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### Holland City News, Volume 4, Number 52: February 12, 1876

Holland City News

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

The shocking murder of Simons, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is made more revolting, if possible, by the discovery of the missing portions of his body in the swamps on the outskirts of that city, where they were placed by the murderer Kretz, and by him pointed out to the police authorities. The town of East Lyndon, Me., was the other day the scene of an unparalleled tragedy. Silas Wilder, a resident of that town, killed his father and mother with an ax, and then cut his wife's throat. He then hung himself.

New York and vicinity had a terrific gale on the morning of the 2d inst., prostrating chimneys, church steeples, telegraph wires, etc. The dispute over ten shares of the stock of the New York Times, included in the estate of the late James B. Taylor, has been settled by George Jones purchasing the entire ten shares for \$150,000. The stock of the Times is now divided as follows: George Jones, 51 shares; E. Morgan, 40—and Mr. Jennings, the editor, 9 shares.

This gale of the 2d inst., in the Atlantic States and along the sea-coast, was one of the severest experienced there for a long time. Much damage was done to buildings and other property. The storm extended from Canada to the Carolinas. While clearing snow from the Midland (N. Y.) Railroad, one day last week, the plow left the track, and crashing into the bridge over the Williams River, smashed it down, and the bridge, plow and engine tumbled into the river, together with nine men on the plow and in the cab. Those on the plow were all more or less bruised and cut, while those in the cab, in addition to other wounds, were severely scalded, one or two fatally.

Piece by piece the whole of the disaffected body of poor Simmons, of Brooklyn, have been recovered. The heart and liver of the murdered man were the last particles unearthed. They were discovered the other day under the flooring of the cellar in which the murderer Fuchs kept his coal. The Beecher-Tilton scandal is again brought prominently to the front by a letter of Henry O. Bowen, addressed to the Plymouth Church Examining Committee, in which he expresses his firm belief that Mr. Beecher is guilty of all the charges preferred against him. Bowen carefully avoids going into details, but concludes from the evidence he has heard, and which has been read all over the country, that Mr. Beecher is a perjurer, an adulterer, and a hypocrite. Bowen also insinuates that he (Bowen) has been made a receptacle for confidential statements, which he will not at the present writing divulge.

The protracted trial of Charles K. Landis for the murder of Uri Carruth, the "Vineland (N. J.) editor, who carried a bullet in his brain for nine months, has just been concluded at Brighton, N. J. The jury rendered a verdict on the ground of insanity. Admiral Stringham died in Brooklyn, last week, aged 78 years.

### THE WEST.

FIFTEEN convicted members of the Indiana whiskey ring defrauders of the revenue were last week sentenced in the United States Court at Indianapolis—eight of them to two years in the Penitentiary and each to pay \$1,000 fine; one to three years in the Penitentiary and to pay \$1,000 fine; one to one year in jail and to pay \$1,000; and five to six months in jail and to pay \$500 each.

CONSTANTINE MAQUIRE, late Internal Revenue Collector at St. Louis, indicted in connection with the whiskey frauds, has confessed his guilt, and now, with Avery, McDonald, and McKee, and several distillers, awaits sentence. The first stage of F. D. Yates & Co.'s semi-weekly direct line between Cheyenne and Custer City, via Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, carrying the United States mail, left Cheyenne on the 20th inst. It is reported that Secretary Bristow will shortly turn his attention to the manufacturers and dealers in illicit beer and tobacco, at St. Louis. It is believed his prod will reveal a perfect bonanza of rascality.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill giving a bounty of \$5 per bushel for grasshopper eggs and fifty cents per bushel for juvenile grasshoppers. It is said the Government will shortly commence suits against all members of the St. Louis whiskey ring and their bondsmen for the \$2,000,000 out of which they are charged with defrauding Uncle Sam. McKee alone will be asked to refund \$700,000.

ROBINSON'S Opera House, in Cincinnati, was the scene of a heartrending tragedy on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The building was packed and jammed with women and children to witness an allegorical performance for the benefit of the Cincinnati Relief Association. The performers, numbering nearly 600 children, were taken from the public schools of the city. About half-past 2 o'clock, while the great house was densely packed and the thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire as the red light from the colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings. Every inch of the theater was occupied, and the dense crowd was pressing and surging about the staircases and in front of the doors. Some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by some one who caught a glimpse of red glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was pushed down the steps and screamed. Immediately after, a man thrust his arm through a window, and the scream and the crash was enough to set the panic in full force. The scene was a terrible one in the narrow vestibule leading to the street. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. Men, terror-stricken, struck down helpless women and children in front, or climbed over their heads to the top of the staircase, and precipitated themselves upon the screaming and bleeding mass of children and women in the hallway. Some are said to have leaped from the balcony upon the crowd below. Women and children were overthrown and trampled to death by the terrified, panic-stricken crowd. Order was not restored until about a dozen persons were trampled to death. Several others received injuries from which they cannot possibly recover. George Hindle, his wife and two children, of Bureau County, Ill., were burned to death, recently, by the burning of the family residence.

GEN. O. E. BABCOCK appeared in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, on the 7th inst., to answer to the indictment charging him with complicity in the whiskey frauds. He was attended by Judge John K. Porter, of New York; Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago; ex-United States Attorney-General Williams, Judge John M. and Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, as counsel. His father-in-law, United States Marshal Campbell, of the Northern District of Illinois, and his brother, C. W. Babcock, of Kansas, sat in the court room near him. District Attorney D. P. Dyer and the special counsel,

James O. Breadhead and Maj. Lucien Eaton, appeared for the Government. Advice from the West report that quite a little city now adorns Custer Park, in the Black Hills. Already fifty or sixty houses have been built, and others are in process of construction. Large reinforcements of adventurous miners are daily arriving.

### SOUTH.

A STATE Convention of colored citizens of Tennessee has been called to meet at Nashville on the 7th of March.

### WASHINGTON.

ACCORDING to the monthly report of Secretary Bristow, the public debt of the United States was cut down \$1,599,155 during January. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent bonds \$1,012,721,500  
Five per cent bonds 697,884,750  
Total coin bonds 1,710,606,250  
Lawful money debt 14,000,000  
Matured debt 9,269,760  
Legal tenders 371,941,607  
Certificates of deposit 40,000,000  
Fractional currency 45,961,382  
Coin certificates 34,604,400

Total without interest 402,410,339  
Total debt \$2,216,296,749  
Total interest 26,140,231

Cash in Treasury:  
Coins \$78,601,36  
Currency 11,992,5  
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit 40,600  
Total in Treasury 126,193,949

Debt less cash in the Treasury \$2,112,233,039  
Decrease of debt during January 1,599,155  
Decrease since June 30, 1875 10,455,686

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding \$64,622,512  
Interest accrued and not paid 323,117  
Interest paid by the United States 30,141,513  
Interest reported by transportation of mails, etc. 6,669,033  
Balance of interest paid by United States 23,472,479

THE Secretary of War has given assurances to the House Special Committee on the Troubles Along the Rio Grande that he will order additional troops to Texas. The internal revenue receipts for January were \$8,833,571. The total receipts from that source for the seven months ending Feb. 1 were \$66,671,673, which is an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over the amount received during the corresponding period of last year. The reported receipts of customs for January were \$11,077,874. This is an increase over the receipts for December of \$2,126,280, and over November of nearly \$300,000. The total amount received from customs for the seven months is \$87,265,371. The House Committee on War Claims has 600 bills before it aggregating \$20,000,000. Cold comfort for parties urging claims on account of Indian depredations is afforded by Prof. Seelye, of Massachusetts, who has been successful in securing the adoption by the House Committee on Indian Affairs of a resolution which excludes all claims of this character except in cases where treaty stipulations render the Government responsible.

THE House Appropriation Committee have completed the Fortification Appropriation bill, and reduced the amount from about \$1,000,000 to \$315,000. The committee decided that it was unwise to appropriate a sum larger than was actually necessary to keep the fortifications and their armaments in a good state of preservation. It is stated that a majority of the House Committee on Banking and Currency are in favor of the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act passed at the last session. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs report to the House that there are now in the Empire of Germany between ten and eleven thousand Germans who, at an anterior stage of their existence, have lived five years in America, secured the rights of American citizenship, and now live nearly scot-free of obligations to any Government.

A MAJORITY of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, which consists of Lamar, Atkins, Luttrell, O'Neil, and Garfield, have determined on a report in favor of the Atkin Texas Pacific Railroad bill. This bill provides for a guarantee of bonds, and embodies all the features of the plan recommended by the St. Louis Convention.

It has been discovered that Bosler, the beef contractor for the Sioux Indians, has defrauded the Government out of \$68,000.

INSTEAD of establishing new mints, the Committee on Appropriations have arrived at the conclusion that some of those in existence can be abolished. The one at New Orleans will be abolished, as well as those at Charlotte, N. C., and Boise City. At Carson, Helena and Denver nothing but assay offices are to be maintained, keeping no other employees than an assayer, melter and clerk. This arrangement will leave but two mints, the ones at Philadelphia and San Francisco. At present these mints have a capacity of \$125,000,000, and as the capacity of the country is but \$60,000,000, the need of new mints is not established. The Naval Committee have declined, and will not recommend the abolition of the Marine Corps.

### POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "The Senate Appropriation Committee, will take up the Military Academy bill on Tuesday next. A majority of the committee hold to the view that as the Government is administered by Republicans, and as they are held responsible for the manner in which its affairs are administered, they should not permit the Democrats to decide as to the amount necessary to run it. The committee will cut off all unnecessary expenses, and reduce the clerical force in the departments fully 20 per cent, but will not favor the sweeping reduction contemplated by the Democratic House." Gen. Sherman has added his contribution to the Presidential literature of the day. He declares emphatically that he is not a candidate for the White House, expresses a preference for Gov. Hayes, says his family are strong Catholics but he is not, believes in common schools, etc.

THE reporters of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press have canvassed the Republican branch of the Minnesota Legislature on the Presidential question. Forty-eight were found to favor Blaine and thirty-four were divided between Washburne, Grant, Bristow, Morton, Hayes, and several others. New Orleans advises report a serious battle between the two houses of the Legislature, and indicate a possibility of the reopening of the old political sores.

THE American Union Club, of New Orleans, has declared for O. P. Morton for President. PARSON BROWNLOW declares for Hamilton Fish for President, and William R. Morrison indicates a preference for Senator Bayard.

### GENERAL.

THE nomination of W. P. Ross as Agent for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, is heartily indorsed by the people of the Indian Nation. Ross was formerly Chief of the Cherokee, and is a half-breed Indian.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: "There are rumors of new and extraordinary developments in the whiskey business in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western cities. It is said that additional untraced persons will be presented by the grand jury. Some of the persons are ex-officials of

the Government. A very great effort is now making here to prevent the further developments that are anticipated, but it seems certain that these efforts will fail. The Government is in full possession of all the evidence, and it is said, in inner circles, that the stars will soon fall."

It is asserted at Washington that Minister Schenck will certainly return to this country in a few weeks.

JEFF. DAVIS has written a letter in reply to Mr. Blaine's recent speech in Congress. He charges, as did Ben. Hill, that Southern soldiers in Northern prisons were treated more badly than were the prisoners at Andersonville, and also charges the responsibility for the failure to effect an exchange of prisoners upon the Washington Government. Jeff. says he don't ask for amnesty, and wouldn't accept it if tendered him.

Mrs. THOMSON, the wife of the author of the Bremerhaven dynamite disaster, accompanied by her four children, arrived at New York from Europe a few days ago, and will hereafter reside in this country.

### FOREIGN.

OXFORD has decided not to accept the challenge of the American Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association to row in the latter part of July at Saratoga. The invitation is declined on the ground that the date fixed comes too near the Henley annual annual regatta. Many Spanish families are fleeing to France to escape the wrath to come. Mt. Vesuvius threatens to erupt again. Advice from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi mission has succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyanza. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past the Murchison cataracts.

LITTLE SERBIA is arming, and her people manifest eagerness for the fray with Turkey. German Catholics are jubilant over the release of Cardinal Ledochowski. Having served out his sentence, the Cardinal walked out of prison on the 3d of February, and left at once for Rome. Portugal, through her Parliament, has voted for the abolition of slavery in the Island of St. Thomas and the Gulf of Guinea.

THE obsequies of the late M. Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, were made the occasion of a great public demonstration at Pesth. John O'Neill, of St. John, N. B., last week killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law because they persuaded his wife to leave him. The Sublime Porte has finally concluded to accept the Andrássy proposition for the settlement of the Herzegovinian troubles. Another terrible colliery explosion is reported from Belgium, resulting in the death of 200 miners. A British army is said to be moving on Belocistan, a country adjoining India, and about the size of Texas, which now lies between the Anglo-Asian frontier and that of Persia. It is admirably adapted for purposes of defense and for nothing else, so that its occupation can be dictated only by a desire to prepare for resistance to Russia. A favorable revolution is in progress in Northern and Central Mexico. The States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, San Luis, Durango, and, in fact, all the northern part of Mexico, are up in arms.

SEVERAL packages of gunpowder were recently found among the coals on board a steamer at Antwerp. The international committee on the construction of the tunnel to connect France and England have affirmed the feasibility of the enterprise. The Sublime Porte has sent to its Ambassadors at the courts of the six guaranteeing powers a reply to Count Andrássy's note. The reply announces that, in consequence of negotiations with the Ambassadors of the three Northern Powers, the Porte has resolved to apply to the insurgent districts the five leading points of Andrássy's scheme, namely, the establishment of religious liberty, the modification of the system of collecting tithes, the granting of facilities to agriculturists, the application of a portion of the revenues of the insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmen and Christians to watch the execution of these reforms.

THE Sick Man has another awkward customer on his hands. Roumania objects to the payment of her customary tribute in advance, in accordance with the request of the Porte, and intimates that she may not conclude to pay at all, as the Turkish part of the obligation—that of undertaking the defense of the province from foreign invasion—is sadly in arrears.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.—Senate.—The joint resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts between the United States and Great Britain was passed. Oglesby presented a petition of citizens of Illinois asking the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and the substitution of legal tender for national bank circulation, etc. A large portion of the session was devoted to the consideration of the District of Columbia Finance bill.

House.—The House was engaged nearly the whole day in debating the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee limiting the Presidency to one term.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.—Senate.—The Senate consumed the larger part of the day in debating the bill to pay the interest on the District 3.65 bonds.

House.—The bill to sell the Kansas Indian lands to actual settlers was passed. The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. The House resumed its discussion of the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting the President to one term, and finally reached a vote on the measure. It was defeated by a vote of 144 to 106—nays—not two-thirds.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.—Senate.—The Senate devoted another day to the District of Columbia 3.65 Bond bill, and finally passed it. Hitchcock submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of providing a proper form of government for the District of Columbia, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

House.—Glover introduced a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for the letters and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. A bill reported by Williams (Ind.), the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, for the payment of disabled Union soldiers on the rolls of the House, led to considerable discussion as to whether there were so many Union soldiers now on the rolls. Fort undertaking to deny that there were, and Holman and Williams (Ind.) maintaining the contrary. Finally the bill was passed. Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, adversely, the bill to provide that the head of executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House. Laid on the table. Banning reported from the Military Committee a bill to regulate pay and allowances of army officers, which was ordered printed and referred back to the committee. The alterations are as follows: General of the Army, \$10,000 instead of \$13,500; Lieutenant-General, \$8,000 instead of \$11,000; Major-General, to receive the present pay, namely, \$7,500, but the pay of brigadier-general is reduced to \$5,000 instead of \$6,500. Chaplain's pay is reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,000 a year. The salaries of all other officers remain as now established by law. Kasson introduced a bill to encourage the conduct of commerce in vessels owned by citizens of the United States. The House devoted considerable time to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President vetoing the bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Interior to the Treasury Department.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.—Senate.—The Senate took up the case of Pinchback, and Morton spoke in favor of his admission as Senator from Louisiana. Sherman introduced a bill to limit the value of household effects entitled to free entry. Adjourned to Monday, 7th.

