is made for legislation prohibiting the making of dies or molds for making fac similes for business purposes.

##### Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, submits estimates for \$190,000 for the support of the bureau for the next fiscal year. It is proposed that the Ranger shall be employed in sounding in the Pacific

Ocean off the coast of Lower California and Mexico, and in examining the North Pacific Ocean for the rocks and shoals which have been reported in the track of vessels. The old surveys of the coast of the Spanish Main are known to contain many errors, and it is proposed that the Thetis shall be used to make the surveys necessary to correct them. Upon the completion of this duty the report continues: The Thetis should be sent to the South Pacific to examine the many dangers to navigation reported to exist in that section, the existence of which has in many cases not been proven.

##### The Solicitor of the Treasury.

Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, in his annual report to the Attorney General, states that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, 2,903 suits were commenced, of which eight were for the recovery of \$793,503 from defaulting public officers, 193 were for the recovery of \$1,008,999 on account of violations of the postal laws, thirty were for the recovery of \$53,748 on custom-house bonds, 129 were for the recovery of \$15,873 for violations of customs and navigation laws, 625 were suits against Collectors of customs and others for refund of duties and taxes, and 1,646 were suits involving \$1,301,766, in which the United States is a party or is interested—making a total of \$3,335,689. Of the whole number of suits brought 1,170 were decided in favor of the United States, forty-three were adversely decided, 372 were settled and dismissed, and 1,318 are still pending. The entire number of suits decided or otherwise disposed of during the year was 3,379, the amount for which judgments were obtained was \$619,626, and the entire amount collected from all sources was \$1,932,842. The number of cases in which offers of compromise were pending and decided during the year was 223, involving \$2,918,297. The number of offers accepted was 118, involving the sum of \$1,328,953. The amount accepted was \$134,613; the number of offers rejected was sixty-one, involving the sum of \$804,198, the amount rejected \$36,472. The number of offers pending at the close of the year was forty-four, involving the sum of \$875,215, for the compromise of which there is offered \$31,399. In the cases pending are included eight cases of trespass on the public lands, involving the sum of \$2,111,000. An offer of \$2.50 an acre has been made in compromise, which offer cannot be approximated until the area of the land has been ascertained by survey.

##### Commissioner of Customs.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Customs shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, there was paid into the Treasury from various sources, the accounts of which were settled in his office, the sum of \$188,207,908. The amount paid out was \$27,125,973. The Commissioner suggests that the designation of his office be changed to Third Controller, and also suggests the addition of a statistical branch for the preparation of information to be gathered from the settlements made by him. The recommendation is made for the payment of the chief customs officers by salaries instead of by salary, fees, and commissions, according to the present system.

##### The Postal Service.

Sixth Auditor McConville has submitted to the Postmaster General his annual report on the financial operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year. From the report it appears that the gross postal revenues were \$42,560,843, and the expenditures \$49,317,485; excess of expenditures over revenue, \$6,756,642. To this deficiency, says the Auditor, should be added the amounts certified to the Pacific Railroads for transportation (\$1,340,266), and the estimated unadjusted liabilities for 1885 (\$283,000), making a total deficiency \$8,383,911. The deficiency last year was \$4,906,425, or \$3,477,486 less than the present deficiency. The revenues show a falling off of \$765,115, while the expenditures have increased \$2,912,328. This result is attributed to the reduction in letter postage and to general business depression. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:

Railway transportation.....	\$13,558,313
Postmaster's salaries.....	11,244,418
Salaries of postoffice clerks.....	4,873,853
Star route transportation.....	5,408,259
Railway postal clerks.....	4,246,209
Free delivery service.....	3,985,052
Railway postal-car service.....	1,709,226
Transportation of foreign mails.....	325,462

The value of the postage-stamps sold was \$40,092,226. The profits of the money-order business were \$408,393. The amount of the balances paid to foreign countries by mail in the year was \$6,955, and the amount paid by the United States to foreign countries for like service was \$74,850.

##### Our Defenseless Seacoast.

Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report invites the attention of Congress to the defenseless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier. Gen. Newton restricts his estimates to what is required for the repair and modification of existing works, and for torpedo harbor defense. He, however, expresses a hope that the commencement of an elaborate system of defense may be no longer delayed for lack of appropriations. The report, with respect to the estimates, work accomplished, and the condition of engineering works in progress, is largely a digest of the reports of the officers in charge of the various works, which have already been made public.

##### Commissary Department.

The annual report of the Commissary General shows that the total amount to the credit of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$4,043,131, and the total expenditures \$3,051,766, leaving \$991,365 on hand at the end of the fiscal year. The average price paid for fresh beef for the first half of the fiscal year was 10 3/4 cents, and for the last half 9 1/2-10 cents. The value of subsistence issued to the Indian troops during the year was \$4,520. The average cost per ration was a fraction over 50 cents, being an increase of about 9-10 of a cent over the cost of the previous year. Gen. McFeely urgently invites attention to the importance of providing by law for the enlistment of cooks and bakers for the army as a measure calculated to preserve the health and promote the comfort and efficiency of the troops. Gen. McFeely recommends that existing orders limiting the number of commissaries serving in the service to 120 be revoked so it may be practicable to have a commissary sergeant at each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies.

##### The Signal Service.

The annual report of the Chief Signal Officer is made public by the Secretary of War. The report states that the course of instruction at Fort Myer has been improved and enlarged, and now provides for the full education of the officers and men of the signal corps in duties required of them in time of war. The report expresses regret at the fact that it has been impossible to drill the men in handling field telegraph trains owing to a lack of horses. A desire is expressed that provision be made for a supply of horses so that the corps may be put in condition to handle field trains in time of war. The report states that it is proposed to erect two stations about fifteen miles apart, to be used for the purpose of perfecting the men in the art of visual military signals. The work of the Signal Office during the last year is fully reviewed, and a number of suggestions made to its further improvement. It dwells especially upon the distribution of signals of warning regarding the approach of cold waves, with a view to the protection of crops, and asks that the appropriation for this purpose be increased. With \$5,000 it is estimated that the United States can be practically secured against the ravages of General Hazen's great length the report of Lieutenant Greely and comments upon it. He warmly commends Lieutenant Greely, his officers, and the men for the skill and bravery with which they discharged their duties and bore their sufferings, and pronounces the results of the expedition highly valuable to science. "Whatever," he says, "inexperienced critics may characterize as errors, if not the least fault, that Lieutenant Greely brought in health and strength to his entire party, and in safety all the records and important scientific instruments connected with his two years' work to the appointed place at Cape Sabine, and but for the rashness with which the Proteus was forced into the ice the entire party would have returned in health." He makes a strong appeal for the Government recognition of Lieutenant Greely's services and those of his surviving comrades.

##### Bureau of Statistics.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended Sept. 30 were \$750,551,260, and during the preceding twelve months \$658,110,065—a decrease of \$92,441,195. The values of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended Sept. 30 were \$715,803,671, and for the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1884, were \$735,777,000—a decrease of \$19,973,329. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics also reports that 27,801 immigrants arrived in this country,

exclusive of Canada and Mexico, during September, against 33,395 in September, 1884, and 268,836 for the first nine months of this year, against 336,449 for the corresponding period last year—a decrease of 65,615, of which 40,868 is the decrease in the immigration from Germany, and 7,404 that from Ireland.

##### Diplomatic Service.

The report of Mr. Eickhoff, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, shows that the total expenses of the diplomatic service were \$440,249. The total expenses of the consular service were \$870,183. The amount of fees received was \$791,345, and the expenses of consulates in excess of fees received was \$78,838.

##### Paymaster-General Rochester's Report.

Paymaster-General Rochester, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, shows that the disbursements by his bureau during the last fiscal year amounted to \$13,483,727, including \$197,000 to the Signal Service, \$213,000 to the Military Academy, and \$12,949,443 on army payrolls. The amount disbursed for payment of mileage of officers was \$155,000. General Rochester recommends that Congress be asked to enact legislation allowing officers who may be traveling under orders their actual fare and a certain rate of mileage by the shortest usually traveled route sufficient to meet incidental expenses. Such a scheme, he says, would be more equitable both to the officers and to the Government than the present system. Ninety-two of the assigned officers and privates have been placed upon the retired list. General Rochester recommends legislation to authorize the payment of these men \$9 a month in lieu of the allowances for clothing and rations. The Paymaster-General reports that the diminished operations of his bureau make it possible for him to drop six clerks from the present force.

##### Figures from Controller Durham.

The annual report of First Controller Durham shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 68,509 warrants were examined, registered, and countersigned, and that 24,000 accounts received from the auditing officers were reviewed, recorded, and certified to the Register. The Controller calls attention to the fact that in 1863 the First Controller then in office certified balances due to the United States from the several States and Territories respectively for direct taxes due and unpaid under the direct tax act of Aug. 6, 1861, and such States and Territories were accordingly debited on the books in the office of the Register of the Treasury and says:

It may well be doubted whether any corporate State was properly so charged, but as the then Controller had jurisdiction of the subject matter the statements made by him of the accounts of the above-named States and Territories as to their indebtedness on account of direct taxes are binding on the present Controller for the reasons indicated in the opinion of the Mississippi direct tax case. Recently amounts have been certified to this office as due to some of said States and Territories from the United States on account of commissions on the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the States and for other cause, the amounts so certified, instead of being paid, having been ordered to be credited on said indebtedness of the States and Territories as against them by the former Controller. Other States, which are constantly being made the subject of similar questions, will present the same question as amounts may become due them for the sales of lands or otherwise, and said amounts will be credited as above indicated, unless Congress in its wisdom shall direct that the money due and to become due in said States shall be paid to them without reference to the charges, as stated heretofore, made against them by the former Controller. Discussing the question of old claims against the Government, which are constantly being presented for his action, the Controller suggests that some fixed period after the right of the claimant accrues should be prescribed by statute within which a claim may be brought before the proper accounting officers for their action thereon.

