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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 9.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 269.

The Holland City News.

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

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonparel), 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	*9.45 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	*5.15 " "
" "	*9.35 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	" "	*4.20 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.10 a. m.	5.40 a. m.
" "	9.30 p. m.	4.10 " "

New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	*11.30 a. m.
" "	*5.10 p. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	3.05 " "	*9.45 " "
" "	*4.00 " "	" "

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS		TO GRAND RAPIDS	
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express, Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M. P. M.
4 15	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 10 7
4 32	7 44	Grandville.	9 55 6
5 45	8 26	Allegan.	8 45 5
6 11	9 41	Otsego.	8 16 5
6 19	9 19	Plainwell.	8 07 5
6 35	9 35	Cooper.	7 35 4
6 50	9 50	Kalamazoo.	7 35 4
P. M.	A. M.		P. M. A. M.
8 30	11 30	White Pigeon.	5 50 3
A. M.	P. M.		P. M. A. M.
6 00	6 30	Chicago.	10 40 8
A. M.	P. M.		P. M. A. M.
2 40	5 00	Toledo.	11 55 8
A. M.	P. M.		P. M. A. M.
7 05	9 30	Cleveland.	7 40 3
P. M.	A. M.		P. M. A. M.
1 15	4 05	Buffalo.	12 10 7

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.
P. m.	P. m.		P. m.	A. m.
8 20	12 15	Muskegon	2 00	8 00
7 45	11 45	Ferrysburg	2 30	8 50
7 40	11 40	Grand Haven	2 40	9 00
6 50	11 11	Pigeon	3 13	9 50
5 45	10 35	Holland	3 55	11 15
5 17	10 15	Fillmore	4 12	11 45
4 03	9 25	Allezau	5 00	1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolke & Bros.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T., Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

Dentist.

GEED, M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery; Paints and Oils, &c., Eighth street.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store, Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BRAN'S Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HERBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business See advertisement.

Furniture.

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

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a choice stock of goods appertaining to the business stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of Store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DUURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

TR ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

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

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buses to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOOT, Proprietor. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJCKMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo, Plow and warrant them, at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

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

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

VERREEK, H. W., & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 8th street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

BEST, R. B. & McK., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overspel, Mich. Dr. McK. Best will go to East Saugatuck every other day for the next year, to keep himself in readiness for professional calls.

LEDEBOER, B., Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. HEMOLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at D. R. Meeng's Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.

Saddlers.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Home Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Kenyon's Block, River Street.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, per bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, per bushel	1 20 @	16
Butter, per lb.	16 @	16
Clover seed, per bushel	6 @	7 50
Eggs, per dozen	6 @	11
Honey, per lb.	15 @	15
Hay, per ton	8 00 @	15
Onions, per bushel	6 @	80
Potatoes, per bushel	6 @	70
Timothy Seed, per bushel	6 @	70
Wool, per lb.	6 @	70

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00	
" " " " " "	2 50	
" " " " " "	2 50	
Hemlock Bark	25 @	25
Staves, white oak	10 @	10
Staves, white oak	10 @	10
Heading bolts, soft wood	10 @	10
Heading bolts, hard wood	10 @	10
Stave bolts, soft wood	10 @	10
Stave bolts, hard wood	10 @	10
Railroad ties	13 @	13

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white per bushel	\$ 1 45	
Corn, shelled per bushel	48 @	48
Oats, per bushel	30 @	30
Ruckwheat, per bushel	30 @	30
Brass, per ton	16 00 @	16 00
Feed, per ton	22 00 @	22 00
" " " " " "	1 25	
Barley, per 100 lb.	1 10	
Middling, per 100 lb.	1 25	
Flour, per 100 lb.	4 00	
Pearl Barley, per 100 lb.	4 00 @	5 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @	6
Pork	6 @	6
Lard	11 @	11
Smoked Meat	12 @	12
" " " "	9 @	10
" " " "	8 @	9
Tallow, per lb.	7 @	8
Turkeys	10 @	12
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @	10

Special Notices.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting others are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S. J. KRAMER, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 25, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. J. S. BURNS, W. M.

Dead Animals.

The question has been for a long time what will you do with dead animals. The undersigned whose place of business is near Metz's Tannery, will hold himself in readiness to remove all dead animals at his own expense, by simply notifying him thereof.

BENHARD WICK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-ly

Without a Parallel.

We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "*Shiloh's Consumption Cure*" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, 8th street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich., and get a trial bottle 10 cents or a regular size for 50 cts. or \$1, sold elsewhere by dealers generally.

"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by the above dealers.

ORANGES and Lemons, cheap at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

JUST received a supply of Spring Styles of Hats; new styles of Calicoes and Fancy Goods, all of which we will sell cheap for cash. Call at

D. BERTSCH.

A lot of new French letter paper, and all kinds of Fancy Stationery received at

L. T. KANTERS.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

ALL kinds of Garden Seeds, and in any quantity at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

SODA water Fountain in prime order—the first of the season—come and take a drink at

L. T. KANTERS.

If you want to see a large and fine variety of calicoes, and good prints at 6 cents a yard, call at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Worsted Dress Goods—some of the richest patterns ever opened here at an astonishingly low price.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of E. Kruisinga & Son, that the undersigned has been appointed the assignee of the estate of said firm, and that all indebtedness due them, must be paid to him without delay.

MANLY D. HOWARD.

Assignee of E. KRUIZENGA & SONS.

HOLLAND, March 28, 1877.

The Stevens Battery.

AN ex-consul general of one of the

European powers not indifferent to the present complications, half a dozen civil and naval engineers, and Capt. S. Samuels, the yachtman, made a private visit to the yard in Hoboken where the Stevens battery lies and critically examined her. It is understood that Capt. Samuels is conducting negotiations on the part of the New Jersey commission to effect the sale of the battery by the legislature on the 27th of March, 1874, with secret-service agents for a European power; that the sum asked for the unfinished craft is \$1,500,000 (the amount already expended is about \$2,000,000), and that at the expenditure of \$450,000 the monitor can be put in fighting trim and placed in a European port within sixty days.