House.—The House was engaged nearly the whole day in considering bills of a private and local character, and transacted no business of general interest.

There was a spicy little debate between Morrison on the one side, and Kasson and Townsend on the other, growing out of a bill granting a pension to one Duncan, who had deserted from the Confederate and joined the Federal army.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.—Senate.—The Pinchback case was again before the Senate. Thurman got the floor and entered into a long and exhaustive argument in opposition to the admission of Pinchback as Senator. Christianity also spoke against his admission, and Howe in his favor. There was a discussion of an hour and a half (in executive session) respecting the nomination of E. C. Billings to succeed Judge Durell in Louisiana.

House.—Bills were introduced, and referred as follows: By Sawyer, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands; by Fort, declaring the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a national holiday, and that on the 14th of April the national flag shall float at half-mast; by Beard, to substitute legal-tender notes for national bank notes, and to make the duties on imports receivable one-half in legal tender notes, and to repeal the Resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the reports connecting Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine and Machado claim affairs. The House had a long debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, participated in principally by Holman, who favored, and Garfield, who opposed the cutting down of the salaries of Ministers and Consuls.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Dull Week in Congress.—The West Point Bill—Morrison's Tariff Bill—Springer's Constitutional Amendment Against Special Legislation.—The Washington Lobby. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1876.

THIS has been a dull week in Congress. There has been no Harry with his beaver on to rise from the ground, like feathered Mercury, to turn and wind a fiery Pegasus and witch the world with noble horsemanship. Nothing of the kind, Shakespeare or no Shakespeare. No fiery Hotspur of the North, no inflammatory anybody of the South has pitched into things generally, and "the t'other side" particularly, for a week. Things have gone on as smoothly as a river in the dog-days, and men begin to wonder what got them into such a state of excitement only a week or two ago. In another week or so, when another flame of debate shall burst forth and set the House on fire, so to say, these same people will wonder how it all came about that this week they were so dull and uninterested. It is always so at this metropolis. It is either down in the depths of dreary dullness or up to the very top of excitement. In this fact may be found the reason that so many purely sensational rumors and stories originate here. Half the time there is plenty to telegraph about and to write about, while as to the other half there is little but routine matters in Congress or in the departments. So unaccountable "newspaper men" (and there are several here) call upon their imaginations for their facts, and their imaginations being vivid, their "news" is uncommonly lively. The only manufacture which is at all noted at Washington is the manufacture of news, as aforesaid. And "there's millions in it, there's millions in it."

The only bill of general nature passed by the House was the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. As it passed that body, it is a considerable reduction on the estimates made by the War Department and on the expenses of the last fiscal year. There being a wide difference of opinion as to the propriety of some of the reductions, it is believed the Senate will amend the bill in several particulars.

### MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

MR. MORRISON, of Illinois, early in the week introduced a bill greatly changing the tariff, which is destined to call forth long and earnest discussion both in Congress and in the country. Mr. Morrison, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is the leader of the House in a measure of this kind, and the policy which he proposes to adopt is, therefore, a matter of interest to the whole public. The bill was referred to the committee, and will, no doubt, be adopted, substantially as prepared by him, by the committee.

The bill is not "a sweeping measure." It does not propose to wipe out the tariff. The more important reductions proposed are: Pig iron, from \$7 to \$5 per ton; railroad iron, from \$14 to \$10 per ton; steel, from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents per pound; the duties on coarse manufactured cotton goods are reduced one-half; on finer cotton goods one-fifth; on cotton yarns and thread, 30 per cent; the reduction on wools and woolen goods is large, averaging more than 50 per cent. The free list is considerably extended, among the more important items being coal and all articles used in wool manufacture. Tea and coffee, now on the free list, are required to pay a duty of 10 and 4 cents per pound respectively.

I may say that the free list embraces a great many articles which produce but little revenue, and in the manufacture or production of which but few persons are engaged. Throughout the bill Mr. Morrison has tried to substitute specific for ad valorem duties. The bill, if passed, would be a notable simplification of the present tariff, which is the result of a large number of acts of Congress, passed at different times and under various exigencies, and under which perplexing questions are constantly arising to the botheration of merchants and of Treasury officials. Its essential idea is to modify the protective policy and to make a beginning in reducing the tariff to a revenue basis. Mr. Morrison and friends of the bill claim that while its effect would be to reduce the burdens of the people it would increase the revenues of Government. It may safely be predicted that the bill will call forth a long discussion between the protective and free trade school of thinkers. Opinion here is much divided upon its probable fate in Congress. It is generally believed that the House will pass it, but its fate in the Senate is considered decidedly problematical.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House occupied one day of the

week in a debate on a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the Presidential office to a single term of four years. This was a resolution proposed by the Judiciary Committee, a minority of which, however, advocated an amendment for a term of six years. The proposition of the committee received the approval of a majority of the House (144 to 106), but failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The subject will come up again on a motion to reconsider.

There are a good many proposed constitutional amendments pending, some of which would be of value, while others, though well enough in theory, would not amount to much practically. Mr. Springer, of the Springfield (Ill.) District, some ten days ago proposed an amendment which is much talked of here. It is designed to abolish special legislation by Congress in a thousand and one instances where such laws are now enacted at every session. Special legislation was abolished by constitutional provision in Indiana some twenty-five years ago, and since then a similar provision has been incorporated in the fundamental law of many of the States, in every instance with beneficial results. The want of such a provision is as contemplated by Mr. Springer's amendment is the cause of gross abuses and many expensive evils. To this may largely be attributed the existence of "The Lobby" here, a sort of close and loose corporation (unlimited) which thrives on corruption, blackmail, confidence games, the reduction of deadbeatism to a science, or rather its elevation to a fine art patronized by the ton, and such like respectable peccadilloes. The support of this lobby has cost the people of these United States from fifteen to fifty millions annually during the last fifteen years. Its minor and its major raids on the Treasury are in eternal concoction or operation. It has men of great talents for commanders, and others of cunning, strategy, and pluck for drill-masters. Fine orators, persons of the highest conversational powers, distinguished officials, State and national, of the past; first-rate gamblers with large diamond breastpins; brilliant women, as beautiful and as virtuous as Venus the blest, and some "newspaper men" make up the Washington lobby. Just how many downright robberies and corrupt jobs they have helped to engineer through Congress it would be difficult to tell. But that they have been the prime means of the wrongful expenditure of at least two hundred millions since the beginning of the war, and of the infliction of great evils upon the people by getting patents extended which ought not to have been, and in other like ways that are dark, no honest man who knows about the inside of things here will deny. If Mr. Springer's amendment shall prevail, the occupation of the lobby will be gone. The measure is one of very great practical importance to the people, but as there is no "oriflamme" in it, and no maudlin gush of any kind, I do not propose to bet my bottom dollar that it will be adopted. Nevertheless, if people knew how much it would benefit them and aid honest statesmanship, they would stir up Congress lively on the subject, and keep on stirring till the measure had become a success.

L. M. N.

A BAIRD MAN was sadly astonished to find his French barber's charges so high: "Ten francs," said he, "for cutting my hair!" "Oh, no monsieur, not for cutting your hair, but for finding de hair to cut."

## THE MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

BECKES..... 8 @ 11  
HOGS—Dressed..... 7 @ 8  
COTTON..... 15 1/2 @ 14 1/2  
FLOUR—Superfine Western..... 5 10 @ 5 40  
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago..... 1 18 @ 1 20  
CORN..... 62 @ 63  
OATS..... 47 @ 49  
RYE..... 88 @ 90  
PORK—New Mess..... 21 50 @ 21 75  
LARD—Steam..... 12 @ 13

### CHICAGO.

BECKES—Choice Graded Steers..... 5 75 @ 6 00  
Choice Natives..... 5 00 @ 5 50  
Cows and Heifers..... 2 50 @ 4 50  
Good Second-class Steers..... 4 50 @ 5 00  
Medium to Fair..... 3 75 @ 4 50  
Inferior to Common..... 2 75 @ 4 25  
HOGS—LIVE..... 7 00 @ 8 00  
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter..... 7 00 @ 7 50  
Good to choice spring ex..... 5 00 @ 5 10  
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring..... 1 00 @ 1 10  
No. 2 Spring..... 1 00 @ 1 02  
No. 3 Spring..... 81 @ 82  
CORN—No. 2..... 38 @ 40  
OATS—No. 2..... 31 @ 33  
RYE—No. 2..... 67 @ 68  
BARLEY—No. 2..... 77 @ 78  
BUTTER—Fancy..... 25 @ 32  
Eggs—Fresh..... 17 @ 18  
PORK—Mess..... 20 00 @ 20 25  
LARD..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

### DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White..... 6 25 @ 6 50  
Amber..... 5 75 @ 6 00  
WHEAT—Extra..... 1 39 @ 1 40  
No. 1 White..... 1 27 @ 1 29  
No. 2 White..... 1 17 @ 1 18  
Amber..... 1 28 @ 1 29  
CORN..... 47 @ 51  
OATS..... 38 @ 40  
RYE..... 70 @ 72  
BARLEY—No. 2..... 1 85 @ 1 90  
BUTTER..... 18 @ 20  
Eggs..... 16 @ 17  
PORK—Mess..... 19 75 @ 22 50  
LARD..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
CATTLE..... 3 75 @ 4 50  
HOGS..... 6 25 @ 7 50

### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1 52 @ 1 54  
CORN—No. 2..... 35 @ 40  
OATS—No. 2..... 35 @ 36  
RYE—No. 2..... 68 @ 69  
PORK—Mess..... 20 75 @ 22 00  
LARD..... 11 @ 12  
HOGS..... 6 50 @ 7 25  
CATTLE..... 3 50 @ 4 75

### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1..... 1 09 @ 1 10  
No. 2..... 1 01 @ 1 03  
CORN—No. 2..... 43 @ 45  
OATS—No. 2..... 31 @ 33  
RYE..... 81 @ 82  
BARLEY—No. 2..... 91 @ 93

### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—New..... 1 30 @ 1 35  
CORN..... 40 @ 43  
OATS..... 38 @ 44  
RYE..... 78 @ 80  
PORK—Mess..... 21 00 @ 21 50  
LARD..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra..... 1 39 @ 1 40  
Amber..... 1 25 @ 1 26  
CORN..... 45 @ 46  
OATS..... 37 @ 39

### EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers..... 7 00 @ 8 00  
Philadelphia..... 6 25 @ 8 50  
CATTLE—Best..... 6 00 @ 6 75  
Medium..... 5 50 @ 6 50  
SHEEP—Medium..... 4 00 @ 5 00  
Best..... 5 25 @ 6 00

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Kent County had 675 marriages last year.

BUTTERFIELD & BURN (Detroit Paper Company) have made an assignment.

SEVEN youngsters of Grand Rapids were heavily fined the other day for using indecent language in the streets.

JAMES I. ROBINSON, an East Saginaw confectioner, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors; liabilities, about \$20,000.

The Frankfort Express says that in Unionville, Tuscola County, wood choppers can be secured for three shillings a cord and their dinner.

ROBERT MOUNT, a prominent and respectable citizen of Fenton, was killed on Wednesday last week by the bursting of a balance-wheel of a sawing machine.

The Bay City Tribune, the only daily in that large town, has been obliged to reduce its size, alleging as an excuse an unprecedented falling off in advertising patronage.

The Michigan Central Railroad has reduced the freight rates on salt from five to ten cents per barrel from the Saginaw Valley to points on the Michigan Central Railroad and its branches.

JOHN LARKIN, of Midland, one of the heaviest lumbermen in Northern Michigan, has failed. His exact liabilities are not known, but are very heavy. His assets consist mainly of mill property and pine land.

BYRON WELPER, a stonecutter, of St. John's, just discharged from the employment of L. M. Sherman, committed suicide by taking morphine. Welper was married only six weeks since to a woman from Corunna.

GENTLEMEN from Battle Creek have made a preliminary survey for the Michigan Ship Canal via Eaton Rapids, and report that the divide is quite favorable for the project, being filled with numerous lakes for water-feeders.

The dwelling of Henry Butterschoen, at East Saginaw, was totally destroyed by fire one night last week. The family barely escaped, Mr. Butterschoen being nearly suffocated. The loss is \$2,500, including \$200 currency; insurance, \$1,850.

JAMES JENKS, who was sentenced to the State Prison recently, for burglary at the house of Mrs. Wilcox, in Detroit, confessed that his father and mother were his accomplices, his mother being dressed in men's clothes and masked like themselves.

RECENT deaths: At Battle Creek, Dr. Z. T. Slater, a prominent physician and one of the earliest settlers of that city, aged 54 years; at his residence in Charlotte, Robt. M. Wheaton, one of the oldest pioneers of Eaton County, and formerly a prominent politician.

The following is the balance of the State Treasury for the month of January, 1876:

Balance Dec. 31, 1875.....	\$ 952,076.18
Receipts for the month.....	113,058.99
Total.....	\$1,065,135.17
Disbursements.....	154,710.92
Balance Jan. 31, 1876.....	\$ 910,424.25

The Lapeer Democrat says: "The champion mean man lives at Hadley. The other day his father-in-law killed a hog, and gave him half of it. That night he returned to the old man's barn and stole the other half."

The Presbyterian Church Society of Schoolcraft held a donation the other evening at Merrill Hall for the benefit of the Rev. E. M. Toole, the pastor. Upwards of 200 persons were in attendance. The proceeds were \$126.

ONEIDA Township, Eaton County, boasts of twenty-one men who weigh more than 200 pounds each. The heaviest is Mr. C. C. Stocking, who weighs 280. In the adjoining township of Clinton grows Glenn C. Wheaton, a lad 19 years old, who is six feet three inches tall, and weighs 235 pounds.

The Portage Lake Mining Gazette has the following: "A letter from a manufacturer of the article in France says: 'I have now given Lake Superior copper three trials, and I find it makes a very excellent cartridge. Your (Lake Superior) copper must command the market in this direction.'"

The President has nominated Frederick Morley, of Michigan, to be Consul General at Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Morley is one of the oldest daily newspaper men in Detroit, having been for nearly thirty years in newspaper life. He has been, until he resigned, recently, connected with the Detroit Post for the past nine years, as Superintendent of the Post Company.

JAMES B. SOULE, Esq., of St. Louis, Mich., prominently connected with the construction of the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada Railroad, reports that work is progressing upon the line west from St. Louis, that the grading is now nearly completed to Lakeview, and that the iron will be laid and trains running to that place on or before the 1st of April next.

ALANSON WHITE was pardoned from the State Prison recently. He was sent from Barry County five years ago under sentence of seven years for manslaughter. The killing was done in a quarrel over some chickens and is not believed to have been intentional. He has suffered greatly from disease while in prison.

On Thursday evening of last week Charles Graham and Charles Huttman, two prisoners, escaped from jail at Clam Lake, where they had been confined several months. They secured a case-knife from a dinner basket a couple of weeks ago and cut their way out. A liberal reward has been offered for their arrest.