##### What the Militia Wants.

Adjutant General Drum, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, invites attention to the subject of the obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of the State militia or stored in the several State armories. It would, he says, seem a most wise measure if, at the approaching session of Congress, a general act were passed providing for immediate exchange when requested of all obsolete arms now in the hands of the militia of the several States for improved Springfield rifles, caliber 45, and appropriate ammunition therefor. He recommends that proof be required with the application for the details of a military professor at any military school that at least 150 men pupils above the age of fifteen years are usually present. He finds that in some cases the number was as low as sixty. He recommends that non-commissioned officers and privates on the retired list be paid a gross sum in money in lieu of their present pay and commutation of allowances, and he submits a table embodying a proposition to pay them at rates varying from \$33 a per month for chief musicians to \$23.90 for artificers. He recommends the publication of a new edition of army regulations to conform with laws enacted since the present code was promulgated, and calls attention to the inadequacy in size of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. He calls special attention to the value of work done by the prisoners. He also calls attention to the difficulty of securing clerks acquainted with army forms and recommends remedies.

##### The Revenue Marine Service.

The report of the Chief of the Revenue Marine Service shows that in enforcing the provisions of the law and the protection of revenue 2,448 merchant vessels were boarded and examined. Of this number 1,425 were found violating the law and were either seized or reported to the proper authorities. These vessels incurred liability to fines, penalties, or forfeitures amounting to \$604,515—about two-thirds the cost of maintaining the service. The number of vessels in distress assisted was 374. They had on board 2,542 persons; and the value of the vessels and cargoes was \$5,568,043. Sixty persons were picked up out of the water and saved from drowning. The Alaskan cruise of the Corwin—an account of whose voyage and discoveries was published upon the return of the vessel to San Francisco—is commented on at some length. The report further states that the revenue cutters have co-operated beneficially with the State and national quarantine system on our Atlantic and lake coasts in preventing the introduction of cholera, yellow fever and smallpox. The cost of conducting the service for the fiscal year was \$819,957.

##### The Geological Survey.

The sixth annual report of Prof. J. W. Powell, director of the geological survey, covering the operations of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, has been given out for publication. Prof. Powell says that during the fiscal year fair progress was made in the topographic survey of the United States. An area of 67,508 square miles was surveyed, and the maps thereof made ready for the press. The average cost of the work was about \$3 per square mile. The following table shows the distribution of this work:

Massachusetts.....	1,250
Texas.....	4,000
New Jersey.....	1,267
Plateau region.....	15,000
Appalachian region.....	17,640
Yellowstone park.....	1,000
Missouri-Kansas.....	13,600
North California.....	3,750

##### The Steamboat Inspection Service.

The Supervising Inspector General of steam vessels reported the work of the steamboat inspection service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as follows. In the domestic service: Total number of vessels inspected..... 6,338

Total number of vessels inspected.....	1,098,365.65
Total number of officers licensed.....	25,235
The receipts were.....	\$111,468
Expenditures.....	230,201
Unexpended balance in the Treasury standing to the credit of the steamboat inspection service.....	433,444
Total number of lives lost by accident in 1884.....	271
Total number of lives lost in 1885.....	133
Decrease in 1885.....	138

Of the number of lives lost in 1885, forty-seven were passengers, and eighty-six were officers or persons employed on the steamers. The loss of life on steam vessels for the fiscal year is the minimum loss yet recorded, being but one to each forty-three steamers inspected, as against one to each three steamers inspected previous to the steamboat law of 1882. The report says it has come to be generally admitted that travel by steamboat is the safest and all known means of passenger conveyance. In the foreign service: Total number of steamers inspected..... 277

Expense of foreign service.....	\$36,641
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The Supervising Inspector General recommends amendments to the Revised Statutes so as to put the owners of inland steamers on an equality with the owners of seagoing steamers in the matter of personal liability.

## QUAIL SHOOTING.

Places to Find the Birds—Proper D for the Sport.

There is no shooting in America more exhilarating than quail shooting, says the *Saturday Review*. There is none that may be pursued with greater lack of success when the knowledge of the old sportsman is wanting. A few hints may, therefore, not be amiss. On a fine close day—one of those magnificent November mornings that do not dawn anywhere as they do in America—the birds are up early; but if it is wet and cold—blessed with one of those northeast gales which mariners dread on the coast of the United States—then the quail rests in his bed until the day is far advanced, and breakfasts at a fashionable hour. If a steady rain pours down, the quail takes to the thickets for shelter and the wise sportsman takes to the inn. If the weather has been warm and dry for some time, you will find quails in the low fields, not in the hills where water is scarce; if it has been rainy, the quail will not be found in the lowlands. In short, these birds do not fancy very wet or very dry places, but prefer the rich stubble fields near a running stream. In windy weather they cling to the edge of cover, or lie under the hills for protection, and in such weather they are difficult to approach.

At noon it is well to rest. Not only may the inner man and the inner dog be then refreshed, but the birds will be given time to gather after the scattering the sportsman has caused. More birds will have left their watering-places, and will be feeding in the fields. After half an hour's rest—or, better still, an hour's—one may start again, and will find the dog, if he is a good animal, as eager for the sport as at the dawn of day. The setter is the best dog for general work on quails. In the early part of the season, however, he is apt to suffer from the warmth and dryness of the weather; but he is always ready to penetrate thick coverts, his long hair giving him ample protection. It is wise to take two dogs—a pointer and a setter—in the American uplands. It is hardly necessary to remind the sportsman that they should be thoroughly broken. When the birds are flushed, the self-controlled sportsman will avoid the strong temptation to fire at random into the covey. The birds are separating at a rapid rate, and such a shot is almost sure to be a failure. The old hand selects one bird, and kills him, and has his second barrel ready for any straggler that may rise after the body of the covey. It is absolutely necessary to exercise great care in marking down the birds. They may make for thick cover, and they may drop down in the thick bushes along the bank of some brook. The sportsman should follow them as soon as he can reload, and leave his dogs to attend to the dead. Never move till you have reloaded. There are nearly always one or two birds that do not rise with the covey, and when you move you will start them. On this account the dogs should not be allowed to seek dead birds till you have reloaded. It is not always a good plan to follow the birds immediately into a thick covert. The scent will be much better ten or fifteen minutes after they have settled. The American quail frequently gives forth no scent whatever for a considerable time after alighting, and the sportsman who bears this well in mind will often spare his dogs unmerited punishment. The quality most necessary, however, to the quail shooter is coolness. The American quail has been pronounced a most difficult bird to kill. There is certainly none harder, unless it be the Wilson or English snipe. His flight is rapid, unerring, and apparently swifter than it is. No bird is so likely to upset the sportsman's nerves.—*Boston Herald*.

##### New Houses on Old Sites.

There are, no doubt, many persons now living in Rome who have beneath them the residence of some gentleman of the Middle Ages, under which, perhaps, is the home of a Roman family of the time of the Caesars; and this may have been built upon the foundations of another Roman house, which was considered a good place to live in some five or six hundred years before. It must be a very satisfactory thing, when one is going to build a house, to find beneath the ground some good substantial walls which will make excellent foundations. It very often happens that these remains of ancient buildings are built of larger stones, and are firmer and more solid than the houses which are erected upon them. There is another side, however, to this matter and the remains of the old buildings are frequently very much in the way of those who wish to erect new houses, for it does not always occur that the ancient walls are in the right places, or of a suitable kind, to serve as foundations for the modern building. Then they have to be dug up and taken out, which is a great labor. There is a handsome American church in Rome. When this was built, the work was made very expensive by the difficulty of getting rid of portions of walls, arches, rooms, and vaults, which these Romans had left behind them, never thinking that in the course of ages there might be such people as Americans who would wish to build a church here.—*Frank L. Stockton, in St. Nicholas*.

##### Rates for Clergymen.

Clergyman (to hotel clerk)—"What do you charge a day?"

Clerk—"Two dollars."

Clergyman—"You have rates for clergymen, of course?"

Clerk—"Oh, yes, sir."

Clergyman—"How much are they?"

Clerk—"Two dollars."—*New York Times*.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Western Michigan is afraid of a kerosene oil famine.

—Negaunee is making a fight to get the county seat away from Marquette.

—Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, denies that he is a candidate for the Governorship.

—Mrs. Evarts, of East Saginaw, who was burned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, died of her injuries.

—Patrick Johnson (colored) was arrested at Adrian, charged with having murdered the infant twin of his mistress.

—Charles Pemberton, the seventeen-year-old son of a wealthy farmer near Morley, committed suicide by hanging.

—Charles McFadden received fatal injuries at Negaunee, while attempting to cross the track in front of an engine.

—Numerous deaths in cattle in different parts of the State are laid to the fact of their being fed on half-rotten potatoes.

—Marquette hunters propose to organize a game protection association and put a stop to the illegal slaughter of game and fish.

—Prof. Alexander Agassiz has issued an order against the employment of Knights of Labor by the Calumet & Hecla Company.

—Captain James, of Detroit, naturally excites comment whenever he appears on the street. He is nearly seven feet high and weighs 300 pounds.

—In petitioning a Detroit court for divorce, Louis Stewart alleges that his wife habitually picks up rusty nails, old iron and paving blocks in the street, with which to fill the house.

—Six houses at Hillsdale were raided by burglars, and amounts ranging from 15 cents to a considerable amount in money secured, besides two overcoats and \$200 in certificates of deposit.

—Le Yee, a young Chinese laundryman of Three Rivers, tried to commit suicide by shooting himself in the mouth because his uncle whipped him. He will recover, but says he will try it again.

—About 2,000 citizens of Saginaw put off until the last day the opportunity of being vaccinated free. As there are but 200 vaccine points left the 800 who got left wished they had been "sooner."

—A factory for manufacturing patent medicine is building at Owosso, which will employ twenty-five girls. H. Wesener is erecting three new stores and Woodard Bros. one. Thus the gap created by the late fire will be more than filled.