The persons who visited the battery yesterday found the vessel in excellent order, though it is four years since any work was done on it. The iron and wood work were constructed of first-class materials and by day labor, and the engines and machinery are so frequently overhauled that they are in perfect trim. Some of the visitors were experts, and expressed surprise at the excellence of the materials used in the construction of the vessel and the absence of deterioration in either wood or iron work. The keel of the vessel has not strained, and the cheeks on which it rests are sound and not indented, although they support a dead weight of over three thousand tons; the lines of the ship are perfect and not a rivet-head has started; and in the engine-room every surface liable to tarnish or rust has been varnished, black-leaded or covered with white lead or tallow. Even the interior of the boilers is covered with whitefish oil, which prevents decay, and a thick coat of red paint protects the hulls (she is double-hulled) inside and out. In a word, the craft is in just as good a condition as when Gen. G. B. McClellan left her in 1873, having expended in building an inner hull and continuing the construction \$1,000,000. The vessel now only requires to put her on the water (where calculation gives her a maximum speed of 15.75 knots), and to render her the most powerful war vessel of her class afloat—armor and armament; on the hull—rudder and steering-gear, joiners' work, hurricane deck and gunwale, boats and apparatus, ventilating pipes, turret, water tanks, fitting-up of magazines, store-room and officers' quarters, etc.; on machinery—propellers; reversing gear, lubricating apparatus, feed and bilge-pump connections, anchor-hoisting machinery, auxiliary pumps, etc.; in boiler-room—gauge-cocks, floor and ladders, coal chutes, etc.; ship's outfit generally; smoke-stacks.

As the battery now lies she is separated by a bulk head of earth and piles from a North river dock, which would have to be dredged to allow her to reach the river, as she draws twenty-two feet of water as calculated. The estimate of sixty days to put her in a European port in fighting trim may seem preposterous, but those who are conducting the negotiations say that they will be able to gain a month from the time that it is known that a purchase will be effected to the time of completing the negotiations, so that the real time necessary to complete the vessel will be ninety days, and it is claimed that the material for armor-plating her will be ready at forty-eight hours' notice, and that in twenty-four hours from five hundred to one thousand able mechanics can be engaged. Should a sale be effected, the purchasers will doubtless engage the services of Gen. McClellan and Prof. R. H. Thurston, consulting engineer to the New Jersey commission, and the engines will be completed and overhauled by the firm that constructed such of the propelling apparatus as is already in the hull.

The history of the battery, begun many years ago by the Hoboken millionaire, John Stevens, is too well known to need repetition. The craft is 401 feet "over all" in length, 45 feet broad amidships, or over armor 54 feet, with a depth to main deck of 24 1/2 feet. The displacement is (at 22 feet draught) 6,006.02 tons. The main deck is flush from stem to stern, and the proposed turret would be 30 feet in diameter, with 16 to 18 inch plating, with an armament of two twenty-inch, 95,000 pound guns or two rifled twelve inch guns. The vessel would carry a crew of 250 men.—*New York World.*

HOLLAND has for centuries been known as the country par excellence of tulips. The Dutch King has offered to send 40,000 of these flowers to the Paris Exposition of 1878, and they have been gladly accepted. Those fading will be constantly replaced by others in bloom.

For the Holland City News.

Dr. Reynolds and the Temperance Movement.

Dr. Reynolds, the temperance worker, who has been the means of bringing about such remarkable results in Michigan, is expected in Holland City about the 27th of this month.

He is a native of Maine, and a physician by profession. Dr. Reynolds is not an eloquentist, but he stands before his audiences a reformed drunkard, and impressed them by his terrible earnestness. He was born a drunkard. At thirty-six years of age he was a drunkard and a pauper, having run through with \$30,000. For seven days and nights, mad with delirium tremens, he walked his father's house a raving maniac. One day in his office, again trembling on the verge of madness, knowing its horrors from past experience, yet utterly powerless and helpless, he fell on his knees and besought God

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor Arizona.

John H. Hammond, of Illinois, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency.

Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, Consul General of the United States at Frankfurt, Germany.

G. W. Town, Register of the Land Office at Evanston, Wyo.

Postmasters: John R. Manville, Rantoul, Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Pekin, Ill.; Clarence L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Mich.; Horace M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Henry W. Wright, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John H. Hanzer, Fond du Lac, Wis.

T. O. Shackelford, Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky.

George W. Howe, Collector of Customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio.

James W. Gilchrist, Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling, W. Va.

Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the President to visit New Orleans and bring about a pacific solution of the political troubles in Louisiana, commenced their labors on the 6th inst. Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois, was elected Chairman, and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, secretary. The commission first waited upon Packard, at the State House, in New Orleans, and held an hour's interview. Packard made a statement of the organization of the Legislature with a Returning Board, quorum in each house, and the canvass by that body on the day named, in the way prescribed by the constitution, of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. He claimed that he was the legally elected Governor of Louisiana, and expressed himself satisfied that he could maintain himself in the position if recognized by the President, reinstated in possession of the court buildings, arsenals, etc., and accorded the moral support of the National Government. The commission subsequently called upon Nicholls, who claimed that his authority as Governor was undisputed everywhere in the State outside of the State House. In the evening the Commissioners, in an unofficial capacity, visited a large open-air mass meeting of the friends of Nicholls, at which speeches were delivered by prominent local white and colored orators, including the irrepressible Pinchback.

Joint committees of the Nicholls Legislature called upon the commission on the 8th, and made a detailed verbal statement of the status of affairs, giving the number of parishes and officials that had acknowledged allegiance to the Nicholls Government, etc. The members of the Packard Supreme Court next visited the commission, and laid before them an elaborate printed brief, showing their title to office under the constitution. Then there was a visit from a delegation of District Judges, who stated that the sentiment of their districts was in favor of Packard. These had no sooner withdrawn than the members of the Nicholls Supreme Court, by invitation, called upon the commission in a body and had an informal consultation.

The commission, on the 9th, received a delegation of New Orleans business men, headed by Mr. Black, President of the Cotton Exchange. The commission said to them that they had sought Louisiana but could not find it. They found two Governments, two Supreme Courts, and an alleged dual Government in all departments, but, in fact, by the acknowledgment of all parties, there was only one Legislature, though it met in two halls. The Commissioners suggested that if self-government was desired, and the withdrawal of the army, it could probably be secured in a day, should the public opinion of the State compel its Legislature to meet as one body. The delegation was not inclined to accept the suggestion, maintaining that Nicholls must be defended as Governor to the full extent. A delegation from the Union Club, a Republican association, was received and heard, and a committee from the Packard Legislature presented statistics, records and briefs.