A VERDICT for \$145 damages has been recovered in the Superior Court of Detroit against J. W. McMillan, late Register of Deeds of Wayne County, and his sureties, for neglecting to index a first mortgage on property, whereby the second mortgage lost his security. It was a case of negligence in a clerk, and the principal officer was held responsible.

The cause of poverty at East Saginaw is seen in the police report for January. Of the 194 arrests during the month 145 were of intemperate persons. Ten persons were bartenders and ten sailors. Fifty-six had no occupation, sixty-eight were married and 126 were single persons giving a good argument in favor of marriage. Forty-nine could neither read nor write, and twelve could read only, a reason for education.

The religious troubles in Au Gres of a year

ago have been renewed. A certain divine named Moon was at that time charged with serious offenses, and forbidden to preach. Matters were smoothed over in some manner, however, and went on as before, until a short time since, when he came the surface again. The authorities refused to allow Moon to hold services in the school house, and his adherents broke in the doors and held services.

The Jackson Patriot says: "The nas Van Wormer, a Central engineer, while bringing in the Grand Rapids express, went out to oil his engine at Hastings. While filling one of the steam chest oil cups, it blew out and a jet of steam and hot water struck him in the eyes. The train was brought in by the fireman, and Mr. Van Wormer taken to the Hibbard House, where he was attended by Dr. Chittcock, who found that his face was badly burned, but he thinks his eyes will be saved."

A SHOCKING accident occurred on the Peninsula division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, between the stations of Ishpeming and Negaunee, on Wednesday morning of last week. A special train with a pay car was going south, and when at a point where a track into an iron mine ran beneath the Northwestern track and on a bridge, in some manner unknown the pay car was thrown off the track and fell into the mouth of the tunnel. J. E. Reynolds, the paymaster of the Northwestern Road, and A. J. Perrin, roadmaster of the division, were instantly killed. No other employees of the road were injured.

The Bay City Tribune recently published an interesting letter from the Ohio River salt region which sets forth that the Ohio River, Ohio and West Virginia and Kanawha Companies will have three hundred thousand barrels on hand April 1st, 1876. The manufacturers claim to have made no money for two years. The Ohio Association expires April 1st. It will not be revived unless the Saginaw manufacturers form an organization. They acknowledge that the Saginaw Valley manufacturers are masters of the situation, and are willing to do anything to advance prices. A large number of salt works are idle, and more are expected to cease operations at once.

News from East Saginaw of a recent date is to this effect: "A marked change has taken place in the lumber market during the past two or three days, and prospects are being decidedly brighter. The market has not only taken a jump on all the grades, but a large number of buyers are in the field, and prices are stiff. Within the past three days sales covering upward of 40,000,000 feet have been made, at least one-third of which was for Chicago. A majority of the sales have been made at from \$5, \$10 and \$30, to \$5.50, \$11 and \$35 for culls, common and uppers, respectively. The scarcity of snow and the prospective short crop of logs has brought about this result."

MR. J. N. DAVIS, formerly of the Grand Rapids Democrat, has arrived at his destination, Denison, Texas. The object of his visit to that State is set forth in this extract from the Denison Cresset:

The Cresset is pleased to acknowledge a call from Mr. Jas. N. Davis, representing the Daily Democrat, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Davis is combining business with pleasure—visiting friends in the State and gathering reliable information regarding the great State of Texas. Mr. Davis informs the Cresset that a large number of well-to-do and prosperous citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity are looking toward Texas as a future home. They have every confidence in Mr. Davis, and what he writes will be credited by them. He is gathering statistics relative to the business of our city, etc., which he will embody in a plain and truthful article from Denison to the Grand Rapids Democrat. We hope Mr. D.'s tour through the State may be pleasant, and all we ask is that the people of Michigan may have tidings as he sees them.

EVART Review: Martin W. Westfall, Treasurer of the township of Leroy, in this county, was arrested last Friday evening at Ashton while attending a dance at a hotel kept by his brother, B. C. Westfall. Sheriff Houghton made the arrest on a charge of embezzling the money, amounting to \$900, which was reported as having been stolen from his house last summer. A young girl named Emma Marsh, who worked for him at the time, was recently arrested in Allegan County on suspicion of being in some way connected with the reported robbery, and brought to Hersey. On her examination certain disclosures were made which seemed to implicate Westfall, hence his arrest. He was brought to Hersey and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance to answer to the charge. In the meantime the girl has been languishing in the jail at Hersey, awaiting a further examination.

The Detroit Evening News publishes a sensational story to the effect that still another Mrs. Capt. E. B. Ward is about to come to the front and put in a claim for a share of the wealth left by the deceased millionaire. The lady mentioned is a resident of Sandusky, Ohio, is about 38 years of age, and claims to have been privately married to the Captain subsequent to the divorce from his first wife, and prior to his union with Miss Lyon. It is stated that at one time she was a member of the family of the famous banker, Jay Cooke, being an adopted daughter of that gentleman. The strong point of this lady's case is that she claims to have the certificate of her marriage to Capt. Ward in her possession, that the officer who performed the ceremony is still living, and that the marriage is a matter of record in one of the northern counties of Ohio. Also, that she can bring numerous witnesses to testify that they lived together as man and wife, and that she has one child as the result of their marriage.

Casualty—Destruction of Machinery.

Bagley & Co.'s tobacco factory at Detroit was the scene of an exciting event on the afternoon of the 1st inst.—an accident that for a time threatened to result in loss to life; but happily it was unaccompanied by the slightest injury to any one of the hundred or more persons who were in the establishment at the time. The Free Press says: "A sudden sharp jar, a crashing, crunching, tearing sound, and then instant silence where but a moment before had been the usual hum of machinery were the first and indeed the only warnings given that a calamity had befallen. Those who were on the ground floor and on the floors above made a simultaneous rush for the street, but before they reached the doors the commotion had sub-

sided, and the alarm which for an instant seemed likely to result in a panic gave place to wondering inquiries as to what had happened. The appearance of several persons from the basement with the intelligence that the engine "governor" belt had slipped off of the pulley and created the most tremendous havoc among the shafting furnished the explanation wanted. The extent of the damage was not at first comprehended, but a walk among the ruins shortly afterward was sufficient to convince any one who went with his eyes open that for days to come the immense mass of machinery will be useless. Huge iron shafts were torn from their supports, bent and twisted like willow withes and flung to the farthest end of the building; hangers were crushed and broken; great cog wheels were rent asunder and hurled to the floor with astonishing force, and the woodwork, to which portions of the heavy machinery was attached, was splintered and rived as though the place had been struck by lightning. All this destruction was the work of less than half a minute, for the engineer, at the instant he discovered the cause of the trouble, shut off steam and thus prevented what, but for his nerve and presence of mind, might, and in all likelihood would, have been a still greater disaster. Fortunately the engine was not disturbed from its position, and what seems almost providential, no person received the slightest hurt."

State Public School.

The second annual report of the Board of Control of the State Public School for Dependent Children (for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875) is now published, constituting a large-paged pamphlet of 35 pages. The Lansing Republican publishes a full abstract of its contents, from which we excerpt some items, as follows:

The general progress of the institution is very good, and the deportment of the children, their capacity for learning, and physical condition, compare favorably with the same in our common schools. Under the liberal appropriations of the last Legislature, three additional cottages for children have been erected, second stories have been added to the two wings of the main building, and a hospital has been built, which adds very materially to the appearance as well as the capacity of the institution.

The average age of the children received thus far is only 9.4-fifths years; hence there can scarcely be any income from their labor. Children, however, who are sent to this school are under the care of the State until of age.

Under head of current expenses the following report is made:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1874.....	\$3,601.09
Appropriation for 1875.....	25,000.00
Live stock sold.....	50.00
Total.....	\$33,651.09
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount expended.....	\$28,408.49
Balance of appropriation on hand Oct. 1, 1875.....	5,242.60
Total.....	\$33,651.09
Deduct for increase of inventory.....	\$2,057.00
Deduct for paying bills of previous year.....	861.81
Total.....	\$2,918.81
Real current expenses.....	\$30,692.28

The property of the school is valued at \$116,625.65, exclusive of the unfinished buildings, which are estimated at \$30,000 more.

Of all the children sent to the school 142 were males, 30 females, 162 whites, 10 colored, 110 of native parentage, 62 of foreign, 19 orphans, 91 half orphans, 98 came from poor-houses, 27 of parents convicted of crime, 43 of intemperate parents, and 33 of parents in poor-houses.

Society of Criminals.

Gen. Chamberlain, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, in his evidence before the Prison Committee of the Legislature, at Boston, last week, said: "I know from my own knowledge that there exists in the city of Boston a regularly organized society of criminals, with a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. This society has a regular form of admitting members. The prison he has graduated from, his offense, with information in regard to the prison, are all duly recorded. The society discusses the most approved plans for burglary, tools, equipments, etc.; they also keep a regular register of the best criminal lawyers in the country, and of the Judges of the courts, and they know at once what the prospects are for a brother criminal. If his case comes before what they call 'a hard Judge,' they raise the money to secure a postponement of the case. They also have a fund for mutual support and protection, and through this source they are often able to send delicacies to their brethren when sick in the prison hospital."

Ring the Platter—A Game for Children.

The company, sitting in a circle, are numbered in order as they sit—one, two, three, four, etc. A common round dinner plate is placed on the floor in the middle of the room. A heavy plate is better than a light china one. Number one then goes to the plate, stands it up on its edge, and give it a twirl, calling to number seven as he leaves it. Number seven must jump at once, and give a turn before the plate stops spinning, calling number ten, or any other number. This game is very lively and amusing for grown up people, as well as boys and girls, for if the plate is a little heavy it won't spin long, and the number called must catch it before it stops. Accordingly seven must be careful not to call number ten till his own fingers are fairly off the plate, so that number ten may be obliged to jump in a hurry.

The pumpkin is not generally supposed to be a dangerous vegetable, but the recent experience of a woman in Massachusetts proved that it may be. This woman, proposing to make some pumpkin-pies, found that the pumpkin was frozen, and put it in the oven to thaw out. When she went to remove it, it exploded with the report of a bomb-shell, a part striking her in the face with great force and burning her severely.

## A GHASTLY CRIME.

Shocking Details of the Recent Brooklyn Horror—The Stories Told by the Murderer and his Wife.

One of the most horrible butcheries ever perpetrated in this country was recently brought to light in the city of Brooklyn, some of the particulars of which have been mentioned in our news columns, as received by telegraph. Late New York papers at hand enable us to lay before our readers some additional particulars of this most terrible tragedy. The murderer, it seems, traveled in this country under an assumed name—Victor Kretz. The wife of the murderer tells this story: "W. W. Simmons came to our house about 9 o'clock Thursday evening, bringing a doll for my little girl. There was some brandy and beer in the house, and, after drinking the beer, Fuchs went out to get three pints more. All of us drank beer, and Simmons said he was ashamed to go home drunk, so I said he might stay and sleep with Fuchs, and I would sleep with Ellen. We had only two rooms. Simmons agreed to this. My husband says I slept on the floor and that I was unfaithful, but I was so drunk I knew nothing of it. My husband and child put me to bed, and while they were doing so, I fell on the floor and cut my face. When I got up in the morning I saw a body on the floor of the kitchen, and Fuchs, taking it by the heels, dragged it into a bedroom to cut it up. When I saw it I called out: 'We will be hung!' But Fuchs said he would make it all right. I drank too much Friday, and did not see the body cut up."

As the woman told this story she wept bitterly, saying again and again that if she had only been sober the murder would not have been committed.

Andreas Fuchs, or Victor Kretz, as the murderer calls himself, says he had known Simmons and worked with him for three years, but had once had a difficulty with him, on account of which he left the manufactory for six months. He said Simmons was in the habit of visiting his wife while he was at work, and that about six months ago he had detected them in crime. He said that Simmons came to his house Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, and, as he had some beer, both drank of it. Simmons then gave him money to buy more beer, and when he returned he detected what he considered satisfactory evidence that his wife had been unfaithful to him. Calling his step-child, Ellen, who was sleeping on the bed, as a witness of her mother's crime, he seized a hatchet which lay behind the stove, and struck Simmons dead with one blow on the neck. He asserted that he struck Simmons' head off with one blow, but afterward accounted for the cuts about the neck by saying he had to hack it off next morning, as it was not entirely severed. He declared that he intended to give himself up, but his wife persuaded him not to do so, and Friday he dragged the body into a bedroom and cut it up, packing the pieces away in different places until he could get rid of them.

The officers who first inspected Fuchs' apartments reported that there were pails in the kitchen and bedroom containing meat. They thought they might be pieces of pickled pork. A close examination of the premises was then made, and in a tool-chest, under the bed, was found a heavy, solid hammer, that bore bloody stains, and a common handsaw steeped with blood and fringed with bits of hair. There were also heavy hatchets, or axes, and these were covered with half-obliterated blood marks. In another corner, under a couch, was a small tin pail, filled to the brim with fragments of a human body, cut into pieces not more than two or three inches in length. At the side of the bed was a large pine chest, dyed in every part with blood, as though a bleeding body had been hastily jammed into it as a temporary receptacle. In a common black leather traveling trunk was found another portion of the mutilated body, strips of flesh and pieces of skin. In another part of the chamber was a large tin wash boiler nearly filled with a portion of the man's limbs—pieces of arms, of hands, and of legs and feet. In the midst of these remains was the trunk of a body, the ribs stripped clean of skin and flesh. The officers next searched the bed, and, turning up the ticking, uncovered other fragments of a human body. Then they went through the kitchen, and, digging deep under the bricks of the fire place, brought out many other remains similar to those discovered in the bedroom. They gathered the bloody fragments together, and sent them to the Morgue. The axes, saw, and hammer were taken to the police station.

Horrible Triple Murder and Suicide.

A terrible tragedy was recently enacted in the town of East Lyndon, Vt. Silas Wilder, a resident of that town, killed his father and mother with an ax and then cut his wife's throat. He then hung himself. It is supposed that Wilder was laboring under temporary insanity suggested by excessive excitement and passion. The details of the tragedy are most horrible. His father and mother were aged respectively 73 and 70 years. The immediate cause of the affair was an altercation with his wife, who, in altering a pair of overalls, had made them too short. After angry words, Wilder started for a shed, saying he would get an ax and end the trouble. His wife followed him and seized the ax, when he drew a dirk, stabbed her and left her for dead, and then, taking up the ax, started for the father, who had followed him, and struck him a fearful blow, crushing through his head. At this point he appeared still further infuriated, and next attacked his mother, killing her with three blows over the head and breast. Leaving her in the front door, he returned to the shed, and found his father had crawled into the kitchen. He struck him as he lay upon the floor, the ax crushing through the head and remain-

ing fixed in the floor. He then cut his throat, and, death not ensuing at once, ran to the barn, fastened a rope around his neck, and jumped from the beam, breaking his neck and causing instant death. The father and mother are both dead. The wife, it is thought, may recover.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

Gossip About Hendricks, Thurman, Blaine, Cameron, Conkling, and Other White House Aspirants.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent telegraphs that paper as follows: "Before the publication of Mr. Kerr's letter nominating Gov. Hendricks for President, the prospects of the latter were thought here to be very good for the Democratic nomination. To-day the general opinion is that Hendricks must be numbered among the departed candidates. Mr. Kerr's letter, it is thought, must prove too much for him. Thurman stock is now rising, especially since the friendly expressions of Mr. Schell in his behalf when here last week, and the still more friendly act of making Thurman's particular friend, John G. Thompson, manager of the active work of the campaign in this city. Some think that Schell's advocacy of Thurman will damage him as much as Kerr's letter will hurt Hendricks, but Thompson, in such a position for work as he will now occupy, will be an efficient support for Thurman. Tilden is not just now at all considered as a candidate.