—J. T. Hurst, of Wyandotte, has sold to Eddy Bros., of Bay City, a tract of pine land in town 17, 3 west, on the Saginaw Bay and Northwestern branch of the Michigan Central, estimated to cut 7,000,000. The consideration was \$45,000.

—The highest price in the California Theater is 75 cents, the lowest 25 cents. The highest price for a reserved seat in Detroit is a dollar and the general admission half that sum. The price here, however, is somewhat elastic, depending on the attraction. This is certainly not dear. In London and Paris the prices are much higher, although in most continental cities the cost of theater-going is less than in America.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan, says the *Detroit Free Press*, is a star of the first magnitude in the brilliant galaxy of women who have added luster to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union in session at Philadelphia recently. A teacher in the public schools of Detroit during the war, at its close she married Dr. Lathrop, a surgeon of the army. A niece of his has been the only child in the household, so that she has been able to give her life to others. She transferred her relation from the Presbyterian Church to that of her husband's at marriage, and was granted many years ago a license to preach by the quarterly conference—but her first six sermons were preached by invitation of the pastor of the Congregational Church of her own town.

"Kind Sir, Please, G! Me Information."

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Twenty-eight impatient people in a half-circle about the stamp-window at the post-office the other day. The twenty-ninth was not an impatient people. She was a young woman of eighteen. She had a letter to post and she posed in front of the window, spread out her arms and chewed her gum and said:

"Will this letter take two stamps?"

"No'm."

"Is one enough?"

"Yes'm."

Then she chawed and chawed.

"Do you take Canada money?"

"No'm."

"You don't?"

"No'm."

Then she chawed and chawed.

"Will it go out this afternoon?"

"Yes'm."

"Probably get there to-morrow?"

"Yes'm."

Then she chawed and chawed.

"Isn't a foreign letter, you know?"

"No'm."

"Going to Cleveland, you see?"

"Yes'm."

"If you were me—"

The crowd surged up and swept her ten feet away. She held the letter in one hand and the stamp in the other, and gazed her indignation. Her anger seemed to center on one man—one who had allowed her the hardest. He seemed to feel it, and he turned and bowed, and whispered:

"Sense me, ma'am, but this is no idiot asylum?"

Then she chawed and chawed, and went out without posting her letter.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885

It is said that "sparrow pie" is excellent. Plenty of the "raw material" here, but the conundrum is how to secure it.—*Premont Indicator*. Shoot it.

ANOTHER fire at Allegan Wednesday night destroyed the City Hotel owned by H. D. McDuffee and occupied by Thos. Sisley. The furniture was all lost and many guests had narrow escapes. Loss \$5,000; insured.

Who is "Dr. Villers"? The *Holland News* says he is a better humorist than Eli Perkins. We should hope so.—*Premont Indicator*. He gave an entertainment here last Wednesday evening. He is not as big nor so choice a liar as Eli, but knows more for he repeats the humor of Josh Billings. Eli don't, and there is where Eli makes a mistake. He tries to be funny and don't know how.

LAST Saturday evening the 8:30 Chicago train bore Officer King and Van der Linden, the man who brutally murdered Mr. Van der Hoek at Muskegon, some time ago. Van der Linden was captured at Bismarck, Dakota, by King after a persistent search, and the capture stamps King as a man possessed of considerable detective ability. Quite a number of our curious citizens were at the depot to see the murderer and were not disappointed.

THE inspection party, consisting of General Manager J. B. Muliken, J. K. V. Agnew, superintendent, and Geo. C. Watrous, superintendent of motive power, with engine No. 31 and Engineer Chas. Wright, and Track Master I. M. Sterling, made a tour of inspection of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y last week. The track was found to be in excellent condition and the run was made from New Buffalo to this city in two hours. Between Benton Harbor and Bangor the fastest time ever made in Michigan was made for a distance of 16½ miles which was made in 15 minutes. The run from Grand Junction here, a distance of 28 miles, was made in 34 minutes, including a stop at the draw bridge and for water.

## Primary School Money.

The first semi-annual distribution of the Primary school fund, under Act No. 202, of the Session Laws of 1885, has just been made. The amount is 72 cents for each child of legal age. The number of children, and the amounts apportioned for the several cities and townships in Ottawa county are as follows: Allendale, 433, \$347.76; Blenden, 420, \$302.40; Chester, 593, \$426.96; Crockery, 467, \$336.24; Georgetown, 702, \$505.44; Grand Haven town, 204, \$211.98; Grand Haven city, 2,110, \$1,519.20; Holland town, 1,298, \$930.96; Holland city, 1,137, \$818.64; Jamestown, 761, \$547.92; Olive, 487, \$350.64; Polkton, 1,000, \$720; Robinson, 181, \$130.32; Spring Lake, 1,084, \$790.48; Tallmadge, 405, \$291.60; Wright, 531, \$382.32; Zeeland, 1,096, \$789.12. Total number of children, 13,044; amount, \$9,381.68.

## The First School in Ottawa County.

Nearly opposite the Forrest flouring mills, Second St., Grand Haven, is a small wooden building, quite ancient in appearance, perhaps 30 feet long and 16 feet wide, its roof low, its windows 7x9 glass, destitute of paint, sadly weather-beaten, reminding one of days long in the past. That, reader, is the first building dedicated to educational pursuits in Ottawa county. It is one-half century old, and for many long years served the quadruple purpose of a school house, town-house, court house and church.

Miss Mary White, still a resident of Grand Haven, and familiarly known as "Aunt Mary," greatly honored and beloved, was its first occupant as a teacher, and in that little room some of the most prominent and influential men of our own and neighboring counties received their first inspirations to be somebody and do something in life worthy of the noblest manhood. Miss White was indeed a model teacher and was the only one known in Grand Haven for long years. She still takes a great interest in the education, intellectual and moral, of the young people of Grand Haven, and has, since the first organization of the Sabbath school there, been a prominent worker therein.

Senator T. W. Ferry for years before leaving for Europe, when not in Washington, made Aunt Mary's house his home, it being the dwelling formerly owned and occupied by Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, father of the senator, and his family. The children of the Ferry and Duvernay families constituted, in the main, the first pupils in care of Miss White.—*Coopersville Observer*.

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday,

at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects, Morning, "The great salvation." Evening, "A sad neglect." Congregational singing. Opening Anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The great mercy of God manifested in Christ becoming a merciful high priest." Afternoon, "The tenth commandment."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "Christ our only foundation and what we have to build upon." Afternoon, "The benefits which Christ gives to His people in this life." Evening, "Nebuchadnezzar seeking interpretation of his dream."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. Professor G. Hemkes, from Grand Rapids, will occupy the pulpit.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Entire consecration." Evening, "God, and man's relation to Him."

## Special Notices.

CHAMBER SETS at remarkable low prices at 43-21 PETER STEKETEE & Co.

## Notice to Contractors.

Proposals wanted for the erection and furnishing of all material for a frame, gravel-roof, one-story warehouse, size, 40x60 feet. Plans and specifications may be seen at our office after Monday, December 1st. WALSHE, DE ROO & Co. HOLLAND, Mich., November 25, 1885. 1t

## Removal.

We now occupy the new double store in the Post building and invite the people of this city and locality to call and see our stock of Crockery, Dry Goods and Furnishing goods. We do not hesitate to say that our stock of Crockery is the largest and finest ever displayed in this city and we sell for remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced. 43-21 PETER STEKETEE & CO.

## Cloaks! Cloaks!

A large and fine assortment of Cloaks, Newmarkets and Sacks must be closed out immediately. I will sell my entire stock at a sacrifice. Prices not considered. Ladies now is the chance to secure good bargains. My stock of dress goods is the most complete in the city and I also have a full line of underwear. Call. D. BERTSCH, HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 27, 1885. 43-2t

We have a large stock of underwear which we sell cheap. 43-21 PETER STEKETEE & Co.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

REMEMBER that we have the finest line of Crockery ever in this city 43-21 PETER STEKETEE & Co.

## New Advertisements.

**CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD**  
Has a large circulation because it is the best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for  
**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.**  
It has eight large pages each week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address  
CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD, Chicago, Ill.

If you want a daily paper take  
**The Chicago Herald.**  
The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago. For sale by all newsmen. By mail, 50 cents per month. Address  
THE CHICAGO HERALD, 120 and 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**THE DAILY "DEMOCRAT"**  
The Leading Newspaper in Western Michigan.  
It contains the Associated Press dispatches, and arrives in Holland several hours in advance of Detroit and Chicago Dailies.  
Sent by mail at 50 cents per month. For sale by  
B. P. HIGGINS, Newsdealer.

## Drain Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Fred L. Souter, County Drain Commissioner of the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, will on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1885, at the house of Gerrit Van Kampen, in Holland township at ten o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to receive bids for the cleaning, deepening, widening, and otherwise improving the stream or creek in said township of Holland known as Pine Creek, said creek or stream beginning 5 rods south of the west quarter post of section 6, town 5 north of range 13 west, and running thence east 50 rods; thence south-east about 60 rods; thence south about one mile; thence south-west through the N. W. ¼ section 18, 5. 15. Said jobs will be let by sections or divisions as I have divided the same, contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work in a sum to be fixed by me. The date for the completion of such contracts and the terms of payment therefore will be announced at the time and place of letting. Notice is further hereby given that at the time and place of said letting, the assessment of benefits made by me will be subject to review. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Dated this 24th day of November, A. D. 1885. FRED L. SOUTER, Ottawa County Drain Commissioner.

**ALBERT CURTIS,**  
Resident Veterinary Surgeon.  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.  
Will professionally attend to all diseases of  
**HORSES AND CATTLE!**  
Orders by mail or telegram will receive prompt attention. A first-class stock of medicines always on hand. Horses examined as to soundness. Hospital for lame and diseased horses. If not professionally engaged can be seen at all hours. Office opposite Dr. Van Patten's drug store, Holland, Mich. 41-3 mos.

**FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.**  
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay*. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

**Genuine Cyclone**  
is going on in the stock of  
**Dry Goods & Groceries.**  
at the store of  
**B. WYNHOFF,**  
Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.  
A full and complete line of  
**CROCKERY**  
always on hand.  
I have the agency in this city for the celebrated  
**Needle Gas Lamp.**

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.  
**Goods delivered free of charge.**  
B. WYNHOFF.  
Holland, June 14, 1883.

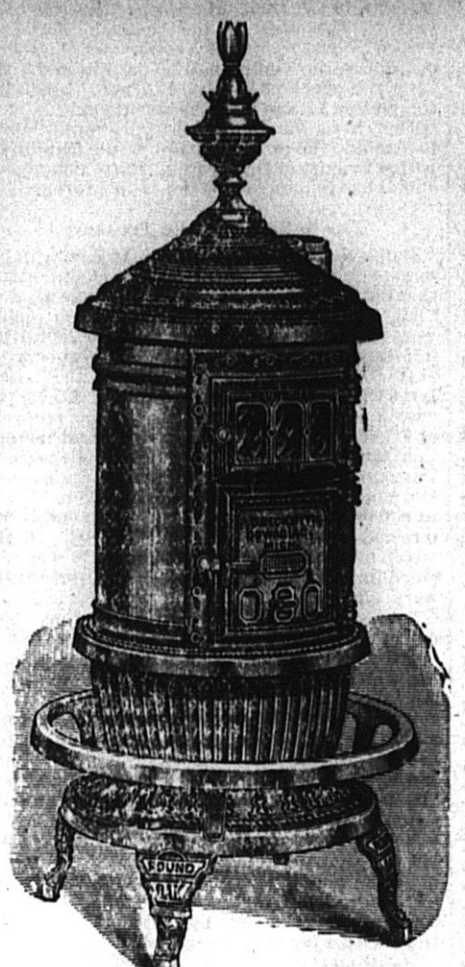
**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
ESTABLISHED 1845  
The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.50 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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**"Out of the Old House, Nancy, Moved up into the New."**  
Where we will be happy to see all our old and as many new customers as will please call.  
**Our Stock of Drugs**  
Is fresh and new.  
**Our Stock of Books,**  
School, College, and Miscellaneous is full.  
**Our Stationery and School Supplies** are complete.  
**YATES & KANE,**  
Cor. Eighth and River Sts.

# ROUND OAK STOVES!

# BUY IT AND TRY IT.



The Best in the World!

Can be purchased of  
**A. B. BOSMAN,**  
dealer in  
**HARDWARE, NAILS, ETC.,**  
Eighth Street.

**THE ROUND OAK**  
is the  
Best, Cheapest,  
and  
Most Durable Stove

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

**Bottom Figures!**

**Second-Hand Stoves**

**Bought and Sold.**

Call and get

**Good Bargains!**

A. B. BOSMAN, 82-30  
Holland, Mich., Sept. 7, 1885.

# DO NOT BUY ANY STOVE

## THIS SEASON,

Before you have Enquired our Prices.

# We are Offering Special Inducements

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

Never have we had so nice a variety.

# SOME ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS

## THE "105" GOLD COIN,

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

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

are the most Durable and Beautiful Boiler Iron Stoves.

## The "HOME JEWEL,"

Cook Stove, sells at sight.

# Come and look at us.

## R. KANTERS & SONS,

HOLLAND Mich., Sept. 25, 1885.



(Continued from first page.)

Horses had only held their own, oxen had decreased, sheep had run down from 17,000 to 5,000, while cows had increased from 36,000 to 47,000. The milk business was the stimulus which caused the increase. While milk is a natural and valuable article of food, and the demand of great cities for it must be supplied, the individual farmer ought to consider whether it pays him as well to sell milk as to dispose of it in some other way. He ought to get more than he does get now for it by selling it, and those who buy it can afford to pay more for it than they are paying now." He then proceeded to answer the question "Shall milk be sold, and if so, how?"

"A cow is not fit to be owned in a milking herd that cannot produce 5,000 lbs. or 2,300 quarts of milk in a year. He has cows that average even better than that. Such cows can be had, but only by breeding or buying of breeders. It can not be done by buying them from drovers coming from countries that sell their poorest, not their best cows. When a farmer sells milk he is selling some of the fertility of his farm. Milk contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and if the farm has none too much of these, and its fertility is to be maintained by the purchase of fertilizers, they are worth what they cost. In 5,000 lbs. of milk there are

25 lbs. of nitrogen at 30 cents,	\$7 50
12 " Phos. acid at 11 3/4 cents,	1 42
7 " Potash at 6 1/2 cents,	44
Total value,	\$9 36

Add the hauling, it is worth from \$10.50 to \$11 a year to replace the fertility removed by selling the milk of every 5000 pound cow. This is two cents a gallon or 20 cents for every 40 quart can. It is a fact that most farmers do not buy fertilizers, and their farms become poorer and poorer every year.

If only cream is sold from the farm, most of the loss of fertilizers is avoided. 5,000 lbs. of milk ought to yield at least 800 pounds of cream, leaving 4,200 pounds of skim milk. The fertilizers in them is worth:

4,200 lbs. skim milk,	\$3 20
800 lbs. cream,	1 19
If only the butter is sold from the farm, the loss is still less. 800 pounds of cream will make 170 pounds of butter. The fertilizers are worth in	
630 lbs. of buttermilk,	\$1 10
170 " "	00

Thus, if the butter only is sold, the loss on every cow is each year six cents. It cream is sold, \$1 19. If milk " 9 36.

Skim milk ought to be worth a cent a quart if used on the farm. But if milk is sold to a creamery it is the same as if sold in the city, so far as the loss of fertility goes, unless the skim milk is hauled back.

How then should milk be sold to retain fertility of the farm? By the cream gathering plan, known as the Fairlamb system. Choice dairy butter is now selling at 32 cents a pound, while best factory butter brings from 38 to 42 cents, and a few factories get 40, 42 and 45 cents on their individual reputations. During the year creamery butter has averaged 35 cents and dairy butter 26 cents a pound. If butter is to be sold then it must be made on the factory plan.

In order to compare milk-selling and butter-making, he asked Mr. O. W. Mapes what milk had averaged in 1882, and he said a little over three cents, say 2 1/2 cents. 5,000 pounds of milk equals about 2,300 quarts. 4,200 pounds of skim milk will equal say 2,000 quarts. Suppose butter brings 34 cents, milk, 3 1/2 cents, and skim milk is worth a cent a quart, the comparison will stand:

170 pounds butter,	\$57 80
2,000 quarts skim milk,	20 00
Fertilizers saved,	9 36
	\$87 16
2,300 quarts milk,	72 00

Balance in favor of butter, each cow, \$15 16. How can butter be made to bring 34 cents? By the Fairlamb system. In this system the milk is set soon after milking. The farmer has to do no more than to strain the milk into the cans, and wash them after they are emptied. The agent of the factory goes from farm to farm and skims off the cream. He takes only the cream to the factory. The skim milk is left on the farm. The factory churns the cream into butter and sells the butter. The hue and cry about skim milk is not against it as such, but it is because it is so difficult to prevent the sale of skim milk as whole milk that skim milk is a nuisance. The advantage of the Fairlamb system is that good cows and good feeding will tell in the amount of cream.

The farmer's outfit, if he uses the Fairlamb cans and cooling tank, will not cost over \$2.25 for each cow. One man will do all the factory work for 500 to 800 cows, and three or six men will do all the cream gathering. It may be a joint stock company, each farmer owning an interest, or it may be a proprietary concern.

At Heifield, Mass., the farmers got tired of shipping milk and started a Fairlamb factory. The first year they made 50,000 pounds of butter from 49,000 quarts of

cream, and the butter averaged the patrons 28 cents a pound. In 1882 they made 42,000 pounds of butter, which netted the farmers 30 1/2 cents a pound. This was equal to a little less than three cents a quart for their milk. The skim milk brought enough to make their milk net them not less than four cents a quart the year around."

A life of indolent ease and sensuality, the use of highly seasoned animal food, and alcoholic drinks are the predisposing causes of Gout. When aware of its presence in the system lose no time in procuring Salvation Oil. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Miss Emma Thursby uses and recommends Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Pleasant to take. Give tone to the voice. 25 cents. Druggists.

#### Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work." Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at H. Walsh & Son.

Russell Glover, of Emma Thursby's Concert Co., says that two of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers cured his throat. Try a box. 25 cents.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

#### A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-1y

#### IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-ly

#### Special Notices.

Having been witnesses of the truly miraculous cures made by Golden Seal Bitters, we do not hesitate to say there is no other remedy for blood, liver, stomach and kidney diseases, half its equal. 41-4

#### Special Assessors' Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND. Clerk's office, November 17, 1885. To P. J. Doyle, Anna Eliot, Roelof A. Schouten and Augustus Names. You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll, for the repair of sidewalks, has been reported by the board of assessors to the Common Council of the city of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 5th day of December, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at the Common Council rooms in said city, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the board of assessors to review said roll.

By order of the Common Council. 42-3w GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a large new stock of Boots and Shoes and Slippers for spring and summer trade. The stock is complete and embraces the latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, which are sold at reasonable prices. We sell

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes. L. SPRIETSMA & SON, HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-ly

#### A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by H. Walsh. 41-4

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 10 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Yates & Kane.

THE REV. G. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by Yates & Kane.

HACKMETACK—a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.

#### Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 41-4w

#### Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway. Taking Effect Sunday, June 21, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.					
TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.	Mix'd
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Grand Junction.....	10 25	3 30	12 35	5 00	2 15
Bangor.....	11 37	3 30	12 37	5 20	4 35
Benton Harbor.....	11 55	2 44	12 55	5 30	5 15
New Buffalo.....	1 30	3 36	1 45	12 00	7 00
Chicago.....	2 50	4 30	2 45	2 35	9 10
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.					
Chicago.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
New Buffalo.....	9 00	2 30	9 30		
Benton Harbor.....	11 35	5 40	12 10	7 25	
Bangor.....	12 42	6 28	1 45	10 15	
Grand Junction.....	3 07	7 15	2 55	1 15	
Holland.....	2 30	7 20	2 17	5 00	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.					
Holland.....	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Zeeland.....	3 30	8 30	4 45	10 15	5 35
Grand Rapids.....	4 25	9 15	5 45	11 15	6 30

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.					
Grand Rapids.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Zeeland.....	10 02	11 00	11 23	5 10	
Holland.....	10 15	1 40	11 38	5 35	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.					
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Grand Haven.....	11 05	4 10	6 30	6 30	9 12
Ferryburg.....	11 13	4 15	6 40	6 35	9 17
Muskogon.....	11 55	4 50	7 20	7 10	9 55

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.					
Muskogon.....	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Ferryburg.....	3 00	12 28	7 25	8 50	10 30
Grand Haven.....	2 10	12 33	7 30	9 00	10 25
Holland.....	3 05	1 30	8 15	10 00	11 15

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.					
Holland.....	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Fillmore.....	3 30	10 15	10 15		
Hamilton.....	3 45	10 30	10 40		
Allegan.....	4 30	11 15	11 15		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.					
Allegan.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Hamilton.....	9 10	4 30	11 15		
Fillmore.....	9 42	5 02	12 14		
Holland.....	10 15	5 35	1 00		

+ Daily. + Daily except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt. F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad. Taking Effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST.			GOING EAST.		
Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
10 10		L. Toledo A. 11 10	5 10		
11 02		Dundee. 10 10	4 15		
11 24		Britton. 9 46	3 32		
11 29		Redwood. 9 42	3 27		
11 39		Tecumseh. 9 32	3 17		
11 55		Tipton. 9 17	3 22		
12 08		Unadilla. 9 05	3 08		
12 30		Adrian. 8 43	2 45		
12 42		Jerome. 8 26	2 28		
12 55		Moscow. 8 20	2 21		
1 06		Hanover. 8 09	2 10		
1 17		Pittsford. 7 57	1 59		
1 33		Homer. 7 38	1 38		
2 05		Marshall. 7 06	1 14		
2 17		Ceresco. 6 49	1 02		
2 36		Battle Creek. 6 30	12 44		
2 58		Angueta. 12 27			
3 04		Yorkville. 12 20			
3 10		Richland. 12 15			
3 45		Monticello. 11 43			
3 53		Pick. 11 35			
3 59		Albion. 11 30			
4 10		Allegan L. 11 20			
p. m.					

Train Connections. At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wash. & St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S. & M. S. At Hanover, with L. S. & M. S. At Homer with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Monticello with G. R. & T. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S. Trains 11 daily except Sunday. B. McHUGH, General Passenger Agent.

#### New Advertisements.



AGENTS WANTED FOR "SPY OF THE REBELLION." No competition. Only book of its kind. "SPY" reveals many secrets of the war never before published. A graphic account of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. Perilous experiences of our FEDERAL Spies in the rebel Capital; their heroic bravery fully recounted in these vivid sketches. The "SPY" is the most thrilling book ever published. Endorsed by hundreds of Free and Agents' testimonials. A large handsome book, 628 pages, 60 illustrations. Over a hundred thousand applications for agencies have been received. We have many agents who have sold from two to five hundred copies. The "SPY" is sold only by our Agents, and can not be found in book-stores. Sold to merchants, farmers, mechanics, and everybody. Absolutely the easiest book to sell ever known. We want agents every Grand Army Post and in every township and county in the U. S. For full particulars and terms to some address: G. W. CARPENTER & CO., 200 Broadway, New York.

## NEXT!! R. N. DeMERELL,

—dealer in—

GRANITE AND MARBLE

## MONUMENTS,

Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work made to order.

## Cemetery Work!

of all kinds neatly executed.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

R. N. DeMERELL,

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1885.

R. B. BEST, M. D., R. LANDAAL.

## EAST END

## DRUG STORE!

BEST & LANDAAL, Proprietors.

We have now on hand a full and first-class line of

## DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES

PERFUMERIES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

CIGARS,

and everything pertaining to a well-kept drug store.

Prescriptions accurately compounded by a competent prescriptionist, at any time during the day or night. Come and see us.

BEST & LANDAAL,

HOLLAND, Mich., August 26, 1885. 50-1y

HAVING BEEN LICENSED TO DO

## PLUMBING

in connection with the Holland City Water Works, we are ready to make

## ESTIMATES

for putting in

## WATER PIPES

for all parties desiring the same.

Will fit up residences for

## Hot and Cold Water!

and put in BATH TUBS, WASH STANDS, Etc.

All kinds of

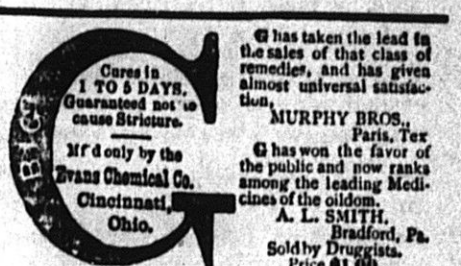
## Cisterns and Drive Wells

put in and repaired.

Give us a call.

VAN LANDEGEND & KERKHOFF,

HOLLAND, Mich., June 19, 1885.



For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

A New Winter Stock of Fine Millinery!  
HATS, FEATHERS, WINGS,  
Plain and a new Ribbons, Plain and Fancy Velvets and Plushes,  
HAT AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS,  
LADIES MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.  
Fairly Close, Saxony Yarn, Zephyr, Arzene, Embroidery Silk, Em-  
broided Letters, Etc. Infant's Clothing always on Hand.

## Robust Health

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more violence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alternative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

## Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sore" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, with their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

## Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1;

Six bottles for \$5.



## THE COUNTRY COUPLE.

Do you remember, Mary dear,  
As you sat on the porch,  
A good old country couple in  
The first row of the church?

He walks on crutches as he comes  
Adown the dusty way;  
She wears a queer old bonnet, he  
A coat of homespun gray.

She always brings with her a sprig  
Of lavender or sage;  
They read the church responses in  
The broken tones of age.

Tis said their early life was like  
Some strange and wild romance,  
His heart the eagle's courage shared,  
His eye the eagle's glance.

And she, ah, who could dream it now?  
With radiant eyes and ruby lips,  
And sunny waves of hair.

She stood amid the maiden throng,  
The lovely and the good,  
As 'mid the beauties of the east,  
The Jewish Esther stood.

They loved as few e'er love on earth—  
You smile and look away;  
You're thinking of her bonnet, and  
His coat of homespun gray.

They loved as few e'er love on earth,  
With undivided heart,  
But there were spirits stern and cold,  
And they were forced to part.

The maiden sighed for him she loved,  
And grew as slight, as pale,  
As beautiful as shadows make  
The lily of the vale.

She sighed by day and wept by night—  
You should not be so gay;  
You're thinking of her bonnet, and  
His coat of homespun gray.

But, one night, when the flowery bells  
Swung on each airy stalk,  
A form as noiseless as the breeze,  
Passed down the garden walk.

Passed down the garden walk, but paused,  
Before the open gate;  
She knew who 'mid the linden trees,  
Had promised he would wait.

They hastened through the dewy fields,  
And, with the rising sun,  
A bridal ring gleamed on her hand,  
Those two glad hearts were one.

They have known joys and grief since first  
They were so wildly wed;  
The cherished forms God gave them, all  
Are numbered with the dead.

And now they live alone, and watch  
The swift years glide away;  
She wears that queer old bonnet, he  
That coat of homespun gray.

And sometimes, as I watch them in  
Their wide, old-fashioned par,  
I think how time will deal with me,  
How it may deal with you.

A few short years, and we no more  
Shall thus be young and gay;  
You'll wear some queer old bonnet, I  
Some coat of homespun gray.

## THE FAIR BLACKMAILER.

BY SARA B. COURTLAND

Pansy paused at the head of the stairs as she was about to descend, and looked down into the dimly-lighted hall below.

It was the sound of voices that arrested her steps. Two persons, a man and a woman, had just emerged from the cloak-room, and stopped for a moment at the foot of the stairs, conversing in low tones.

She knew the man was her husband; the woman was the beautiful Madame Frondeau, who just now enjoyed the distinction of swaying the social scepter in the little circle in which she moved.

"They are still together," whispered Pansy, her face turning a shade paler, "and I believe they are going out for a walk on the beach. Oh, what can John be thinking about?"

She pressed one little white hand involuntarily against her heart, as if to still its throbbing, while the expression of pain in her big blue eyes showed how much of misery was being suppressed.

Poor Pansy! One year married and a great cloud darkening the domestic horizon—a painful awakening from a dream of happiness that had heretofore met with no interruption. She had married John Brunton with perfect faith in his honesty and purity of soul, firmly believing—after the manner of very young girls when first in love—that her hero was a paragon of perfection, utterly incapable of any act or thought that was not proper and just.

It was saying much for John Brunton that his wife had no cause to change her opinion of him during that first year of wedded life, and that nothing occurred in all that time to shake for an instant her childish confidence in him.

They were now established in their summer residence by the seaside—a pleasant spot where there were several other magnificent country seats, and where a fashionable coterie from the best society in the metropolis were wont to spend the dog-days.

Among the guests of one of these families was the fascinating young widow, Madame Frondeau, a new addition to this select circle, who was courted and admired and feted in the most extravagant manner. No one seemed to know much about this lady, except that she was brilliant, beautiful, and gay, and was seemingly entitled to a position on the top rung of the social ladder. It became the fashion to pay homage to her, and it was a fashion which her male admirers, at least, adhered to with a fidelity that was touching.