The commission was kept busy on the 10th listening to the statements and arguments of the various committees that called upon them. First they received a delegation of colored men, who portrayed the hardships and struggles of their race, and the necessity for protection. A delegation next appeared headed by ex-Gov. Baker, who, with several others, presented statements and opinions. A similar volunteer committee followed, composed of old Union men of the State. Six gentlemen came next representing the judicial districts of the State, and gave their opinions concerning the allegiance in their several districts to the Packard Government, and the ability of Packard to maintain himself. The Mayor of the city and five members of the Council called and tendered the courtesies of the city. They also presented a statement of the financial condition of the city, the rates of taxation, etc. Other citizens called, singly and in groups, from different sections of the State, and gave information to the commission respecting the situation in their several localities, urging their opinions on the commission.

THE EAST.

Five members of the New York Legislature are said to have received \$250,000 for their help in passing the infamous Tweed charter, which placed the treasury of New York city entirely at the mercy of the Tammany thieves. The evidence of this bribery is understood to be in existence, but its custodians, the Harpers of New York city, are suppressing it, with the purpose of negotiating for the return of the money to the State.

A most diabolical crime was perpetrated in New York city a few days ago. Orville D. Jewett, a junior member of the firm of Jewett & Co., white lead manufacturers, went to the office of the firm armed with a hand grenade, a pistol and a dirk, for the ostensible purpose of having a settlement preparatory to his withdrawal from the house. Some angry words passed between him and his uncle, George W. Jewett, the head of the firm, and he pulled the grenade from his pocket and threw it on the floor. An explosion followed. The uncle was killed, his own legs broken, and he received three terrible wounds in the abdomen. He then drew the pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but his aim was ineffective. Young Jewett died the same evening. It is said he was crazed by liquor. Two other persons were injured by the explosion.

LYNN, Mass., has been visited by a destructive conflagration, over \$150,000 worth of property being swept away.

The Sixth National Bank, of New York, was entered by burglars last Sunday, and robbed of \$2,500 in silver coin. We learn from the New York papers that the settlement between the heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt has again been brought up on account of William H. and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. All the heirs, with the

exception of Cornelius, had agreed to accept \$1,000,000, and William H. had agreed to a settlement on this basis. Cornelius J., however, made a claim for \$2,000,000, and his sister, Mrs. La Fite, refused to make any settlement until Cornelius J. was satisfied. Meanwhile the will has been admitted to probate. The operations of a mammoth silk ring in New York city are undergoing investigation with the result of establishing the existence of a combination of Custom House officials and importers who have been successful in dodging tariff duties on silk to the amount of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. By some means not yet fully developed, this combination of conspirators have been able to import and sell silks at prices below the cost of manufacture with the duty added, so that a house like that of A. T. Stewart & Co., although operating its own factories in France, is unable to import the goods of its own manufacture and compete with the prevailing market rates, but actually buys these identical fabrics, which have been sold in Europe and smuggled into New York.

THE liquor-dealers of New York State find themselves in a bad box very unexpectedly, and great dismay and excitement are the result. It seems that the Board of Excise has exceeded its powers in granting licenses to retail dealers other than the keepers of hotels and taverns, and a decision to this effect having been rendered by the Court of Appeals, the temperance folk are about to commence a general movement against the retailers who have thus incurred the penalty of the law by selling liquor without a license.

THE WEST.

Advices from the West report that Spotted Tail is on his way back to the Indian agencies, accompanied by Crazy Horse and his entire force of 900 followers. These savages and their hitherto implacable leader have agreed to surrender and accept the Government's terms of peace. The only hostile band of any consequence remaining is that of Sitting Bull, consisting of not more than 300 or 400 Indians—a force which the troops already in the field will probably be able to take care of.

Eight Winnebago Indians were drowned in the Missouri river, near Dakota City, a few days ago. Four of them were on an island hunting, and high water floated off their boat, and four others who went to their assistance were swamped in the floating ice. A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, last week, says: "Emigration to the Black Hills has commenced in earnest, and instead of coming in small squads, as has been the case the past month, they are now arriving in trainloads."

REPORTS from the West indicate that, though some grasshoppers are hatching, not so many hatch as were expected, and farmers are not frightened. So says a Lincoln (Neb.) telegram.

THERE is stored in Chicago elevators 3,100,000 bushels of wheat; 4,083,247 bushels of corn; 745,902 bushels of oats; 188,392 bushels of rye, and 714,981 bushels of barley—making a grand total of 8,830,767 bushels, against 6,319,671 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

A FAMILY, supposed to be the notorious Benders, of Labette county, Kan., has been arrested in Arkansas by Kansas detectives. The postoffice at Jacksonville, Fla., has been burned. A paper mill at Augustine, Del., was burned last week. Loss, \$100,000.

THE Louisiana Commission arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. On the same day Gov. Packard published an open letter to the President, complaining of the nature of the instructions issued to the Commissioners, in that they do not direct inquiry into the question as to who is the legal Governor of Louisiana. He says: "I am constrained to think that your Excellency is in doubt upon this point, as repeated requests for the recognition of my Government have not yet been responded to, and I confess that, having received several hundred more votes than some of the Republican Presidential electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question. I earnestly urge that the investigation by the commission be not confined to the narrow inquiry of how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government." The Packard Senate also adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the pledges of Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster for the withdrawal of troops as a corrupt and dishonorable bargain; say they are slow to believe President Hayes is a party to such bargain; calling on the President to furnish the assistance necessary to protect against domestic violence and put down the Nicholls insurrection, etc.

THE President's order for the withdrawal of the troops which had been stationed in the State House at Columbia, S. C., since December last, was carried into effect on Tuesday, the 10th inst. On the same day Chamberlain issued a proclamation, addressed "To the Republicans of South Carolina," withdrawing from all further contest for the Governorship, expressing himself "unwilling to prolong a struggle which can only bring suffering to those who engage in it." Chamberlain also surrendered to Hampton all the books, records, etc., in the executive office, thus yielding up everything, after which he gracefully stepped down and out, and Hampton quietly took possession.