"A movement is being made by the Republicans of the Northwest to make a combination in favor of Blaine and Cameron of Wisconsin, for President and Vice-President. It is claimed Cameron can unite the Republicans of Wisconsin, he having been chosen to the Senate with the aid of the Liberal Republican and Granger elements. The friend of ex-Senator Carpenter are said to favor this combination, because the election of Cameron to the Vice-Presidency would take him out of the Senate and leave a vacancy to which the friends of Cameron would help to elect Carpenter. On the other hand Carpenter is said to personally favor the candidacy of Senator Conkling. In consideration of this support of the Northwest for Blaine in the Cincinnati Convention, the friends of that gentleman are asked to support Cameron for the second place on the Republican ticket. This arrangement has been some time talked about, but seems now to be really assuming some form."

Food for Old People.

Is your fat, good-natured grandfather living on fat beef and pork, white bread and butter, buckwheat cakes and molasses, rice and sugar, till he has lost all mental and physical energy, and desires to sit from morning till night, saying nothing, and caring for nothing? Change his diet. Give him fish, beefsteak, potatoes and unboltsed wheat bread, or yeast and Indian, and one-half or three-fourths of the carboniferous articles of his former diet, and in one week he will cheer you again with his old jokes, and call for his hat and cane. Is he lean, and cold, and restless, and irritable? Give him the fattest meats, the best butter and as much sugar and molasses as he desires, and taking away entirely food for the brain and muscle, but adapting them to his circumstances. Perhaps his brain has been overworked, and exhaustion and fitful action follow. If so, he needs some form of phosphatic food to which he has not been accustomed—such as oatmeal, porridge, or oatmeal cake, with milk, or a diet of fish, and pearl barley or pea soup. Or perhaps his restlessness comes from inactivity of the bowels. If so he needs fruit, vegetables, unboltsed wheat bread, etc., with care to keep mind at ease, and to have only such company as is soothing and agreeable. Or perhaps irritability arises from the use of too much meat and other phosphatic food. If so, keep on a diet in which the phosphates are deficient, as rice, flour, bread, butter, etc., with other food adapted to their conditions and an adaptation of food to conform to them. That this will very much contribute to comfort and happiness in the declining years of life, there is not a shadow of doubt.

Advertising.

The best and cheapest mode of advertising in the world is that in newspapers. Every successful advertiser will say this. Seed strewn there, if the seed is good for anything, always brings up a crop of some value—most generally a hundred-fold. Placarding the dead walls and showering the handbills among the people are auxiliaries in advertising; but it is doubtful whether, as a rule, they more than pay the expenses, while there is no doubt they are a nuisance. The blankets of dead walls is only disguised by posters, provoking, in the well-regulated mind, a sense of aversion to the man who advertises and the articles upon whose excellence he expatiates; while as to handbills, nothing so prejudices a citizen against going to see any show or buying any goods as the ugly slips of paper thrust at him from all quarters, eloquently recommending him to do those things.

Singular Cause of Death.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Hobart Bogardus, of Saugerties, awoke in the night with severe headache, and, taking a bottle of smelling salts from a stand, applied it to her nose occasionally. She soon fell asleep, and on awaking in the morning found that she had retained the bottle in her hand, and that the salts had drawn a blister on her thumb, which had covered the mouth of the bottle. In a short time inflammation arose, gangrene set in, and in spite of every effort to stop its progress, her entire system became poisoned, resulting in her death on Sunday evening last. She was between 40 and 50 years of age.—Albany Argus.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

## JAN BINNEKANT.

The death of one and another of our oldest and earliest settlers has lately become of such almost daily occurrence that it was hardly deemed proper by us to follow up each event with the usual obituary notice. The death however, of him, whose name heads this article, compels us to pause and pay homage to the life of a prominent pioneer.

The landing of our first pilgrims on the shores of Black Lake, and their pioneer march through the dense and inhospitable forests during the winter of 1847, is the event around which centres the succeeding development of this people and the territory thus secured for themselves and their children.

Thus it is that when one after another of that primitive band of persevering and faithful heroes is called away to his or her "better home," the cord of public respect and sympathy is touched and a spontaneous response given to the solemnity of the moment, as was again evident during the past week upon the occasion of the death of Mr. JAN BINNEKANT.

In order to do justice to our departed friend and to a remaining few, and secure for them the honor to which each is entitled in the order of his seniority as "an old settler," we have gathered the following dates and events relative to this matter:

It was in January, 1847, that Dr. Van Raalte arrived here on the grounds, and made his first explorations, leaving his family for a while in Allegan. The first party that followed him came in the latter part of February, 1847, from St. Clair, via Kalamazoo and Allegan, and included Mr. B. Grootenhuis and family, — Dunnewind, — Stegeman, — Nottink, M. Lankheef and others; also Mr. Smit and family, who afterwards moved to Cooper, Kalamazoo county; they numbered about sixteen souls. The second party numbered nearly twenty; in their ranks we find Mr. — Kremer, of Drenthe, — Laarman and family, E. Fredericks, A. Slaghuys, — Kolveort and others; they came from Albany, N. Y., via Kalamazoo, and arrived here on the 10th of March, 1847.

About this time a party, larger than either of the above and numbering nearly one hundred, had arrived at St. Louis, anxiously awaiting the development of the colonization schemes then pending here and in Iowa, not only for their own guidance but also for the information of the hundreds and thousands who were to follow that year and who have since constituted that mighty throng, usually designated as "the emigration of 1847-1848." This St. Louis party appointed a committee of three to come out here and prospect, and selected as such Messrs. T. Keppel, H. Van der Haar and J. Binnekant. They arrived here March 17, 1847, making their way via Peoria, Chicago, Niles and Allegan. — Here we shall break off with all subsequent event of a general nature and limit ourselves to our departed friend.

Mr. B. resolved at once to remain here and become one of the colonists. His wife followed him a few weeks afterwards, arriving in May, with many others of the St. Louis party. The season having far enough advanced, they made the trip via Chicago and Grand Haven, stopping for a while at Port Sheldon, until the necessary "buildings" had been put up here.

The first work of the deceased, in common with his fellow-colonists was to make roads and build log houses. Occasionally it was necessary to send some one out to the neighboring settlements after provisions, and Mr. Binnekant was generally selected for this purpose. From the very beginning he took a great interest in the welfare of the people and the development of the colony, especially of this place as its centre.

In glancing over the scattered leaves, containing the actions and proceedings of the early settlers when in meeting assembled, we find our departed friend to have been among the most active and foremost in advocating the colonial interests and in taking a personal hold. In this connection it is proper to state that for want of any other organization, those meetings, held in the winter of 1848, constituted, as it were, the central government of that day. The building of school and church, the bridge across Black River, harbor interests, the laying out and opening of roads, the building of the so-called, "orphan house," and all other interests, whether of a material, political, educational, religious or social nature, were then and there discussed and acted upon. Many of these meetings were held at the house of Mr. Binnekant.

His occasional missions after provisions led him to commence business in that line. He formed a co-partnership with Mr. Houtkamp. Their first store was built "at the lake," near the old wind-mill site. What is now known as the old nursery, was at that time his homestead. The remnants of buildings which were still found at Point Superior were gathered up by him, rafted and floated to town, and replaced on the corner of Eighth and River streets. This building served as a boarding-house and was afterwards also used for store purposes; it has remained on that corner—partly re-

built since and often repaired—as the residence of Hon. M. D. Howard, until the fire of 1871. A few years thereafter he started his "Pioneer Bakery."

Without following subsequent events in their regular order, we find him several years thereafter publishing *De Versmaelaar*, a religious weekly paper; also *De Hollander*, in connection with which publishing business he soon established a bookbindery and bookstore, receiving his invoices of Holland literature from the old country, and reprinting several valuable standard works, among which are Merle D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation," and Milner's "Church History."

Although the reverses which befell Mr. Binnekant during the early years of the settlement were many, he thus finally succeeded by hard and constant work in establishing himself in a business, which bid fair to remunerate him at old age for his previous labors and sacrifices. But the great fire of October 9, 1871, swept it all, and left him penniless. Still, his enterprising spirit had not left him. With the aid which, providentially, followed the calamity, Mr. Binnekant began to rebuild. Hardly had his building been erected, but a severe storm took it down and left him another pile of debris. Again he starts, and did not stop until his present premises were finished, standing to-day as a testimony to his unflinching industry and perseverance.

The deceased has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens. With credit to himself he has filled the several positions of Township Clerk and Treasurer, Assessor of School District No. 1, and member of the late Board of Trustees. In Sabbath school and Missionary work he was an ardent co-worker. In the social circle, his many friends will find a vacant chair, nevermore to be filled. To the poor he was more than a friend.

Thus the number of these first pilgrims stands again reduced by one well loved and respected. The place assigned to him during the commemoration of the quarter-centennial existence of this colony, representing himself in conveying provisions, is still fresh in our memories, though robbed of its pleasant recollection. He met with his old friends for the last time in social re-union, at the house of Mr. T. Keppel, on the 17th of March last, it being the twenty-eighth anniversary of their arrival here.

Mr. Binnekant was taken sick about a month ago, with his old complaint, lung fever, followed by congestion of the brain, and severe pains in the breast. He died on Monday noon, February 7, 1876, aged 66 years, leaving a wife and one daughter, who have the full sympathy of this entire community.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the Third Reformed Church. Sickness prevented Dr. Van Raalte from preaching the funeral sermon. Revs. H. Uiterwijk, R. Pieters and P. Phelps, D. D., officiated. The pall-bearers were very appropriately selected, being Messrs. T. Keppel, H. Van der Haar, H. D. Post, F. Kleff, H. W. Verbeek, H. Meengs, P. P. Pfanstiehl and D. J. Werkman. In spite of the unpleasant weather and the muddy roads there was an unusual large attendance, to pay due honors to this "old settler."

It is with a mingled feeling of pleasure and duty that we have thus referred to the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. JAN BINNEKANT. Perhaps we have been too extended in our remarks. We hold however, that some tribute should be paid to the memory of such as have bravely faced the innumerable privations inseparably connected with paving the way for a peaceable enjoyment of political and religious liberty and the "pursuit of happiness," for thousands of their countrymen, who, without such an exemplary spirit of enterprise, might not have secured for themselves the full extent of their present enjoyment. Inexperienced and totally unacquainted with the agencies to be resorted to in developing the means for their existence, they started out in this wilderness, trusting in God for the ultimate success of their efforts. Let their deeds be perpetuated in the memories of a future generation, and their last resting place be as sacred ground to us, dedicated to the noblest ambitions of man.

JAN BINNEKANT was born at Amsterdam, Netherlands, December 26, 1809. He was a founding and received his early education and training in an orphan asylum. When eleven years old he moved to Oosterbeek, a village near Arnhem, where he started a bakery. As a very rare incident we should mention that the date of his death was the 39th anniversary of his marriage.

## Special Notices.

For the Holland City News:

At the meeting of the "Citizens Lecture Association" on Monday Evening, Feb. 7th, 1876, it was resolved to discontinue the lectures for this season, owing to the report of the canvassing committee, that the majority of lecture holders preferred not to proceed. This will serve as a notice to all interested.

A. A. PFANSTIEHL, Sec'y.

HOLLAND, Feb. 9th., 1876.

## A Card.

The Holland City Cornet Band do hereby tender their thanks to the citizens of Holland for the patronage received at their late party.

G. KONING, Sec'y.

HOLLAND, Feb. 11, 1876.

## Special Notice.

The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

## REMOVAL.

On the 1st day of February, A. D. 1876, we shall remove our Office from Ledyard Block, Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., to the New Pierce Block, S. W. Cor. Monroe & Pearl Streets, 2d Floor, Rooms No. 5 & 6. The Pierce Block is directly opposite Sweet's Hotel, on Pearl Street.

TAYLOR &amp; EDDY,

Attorneys at Law, etc.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Furniture!

We are constantly increasing our stock of fine Furniture. The finest Bureaus, Toilet and Bedroom Suits, Sofa Chairs, Sofas, and a fine assortment of Carpets all just received and sold at bottom figures for Cash.

Come and give us a call.

H. MEYER &amp; CO.

HOLLAND, Jan. 18, 1875. 48-1

## New Advertisements.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Branch and tested on the 18th day of February A. D. 1876 against the Goods and Chattels, and for want thereof, then again at the Lands and Tenements of Elton G. Parsons and to be directed and delivered, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the said Elton G. Parsons of in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: south-east quarter of north-west quarter of section numbered twenty-one (21) Town five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west containing forty (40) acres more or less, also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section numbered twenty-eight (28) town five (5) north of range fourteen (14) west containing forty (40) acres more or less; also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section numbered fifteen (15) town eight (8) north of Range fifteen (15) west containing ten (10) acres more or less and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of the 27th day of March A. D. 1876 at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: Grand Haven, February 9, A. D. 1876.

ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

## THE MORNING COURIER.

Recent political events strongly incline a speedy return of the Democratic party to supreme power in the nation. The House of Representatives is now Democratic by a large majority; the government of more than one half of the States is administered by Democrats; the party enters upon the Presidential campaign with the brightest hopes, and under the most substantial encouragement.

The wonderful revelations of rascality and corruption on the part of Republican leaders, which have burdened the press and horrified the people during the past three years, make it clearly the duty of every man to take an active part in the great contest of the present year. More than at any previous time in the history of the country, a trustworthy daily newspaper is now necessary to every citizen, in order that he may intelligently discharge his political duties. THE CHICAGO MORNING COURIER is a consistent Democratic newspaper. It will be devoted to the work of aiding in rescuing the nation from the party that has debauched its service, squandered its treasure and enslaved its liberties. It will advocate a speedy return to specie payments, but believes that this result should be brought about by economical management of the Government, and not by arbitrary enactment. It believes in greenbacks at par, and the same currency for the rich and poor. It will advocate Home Rule, Free Trade, and Public Economy, the old cardinal principles of the Democratic party.

The Courier has established a widespread reputation as a first class newspaper. The aim of its management is to make it all that the public in these hurrying days can desire, namely—a complete newspaper. Every facility known to modern journalism will be utilized to insure the prompt presentation of all important intelligence from all parts of the world, while the utmost care will be exercised to glean only such as is worth printing. In short, The Courier will give all the news as promptly as any other paper, and condensed into a more attractive and readable form than the blanket sheets.

Terms—Mail subscriptions, postage free, six dollars per annum, or fifty cents per month, in advance.

## THE WEEKLY COURIER.

Has a large circulation in every western State and Territory. It is our aim to make the Weekly Courier the best family paper in the West, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading matter such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information for which we are not able to make room in our daily newspaper. The agricultural department especially will be one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns, and so are the markets of every kind.

Terms—\$1.20 per year, postpaid.

## FOR SALE.

A House and Lot with barn, situated on Sixth Street. City of Holland. The house is new, two-story frame building with addition. For further particulars apply to P. PFANSTIEHL.

HOLLAND, Feb. 3, 1876.