It was then that Pansy's trouble commenced. Of all the men who succumbed to the manifold attractions of Madame Frondeau, none were so attentive as John Brunton. From the very first he appeared to be irresistibly drawn toward her, and he apparently yielded to her alluring charms with a very good grace, unmindful of what people might think or say. He even had the audacity to monopolize her society at times, in a manner that caused other men to grind their teeth with smothered rage, and seriously consider whether they should "call him out" or not.

Of course her husband's strange conduct did not escape Pansy's notice. At first she regarded it with surprise and wonder, then with anxiety and alarm, and finally with absolute horror and despair. It required all the strength she could summon to hide from day to day, from week to week, as John showed no signs of relenting or returning to his senses.

She was not only convinced that her husband was becoming estranged from her, but that this dashing widow was a former sweetheart of his. This conclusion was due to a little incident which, though occurring nearly a year ago, she had never forgotten. About two weeks after her marriage she had found, among her husband's collection of trifling keepsakes and small treasures, a picture of a beautiful young woman. She left no plang of jealousy at the time, and as John never mentioned the picture to her she refrained from asking any questions

about it. But the face that had looked out at her from its little frame was stamped at once and forever upon her memory, and the moment she first saw Madame Frondeau she was satisfied that here was the original of the picture.

To be sure this lady and John did not meet after the manner of old acquaintances, but it was easy to understand their motive in that.

So matters went on, and the wife of a year resolutely practiced the poor little deception of permitting her face to reveal nothing of what she suffered at heart.

To-night she and John were giving their last reception of the season, and the parlors were thronged with guests. Pansy contrived to keep up appearances by laughing, singing, and dancing with all her wonted vivacity; but once, when she had occasion to go to the conservatory, she paused at the entrance at sight of two figures there—her husband and Madame Frondeau—the latter pinning a flower to John's lapel and looking up into his eyes with an expression of melting tenderness.

Pansy had well-nigh lost control of herself at sight of this tableau, and slipping away from her guests she escaped to the solitude of her own chamber, that she might have a few minutes in which to recover herself.

As she was about to descend the stairs again she saw her husband and the widow come out of the cloak-room into the hall. He wore his hat, and she a light wrap, and after stopping a minute near the foot of the stairs they passed out upon the moonlit piazza.

Pansy descended the stairs slowly, taking time to get back something of the natural calmness to her face before re-entering the parlors. As she did so a man came out of the drawing room with a quick, stealthy step, and looked out of the door through which the couple had passed.

But the next moment he heard the rustle of Pansy's garments on the stair, and turned toward her with a start.

"Ah, Mrs. Brunton," said the man, with something like a gleam of triumph in his black eyes and swarthy face; "did you see them?"

"Sir!"

"They have gone out for a moonlight promenade."

"You speak in riddles, Mr. Sassman," said Pansy, coldly.

"Not unless I mistake the pallor of your cheeks," he replied. "I allude to Mr. Brunton and Madame Frondeau."

"Sir, you are impertinent!"

She was about to brush passed him, but he put out his hand with a deprecating gesture.

"Stay one moment," he said. "I do not mean to be impertinent. You would not listen to me yesterday when I would have warned you against this impending evil, but you must hear me now. I know you have not been too blind to observe your husband's infatuation for this woman. Will you let him go on in his mad course and make no sign? You can save him from disgrace if you will."

She stared at him in silence, as if trying to fathom his meaning.

"Is it necessary to explain, Mrs. Brunton? Then come with me, and I will show you the explanation. We will follow them, and see where they go. Will you come?"

"No," she articulated.

"Think again. You saw your husband leave the house with that woman. A train leaves the station at midnight for New York. Before God I believe it is their intention to elope!"

Pansy put out her hand and grasped the balustrade to keep from falling. She did not reply.

"By prompt action we may be able to prevent this terrible crime," continued the man, "and save Mr. Brunton from ruin. It can be done quietly; your guests will not miss you for half an hour; and none but ourselves need ever be the wiser. Will you go with me? A minute's delay may be fatal."

Pansy's face was like marble. She turned her head and looked into the brilliantly-lighted parlors, where the guests were dancing, while the fragrant atmosphere throbbed with sweet strains of music. Then, in a husky voice she said:

"I will go," and moved toward the door.

"You will wear a shawl, Mrs. Brunton?" suggested Sassman.

"No," she replied, laconically, and stepped out upon the piazza.

There was a look of malicious cunning in Sassman's dark face as he followed her.

"You see they are not here," he said, noticing that she glanced up and down the piazza. "But we will find them. Come!"

Without a syllable of response, but with a terrible set look on her colorless face, Pansy kept place with her guide. Out across the lawn they went with quick steps, and down toward the beach, where the only sound that could be heard was the mellow crashing of the breakers on the sand at regular intervals.

Pansy paused suddenly.

"Where are you taking me?" she demanded, sharply, as conceiving that he should have conducted her toward the railway station if he really anticipated an elopement.

"Hush!" he cautioned. "Look yonder."

He pointed down toward the beach, where two figures were visible standing on the glistening sand, their outlines distinctly revealed by the moonlight.

The eye of love and jealousy was quick to recognize both these figures, and for a moment Pansy trembled as if an ague-chill had seized her.

"Come this way," she heard Sassman saying. "We can get nearer without being seen."

She went with him, scarcely knowing what she did. They moved off at right angles from their previous course until a large rock intervened between them and the parties on the beach. They then went forward cautiously until they reached the rock, which was within a half-dozen yards of where the unsuspecting couple stood. Here they had a close view and were themselves unseen.

Madame Frondeau stood before John Brunton looking earnestly up into his eyes, while one kidded hand was laid coquetishly on his shoulder. They were conversing in low tones.

Pansy's eyes were fastened upon them. Standing in the shadow of the rock, she might have been a part of the rock itself, so motionless was her form, so stony and colorless her face, so fixed her gaze. Sassman watched her furtively, a snaky glimmer in his eyes.

But neither Pansy nor Sassman were prepared for the little scene that was now enacted.

John Brunton made a sudden movement and seized the hand that rested upon his shoulder. At the same moment he gave vent to a whistle that cut shrilly through

the night air and reverberated among the neighboring bluffs.

Almost instantly there was sound of rapid footsteps, and two men were seen running swiftly toward the spot. They seemed to rise out of the sand, so sudden was their appearance.

"Gertrude Blake, your game is up," said John Brunton, in a clear, ringing voice, addressing the woman whose wrist he clenched. "You may as well surrender quietly and make the best of it."

Madame Frondeau stood resistless, seemingly paralyzed.

"Quick!" added John, as the two men joined him. "One of you take charge of this woman, and the other come with me to the house. I will call Sassman out, and you can arrest him!"

Pansy, in the midst of her surprise and bewilderment, heard a smothered oath burst from the lips of the man beside her, and was conscious that Sassman started to run away.

Then a dark form bounded past her like a deer, in pursuit of the retreating man. There was a yell, a horrible oath, a brief struggle, and Sassman lay on the sand with face upturned in the moonlight.

Then John stood before her.

"Pansy—Pansy! In the name of heaven what brings you out here?—and without even a wrap to protect you from this night air! You will take cold, child!"

But all this was too much for Pansy, weakened and worn out as she was by mental suffering and sleepless nights. She tried to speak, but could only utter a low moan as she fell fainting into her husband's arms.

"My darling, you would doubtless like an explanation," John was saying, when she opened her eyes. "You are aware that before we were married, and before a happy stroke of fortune made constant work unnecessary, I followed the life of a detective. It was then that a beautiful young woman came into notoriety by being detected in several bold attempts at blackmailing. Her name was Gertrude Blake. She eluded the officers and sailed for Europe, and I afterward heard that she was operating with great success on the Continent, accompanied and aided by an adventurer named Sassman. The detectives, myself included, were all provided with pictures of the woman, that we might have no difficulty in identifying her if she should return to this country. When she appeared here this season, under the name of Madame Frondeau, I was confident that she was the person whose picture I carried. I therefore cultivated her acquaintance, and endeavored to gain her confidence. I finally learned beyond a doubt that she was Gertrude Blake, and that she was here for the purpose of practicing her nefarious schemes, with Sassman as an accomplice. I communicated with two of my detective friends in New York, that they might obtain the reward offered for the arrest of the woman, and then planned this meeting on the beach in order to avoid a scene. But, Pansy, you are pale as a ghost," added John, holding her at arm's length and looking into her face. "Come, child; let us go to the house."

Among the passengers on the midnight train for New York were the soi-disant Madame Frondeau and Sassman, in charge of two determined emissaries of the law.

And Pansy, with restored confidence in her husband, was supremely happy.—*Chicago Ledger.*

## Locomotives Compared.

George Richards, master mechanic of the Boston and Providence Railroad, who has lately made a tour of Europe, says the English coaches, as the cars are called, are lighter and smaller than ours, and are made to run on six wheels. Each car is provided at each end with a long chain and a hook for connection. The absence of hand brakes is quite noticeable, but there is a powerful brake on the baggage van. The tracks, as a rule, are first-class. Iron and steel are coming largely into use for sleepers. At Liverpool Station, in London, there are dispatched each way 350 trains a day. All the trains in Boston number 443.

One of the styles of locomotives coming into use in England is called Webb's compound. It burns a smokeless coal. Another which is considered very desirable for short distances, is a double-eader, about twenty-three feet long, which passes very freely around curves and runs very easily. On English locomotives there is neither bell, pilot, nor headlight, and there is little use for these, owing to the manner in which the track is fenced off from the public. The average American engineer would break up the English freight train in a day by clumsy handling. The tenders of locomotives run on three pairs of large wheels without trucks. In England there is absence of noise, and of severe treatment of cars. You will hear more noise in a Boston station in a day than on all the trains in England in a week. English engineers consider the American tender an expensive affair which might be improved by the absence of trucks. They also believe head-lights a source of danger rather than an advantage.—*Boston Cultivator.*

## Cremation.

Cremation is making rapid progress in Europe. In Germany the Gotha crematory was opened in 1878, and 200 bodies have been burned there. There are 362 crematories in Italy. In Milan there are 6,000 members of a single society. In France the topic has been much discussed, but the practice is still illegal. The Committee of the Belgian Chamber has favorably reported upon a petition for a law making cremation optional. In Austria opinion is about evenly divided for and against the practice. In England Lady Hanham and the wife of Capt. Hanham were cremated in 1882, but they set no fashion, although they brought the subject prominently forward.