VERY extensive revenue frauds in the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina have recently been discovered. Some thirty manufacturers in the county of Surrey, charged with participation in these fraudulent transactions, have been indicted. The frauds discovered are estimated by revenue agents to exceed one-third of the total amount of internal revenue taxes collected in that State. Rather late in the day, the Grand Jury of Caroline county, Md., where the notorious Bennett-May duel was fought some months ago, have been instructed to indict all the parties, principal and otherwise, engaged in that affair.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY SCHURZ says he will be in no hurry to make appointments in his department, but will take his time, so that he may be sure of getting the best men for the various positions. The various departments are crowded with applicants for office. Appointments by the President: Armistead M. Swope, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Seventh District of Kentucky; James H. Mills, of Montana, Secretary of the Territory of Montana; F. C. Humphreys, Collector of Customs at Pensacola, Fla.; Edwin A. Howard, of Michigan, Agent for the Ponca Indians in Dakota; J. A. Warder, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has promulgated an order providing for the investigation and determination of questions connected with appointments, removals and promotions in the various bureaus of his department, by means of a board of inquiry, comprising three members.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued the forty-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$9,500,000 are coupon and \$500,000 registered, the principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 5th of July next, interest to cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—\$500,000, No. 46,001 to 49,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 132,001 to 141,000, both inclusive.

Registered bonds—\$5,000, No. 7,601 to 7,764, both inclusive. Secretary Sherman has just made an important decision relative to the course to be pursued by the Treasury Department in the suits against the persons whose names are on the bonds given for the honest and faithful discharge of their duties by the revenue officials convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds. It is announced that the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury will be that of no compromise with the bondsmen, whose principals have violated their trusts and subjected the revenue to enormous losses in consequence of their rascality, and that suits to recover the amount of these bonds will be vigorously prosecuted.

CLERK ADAMS says that thus far the roll-call of the new House indicates a Democratic majority of about twelve. Of the 293 certificates, 285 have been received.

SECRETARY SHERMAN intends to discontinue the office of Appraiser of Customs wherever he can do so without injuring the service. He has discontinued the office at Memphis and Norfolk, and will very soon at Toledo, O.

PRESIDENT HAYES will occupy, during the heated term, the house at the Soldiers' Home, in which Mr. Lincoln lived in summer during his Presidency. This is something quite unusual in Washington society, and is a practice which has not been observed since the war days.

POLITICAL.

THE Rhode Island election has resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 600 to 2,000. A Washington dispatch says the "President has recently stated to several friends that the Bristow officials in various parts of the country, who were removed from office simply because they favored Bristow and reform, will, at the earliest convenient opportunity, be reinstated in their old places, or given other places equally good."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that since President Hayes came into office two clerks have been kept busy at the White House, briefing and indexing applications for and recommendations to office. Over 4,000 applications for office have been received by the President, exclusive of those received by members of the Cabinet.

THE President, it is said, contemplates declining to hear office-seekers in person and to refer them to the several departments.

GENERAL.

A GLIMMER of light has pierced the veil of mystery which has surrounded the recent movements of New York city's ex-Mayor. As almost invariably happens, there's a woman in the case. The woman is described as middle-aged, and not very fair to look upon. They are living together in a retired quarter of London.

ABE ROTHSCHILD, of Cincinnati, the reported murderer of Besie Moore, at Jefferson, Texas, has been extradited to the Texas authorities, and taken to the scene of his crime for trial.

THE friends and relatives of Gen. Custer have prepared an amendment which they propose to have attached to the Army bill at the extra session of Congress. This appropriates \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to Custer and his associates upon the battle-field where they fell. It is thought by them that this would be better than to have the bodies removed East.

NEW YORK papers chronicle the death of Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, the well known Episcopal clergyman and hymn-writer. He was the author of "I would not live away," and many other popular hymns.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has tapped the Centennial fund in the interest of the national treasury, its decision being that the Government is a preferred creditor, and must have the \$1,500,000 which the people's representatives loaned to that enterprise before the stockholders and other interested parties can be allowed to dispose of the profits.

OVER \$500,000 worth of fresh beef was shipped from New York to England during the month of March.

FOREIGN.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE in the Norwegian village of Elleogoe has been burned and sixteen children perished. In spite of the signing of the protocol, military preparations are progressing vigorously in Russia, and in Constantinople the Porte is doing what it can to keep pace with the formidable operations of its enemy. The feeling of uneasiness still prevails throughout Europe, and the prospect of peace is regarded as anything but flattering.

THE text of the protocol, which was signed at London on the 31st of March, is transmitted by cable, together with the supplementary declarations made by Count Schouvaloff and Earl Derby at the time of affixing their signatures. These declarations are appended to the protocol, and would seem to be of greater significance than the instrument itself. On the part of Russia it is distinctly announced that any agreement for reciprocal disarmament must be preceded by the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, by the acceptance by the Porte of the advice of Europe to place the Turkish army on a peace footing, and by the demonstration of a readiness to undertake the reforms demanded. With these preliminaries settled, Russia will arrange with Turkey the subject of disarmament, but without them, and unless a repetition of the Bulgarian atrocities is prevented, Russia will veto all measures looking to the demobilization. Derby's declaration is equally significant of England's traditional distrust and hatred of Russia—being in effect a notice to the world that, in the event of a failure to secure peace between Russia and Turkey, England will regard the protocol as null and void, and hold herself at liberty to adopt a different policy.

WE have this bulletin of news from the City of Mexico: "The disaffection is spreading. The oldest adherents of Diaz denounce him, and the spirit of revolt has spread throughout the army. President Diaz is sick in bed, and various rumors as to the character of his disease are current. The manifesto of Lerdo created a sensation. The constitutional party are rapidly organizing. The troops of the state of Morelos have pronounced for Lerdo. The troops in other parts of the country are greatly discontented, and a general outbreak may be expected any day." Finzel & Sons, Bristol, Eng., who some time ago closed their sugar refinery, said to be the largest in the world, have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at \$2,500,000. A renewal of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria is threatened.