## Dissolution Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing, between the undersigned under the firm name of L. T. KANTERS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said late firm must be settled with L. T. KANTERS who will continue the business of Books and Stationery. All matters pertaining to Sewing Machines must be settled with A. M. KANTERS, who will apply himself exclusively to that branch of business; office with L. T. KANTERS.

LEENDERT T. KANTERS.

ABRAHAM M. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 2, 1876.

## Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between J. Duursema & Co., E. Van Der Veen, and Pieter Pfanstiehl, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, under the Firm of "E. Van der Veen & Co.," was dissolved on the Twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1876, so far as relates to the said Pieter Pfanstiehl. All debts due to the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the firm name of E. Van Der Veen & Co.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

J. DUURSEMA &amp; CO.

P. PFANSTIEHL.

DATED, Holland Mich., Jan. 24, 1876.

## Farm for Sale.

I offer for sale a farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 18, Janesville, Ottawa County, Michigan. Good buildings, and water; also orchard. For further information address:

W. C. HOXIE,

Janesville, Ottawa County, Mich.

Jan. 29, 1876. 60-52

## Pigeon-Hole Table.

For Sale:—A Second-hand Pigeon-hole Table at half the original cost. Enquire of

HOWARD &amp; McBRIDE.

Holland, N. 10, 1876.

## Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN:

In the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery; suit pending; at the City of Grand Haven in said county, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1875.

Ada R. Elliott, Complainant,

Frederick F. Elliott, Defendant.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, Frederick F. Elliott, resides out of the State of Michigan, in another one of the United States, the particular one of which is unknown; that a subpoena requiring him to appear and plead to the Bill of Complaint on file in this cause had been duly issued, but the same could not be served by reason of the continued absence of said Defendant from the State of Michigan, and in another of the United States:

And on motion of George W. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of the said Frederick F. Elliott, be herein entered, within one hundred days from the date of this order, and in case of appearance that he cause his answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days, the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper published, printed and circulating in said County; and that said publication be continued therein once, in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said Defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

G. W. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor.

[A true copy of the original order on file with me in said case.]

A. A. THAOY, Register.

## REMOVED!

MRS. J. WYKHUIZEN has removed from Eighth Street to No. 25, Tenth Street, West of Hope Church.

Cures: Felons, Burns, and Scrofulous Swellings.

Makes a specialty of all FEMALE COMPLAINT AND DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Kiek Intveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875. 2-17

## Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

## PUMP MANUFACTURER

Of this place, has added to his splendid Wooden Pump the Iron Drive Well Pump, and is ready to furnish all and everybody with all kinds of Pumps: Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Large Iron Vessel Pumps, Pony Engine Pumps, and anything in the line of Pumps from a small Basket Hand-Pump up to a Steam Fire Engine.

He can also put down Drive well points on wooden pumps, which is an improvement on both iron and wooden pumps—on iron pumps because they don't rust, the water pumps easier and faster and they don't freeze or burst in cold weather; and an improvement on wooden pumps; it saves making a well, and nothing can get into the well and spoil the water.

Business place on River Street, between Tenth and Eleventh street, Holland, Mich.

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies,

Light &amp; Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS, TRUCKS etc.,

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's Mfg Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only spoke-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

BAKKER &amp; VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

6th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

48-3 17

## FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 6, Block 41, being on the South-east corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-17

## Albers &amp; Wynne, JEWELERS.



These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.

Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

## J. J. FIFIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,

Hats &amp; Caps,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Groceries, and

Liquors.

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

## FLOUR &amp; FEED.

I have increased my room in order to accommodate this large stock and invite the public of the city and vicinity to come and examine my goods and prices.

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS &amp; CIGARS,

and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles.

Farmers will find my store a welcome place. I wish to buy all they have to sell in the line of PRODUCE, and can supply them with everything they need in my line. A good stable and accommodations for their teams are offered to them.

MR. JAMES WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him.

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

## PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK &amp; Co.

68 3/4.

## The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills.

FARWATERBURY, Nov. 12, 1874.

I have used the Cordial Balm of Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills as a preventive and cure for the use of ardent spirits and habitual intoxication, and I find them actually to give in such cases. I regard them as most invaluable medicines, and nothing could induce me to be without them.

JACOB MESERVE.

TIPTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

We take pleasure in informing you of the surprisingly beneficial results from the use of your English Remedy. The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills in a case of great Nervous Debility and Prostration, by a member of our family who had been under treatment by different doctors for nearly three years past without any apparent benefit therefrom; but your medicines have produced a most wonderful change for the better, and the patient now enjoys comparatively excellent health.

P. S.—We tell all with whom we are acquainted, who are similarly afflicted, to try your medicines.

Wholesale Agents.

JOHN F. HENRY &amp; CO., New York City.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY &amp; CO., Philadelphia.

SETH S. HANCOCK, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS &amp; POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by Druggists generally everywhere.

Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, free of charge. Address

G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D.,

23-15 143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

## Findings.

DR. VAN RAALTE is again suffering from rheumatism.

Isn't an aim without a name synonymous with an ominous Anonymous?

GROUND is broken and materials are delivered for the new store of Mr. J. W. Bosman.

THE Hon. John Morrissey is a member of the Committee on Retrenchment of the New York Senate.

A MEETING of the stockholders of "Fireman's Hall," will be held on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at the engine house.

THE new keeper of the County Poor Farm is Albert Maxfield. He will take charge of the farm after the first of March next, at a salary of \$800 per year.

THE Library Committee of Congress has ordered a bust of the late Chief Justice Taney. Just by way of contrast, they think of buying a statue of Zack Chandler at the same time.

MR. S. R. HUGHES, of Benton Harbor, is in Washington, looking after the St. Joseph harbor interests. The business men of that place made up a sum sufficient to pay his expenses.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON's new lecture is entitled "Sowing and Reaping." And an old bachelor cruelly says that Sewing and Ripping would be a more appropriate subject for a woman.—*Norristown Herald.*

WE are indebted to Hon. W. B. Williams for a copy of the last report of the Secretary of War, containing the report of the chief of engineers on the harbor improvements. We shall give extracts on Black Lake harbor, in our next.

THERE were 7,740 failures in the United States in 1875, of which the gross liabilities were \$201,060,353. This is nearly treble the number of failures in 1871, and 2,000 more than in 1874. Now look out for the "Centennial" failures.

THERE is on exhibition in a shop window in Philadelphia a very valuable French clock, which was patented by the French republican government, and made expressly for the Centennial Exhibition at a cost of \$700. It is to be given to President Grant.

THE Governor of Massachusetts manifested in his annual message a cordiality of feeling towards the woman-suffrage cause which provoked the admiration of the strong-minded, short-haired women and the weak-minded, long-haired men throughout the State.

WHEN a boy has been off all day, contrary to the expressed wish of his mother, and on approaching the homestead at night, with an anxious and cautious tread, finds company at tea, the expression of confidence and rectitude which suddenly lights up his face cannot be reproduced on canvass.

FROM the Muskegon *Lakeside Register*: "The stiff breeze on Sunday was too much for some of the ice-boats, one of which, in coming up into the wind, shifted its cargo of passengers on to the ice. John Peck was badly cut in the face, and others were more or less bruised. There were no accidents in any of the churches or Sabbath schools that day."

"SAY, pap," said John Henry's hopeful, the other day, "wasn't it the prince of whales that swallowed Jonah?" And John patted his head, and gave him a nickel, and told him he might some day be an alderman; and then as he put on his slippers, and found a small chestnut-bur in each toe, he took that bur over his knee and wrestled with him.—*Cincinnati Times.*

SPRING & AVERY's liabilities are estimated at about \$105,000. The assets are nearly \$100,000, provided that the stock is good for what it is rated at. The creditors are many of them here, and a settlement of the business will be made at once. It is the universally expressed hope that the firm will be able to go on as before the failure, and such would now seem to be the probability.—*G. R. Democrat.*

LAST Wednesday Eugene L'Esperance, of Hamilton, who carries on the boot and shoe trade in a small way, came to Allegan and stole a pair of shoes from Peck & Clark's store, and several more from J. B. Champion's. He was detected in the theft, and returned some of the shoes and paid for the others. Complaint was made and L'Esperance taken before Justice Babbitt and fined \$5 and costs. The fine was paid by C. R. Brownell and Jacob Holman of Hamilton, who had bailed him from the Ottawa county jail for burglary committed in Holland City. He was taken to Grand Haven by his bondsmen and delivered to the Ottawa county sheriff.—*Journal.*

GOOD COOKS.—Ladies, if you would be known as good cooks, and would avoid the mortification of having poor biscuit for tea when you have company, use D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical *Saleratus*, and that only.

ALLEGAN COUNTY is about to organize a Pioneer Society.

THE lying in state of Vice-President Wilson's body in Philadelphia cost that city \$6,839.

"THE rich," said a Dutchman, "eat venison because it is deer. I eat mutton because it is sheep."

It is a thin excuse for a young lady to lie abed until nine o'clock in the morning because this is sleep year.

THE True Reformed Church at their late General Assembly have extended a call to the Rev. G. E. Boer, of Grand Rapids, as Professor in Theology.

W. C. SHELTON's bathroom at Grand Haven, caught fire on Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, and was damaged \$2,000, which is covered by insurance.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 10, 1876: Edward Coon. Miss Minnie Miller.

Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a resolution, 65 to 7, urging a repeal of the specie resumption act. An appropriation for the Centennial was also defeated.

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE was re-elected president, and Mrs. Prime and Schaff were elected corresponding secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, for the ensuing year.

THE following notice is posted up in a church, in Monroe township, Ill.:

pleas deposit  
Yore Tobacco  
at the Store  
by order of  
Dekeas.

THE other day, when they stopped the Columbus convicts from making counterfeit nickels, the said convicts rolled up their eyes and sighed, "How werry virtuous the Government expects a jail-bird to be!"

A MAN in England has taken out a patent for paper bed-blankets. A person ought to feel comfortable under a quilt of *Congressional Globes*, with a spread of Patent Office reports, and an extra thickness of statistics across the feet.

"WHAT do you mean, you little rascal?" exclaimed an individual to an impudent youth who had seized him by the nose on the street. "Oh, nothing—only I am going out to seek my fortune, and my father told me to seize hold of the first thing that 'turned up.'"

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY was married at Washington on Tuesday morning last, to Miss Lilly Lugenbeel, a handsome young lady, aged 21 years. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate. Those present were the family of the bride, Vice-President Ferry, and Congressmen Waldron and Willard and their wives. The Senator is 64 years old.

AT the election of officers of Eagle Fire Engine Co. No. 1, the result was as follows:

Foremen—John Van Anroy.  
First Assistant—C. Blom.  
Second "—J. Troxel.  
Secretary—John D. Everhard.  
Treasurer—H. Elferdink.  
Foreman of Hose—H. Elferdink.  
Ass't Foreman of Hose—  
Comp. Engineer—G. Winters.  
First Pipeman—P. Koning.  
2nd. "—B. Bosman.

A CASE of "official business" is reported at Washington. A young man appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department was conducted to his desk and informed what his duties were. The chief of the Department discovered him a short time after comfortably reposing in his seat, with his feet characteristically resting on the desk. "Hallo," said the chief; "don't you expect to do any work?" "Work!" exclaimed the astonished youth; "I had to work hard enough to get here."

BEFORE the late thaw the Muskegon *Lakeside Register* gave the following encouraging report from the lumber woods: "News from the woods is more favorable. On short hauls the banking of logs has been proceeding at a rapid rate, while on the longer roads every effort has been made by increased industry to supply the deficiency caused by bad roads. The recent freeze and snow has been of great benefit. Lumbermen who desire to get in a stock of logs feel much encouraged."

A MAN died in a farm house in Annapolis, Ill., ten years ago, from poison, it was supposed. Recently the premises were sold to a farmer, who moved in at once with his family. He was disturbed, on the first night of occupancy, by sounds like footsteps on the floor; and gloomy demonstrations, growing more alarming night by night, culminated in the sight of a shrouded figure. The farmer was a matter-of-fact man, and slow to believe that the figure was an apparition. His disbelief was correct, for an exposure showed that a neighbor, anxious to buy the farm cheap, had planned and executed the annoyance, in the hope of securing a bargain.

OYSTERS—Twenty-five cents a dish, at Pessink's City Bakery.

ELIHU BURRITT can drive a strange dog out of his yard in thirty-three languages.

THAT was a faithful wife, out in Texas, who raffled off her Bible to get her husband out of jail.

Harper's Weekly distinctly says it would oppose Gen. Grant if he should be renominated. Who wouldn't?

THE extreme height of misery is a small boy with a new pair of rubber boots and no mud or slush in reach.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the House, making the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, a legal holiday.

THE London Rothschild is dead, and every poor devil remarks with satisfied complacency that "money could not save him," as though poverty could.

A JAWBONE sixteen feet long is to be exhibited at the Centennial by Massachusetts. Put it in the Woman's Department, by all means.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A GENTLEMAN rode up to a public house in the country and asked: "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, is paid \$800 per night. His present contract is for fifty nights, and for this period he receives \$30,000. He never plays in Washington and never on Friday nights.

A MRS. KENT, of Wythe county, Va., recently sent an agent to Christiansburg, in that state, where she formerly lived, with \$2,100 which were distributed among her former slaves, each receiving from \$100 to \$300.

THE total area of exhibition space in Agricultural Hall is 236,572 square feet. Of this England and her colonies will occupy 18,745 feet; Canada, 10,004; France, 15,574; Germany, 4,875; Netherlands, 4,276; Sweden, 2,603; and Belgium, 1,801.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says that when a man is too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, he sits in a lager beer saloon, frowns ominously at the free lunch counter, and remarks to his brother in exile, "I believe the country's going to the dogs."

A CHINAMAN in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company, "Charley half dead; likee half money."

A FELLOW in Kentucky ran away with a farmer's daughter and horse, and was hotly pursued. The farmer got within close range, and flourished a revolver. "Don't shoot, for heaven's sake!" shouted the lover. "I won't, was the reply. Just leave ther hoss and take ther gal."

A CLERGYMAN of a country village church desired to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was going to officiate for another clergyman. The clerk, as soon as the sermon was finished, rose up with all due solemnity, and cried out, "I am requested to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going fishing with another clergyman."

A CHARACTERISTIC scene occurred in the South Carolina Legislature a few days ago. The correspondent of the *Charleston News*, having been deprived of the privileges of the House of Representatives because of his comments about certain members, was told that he would be re-instated if he would write an apology. This he did when it was read before the House it was found to be as follows: "I am charged with accusing certain members of your honorable body with jobbing, corrupt practice, etc. I did make the charge; it is true, and I am sorry for it." His re-instatement was indefinitely postponed.

YESTERDAY morning the news was spread through town that Saugatuck was burned down. The storm during the night had been fearful, which gave the report at once great credibility. "Knowing how it is, ourselves," there was a great deal of interest and anxiety displayed. Inasmuch as the real extent of the fire and the condition of the place could not be ascertained, Mayor Van Landegend sent the following telegram:

HOLLAND, Feb. 11, 1876.

D. L. Barber, President.—Heard of your fire. Do not know the extent. Do you need any help? We are ready and willing.

J. VAN LANDEGEND, Mayor.

To which the following was received in reply:

SAUGATUCK, Feb. 11, 1876.

J. Van Landegend, Mayor.—Fire is extinguished. No help needed. Thank you.

D. L. BARBER.

We were not enabled to obtain any of the particulars before going to press on yesterday afternoon, only that the fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning, and swept away the principal business part of the town, near the river, destroying about \$30,000 worth of property.