## The Origin of Tea.

The ancient Chinese legend relating to the origin of the tea plant tells us that the first tea bush sprang up from the spot where Confucius had thrown his eyelids, which he had cut off in anger because sleep had overtaken him when he had vowed to keep awake.

Why is a ballet-girl something of a philosopher? Because she believes in gauze and effect.

## WHISTLING AND WHISTLERS.

Some Reasons Why Men, and Even Women, Whistle—A Preventive of Profanity.

It is an accomplishment which proves very useful in a variety of emergencies. Many a young man going home from seeing his girl, and plodding over a lonely country road, would have been scared to death only that he had whistled up his courage; otherwise he would have been looking about for ghosts and highwaymen, and got frightened by the sound of every falling leaf or perambulating cat. The whistle prevents him from hearing mysterious sounds, and his attention being taken up with trying to follow the tune and working his eyebrows in unison, will have no time to look about for what might be lying in wait for him. And before he knows it, he will arrive at the parental domicile and have to study about getting into the house without awakening his father.

Many a man, and a great many more ladies, have been prevented from committing the sin of profanity because they whistled when they pounded their forefinger, instead of the tack with which they were attempting to fasten the carpet toward the evening of a spring-cleaning day.

Men whistle when they are happy, and they whistle when they are sad. When you see a carpenter, or a house painter, pushing the plane, or slabbing on the paint and whistling a lively air at the same time, set him down as a man who pays his debts, is cheerful at home, and never whips the children. When the latter task has to be performed his wife has to do it.

When a man is sad he whistles in a doleful tone. Nine times out of ten he won't choose a dismal air, but he will whistle a lively tune, a hornpipe or a negro minstrel end song. And he will draw the melody in and out between his lips in a way to draw tears from all listeners. Sometimes a man accomplishes the same result when he is cheerful and trying to whistle real good. When a man is studying some complex problem, wondering how he can live at the rate of \$2,000 a year on a \$500 income, or something of that sort, if he has not got something to smoke he will whistle. He will walk up and down the room, or the back yard, or he will sit in a rocking chair, and, thrusting his hands as far as the elbows into his pants pockets and whistle—whistle softly.

When a man is suddenly surprised at a preposterous statement, if he is very profane he will say: "H— and d— nation!" If mildly profane he will say: "The d—!" If not at all wicked he will whistle: "W-h-e-w!"

Girls cannot whistle well as a rule. Now and then there is one who can, but she is an honorable exception to the rule. There is one pretty, golden-haired creature in Denver who can whistle first-rate, but the boys usually do not appreciate it, and they let her know it. But girls, as a rule, whistle in a jerky, disconnected sort of way, and groan mildly between the notes.

There used to be a pious old deacon of the Baptist Church who was continually whistling, although nobody was known to hear him. He was a fat, happy-looking gentleman, and he used to walk with a slow, rolling gait, which, in a shorter man and one of quicker movements, would have degenerated into a waddle. He always walked with his hands behind him, and his lips pursed into the attitude of a perpetual whistle. Thus he would roll along the quiet streets of the town where he passed his peaceful life, ever with the whistle just about to emerge from his lips, but still it never escaped. When he was very young, his schoolmates, his sweetheart, and later his wife, and the brethren and sisters in the church, his neighbors, children and grandchildren, at the early stage of their acquaintance with him, waited for the tune, but all were disappointed, and he died and made no sound. Doubtless there was a tune in his mind of so rollicking and worldly a character that his position in the church would not allow it to go forth to set a bad example to the young. And so he heroically restrained the earthly desire and went down to his grave with the pucker upon his lips, and the world none the worse for his having whistled all to himself.—*Denver Tribune.*

## Books for the Indians.

The only written language of the American Indians was in the form of hieroglyphics, but this plan of picture-writing was not much used among the tribes of North America. As the spoken languages of the tribes, however, have such a complete dialectic structure it was not difficult to give this a written form by means of the Roman alphabet. This has been done in many instances, and a number of grammars and dictionaries have been printed in different Indian dialects, besides many translations of the Bible, and many other books. Several newspapers are at this time printed among the civilized Indians of the West, and at mission stations, in the Indian language. The Aztecs and Toltecs kept their historical and other records by means of hieroglyphics in a very systematic manner.

## He Didn't Run.

Moses Case was an albino, whiter than a Caucasian, though his parents were pure blacks. He went to the Mexican War as a musician in a Kentucky regiment. He was supposed to have made a precipitate retreat on one occasion, and, on being asked if he did not run, replied: "Not exactly, but if I had been goin' for a doctor you would have thought the man was very sick."—*Galveston News.*

Mrs. JOHN C. GREEN, widow of the Princeton College patron, is worth \$10,000,000.

## PITH AND POINT.

It is a bad omen to owe men.

WHEN Dame Fortune wants a recruit, she calls for him.

IN prosperity, enemies flatter; in adversity, friends encourage.

NATURE puts up the perfect form for fashion to desecrate.—*White Hall Times.*

If you have a decided bent for any particular thing, be careful not to sit down on it.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

THERE is a time when even a preacher is excusable for swearing. It is when he is on the witness stand.—*Brooklyn Times.*

MAN can subdue the elephant, the lion and the rhinoceros, but the tiger generally gets the best of him.—*Texas Siftings.*

## THE CAUSE OF IT.

Last night he wrestled with champagne, To-day the youth is ill at ease; The cause to him is very plain, It was the salmon and green peas.

—*Boston Courier.*

THE dropping of water will cut a hole through granite, but the sum of human experience goes to show that kindness is wasted on a mule.—*Chicago Ledger.*

AN Indian doctress pulls teeth to the music of a German band. Shakspeare knew what he was talking about when he spoke of one pain's burning out another's anguish.—*St. Paul Herald.*

YOUNG man, you cannot raise an affection in the girl's heart and a moustache on your lip at the same time. The soul cannot bear two such agonizing strains at the same time.—*Fall River Advance.*

"GONE to fire up to-night?" said a joker to a minister who was on his way to prayer meeting, one cold evening. "Yes," replied the good man; "don't you want to come in and warm?"—*Chicago Ledger.*

This country produces sixty millions of eggs every day. Forty-five millions are used for culinary purposes, while fifteen millions are required to prevent lecturers from talking the people to death.—*Newman Independent.*

JOHN KEATS was a charming poet, but when he built love letters he had those things on him worse than the inebriated chap who pared his corns with a kraut-cutter and tried to part his back hair with a boot-jack.—*Barber's Gazette.*

## SUMMER SPORT.

A small boy sits on an old oak stump And into a rotten hole He pokes with the force of a suction-pump The end of a bickory pole. But anon the small boy madly flees With a wail as loud as a gong. Alas! he had tackled a nest of bees And was hit by the queen bee's prong.

—*Washington Hatchet.*

SOME persons think the world is growing worse and want another flood to drown out the wickedness. When the flood comes, it will require an ark no larger than the one employed in the days of Noah to hold all the genuine Christians on earth. And then they won't be crowded for room.—*Norris-town Herald.*

"CONGRATULATE me," cheerily exclaimed Mr. Brenty, to old man Jenks, coming into his office one morning. "What for?" asked the old man, testily. "I was married last week." "Second time, I believe." "Yes." "Well, well, some men never will learn anything, it seems to me. I'm sorry for you."—*Merchant Traveler.*

"Yes," said the doctor to the editor, "you need exercise; your blood is sluggish, your circulation is weak, not what it ought to be." "Circulation weak, not what it ought to be," repeated the editor warmly; "why, sir, I wish you to understand that our circulation is double that of any of our contemporaries."—*Boston Courier.*

"DO YOU KNOW," said an Evansville young man to a friend, "that my girl has the greatest taste of any girl in town?" "Why no, I don't; I don't see anything remarkable about her taste." "Well, you haven't gone with her as much as I have." "No, but I see her often." "Yes, but you don't go with her. If you had to take her to all the oysters suppers in winter and all the strawberry and ice cream festivals in summer, you'd think she had more taste than anybody. She tastes so much that he keeps me poor."—*Evansville Argus.*

"YAS, boss," said Uncle Cephus, "dem Jonsings am de highest toned colored people in de hull State. De pride ob dem young ladies is sumpin dat's past de understanding ob a common niggah. You see, dere grandfader he died ob some kind of a high-toned misery in de back, wich de doctors called de celebrum spinal men jettens, an' upon dat fac' de fambly hab ben founded. No, boss, I doan know what kind ob men dem 'men in jettens' is, but I spee dey is way up, caze Miss Libble she dun 'lowed dat de fambly was a goin' to hab a cote ob a'ms."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## English the Cheapest Language.

At the best summer hotels everywhere there is a tendency to do away with the use of French on bills-of-fare. The movement originated with the landlords, who found that as their guests could not read French they ordered everything on the bill, making it a very expensive racket.—*Boston Post.*

HAVE some aim in life aside from merely existing and obtaining means to do so. It is a noble thing to work and live for some great good, and to feel that you are of use to the world, and not a mere nonentity and drone in the hive.

A SHOWMAN has a learned pig that he is try to teach to sing, but the young swine won't learn. It is thought that he fears it would bring him to the (p)saltary.