THE latest advices from Mexico, via New Orleans, represent that the reaction against Diaz has set in in earnest, and that the whole country will soon be involved in another revolution. News comes from St. Petersburg that the Czarowitz has declared categorically in favor of peace, and that Russia urges Montenegro to make concessions. There is a contest of jurisdiction between Canales, commandant at Matamoros, and Porfirio Diaz, usurping President of Mexico, the object in dispute being the possession of Cortina, the veteran revolutionist and cattle-thief, now a prisoner under sentence of death in

Canales' department. Diaz has sent a Government vessel to the Rio Grande, and demanded the surrender of Cortina, but Canales claims the right of possession because the old bandit was condemned under state law.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, April 7, 1877.

The appropriation bills progress rather slowly. Only two of importance have been thus far passed. Some members whose "spring trade" is pressing at home growl a vast deal about the slowness of Legislative bodies, and play a second tune to the enterprising newspapers which find a fruitful source of puns and sharp hits in the languid movements of our law-making body. "Slower than molasses," it used to read," says the Lowell Journal, "but now they say, 'Slower than our Legislature.'" Even the Chicago papers are going for us, the last hit from that quarter being a comparison with the Illinois Legislature. With all this sharpshooting from outside, the House and Senate seem not at all concerned as a body, but keep right on attending to business and making long speeches at the expense of the State. A rule was adopted yesterday confining speeches to five minutes each, but the regulation will not be enforced.

The intention of the present Legislature is to do good work, and so far no bill with even the smell of corruption upon it has passed either house. If members are willing to stay long enough to thoroughly consider all bills before them and act intelligently thereon, instead of rushing through poorly drawn and impracticable laws, the people will certainly have no reason to complain, the members themselves being the only sufferers from the long session, as the per diem is too miserly to tempt any man who has business elsewhere to desire a continuance of the session.

During the discussion of the Normal School appropriation in the Senate, Tuesday, the question arose as to whether that school had any right to include in its course any except the common English branches. In answering this question the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kalamazoo Union School District vs. Stuart was cited to show that the term common-school course might include all branches necessary to fit pupils for the State University. The bill finally passed with little opposition.

During the early part of the week the House spent considerable time in deciding whether there should be any change in the School law as regards the general supervision of district schools, examination of teachers, etc. Quite a strong effort was made to revive the county superintendency system, but the effort failed, and the law will remain without change for two years to come. The House has passed a bill providing for holding of teachers' institutes in all the counties of the State, under the supervision of the State Superintendent or some person whom he may appoint. The sum of \$1,800 yearly is appropriated from the State treasury for this purpose, and the balance of expense will be paid by a fee from each teacher attending, or receiving a qualification for teaching in the common schools.

The Senate has passed a bill making it legal for horsemen's associations to offer premiums on speed trials of horses. The present law makes this a crime, but it is needless to say that the law is practically a "dead letter."

A number of bills amending the Game laws were unceremoniously slaughtered Wednesday.

A gentleman from Detroit has a bill about sixteen pages long for the organization of mutual benefit loan associations, which he has been lobbying for several weeks past, but, so far as your correspondent can learn, with very poor success. The bill would enable a few persons to organize themselves into a sort of savings bank and receive deposits, which they could loan to others, or to one of their own directors or stockholders, for aught that anything in the bill would prevent, with very slight security to the depositors. It is generally thought that the depositors in regularly organized savings banks under the laws of this State are quite too poorly protected, as the aggregate securities are not one-fourth the amount of deposits, yet this new-fangled co-operative institution, it seems to me, would be several steps farther from safety. The Banking laws should be made more stringent rather than more lax.

The House Committee on Railroads are "still harping" on those "charters," and are bound if possible to have them repealed. They (the majority of the committee) take the ground that no Legislature could grant a charter which a subsequent Legislature could not repeal, and claim that the interests of the State demand the repeal of the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern charters. Prominent members in both houses differ in opinion from this committee, and it is difficult to predict the final termination of the interesting contest.

Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, April 3.—The attendance of members in both houses was very slim, the sessions brief, and there was scarcely any business transacted in either house.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.—A bill passed, by a vote of 19 to 1, providing that giving premiums by agricultural societies for runnings and trotting of horses at fairs and other meetings shall not be considered illegal. The Senate then went into committee of the whole on the special order, being the Iowa House of Correction bill. At the afternoon session the entire time was occupied on the Burleigh Game bill, and it was defeated, and the following House bill passed in its stead: "That no person or persons shall pursue or hunt or kill any wild elk, wild duck, doe, or fawn, save only in the Upper Peninsula, save only from the first day of August, and in the Lower Peninsula from the fifteenth day of September to the fifteenth day of December in each year; or kill or destroy, any wild turkey at any time during the year, except in the months of October, November, and December in each year; or kill or destroy, by any means whatever, any woodcock un-

til after the fifth day of July; or any prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or pheasant, or any wood duck, teal duck, mallard duck, or gray duck, save only from the first day of September in each year to the first day of January next following." This bill had previously passed the House, and goes into immediate effect.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were submitted. A resolution passed fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 9 a. m. The House then went into committee of the whole on the special order, House bill No. 145, providing for facilitating State and county teachers' institutes, making an appropriation therefor, which finally passed the committee. The only bills passed were: Allowing courts to make decrees in alimony in gross; authorizing Ottawa City to raise money to build a city hall. In the afternoon the House, in committee of the whole, spent the entire time on a bill to provide for the incorporation of societies for the receiving, loaning, and investing of money.

THURSDAY, April 5.—SENATE.—Bills were passed incorporating Tekonsha village; compelling voluntary assignees to give bonds for double the amount of property involved; appropriating \$22,600 for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum for the next two years; directing that all bills against counties must be submitted during the first three days of sessions of Boards of Supervisors; arranging for the government of the Iowa House of Correction; making an appropriation for the support of the State Public School, and providing for the construction of buildings and making other improvements to that institution.

HOUSE.—The bill to provide for District Commissioners of Schools was defeated in the House. Mr. Hoyt, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, read a long report, signed by a majority of the said committee, recommending the passage of all bills repealing special railroad charters, excepting in the case of the Detroit and Milwaukee. Several bills of a local character were passed. Most of the afternoon session was spent in debate in committee of the whole on railroad matters.