OYSTERS by the can or dish can be had at Pessink's City Bakery, at all times.

P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,  
CLOTHING,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
GLASS-WARE,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
ETC., ETC.

We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City; Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash, or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as

Flannels,  
Sheetings,  
Blankets,  
Shawls,  
Yarns and  
Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce. P. & A. STEKETEE.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH  
Druggist & Pharmacist

CITY BAKERY.

The undersigned has succeeded to the above business, and shall continue to carry on

BAKING & CONFECTIONERY

At the same old stand on Eighth street, in the City of Holland. I guarantee the Public that at all times they will find me supplied with a full line of goods such as should be kept in a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

Fresh Bread, Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Pastry; also Rye Bread, Graham and Boston Brown Bread. All special orders will be promptly filled.

ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.

Plain and Fancy Candies, a full assortment of Nuts and such other notions in this line as will render this establishment complete in this respect.

REFRESHMENTS.

Oysters by the can or dish, cove oysters, sardines, lobsters, cheese and canned fruits.

Coffee and Tea will be served at all hours.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The former patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26, 1875.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that he has finished his new Meat-Market, and is now ready to supply his customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor him with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Flour & Feed,  
Bolted Meal,  
Bran, Corn,  
Oats, Potatoes,

Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Meers Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Vissers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

CANCER

CURED by DR. BOND'S DISCOVERY.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world. Send for pamphlet and particulars. Address:

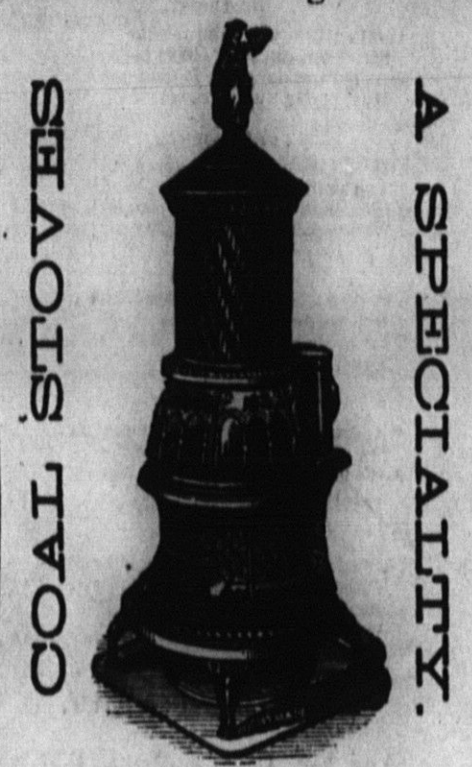
M. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute, No. 1319, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass, Agricultural Implements

AND All kinds of Building Material.



Nash and Doors at Grand Rapids Prices. Order for Drive Wells promptly filled.

Eighth Street, - - - Holland, Mich.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COL. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

Highest market price paid for Butter & Eggs, in trade or in cash.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

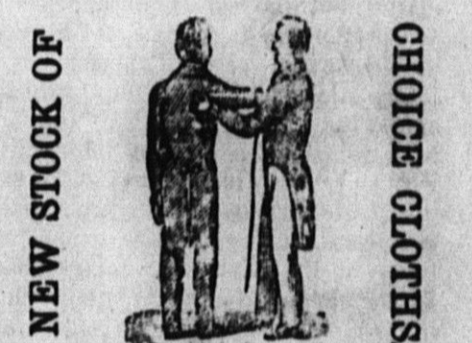
Cha's G. Wurz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

Establishment in this City, in the Store of Mr. O. BARTMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets.

CALL AND SEE HIS



A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-4

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides.

L. SPIETSMA & SON.  
HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. O. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

SENT FREE and postpaid—Ten \$4 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

# MANY MEN, MANY MINDS.

And which is right? Who knows? Do you?  
For me, I'm sore perplexed;  
The last one proved his doctrine true,  
But so too will the next.

## THEOLOGIST.

Here one says—no doth he speak  
As doubting, or afraid—  
That in six days, in one short week,  
This world was "perfect" made.

## GEOLOGIST.

Another there with mild rebuke  
States this can leave here be:  
That by "six days" the Pentateuch  
Must surely "mean."

## PHILOSOPHER.

A third with neither will agree,  
And smiling he replies,  
"In boundless space there chance may be  
Worlds plentiful as 'flies.'"

## IDEALIST.

Yet saith a fourth, "But think, and you  
Will very quickly find  
That neither 'worlds' nor 'flies,' 'tis true,  
Exist, but only 'Mind.'"

## SKEPTIC.

"And what is 'Mind'?" a last one cries:  
"A perfume, spars, or wind!  
A shadow's shadow! Say, ye wise—  
Ay, tell me, what is 'Mind.'"

Pshaw! Is it strange, friend, if we doubt  
These "voices of the night"?  
Come, let us cast Hope's anchor out,  
And so wait for the light!  
—*Timothy's Magazine.*

# A PERILOUS COMPACT.

"You say, Capt. Jackson, that you have received written instructions from your owners by the last mail?"

"Yes, sir, very particular and specific orders regarding the cargo wanted for the good ship Exporter."

"If I understand you aright, the best quality of silk and the finest grade of teas only are wanted?"

"Exactly, Mr. Failing. But why do you ask? Are you unable to load the ship with the required quality and grade of goods?"

"We'll see in good time, Jackson. But I say, have you any objection to my glancing over your written instructions?"

"Certainly not; and, if you are to furnish the cargo, I think it advisable for you to thoroughly understand what is wanted and what I am allowed to receive."

The keen, gray eyes of Mr. Failing were fastened intently upon the weather-beaten countenance of the seaman for a moment, and then, in a soft, insinuating tone, he added:

"If you will give me a boat, Jackson, I will send my China boy ashore for a case of dry Monopole. The weather is warm, and iced champagne will not be disagreeable, eh?"

"By no means; but it is a luxury we poor sailors seldom have the opportunity of tasting," replied the Captain, with a sigh, as he thought of his far-off wife and two little babes.

The champagne was soon sparkling in the slender glasses, and the merchant pledged the sailor and his noble ship a brimming bumper.

The Exporter was a fine clipper engaged in the China trade, owned by an opulent firm who counted their dollars by millions. The ship was commanded by Capt. Jackson, an experienced shipmaster, but who had been compelled to accept the grinding terms of the parsimonious owners of the Exporter.

Capt. Jackson had been unfortunate, and at the time he applied to the firm for employment he was in debt, with a wife and family looking to him for support. He was not in a condition to dictate terms, but ventured to remonstrate feebly at the inadequate salary offered for the amount of property and responsibility he was expected to control and look after.

"We can get plenty of shipmasters for \$80 per month," was the cold, harsh reply. "We do not ask you to accept it. You come to us; if you demur, another shall take your place."

And, with a heavy heart, the poor fellow signed the articles, while the pale suffering face of his wife rose up before him.

The Exporter was lying off Shanghai waiting for the valuable and special cargo which had been ordered by mail.

The merchant, Mr. Failing, was on board, and as has already been narrated, was taking his comfort in the wide, spacious cabin of the vessel.

Glass after glass of champagne had been quaffed, the fragrant perfume of choice cigars filled the cabin, and poor Jackson, as the generous vintage mounted in his brain, for a time forgot his troubles.

The letter lay on the table before Failing, who, with his heels perched on a projecting cornice of the cabin, smoked in silence, while Jackson, with volubility entirely unnatural to him, poured into the ears of Failing the entire story of his wrongs.

"You are not half paid; that is certain, Jackson, and there is but little chance to make a dollar out of the main hatch. To be sure, you can do a little something with the stavedore, ship chandler, etc.; but, after all, what does it amount to? I came out here to make my fortune, Jackson; honestly, if I can, and thus far have no reason to complain. But you are situated differently. You have no opportunities; your life is passing away; the greater portion of it is spent in buffeting the elements at \$80 per month—for what? that your owners may reap hundreds of thousands of dollars from your talents. Is that honest—is it right or just? No. And how will it end? You are past the meridian of life, and you say you are 'astern of the lighter.' Now I shall speak plain, Jackson, too plain perhaps; but fill your glass, man, it has been empty this half hour. As I said before, every day will bring you nearer your grave, and the best years of your life spent away from your family whom you love. Even supposing that no accident occurs to excite the wrath of the firm that might cost you your position, in due course of time you will be worn out, feeble, and incapacitated by old age from retiring

command. What will the merchant with his bags of gold, which you made for him, care for you then? Will he take into consideration the fact that you have braved dangers and risked every clime for the articles of merchandise he required? No, he will never give it a thought, and the old shipmaster, the faithful but worn-out servant, will totter to the door of the sailor's snug harbor, and beg for charity and a roof over his gray head, unless indeed your wife and two girl babies can support you."

The merchant blew a long cloud of smoke from his lips as he ceased speaking, and eyed Jackson with a very peculiar look as that individual wiped the perspiration from his brow, which had been evolved by the artful picture portrayed by the eloquence of the sharp, shrewd merchant.

"Good God! Mr. Failing, I never looked upon it in that light; but I dare say you are right. But what can I do? The \$80 I get keeps my wife from starving."

"Exactly, and no more. Take another glass—that's right. Your good health. The Exporter is insured, isn't she?"

"Yes, to her full value."

"And you are to insure the cargo, also?"

"Certainly; my owners are always very particular about that."

"Humph! How would you like to pocket \$50,000, Jackson, and weather on your owners and the poor house, eh?"

"What a question to ask a man in my position!" and Jackson's head began to spin about as he listened to the artfully-worded sophistry of the tempter.

"We can make a good thing of it, and now is your opportunity. Your owners grind you down, now let them take the consequences, although they will not lose much but the anticipated profit. I will furnish you the silk and tea, but instead of the best I'll give the poorest. Don't jump, man; there's no harm done yet. The highest market price will be charged, and you shall have \$25,000 tonight, or when you sign the regular articles of agreement as having received the stipulated quality and quantity. The other \$25,000 shall be paid when the Exporter goes to the bottom and you return to Shanghai from the wreck. Not a word, man, but come ashore. We'll talk it over at my office."

And, linking his arm through Jackson's, he assisted the shipmaster to leave the cabin and descend the side.

The next day the first lighter-load of cargo for the Exporter arrived, and both bale and box was rattled rapidly into her capacious hold. In less than two weeks' time the ship was ready for sea, and Jackson, who had spent the greater portion of his time on shore, repaired on board.

Not until too late did the entangled seaman awake from the delusive dream into which he had been beguiled by the skillful Failing. The ship was loaded, the first half of the \$50,000 had been paid, and Jackson, by the advice of the merchants did not bank the amount, but negotiated for the value in diamonds, which he wore around his body.

It was too late to retreat; he had gone too far; and although his conscience troubled him sadly, still he made up his mind to carry out the fraud that had been commenced.

The Exporter sailed down the mighty Yangtze with a fair wind, which freshened as the good ship passed Woo Sung. Everybody on board was in high spirits at the idea of being homeward bound, with the exception of poor Jackson; who paced the deck in moody silence. He had solemnly sworn never to taste champagne again, and had firmly made up his mind not to revisit Shanghai, for he had learned to fear the influence which Failing exercised over him.

He kept to himself, avoided the society of his first mate, and spent most of the time in the seclusion of his cabin, brooding over the terrible secret which he carried in his bosom.

The character of the cargo preyed considerably on his mind, and, waking or sleeping, he was continually haunted by a nightmare. He grew nervous and impatient, so much so that both officers and crew wondered at the sudden change that had come over the "old man."

When alone, in the dead hour of the night, he would pore over his charts, and strive in vain to fix definitely upon some shoal or reef where he could safely carry out his intentions, and an involuntary curse would escape his lips as he felt the pressure of the belt he wore about his body, or saw the features of Failing which would occasionally rise up before him.

Favored by fair weather, the fleet ship rapidly plowed her way down the China Sea, and all hands congratulated themselves on a speedy termination of the voyage.

No opportunity had occurred to sacrifice the ship, for Jackson was determined not to hazard the life of any one on board, and keeping well to the eastward, the high mountainous island of Borneo loomed up blue and picturesque above the horizon.

For two days the Exporter skirted along in sight of the island, and then a furious squall of mist and rain swept over the ship.

The black, lowering clouds appeared to envelope the mastsheads, and the zig-zag sheets of vivid lightning darted through the heavens, only excelled in fury by the appalling peals of thunder which crashed unceasingly above them. The sea, lashed to fury, was enveloped in a foamy foam, flying over the ship in blinding showers.

Groaning and creaking in every timber, the ship bowed before the gale, and, as all hands had been called to shorten sail, or cut away the tattered remnants of what had been blown away, Capt. Jackson took the wheel, that the helmsman might lend a hand in aiding his struggling shipmates.

No human being can conceive the feelings which raged in the unfortunate shipmaster's breast that memorable night.

The roaring of the waves, and rush of the pelting rain, the howl of the gale as it swept through the cordage of the ship, and the beating of the surf on the beach and reefs in the distance, mingled with the clear word of command of the mates, and the cheery cry of the nimble sailors aloft, as they roared out, "haul out to leeward!" or "light over to windward!"

The last man had laid down from aloft, the men were clustering aft to "splice the main brace," when a sudden grumble and grating ran through the ship. A shock, a bump—followed by a second shock, which threw the men off their feet violently, and then the good ship Exporter struck heavily on a coral reef, and was forced high up on the dangerous shoal.

With a succession of crashes the tall, wavering masts went over the side, the affrighted cries of the men, the shouts of the officers, and the terrible ominous grinding on the ship's keel, rang on the midnight air.

But the calm, steady voice of the Captain was heard above all, calling on them to obey his orders, and Jackson's coolness had the desired effect.

Watching for the next vivid flash, Jackson scanned the scene and saw that it was comparatively easy to reach the main land by the coral reef.

Carefully and cautiously the men were directed to scramble for the land, and Jackson was the last man to leave the doomed ship. A sharp cry of anguish escaped from him as he leaped over the rail, but it was swallowed up in the force of the gale, which now set in with redoubled fury.

All night long it raged, and as daylight dawned the furious waves were running high, while the breakers roared like so many angry and hungry wolves.

Not a vestige of ship or cargo remained save a few remnants of shattered spars, and singularly enough, the medicine chest was found comparatively uninjured. By some means it had escaped the undertow; was one-half buried in the sand, a sad relic of the once noble ship.

Jackson had performed his difficult task, well; not a breath of suspicion could attach itself to him, and all hands endeavored to speak a word of comfort to their pale, dejected superior.

But other matters soon engrossed the attention of both officers and men. With the first rays of the morning sun which pierced the dispersing storm clouds, a numerous and well-armed body of natives suddenly made their appearance, and with loud and menacing cries, rushed upon the defenseless, shipwrecked seamen.

By the advice of the Captain, no attempt was made to resist the half-naked, swarthy natives, who bore the entire ship's company in their midst to the reigning Prince, who was attired in more than barbaric splendor.

A Malay stepped forward to act as interpreter, having served on board a country wallat as seaman, where he had learned a smattering of the English language. He informed Capt. Jackson that the ship had struck a reef making out from Sarawak, on the Island of Borneo, and that they were now the prisoners and slaves of the Prince bearing the name of the town.