**A "Madman's" Legacy.**  
"Sire!" exclaimed a man in the homely garb of a mechanic to Robelle, Prime Minister of France, as he was entering his palace. "Sire, I have made a discovery which shall make rich and great the nation which shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an audience?"  
Robelle, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even in jail he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Cause's story, and developed his discovery of steam power!  
All great discoveries are at first derided. Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself suddenly stricken down. When his physicians said recovery was impossible, he used a new discovery, which, like all advances in science, had been bitterly opposed by the schoolmen. Nevertheless, it cured him, and out of gratitude he consecrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such, in brief, is the history of Warner's safe cure, which has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning of its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practitioners. Its fame now belts the globe.—*The Herald.*

**Queer Mistakes of Bridegrooms.**  
Most people the moment they enter a parsonage to get married become so embarrassed they are hardly conscious of what they are doing. One fellow I heard of was dreadfully afflicted in this way, and without realizing his act pulled a cigar from his pocket and twirled it around in his hands. When that portion of the ceremony was reached in which the lady and gentleman join hands he happened to have the cigar in his right hand. What to do with the cigar he evidently didn't know. The clergyman paused for a moment and then repeated the instruction that they join hands. By this time the poor fellow's embarrassment had increased so that it was painful to behold. He gave one agonized look at the minister and then stuck the cigar in his mouth. Before the ceremony could be concluded the minister had to take the cigar from between his lips. Another prospective groom was in the same dire condition of mind. He was making a great effort to regain his composure by whirling around on his outstretched finger a silk hat when the minister announced his readiness to begin the service. The fellow quickly jumped up. For a second he did not know what to do with his hat, but only for a second, for he solved the problem by sticking the pastor between his knees. The clergyman told me he could hardly refrain from laughter as he married that man standing in the ridiculous position he was forced to take.—*Philadelphia Record.*

**From the National Capital.**  
The Washington Post says: We admire the stand taken by numerous eminent physicians in changing the mode of treatment of coughs and colds, and publicly endorsing Red Star Cough Cure because it is efficacious, free from dangerous ingredients, and without morphia or opium. This excellent remedy costs but twenty-five cents.

**His Feet Were Not Adapted to It.**  
Many and curious are the means devised to accomplish our ends. The following is said to have been the way actually used by a mother to remove from the mind of her son an idea of which he was strangely possessed. William X. was an awkward country boy, with immensely large feet and with less than the average amount of mental ability. He had in some way got it into his head that he was intended by Providence for a clergyman, and no amount of reasoning by his mother and friends could persuade him to abandon the idea, until this happy thought struck the mother. Opening her Bible at the 52d chapter of Isaiah she read to her son the verse commencing, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace." Then turning to her son, she said: "Now, William, you know your feet are not beautiful; they are too large to be beautiful." This argument was convincing, and William has never since mentioned the idea of studying for the ministry.—*Boston Journal.*

**Sadly Sweet.**  
A middle-aged widow presented herself to a local clergyman and asked him if he would perform the marriage ceremony between herself and a widower whom she named. The clergyman replied in the affirmative, when the widow began to cry. "What are you crying for, my good woman?" asked the clergyman. "Oh, sir, you don't know anything about it. I had to get my first husband's set of gold teeth made over into an engagement ring before George would have me, and it's all I had to remember poor John by!" and she burst into another flood of tears and would not be comforted.—*Whitehall (N. Y.) Times.*

**A Lucky Man.**  
"A lucky man is rarer than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones, and we propose to let their secret out. They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blood, and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and were lucky enough to hear of and wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood purifier, tonic, and alternative of the age.

In the bright lexicon of youth—and beauty—there is no such word as well.—*San Francisco Inglefield.*

Decline of man or woman, prematurely induced by excesses or bad practices, speedily and radically cured. Book (illustrated), 10 cents in stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The inventor of a flying machine is sorry to be killed.—*Boston Times.*

**From the Mildest Epidemic of the stomach to the deadliest epidemic fever, CALIFORNIA VERMIGRA BROTHERS are conquering maladies which have defied the faculty. Dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, urinary complaints, biliousness, nervous debilities, and all disorders not organic, are obliterated by this matchless vegetable tonic and alternative.**

## BETTER THAN A GOLDEN LEG.

"Miss Kilmansegg and her golden leg," will never be forgotten so long as the genius of Thomas Hood, with all his gentle humor and tender pathos is remembered, but it is doubtful if any one will ever envy the heroine of that poem her unique limb, which brought with it so many misfortunes. In this prosaic age a good strong leg of flesh, bone, and muscle is much to be preferred, whether its possessor be a professional pedestrian or a solid unassuming citizen.

It is to this last class that Mr. M. P. Schrock, of 672 West Lake street, Chicago, belongs. Mr. Schrock is a well-known dry goods merchant, and counts himself fortunate in having a pair of good strong legs. For one of his legs he has a peculiar regard, as he came near losing it through rheumatism. Athrophoros saved it for him, however, and for that invaluable remedy he now cherishes an almost equal regard. The story is well told by Mr. Schrock in his own words:

"During the Spring of 1884 I was stricken with rheumatism in its very worst form, and was confined to my bed entirely helpless for about four weeks. My leg pained me so intensely that I could not let it rest on the bed without some support. So I had a pulley attached from the ceiling and to that a sling was fastened. I could rest my leg in this, changing the height, and in that manner I managed to obtain some little relief. During the four weeks I lay in bed I tried many remedies without avail. Finally I made a change and employed physicians. They tried their very best to give me relief, but could not. Instead of getting better, I was growing worse.

"My doctor finally decided that it would be necessary to make an incision in my thigh, and if there was not a marked improvement in my condition from that operation, that amputation of my leg would be required. This, as you may well imagine, discouraged and disheartened me beyond measure. About this time my wife noticed in a Richmond, Ind., paper, for which we subscribe, the name of a personal friend who had been cured by the use of Athrophoros. She called my attention to it, and I said at once, 'Get a bottle and try it.' She bought a bottle, the doctor was discharged and we began using it immediately. I experienced great relief in the first few doses. In two days after I began with the medicine I was in my store attending to my business, and I have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

"How much Athrophoros did you use for this remarkable cure, Mr. Schrock?"  
"About one and a third bottles. The remaining two-thirds of a bottle is still unused at my house."

"Don't you think it was a very quick cure for so bad a case?" was asked.  
"I certainly think it not only quick," answered Mr. Schrock, "but wonderful, and I feel that I cannot say too much for Athrophoros. I never let an opportunity pass when I can recommend it, as it surely did everything for me."

Mr. Schrock is now in the best of health, and considers himself a living example of what Athrophoros can do for those whom rheumatism has brought even to death's door.

If you cannot get ATHROPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHROPHOROS CO., 112 Wall street, New York.

It requires your enthusiastic Wagnerite to distinguish between opera and uproar.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

**A Druggist's Story.**  
Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

**The Youths' Companion Offer,** which appeared two weeks ago, was most liberal, and will be repeated this year. Now is the time to subscribe and get the rest of the year free. The *Companion* comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and interests every member of the household. Perry Mason & Co., are publishers, Boston, Mass.

**Chronic Catarrh.**—The result of 25 years' Catarrh: the bridge, or division of my nose, was about half gone. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—J. A. Woolf, 96 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Bikit of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

**The Children's Health** must not be neglected. Colds in the head and snuffles bring on Catarrh and throat and lung affections. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied with the finger. It also cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

Those to whom I have sold Athrophoros speak of it in the highest praise and recommend it to others. No medicine for rheumatism or neuralgia has given such complete satisfaction. D. W. Hurd, druggist, Aurora, Illinois.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

I find Ely's Cream Palm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. Lesley, 1934 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.

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If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

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

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of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

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The *Canada Casket*, referring to the suffering which strong drink imposes upon women, says:

"The appetite for strong drink in men has spoiled the lives of more women, ruined more homes for them, brought to them more sorrow, scattered more fortunes for them, cursed them with more brutality, shame, and hardship than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens, nay hundreds, of thousands of women who are widows to-day, who sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are thousands of homes scattered over the land in which wives live lives of torture, going through all changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love love the intoxicating bowl better than those they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, caused by bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made crazy by drink. There can be no exaggeration in the sentiments in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can picture anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world."

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We desire to express our thanks to all friends who rendered us assistance in the burial of our brother and child.  
MR. J. KEGLER AND FAMILY.  
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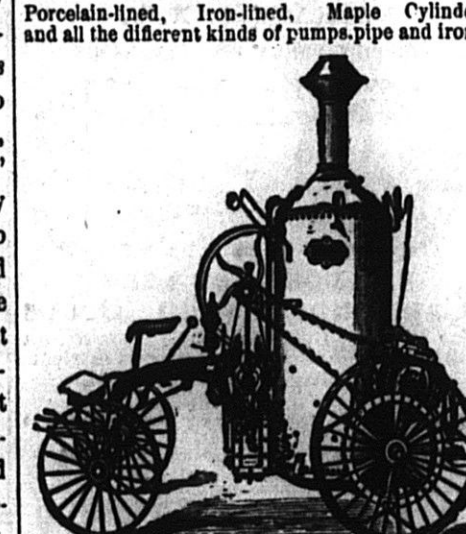
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### Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated May fourth, (4th), A. D. 1870, and executed by Robert Akery, and Mary C. Akery, his wife, to George W. Joscelyn, and recorded August second (2nd), A. D. 1870, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa county, Michigan, in liber U, of mortgages, on page 404, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred and sixty dollars (\$560.00); and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

**First day of February, A. D. 1886,** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Ottawa county, Michigan, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (3/4) of the northwest quarter (3/4) and the southwest quarter (3/4) of the northeast quarter (3/4) of section three (3), town five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. JOSCELYN,  
Holland, Michigan, November 4, A. D. 1885.

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It will be the cheapest first-class magazine issued in America. Recognizing the needs of the time for good literature at moderate prices the publishers have decided to lower the subscription price, commencing with the new volume, to a sum that will place Lippincott's Magazine within the reach of all. For sale by all newsmen. 25 cents per copy, \$2.00 per annum.

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