FRIDAY, April 6.—SENATE.—A message was received from the Governor, notifying the Senate that he had allowed the bill organizing the Twenty-third Judicial district out of the Eighteenth to become a law without his approval. He is opposed to the increase of judicial districts. The increase in number of Judges would, in his opinion, have the effect of lowering their standard. The State should be re-districted, and the number of circuits should be decreased, and at the same time equalized with regard to the amount of business to be done in them. He was aware that now some Judges were overworked, and it would be impossible to re-district the State until the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents; but he thought it would be wiser for the Legislature to take territory from overworked Judges and add some to the districts of those Judges who had less to do. A resolution was adopted instructing Allen L. Bourne to compile a manual for the next Legislature. The Senate went into committee of the whole on the special order appropriating for the running expenses of the State Normal School. Motions were made to amend the bill cutting down the proposed amount, \$17,000 per annum, to \$14,000. This bill was finally passed.

HOUSE.—Bills amending Coldwater city charter, organizing the Bay City Public Library, and the Senate Joint resolution authorizing the Governor, Auditor General, and Attorney General to examine the State claim against the Lake Shore railroad, and begin suit, were passed. Joint resolutions were passed extending the time of the completion of the Mackinac, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad; directing that hereafter the Secretary of State, Auditor General, Land Commissioner, and State Treasurer shall be requested each to give a \$25,000 bond, and directing the present incumbents to file similar bonds within sixty days; authorizing the State Board of Auditors to dispose of certain State documents, session laws, etc. A resolution limiting all speeches in the House and in committee of the whole to five minutes was defeated. The House then went into committee of the whole on the special order relative to the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to revise the Tax laws, and laws relative to conveyances after a four hours session the committee rose without taking any action. The afternoon session was devoted exclusively to committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, April 7.—SENATE.—A resolution limiting all speeches to be made hereafter to five minutes, and allowing no member to speak more than an aggregate of ten minutes on any one subject, was passed. A concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 27th inst. was defeated by a vote of 16 to 8. The remainder of the day was occupied in committee of the whole on sundry bills.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed in the House empowering Justices of the Peace in the Upper Peninsula to dissolve writs of attachment issued by themselves when the County Circuit Court Commissioner is disqualified on account of being employed on either side of the case. The House went into committee of the whole upon the bill and the catching of fish. After much time being thus consumed the committee rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 9.—SENATE.—The seventeen Senators who had arrived late on the morning train get their breakfast. At half-past 10 they reconvened and went into committee of the whole, in which nothing but legal bills were considered. At the afternoon session no bills were passed.

HOUSE.—Fifty-three members were present at the morning session. A lean quorum went into committee of the whole, when the House so thinned out that only about forty remained present. The committee had under consideration the bill allowing the Upper Peninsula members \$2 per diem extra pay, which was passed in the committee. Other bills of no great importance were considered. In the afternoon there was a better attendance, and the House again went into committee of the whole. No bills passed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 75	@ 12 25
HOGS	5 75	6 25
CORNS	11 1/2	11 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western	6 25	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 (Chicago)	1 37	1 39
CORN—Western Mixed	54	55 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed	40	50
RYE—Western	81	83
PORK—New Mess	15 00	15 25
LARD—Steam	9 1/2	10

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Hogs	4 75	5 25
Cows and Heifers	4 50	5 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 40	4 60
HOGS—Live	4 50	5 05
FLLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 50	8 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 32	1 34 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 22	1 26
CORN—No. 2	58 1/2	59
OATS—No. 2	68	72
RYE—No. 2	68	61
BARLEY—No. 2	31	33
BUTTER—Creamery	14	15
Eggs—Fresh	14 00	14 25
PORK—Mess	14 00	14 25
LARD	9 1/2	9 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 54	@ 1 55
No. 2	1 40	1 41 1/2
CORN—No. 2	43	45
OATS—No. 2	70 1/2	74
RYE	68	71
BARLEY—No. 2	31	34

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 60	@ 1 61
CORN—Western Mixed	40	42
OATS—No. 2	36	38
RYE	68	69
PORK—Mess	14 50	14 75
LARD	9	9 1/2
HOGS	4 35	5 25
CATTLE	3 75	6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 60	@ 1 68
CORN	42	45
OATS	36	40
RYE	75	76
PORK—Mess	14 00	14 25
LARD	9 1/2	10 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 72	@ 1 75
Amber	1 65	1 68
CORN—No. 2	45	47 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35	38

DETROIT.

FLLOUR—Medium	5 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 50	1 56 1/2
CORN—No. 2	43	45
OATS—Mixed	39	41
RYE	75	80
PORK—Mess	14 50	14 75

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 10	@ 5 30
Philadelphias	5 70	5 90
CATTLE—Best	5 25	5 75
Medium	5 75	5 15
SHEEP	4 40	5 75

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

Trouble that Made the Rev. Dr. James Ludlow, of New York, Resign his Pastorate.

The outgrowth of the old Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, that 200 years ago stood at the Battery, (New York City) are the three churches at Lafayette place and East Fourth street, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. The Rev. Dr. Talbot Chambers is pastor of the first, the Rev. Dr. Orniston of the second, and, until Wednesday night, the Rev. Dr. James Ludlow conducted the services in the third and largest. One of the usages of the old Collegiate Church has been handed down through two centuries and now, as then, a Consistory of twenty-four members takes care of the interests of the three churches. This Consistory is appointed in a singular way. When a vacancy occurs the remaining members fill it without paying any regard to the wishes of the congregation. Thus the churches have practically no representation, and the self-elected Consistory is all-powerful. Four years ago the Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue church was without a pastor, and the Rev. Dr. James Ludlow accepted a call from it. He was young, very energetic, and an excellent preacher. He became a favorite with his congregation, but the Consistory seems to have distrusted him from the beginning. He came from a Presbyterian church in Albany, and was not slow to point out and try to rectify what he regarded as defects in his Reformed Dutch charge. This aroused the hostility of the Consistory, who looked on him as a meddlesome young man, fond of interfering with things which did not concern him. His congregation supported him, however, and he went on as he began, the membership of his church increased rapidly. It was very weak when he accepted the pastorate, but about a thousand persons now assemble at his morning service every Sunday, while the regular membership is about five hundred. This prosperity, however, had no effect on the consistory, who made his position peculiarly unpleasant. About seven months ago they decided that it was bad policy to permit a minister to preach regularly every Sunday in his own pulpit. "Keep him moving about," they said "and his work will be more effective." So they notified the pastors of the three churches under their supervision that they must rotate from pulpit to pulpit at the evening services, each minister being permitted to preach in his own church every Sunday morning, and every third Sunday evening. The new plan did not suit the views of the congregations. They were indignant, and Dr. Ludlow's people requested him not to pay any attention to the order. Dr. Orniston, too, and the members of his church, viewed the new regulation as very arbitrary on the part of the Consistory. The only one who approved it was Dr. Chambers, who belongs to the old school of ministers and sees much virtue in itinerancy. He commended the wisdom of the Consistory, and preached on Sunday evenings thereafter to remarkably small congregations, for the immediate effect of the new order of things was to diminish the attendance at the churches on Sunday evenings to about a third of their former proportions. On the first evening Dr. Orniston preached in Dr. Ludlow's church to about a hundred persons, and Dr. Ludlow, in Dr. Chamber's pulpit, had not many more hearers. The membership of Dr. Ludlow's church decreased nearly as fast as it had risen, those who withdrew saying that, while they liked Dr. Orniston's preaching very much, they wanted their own pastor. A little later their indignation was further aroused by the action of the Consistory, who reduced their eight representatives to seven, and filled the vacancy with a member of Dr. Chambers' church, which thus had nine delegates, although the smallest of the three churches.