In a low, confidential tone he added that he wished them no harm, but advised them to strain every effort to escape, as the Rajah was a blood-thirsty fellow, who delighted in putting his prisoners to death by the most cruel tortures that could be devised. The Malay added that the potentate was considerably depressed at present on account of the severe illness of the young Princess, his favorite daughter; and as all the ja ju men on the island had failed to relieve her, their heads had paid the forfeit. She was hourly growing worse, and the father was almost frantic at the thought of losing his idol.

Capt. Jackson listened in deep silence, and a ray of hope darted across his really fine features as he reflected for a moment. In his many leisure hours at sea he had made the science of medicine a study—so much so that he felt perfectly confident to grapple with any ordinary disease.

The men were standing between the well-armed natives, who were only awaiting the well known signal of their ruler to dash their brains out or reserve them for a worse fate. But the dusky potentate had relapsed into a reverie, and had apparently forgotten the presence of the white men.

The guard sturred impatiently, while their dark eyes shot forth glances which boded no good to the trembling men whom they had in their power.

Nerved on by desperation, and a prey to the most terrible apprehension at the awful predicament and danger the ship's company were in through his instrumentality, Jackson whispered a few words in the ear of the Malay, who ventured to approach his royal master.

Jackson had bethought him of the fortunate discovery of the medicine chest, and determined so assume the risk of asserting his power to save the Princess' life, which he accordingly did, and the Malay quickly conveyed the intelligence to the despondent father.

In an instant the high-born native was on his feet. His eyes glistened with an unnatural luster; his deep, sonorous voice echoed through the room, while the jewels flashed and scintillated his clothing as he gesticulated wildly.

The Malay translated the will of his chieftain, and Jackson was informed that he should have an opportunity to try his skill—that, if successful, he would be loaded with wealth such as he never dreamed of—that his comrades should share in his good fortune, and liberty as well as jewels should be the share of the white strangers. But, on the other hand, after exciting false hopes and making an assertion he could not make good; if the Princess should die, then death with the most exquisite tortments would be the portion of all.

It was not without a nervous chill that the shipmaster listened to the alternative, and although his face was pale, still he never faltered in his step as he followed a guide to the presence of the Princess.

He could scarcely repress his embarrassment as he bent over the slight form of the Princess, who was little more than a child in years and stature. She was reclining in a silken hammock, partially covered by a slight gauze covering. She moved her head from side to side, moaning with pain, and quietly submitted to Jackson as he examined her pulse, tongue, etc.

He soon discovered that her trouble was nothing more serious than a slow fever, which the contents of the medicine chest would easily alleviate, and he breathed a silent but fervent prayer of gratitude for the means of escape offered to his comrades and himself.

The precious collection of drugs were soon under his watchful care, the proper remedies given, and for the first time for many days the Princess sank into an easy and refreshing slumber that night.

Jackson watched by her hammock, while the stern old chief occupied a pile of cushions close beside him.

The recovery of the patient was rapid, thanks to a good constitution; and Capt. Jackson, in the course of ten days, had the satisfaction of seeing her sitting up, laughing and talking with her overjoyed father.

The safety of the shipwrecked crew was assured, the Rajah more than kept his word, heaping gems and gold dust upon them all.

To Jackson he made the most magnificent offers, pressing upon him the office of chief ja ju of the island. But the shipmaster wisely declined the office in cautious language; and, parting his belt, received an addition that more than exceeded his wildest ideas of wealth.

The entire party were conveyed to Singapore, where Jackson bade adieu to his old comrades, taking the first mail steamer that left.

Reaching Liverpool, he soon arrived at his destination, being warmly welcomed by his wife and little ones, to whom he told his strange adventures.

Without loss of time he called on the owners of the Exporter, who had meanwhile secured their full insurance on vessel and cargo, coolly informing Jackson that he need never expect to command one of their ships again, for which rebuff he cared but little.

Removing to a small but growing western town, he became identified with its prosperity, and to-day is one of its wealthiest and most influential citizens.

He has conscientiously striven to repair the error into which he was drawn, but never thinks of Shanghai and the tea trade without a visible shudder.

# Heroic Fight of Three White Men with One Hundred Indians.

On the 17th instant, about noon, William Castro, Jeff. Thompson and O. F. Mason were attacked by Indians, about eight miles below the Little Horn River, while en route for Fort Pease. There were between seventy-five and one hundred Indians. They came up in the rear of the party and fired some shots at them before they got off their horses. As quick as possible they ran into a small ravine close by, got in a narrow "wash-out" and stood them off the best they could. The Indians had them surrounded, occupying the ridges. They kept up a steady fire, but without effect, when they descended to the ravine and got in better range from the upper part of the valley. They killed Mr. Mason, and wounded Mr. Thompson in the hand, slightly. Castro and Thompson are positive that three Indians were killed—one was shot off his horse while driving off their saddle and pack animals, two others were killed in the ravine. One of them laid within forty yards of the men. After the killing of those they backed out, taking with them all their animals and winter's supplies belonging to them. The two men buried their comrade in a pit made with their butcher knives, and remained by him until dark, when they left in the direction of Fort Pease, traveling all night. The next day they found themselves cut off by the Indians, when they abandoned the idea of going to the fort, and took the back track for this point, which they reached yesterday.

Mr. Mason, it will be remembered, was at one time Clerk of the District Court at Bozeman, was a surveyor, and during the past summer assisted H. J. Hoppy in the hayfield at this place. He was a gentleman, and highly esteemed by his acquaintances.—*Helena (Mon.) Independent.*

# The Centennial Buildings.

The following figures show the amount of ground covered by the different National Exposition buildings, and the cost of the same:

Location	Space covered.	Cost.
London, 1851.....	20 acres.....	\$1,464,000
New York, 1853.....	5 1/2 acres.....	500,000
Paris, 1855.....	30 acres.....	4,900,000
London, 1862.....	24 acres.....	2,300,000
Paris, 1867.....	40 1/2 acres.....	4,996,763
Vienna, 1873.....	50 acres.....	9,950,000
Philadelphia, 1876.....	50 acres.....	6,724,320

The foregoing statistics show that at Philadelphia the space covered is just three times that of the London Exposition in 1851, double that of Paris in 1855, and nearly thrice the size of that of London in 1862, and the one in Paris in 1867 was but two-thirds as large. With the proper feeling among other countries (as there seems to be no other), and the support and encouragement at home, it cannot fail to surpass in excellence all previous exhibitions of like character, even more than in the gigantic proportions of the buildings.

To cure a cold absolutely nothing after breakfast, during the day, and at night, just before retiring, heat the feet thoroughly hot at the fire, and drinking copiously of hot herb tea the last thing. Catnip is best, though any domestic herb is good.

# THE SOWER.

BY R. W. GILDER.

## I.

A sower went forth to sow,  
His eyes were wild with woe;  
He crushed the flowers beneath his feet,  
Nor smelt the perfume, warm and sweet,  
That prayed for pity everywhere.  
He came to a field that was harrowed  
By iron, and to heaven laid bare!  
He shook the seed that he carried  
O'er that brown and bladeless place,  
He shook it, as God shakes hail,  
Over a doomed land,  
When lightning's interlace  
The sky and the earth, and his wand  
Of Iowa's a thunder-bell.  
Thus did the sower sow:  
His seed was human blood,  
And tears of women and men,  
And I, who near him stood,  
Said: "When the crop comes, then  
There will be sobbing and sighing,  
Weeping and wailing and crying,  
And woe that is worse than woe."

## II.

It was an Autumn day  
When next I went that way,  
And what, think you, did I see?  
What was that I heard?  
The song of a sweet-voiced bird?  
Nay—but the songs of many  
Thrilled through the praising prayer.  
Of all those voices not any  
Were sad of memory;  
And a sea of sunlight flowed  
And a golden harvest glowed!  
On my face I fell down there!  
I hid my weeping eyes,  
I said: "O God, Thou art wise!  
And I thank Thee, again and again,  
For the sower whose name is Pain."

# Pith and Point.

Flour by any other name would smell as wheat.

ALL's well that dividends well, is a new version of an old saying.

It is a strange fact that men lose their true friends when they grow rich.

THERE has been a good many fires lately. Do, girls, be careful about your sparks.

HERE is the newest floral sentiment: "If you wish for hearts ease, don't look to marigold."

AN Indiana girl has sued Mr. Andonis Bellows for breach of trust. She wants to raise the wind.

A GOOD action is never thrown away, and that is why so few of them are seen lying around loose.

HOW STRIKING! Messrs. Hitz & Kichs keep a lager beer saloon up-town.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MAMMA—"On earth as it is in heaven." Georgie—"Est 'tis in heaven." Mamma—"Give us this day our daily bread." Georgie—"Mamma, is he a baker?"

SCENE, Friday dinner: First boarder (on discovering a piece of ham in his fish)—"Well, I'll be dashed if they don't fry their fish in ham!" Second boarder (scorning such extravagant conclusions)—Fry, man? Why, that was the bait.

# WASHING THE CLOTHES.

This is the way we wash the clothes!  
See the dirt, and wash, and day!  
Through and through the water flows,  
Takes and drops them far away.  
This is the way we bleach the clothes;  
Lay them out upon the green;  
Through and through the sunshine goes,  
Makes them white as well as clean.  
This is the way we dry the clothes;  
Hang them on the bushes about;  
Through and through the soft wind blows,  
Draws and drives the wetness out.  
Water, sun, and windy air,  
Make the clothes all clean and sweet;  
Lay them now in lavender,  
For the Sunday, folded neat.

ALONG about bed-time the Detroit wife says she'll go to bed, and her husband yawns and goes down the hall. After half an hour he joins her up stairs and she sleepily inquires: "Did you bolt that side door?" "Yes." "And the back door?" "Yes." "And you fastened that cellar door." "Yes." "And did you put a brace under the knob of the hall door?" "Yes." "Sure that all the windows are nailed down?" "Yes." "I'll bet the window in the spare bedroom is up." "No, it isn't." "Did you see if the blinds to the pantry window were fastened?" "Yes." "Well, put your revolver on the chair, leave a bright light, and if you hear a burglar in the room for heaven's sake don't wake me up, for I know I should scream right out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

# VARIETIES.

John Owens owns \$400,000.—*Boston Post.*

The men who always tell good stories generally tell old ones.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Moses smote the water. That was before anybody had struck oil.—*New Orleans Republican.*

The trouble with Winslow seems to have been discontent with his name. He wanted to win fast.—*Free Press.*

Dan Rice says that Barnum is an old fraud. Barnum hasn't failed half as often as Mr. Rice, and of course there is jealousy between them.—*Free Press.*

The weather is so warm in Wisconsin that the Milwaukee man has to sit up and fan his wife with his ears. Sometimes he gets careless, and then she yells at him: "Reef 'em John, or you'll blow me away."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Mr. Tice, we ask it more in sorrow than in anger. How is the American eagle to make cobblers and slings, juleps and things for the thirsty nations at the Centennial without ice, Mr. Tice?—*St. Louis Republican.*

There's a girl in Iowa who has seven fingers. Young men are rather shy. Seven fingers can take in a shocking handful of hair on occasion, no doubt.—*St. Louis Republican.*

J. D. CARTER, of Morgan County, Ind., a noted local temperance worker, proposes to gather at his next birthday party every resident of the county who neither drinks, smokes, chews, snuffs, nor swears, and the betting is that if he barbecues an ox to feed the guests he will have enough beef left for hash next day.

MR. WINSLOW, late of Boston, is not a relative of the soothing-syrup lady, though he syrup-titiously disappeared.

**A Valuable Work.**

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the discovery of the American Continent to the close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "Pathways of the Holy Land," etc., etc.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the United States, suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ill., who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the Standard History of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent down to the present time.

We most heartily commend this book to our readers. It gives a very interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe, and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble, and we trust, enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution; the establishment of the Union; the course of affairs until the breaking out of the Second War with England; and a full and comprehensive account of that War and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the Civil War, follow in their order. The history of the Civil War is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth; and the work closes with an account of the course of affairs since the end of the great conflict. The author writes throughout with the calmness and impartiality of a historian, and pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lessons which they teach, and appealing neither to passion nor political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his country to sustain his views. In order to render the work complete in every respect, the author has added to it an appendix, giving an account of the approaching International Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every country. See advertisement in another column.

**A Dog Coasting.**

Last winter as I was hurrying home from school, hoping there would be time for a slide before dark, I saw, just as I reached the long hill by Mr. K.'s, a dog drawing a sled up the hill. He was a large yellow dog, with long slit-like legs, immense flapping ears, and a very mournful expression of countenance. He was harnessed to the sled by the rope, which was tied to his collar, and as he had much difficulty in drawing the sled up the hill, it being slippery, two gentlemen and I stopped and watched him. He at last reached the top of the hill, and turned around facing the bottom, waiting for his little master to come and unharness him. But in an unlucky moment, doggy slipped and the sled started, taking him off his feet, and away he went, careering down hill. It was a very funny picture to look at, for he sat upright, his long, hind legs sticking straight out in front, his fore paws pawing the air, and his long ears flapping behind him like flags. He cast his eyes piously upward, and, s-l-o-w-l-y opening his mouth, there floated up to us on the frosty air one of the most heart-breaking dog howls I ever heard. At the foot of the hill, there was a corner to be turned, lined on one side by a post and fence, and on the other by a lamp-post and trees. As he approached this dangerous place we held our breath with suspense. Doggy saw his danger, too, and his helpless cries brought tears to my eyes, and then, as he swept grandly round the curve and rode gallantly into the gutter, the spectators raised a cheer, and he was loaded with pats and caresses. But he was not elated, oh, no! and when one of the gentlemen offered his little master ten cents if he would have the farce repeated, doggy quietly but firmly declined, and, putting his tail between his legs, sneaked modestly to his kennel.

**A Curious Story.**

Some new and interesting evidence is at hand bearing upon the question of Spain's ability to successfully contend against and bring to an end the Cuban revolution. A dispatch from Minister Cushing to Secretary Fish mentions, among the great evils which impede the pacification of Cuba, the fact that there is maintained between the insurgents and their sympathizers throughout the island, in the cities and towns and on the plantations, a system of secret communication, whereby is imported information as to the movement of Spanish troops, and supplies, provisions, and war munitions are forwarded to the insurgent lines. Thus much is known in Spain, but in Washington it has been ascertained that the Havana merchants have been in collusion with the Spanish authorities in supplying the insurgent

army, the plan being to send a large quantity of supplies (purchased and paid for by the Government) under a feeble escort, upon a route running near the "enemy's" picket-line, when, by agreement, the train would be attacked and the supplies captured, the escort barely escaping with their lives! In this way, it is said, the patriots have continued to carry on the war without contributions from abroad, and the merchants and corrupt officials have realized handsomely upon the clever operation. The amount of loyalty and fidelity to the mother country in Cuba is something stunning, according to all accounts.