Five months ago a member of the Consistory told Dr. Ludlow that if he tendered his resignation it would be accepted. He consulted his congregation, who were unanimous in begging him to stay with them, and took the ground that the Consistory had no authority to remove him. He accepted their support and remained, but thereafter he was subjected to much annoyance from the Consistory, who repeatedly threatened to turn him out. He was at last satisfied that the state of affairs was detrimental to the interests of the church, and determined to resign. On Wednesday night last, after the lecture room exercises were over, he told his congregation of his resolution. Among the reasons that he gave for his action were the failing condition of the church owing to the changing of the minister from pulpit to pulpit every Sunday evening, and the anxiety in which he was constantly kept by impairing his usefulness. His congregation manifested great feeling, and several of them, including some who had been connected with the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church for half a century, at once withdrew. An effort was made to induce Dr. Ludlow to reconsider his determination, but he was firm, and announced that he would preach

his farewell sermon on the coming Sunday. The consistory was indignantly condemned, and Mr. Peter Donald, one of its members, was invited to explain the meaning of its action. Mr. Donald admitted that the Consistory might have erred, being only human, a sentiment that was greeted with contemptuous laughter. A resolution was adopted thanking Dr. Ludlow for his efficient services during the past four years, expressing unshaken confidence in him, and accepting his resignation with deep regret. Already something has been said among the members of the church about getting another place of worship, and making Dr. Ludlow pastor, with no Consistory to harass or discharge him.—N. Y. Sun.

Married.

HERRINGTON-MERRITT—At the residence of the bride's parents, April 10, 1877, by Rev. Wm. M. Coplin, Mr. Wilbert Herrington of Holland, to Miss Ephra P. Merritt, of Olive.

New Advertisements.**Dr. Bosio's Column.****NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

A new medicine discovered by Dr. Alexander Bosio, July 1st, 1876. This remedy is an extract from the branches of the peach tree, and will cure the following diseases, viz: Sore Eyes, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Catarrh, Fevers, etc. This remedy can be procured from druggists, who will order if they have it not on hand; or by writing to the Doctor it will be sent C. O. D. Price, \$5 per doz., \$3 per half doz. Not less than a half doz. sold to any one.

FREMONT CENTER, Mich. March 22, 1877.
This is to certify that I have been suffering from chills and fever for 3 months; cured with one bottle of Dr. Bosio's medicine.

CHAS. DICKERSON.

I have been suffering with fever and ague for 13 months; have employed numerous physicians but derived no benefit. Was cured with 3 bottles of Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine.

Respectfully **DORA HACKERSON.**

In behalf of Dr. Bosio I will say that my daughter has been sick with fever and ague for six months; have tried a great many different medicines but with the same result.—Procured some of Dr. Bosio's medicine, and after taking 1½ bottles of it she was entirely cured.

MRS. HARRINGTON.

I have been troubled with the ague for 11 months, have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but could not get anything to help me. Hearing of Dr. Bosio's medicine, and after taking 1½ bottles of it she was entirely cured.

Yours Respectfully,

CECHINNE ANTINE,
593 Jewett St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Had catarrh five years and fever and ague three months. Employed numerous physicians but received no benefit. Dr. Bosio cured my ague in 24 hours, and my catarrh in three weeks, with his peach branch medicine.

MISS ANNIE BAUTHER.

I have been sick and suffering with a sore throat for the past five years. I have tried numerous physicians, but could find no relief until I employed Dr. Bosio, and after taking four bottles of his peach branch medicine, since three weeks under his care, I feel as well as ever I did.

Your true friend,

SUSAN BAILEY.

I, recovering from a serious illness wish to make a few remarks in behalf of Dr. Bosio, who has been my faithful physician until I am entirely out of danger. I was attended by two of the leading physicians in Fremont, who held a consultation, with the decision that I could not survive more than one hour from the time of their meeting.—Dr. Bosio brought me entirely out of danger inside of 24 hours, and in three days was on my feet again.—To the Dr. I am indeed very grateful.

MRS. MARY J. SHOOTER.

It is with pleasure that I make this statement in regard to a serious illness from which I have just recovered.—Some six weeks ago I was to be confined, and engaged one of the first physicians of Fremont to attend me; my case being an uncommon difficult one, I got no encouragement from him.—I then called a second one, who with nearly the same result, discouraged me to such an extent that I was driven into fits. At last I called Dr. Bosio, who relieved me of the child and all pain and danger; to him I owe my sincere thanks.

ANGELINE TROYLEY.

Webster tp., Lake co., July 25, 1876.

I had been suffering from catarrh for four years. I have been treated by four different physicians during the time but derived no permanent benefit. After being under the care of Dr. Bosio five days, and having taken five bottles of his peach branch medicine, I am feeling perfectly cured, and gratefully recommend him to all persons suffering with catarrh.

MISS ALICE ROWE.

Big Rapids, Sept. 20th, 1876.