**Extraordinary Enterprise.**

Frank Leslie, the publisher of eighteen illustrated newspapers and magazines, has just added to the list his *New Popular Monthly*, a marvel of elegance and cheapness. It is nearly double the size of any magazine published, each number containing one hundred and twenty-eight quarto pages, eighty-one illustrations, a beautiful chromo lithograph frontispiece, and is brim full of choice literature. We name as a few of the admirable articles in the first number—on "The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia—also 'Degrading Punishment of Women,' illustrated—an interesting sketch of the life and assassination of Marat, the French revolutionist, with portrait—the different modes of fire producing among the aborigines, illustrated—biographical sketch and portrait of the great millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, and view of Astor Library. Among the excellent stories which give so much life to this magazine we notice "How we Shot the Falls," an Adirondack Adventure, "Pearl Morgan's Revenge," "Hul-dah's Defeat," "Diamond Cut Diamond," "One Night," by Etta W. Pierce, "Paul's Choice," "Flint and Steel," "The Story of Raephele Veldt," "The Fix Mr. Ferrers Was In." There are over sixty articles illustrated by eighty-two engravings, and is furnished one year, postage paid, for \$2.50. The *Popular Monthly* has already reached a circulation of 75,000 copies—a success never before recorded of any publication of its class. Send twenty cents to Frank Leslie, New York, for sample copy, by mail free. Canvassing agents should secure territory for this successful magazine. An elegant chromo is given as premium. Write at once for terms.

A LADY in Paris is introducing a new fashion in regard to furniture, she is having all her chairs, sofas, and even her carriages stuffed with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with an agreeable but not too powerful perfume. The fashion is derived from the Eastern nations, and prevails extensively over a considerable part of Asia.

A BOX OF GROCERIES FREE to every subscriber is what the publishers of *The Housekeeper* offer in our advertising columns. Messrs. Wingate & Co. will do just what they promise. It is the best chance for agents ever offered, as no good housekeeper who sees the box would fail to subscribe. Read the advertisement.

If every one of our readers would try Dobbin's Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it.

**American Genius—Moody and Sankey.**

The great revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who electrified staid old England with their eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair samples of American genius. Springing from among the common people, their sympathies are alive to the wants of the whole people, and herein lies the secret of their great success. Those who seek to be popular must study and be familiar with the wants of the masses, and prove loyal thereto. To this fact we may trace the grand success in business, as well as in religious undertakings, which many Americans have achieved. Strikingly illustrative of these suggestions is that great establishment, located at Buffalo, N. Y., and known as the "World's Dispensary"—a most appropriate name, indeed, for that vast institution, within whose walls are manufactured remedies which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, and at which a corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons, under the personal direction of Dr. Pierce, are constantly administering to the needs of thousands of sufferers everywhere, and whose success in the treatment of all forms of chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. Its proprietor, says the *Herald and Torchlight*, of Detroit, "is a man of the people, writes for them, and to them tenders his eminent professional services." His advertisements are earnest exhortations. Like the great revivalists, his enthusiasm is multiplied by the unparalleled success of his enterprise, as well as by the efficacy of his remedies in curing disease. The people believe in him and his remedies, because, as the *New York Tribune* says, "he sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments." Hence, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day more largely employed as a blood and liver medicine, and also as a cough remedy, than any other remedial agent in the world. His Favorite Prescription, he does not recommend as a "cure-all," as is so often done by compounders of worthless, humbug nostrums, but for all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women it has proved itself so much of a specific that it now enjoys great popularity and universal confidence. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, "scarcely larger than mustard seed," have proved so agreeable and reliable as a cathartic that they are rapidly taking the place of the large nauseous pills heretofore so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Sassafras is a favorite remedy for Colic, Cramps, Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sarge's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specifics for Catarrh and "cold in the head," ever given to the public. And besides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of about 900 pages, which he sells at the unparalleled low price of \$1.50, has already been sold to the extent of exhausting two editions amounting to forty thousand copies. The secret of Dr. Pierce's success, as well as that of the great revivalists, and scores of other Americans, who, by their genius, have advanced step by step from obscurity to affluence and distinction, consists in treating the people with consideration, sympathy, candor, and honesty. No man, who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can afford to deal unfairly with the world or be indifferent to the wants and best interests of humanity.

**CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER.** See advertisement.

**PAIN AND DISEASE.**—Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease, and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, constipation, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other complaints? Remove the cause by taking Vegetine, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

**CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap.** Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

**Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.**

**CHICAGO LEDGER**—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

**Consumptives, Take Notice.**—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

**SILVER TIPPED SHOES.** Columbus discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical shoes for children are the silver tipped shoes. Tipped. Never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs with out tips. All Dealers sell them.

"Keep your head cool and your feet dry." It has always been necessary, in order to carry this out, to set in the house and stick your head out of the window. Now put on a pair of Cable Screw Wire Boots or Shoes and walk out.

**\$12 a day at home.** Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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**DIVORCES** legally and quietly obtained for incompetency, etc.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. A. GOODRICH, P. O. Box 1037, Chicago.

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**BUY** OF THE MANUFACTURERS at Wholesale Prices. Made of Steel. Patented. Plated with White Alabaster Metal. Will last 10 years. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 6 Ten Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Table Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Table Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Tea Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Tea Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Butter Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Butter Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Coffee Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Coffee Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Salad Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Salad Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Dessert Spoons.....50 cts. 6 Ten Dessert Forks.....50 cts. 6 Ten Spoon Rests.....50 cts. 6 Ten Fork Rests.....50 cts. 6 Ten Knife Rests.....50 cts. 6 Ten Spoon Holders.....50 cts. 6 Ten Fork Holders.....50 cts. 6 Ten Knife Holders.....50 cts. 6 Ten Spoon Cases.....50 cts. 6 Ten Fork Cases.....50 cts. 6 Ten Knife Cases.....50 cts. 6 Ten Spoon Pouches.....50 cts. 6 Ten Fork Pouches.....50 cts. 6 Ten Knife Pouches.....50 cts. 6 Ten Spoon Bags.....50 cts. 6 Ten Fork Bags.....50 cts. 6 Ten Knife Bags.....50 cts. 6 Ten Spoon Covers.....50 cts. 6 Ten Fork Covers.....50 cts. 6 Ten Knife Covers.....50 cts. 6 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DEAD.

Oh! touch not the bier,  
Disturb not the pall,  
Nearth that ebony covering  
Lies his all.

Her voice, so musical,  
So blith was her song;  
In life she was so beautiful,  
Now she is gone.

See the transparency  
Of lashes so pale;  
Alas! that she too should be  
Humanly frail.

Madly he loved her,  
He worshipped those eyes,  
Like the mid-summer azure  
Of warmest skies.

The maiden purity  
Still unmarked on that face,  
Death's swift insecurity  
Did not efface.

Touch not the roses  
That adorn her brow;  
Nor the lily, that crosses  
Her breast of snow;

But look at those lips,  
Still scarlet in death,  
Oh! so mockingly life like,  
The rob'd of breath.

Smiles of tranquillity  
Playing round her fair lips  
These are life's last anomaly  
Not yet eclipsed.

Ah! stroke not that brow,  
For 'tis icy cold;  
Although she feels it not now  
'Tis still her mould.

Mark you those lashes,  
So divinely fair?  
How they spoke of love's flashes  
When life was there!

Cover her over,  
Now screw the lid fast  
But hold, let her true lover  
Look at her last.

Draw the pall closer,  
Then take up the bier,  
And let every man weep  
Drop her a tear.

MAY.

An insurance agent called into an establishment on Main street the other day, with a large account book under his arm, and, walking up to a proprietor in a business sort of a way, he inquired, "How's business—how's stock?" "Oh, business is very, very dull," returned the tradesman. "Pon my word, sir, I haven't got \$900 in the house! Terrible dull!" and he paused and looked inquiringly at his visitor. "Only \$900?" said the insurance man in surprise. "Pon my soul, sir," repeated the dealer, "I don't believe there is a dollar more—look for yourself," and the man looked sad and sighed. "Then, sir," said the insurance man, with a good deal of warmth, "how does it come that your stock is insured in our company for \$4,500, eh?" "Oh! ah! beg your pardon!" exclaimed the dealer, in great confusion; "I thought you was the tax man! I was sure you was the tax gatherer, or, 'pon my soul, I wouldn't a-said that, when, in fact, my stock is worth fully \$8,000—look for yourself, sir!"—*Ex.*

New Advertisements.

**B. P. HIGGINS,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

All work burnished and finished in the latest style. Old and faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the above House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to  
P. ZALSMAN,  
Holland, Mich.  
Oct. 28 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

**E. HEROLD,**  
EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,  
Gents,  
Youth and  
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.  
HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

**Meat Market,**  
—OF—  
**Jacob Kuite.**

Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City

JACOB KUIITE.  
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-2-2

**Joslin & Breyman,**  
Watchmakers & Jewelers,  
Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



Having disposed of most of our old stock, we have occupied my new quarters, on RIVER STREET with a beautiful stock of everything pertaining to a complete.

**Jewelry and Variety Store.**  
Silver Ware,  
Plated Ware,  
Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, and  
Musical Instruments.

We request all of our old friends to come and see us in our new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

Mr. J. Wykhuisen, the Jeweler and Repairer of the First Ward, has established himself with us, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.  
2-1y JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

**J. O. DOESBURG,**  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,  
NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,  
Medicines,  
Paints and Oils  
Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,  
Chamois Skins,  
Counter, Cloth,  
Hair and  
Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.  
HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

**THE**  
**Phoenix Hotel.**

HOLLAND, MICH.  
(Opposite U. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot.)

Is kept in first-class order, home like, neat in every respect, with an admirable cuisine, both in choice and variety and the remarkably good cooking of its viands. Its constantly increasing patronage is evidence that it is the only first-class Hotel in Holland.

J. McVICAR, Proprietor.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

BROKE into my enclosure, in Georgetown, Ottawa County, Mich., on or about the middle of July last, one small Red Heifer, with some white on the belly. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

H. W. SWEET.  
GEORGETOWN, Dec. 1st, 1875.

**J. E. HIGGINS,**  
DEALER IN  
All Kinds of Grain & Produce,  
MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.  
OFFICE NEAR  
M. L. S. R. R. DEPOT.  
Corner of Fish & Seventh Streets.  
HOLLAND, MICH. 45-28-1y

**J. M. Reidsema & Son.**

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,  
Window Shades,  
Carpets,  
Oil Cloths,  
Feathers,  
Feather Beds,  
Mattresses,

**COFFINS.**

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

46-2-1y

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

**DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,**

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Clothing,  
Crocery,  
Stoneware,  
Notions and Trimmings,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
Flour & Feed,  
Provisions, etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

**Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,**

At the Store of  
**WERKMAN & SONS,**  
River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Crocery and  
Provisions.  
**CIGARS! CIGARS!**  
We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at

**Wholesale and Retail.**  
Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,  
Are dealt in very extensively by us, and all orders are promptly filled and delivered.

**Country Produce!**  
Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices.

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

**De Feyter Bro's,**

DEALERS IN  
Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,  
Timber, and all kinds  
of Wood Produce.

We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles West of the white school house on the Grand Haven road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same wherever wanted.

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty. Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

All bills will be filled promptly and with despatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures.

All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-1f

**BOOKBINDING!**

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorel, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.  
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

**1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.**

We have received and opened a complete line of goods for the season. Our Fall and Winter Millinery includes the latest styles. We intend to make Shawls a specialty, and have also in stock a heavy assortment of

**Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,**

Ready made and cut and made to order, with a full line of Trimmings, also Velvetines, Double Wave Paisley Shawls, Balmorals, Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

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

Dress Silks, Ladies Scarfs and Gloves, and a full line of Kid Gloves, Perfume and Soaps. In the line of Millinery notions we cannot be surpassed. Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, in large quantities.

**TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!**

For Boys and Girls. Work Boxes, Building Blocks, Writing Desks, Albums, Maps, Smoking Sets, Dolls, Excursion Trains, Etc., Etc.

We are the only agent for the sale of the "Brilliantine," a new preparation for giving a splendid lustre to all kinds of Starched Linen Wear. We also keep Butterick's Patterns.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, made by Etienne Hubert and Lina Hubert his wife, of Holland County, State of Michigan to Francis Lawrence of Allegan County, State of Michigan, Dated November twelfth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four (A. D. 1874) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County State of Michigan on the sixth day of January A. D. 1875 at 8 o'clock p. m. on page 615 of Liber 2, of Mortgages in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned to the said Francis H. Lawrence, to wit: B. W. Van de Saugraet, Allegan County, State of Michigan, by a deed of assignment dated January second A. D. 1875, which deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County State of Michigan, on the sixth day of January A. D. 1875 at 8 o'clock a. m. on page 70 of Liber No. of Mortgages in said office, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-six cents (\$161.86), and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or to enforce the mortgage, or any part thereof, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale said mortgage contained, on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in afternoon of that day, at the front door of Court House in the City of Grand Haven in the County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County, there will be sold at public vendue the lands and premises described as follows: "All that certain parcel of land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and which is north and east of the State road from Holland to Grand Haven as it now runs; which land is further described as the north half of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eighteen Township five north of range fifteen west, except a certain parcel which was conveyed by Jacob Fliemann and wife to Hiram Rogers by deed dated Dec. 31st 1863, and including a certain parcel from the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, section eighteen afore said, which was conveyed by Hiram Rogers to Jacob Fliemann December 31st 1863. Reference being hereby made to said deed and the record thereof for a more perfect description of said parcels, containing six acres, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorneys fee of Twenty-five dollars as provided for in said mortgage."

Dated November 20th A. D. 1875.

FRANKLIN B. WALLIN, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. POST, Atty for Assignee of Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, made by Erastus Clark and Andrew J. Clark his husband of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the first part, to Elizabeth Van Laere widow of H. G. Knol, of the same place, of the second part, dated June sixteenth (16th) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1866, at nine o'clock p. m. on page 548 of Liber "G," of Mortgages, in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Elizabeth Van Laere (widow of H. G. Knol) to Joshua Myrick, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1872, which deed of assignment was duly recorded February nineteenth (19th) A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber "H," of Mortgages on page 387 in said office, which said mortgage was again assigned by said Joshua Myrick, to Taeke A. Berkompas of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated June twentieth (20th) A. D. 1875, which said deed of assignment was duly recorded January third (3rd) A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages on page 151 in said office, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, (\$245.01) and no suit or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the event (11th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Ottawa County circuit court house in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, said court house being the place of holding the circuit courts in said County of Ottawa, the lands and premises in said mortgage described as follows: "All of that certain parcel of Land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and is further described as Lot numbered four (4) in Block numbered fifty four (54) in the village (now city) of Holland, according to the recorded map of said village," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent interest, and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, (\$10.00) covenanted for therein.

Dated: January 15th A. D. 1876.

TAEKE A. BERKOMPAS, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. Post, Atty for Assignee of Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power contained therein to foreclose and sell has become operative) executed by Charles R. Nichols of the Township of Holland Ottawa County, Michigan to George W. Campbell of the County of Allegan and State of Michigan on the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine for purchase money, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars with interest at seven per cent and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the thirteenth (13th) day of October, A. D. 1869, in Book 8 of Mortgages on page one hundred and fifty-three (153) and which said mortgage was assigned by the said George W. Campbell to Roxa A. Stoner of the County of Allegan on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of January A. D. 1870, and recorded in Book 8 of mortgages on page thirty seven (37) on the second (8) day of February, A. D. 1870 and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and forty four dollars and ninety cents. And no suit or proceedings at Law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that on the first day of May in the year A. D. 1876 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at seven per cent, from the date hereof on the said amount claimed to be due and payable and all legal costs and expenses together with an attorney fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars as provided for therein. The following are the lands and premises to be sold as described in said mortgage To-wit: "The following described property (lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan to-wit the north half (34th) of the south-west quarter (8-W 1/4) of north-east quarter (N E 1/4) of section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered five (5) north of Range sixteen (16) west."

DATED: Holland February 1st, A. D. 1876.

ROXY A. STONER, Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Atty for Assignee.

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