This is to certify that I have been blind for the past seven years, also been troubled with dropsy. I have tried ten of the best physicians in the State but they did me no good. Under the treatment of Dr. Bosio, at the expiration of one week I walked two miles alone. I have used ten bottles of his peach branch medicine, and am improving rapidly every day.

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. ELLA MARSHALL.

Baldwin, July 15th, 1876.

I have been troubled with catarrh in its worst forms for about six years. I have tried different physicians and patent medicines, but derived no benefit. After taking five bottles of Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine, I am happy to say I am as well as ever.

MIKE O'BRIEN.

Sick with consumption for ten years. Cured in two weeks by using 10 bottles of Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine.

HANS HANSEN.

Had a running sore for three years; cured in nine days by using Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine.

L. OLSON.

CONSULTATION FREE,

No. 29, Ninth Street,
Residence of A. Westveer.

FRANK WOOLEVER'S OYSTER BAY,

Under Sweet's Hotel,

Grand Rapids, - - Michigan.

Remember Frank, so gay!
At his fine Oyster Bay,
Frank serves a good meal at a small expense,
He charges only twenty-five cents.

We have some of the finest sleeping rooms, to accommodate our customers and traveling community, in Hollister's Block, directly opposite Sweet's Hotel.

Call and Try our Oysters.

F. N. WOOLEVER.

GRAND RAPIDS, April 14, 1877. 9-3m

MANHOOD! NOW LOST, NOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

Live Geese Feathers a Specialty.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

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.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed by James Voss and Julia M. Voss, his wife, to Mariette Howland, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber W of Mortgages, on page 271, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars and forty-one cents, and also an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: All those certain places or parcels of land lying and being situated in the Village of Eastmanville, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Block twenty-four, all of Block twenty-five, Block twenty-six and Block twenty-seven, all in said Village of Eastmanville, and numbered according to the plat of said Village as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa in said State, containing about twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney's fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 28th, A. D. 1877.
MARIETTE HOWLAND, Mortgagee.
R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

Joslin & Breyman,**Watchmakers & Jewelers,**

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 17, 1877. Holland, Mich.

STOVES! STOVES!
Having disposed of our old stock, we have put in a new and large stock of STOVES. The latest styles of
PARLOR STOVES,
and a great many New Patterns.
WE SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CALL AND SEE US.
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 17, 1876.
VAN LANDEGEND & MEELS.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of
H. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

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. Voret, 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.**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. C. 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.

NOTICE.

ANY one wishing the services of the undersigned physician hereby kindly requested to leave notice at his

Residence, or at his Office,

ON THE CORNER OF

NINTH & FISH STS.,

whereas his

practice will not permit him to be elsewhere at stipulated times.

R. A. SCHOUTEN,

7-4w
HOLLAND, March 30, 1877. Physician.

CHEAP JOHN'S HALF-PRICE STORE.

TEAS are reduced to 35 cents per pound. Washing Soap—7 bars for only 25 cents. Coffee 15 cents per pound. Sewing Machines for less than half-price. Also

Boots & Shoes and Furniture.

Public Auction every Saturday.

8-1f
CHEAP JOHN.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 33, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
and Fancy Articles.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash.

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y
W. & H. ELFERDINK.

NEW FIRM!**G. Van Putten.**

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour & Feed.
Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

79 Monroe Street.

Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in our line according to the latest styles, and for the low est possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18
I. P. THIBOUT.

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

This Meat Market is in Slater's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's Book Store. They keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh meats, and also keep

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

and every thing else belonging to that line of business. Full weights and good quality is our standing rule.

Come and Give us a Trial.

VAN DEN BERG & BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

CROSBY'S

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets.
GRAND RAPIDS.

This is and remains the popular Eating House of Grand Rapids.

Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

Breakfast 25 cts. Dinner 25 cts. Supper 25 cts.

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Meals got up to order any time, and satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

THE

CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington St., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

Settings.

Don't fail to read Dr. Bossio's advertisement in another column.

We hear that John H. Mitchell, formerly of the Grand Haven News, is studying law.

The stove factory of E. Van der Veen & Co. is running full time, and stoves are ground out at lightning speed.

The schooner Mary was sold by the United States Marshal, on Wednesday last, to Chas. Storing, for \$275.00. This is dirt cheap.

For the Proceedings of our new Council we refer our readers to the Eighth page, where they will find the standing committees for the current year.

The schr. Kate Howard, it is expected, would be launched at St. Joseph, this week, and brought to this port to-day or to-morrow, weather permitting.

By request the "Old Band" went out to serenade the Supervisor of Holland Township, on Saturday night last, and report having been received "tip-top."

Spring has come, Mr. Borstlap has departed for his grubbing field, with all his satchels, on Monday last. The weather has improved perceptibly since he started.

Mr. John Luikens, of Grand Haven, is around selling a handsome clothes-rack, which he offers for the small sum of 50 cents. At this price every family ought to have one, and can't afford to be without it.

On Sunday afternoon the dwelling house of Tjeltje Tjeltsema was burned to the ground during the afternoon services, at Olive Centre. The damages are estimated at about \$1,000. The cause of the fire we did not learn.

On Friday evening of last week Columbia Fire Engine Co., were called out by their foreman and took water at the nearest well, half a block off, threw water 116 feet, and returned the engine into the engine room—all within ten minutes. This, we dare say, is lively work.

Our station agent at the Mich. L. S. R. R. depot, M. O'Connell, has left for parts unknown on Saturday last, and it is reported that his accounts don't exactly balance. His wife left a few days afterwards, whereof it is not known, but it is surmised that she followed her husband.

The rough weather on Monday night last took away the pier of Mr. J. P. De Condres, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, about 5 or 6 miles north of our harbor. About 400 cords of wood were washed away with the debris in the ice, and the total loss is roughly estimated at \$4,000.

The latest news by cable indicates that hostilities are about to be renewed by Turkey and Montenegro, and it looks as if Russia has not been arming herself in vain. Further news is looked for anxiously all over the world, and in this country the war rumors have the effect of raising the price of gold and wheat.

We wish to call the attention of the different Supervisors in this whole colony to a nice form of blank books for poor orders and relief orders which we have recently printed for the Supervisor of the Township of Holland and the Director of the Poor of this city. We would advise them to give these books an examination at their respective offices, or at this office. The supervisors will find these books a great advantage in keeping their poor accounts in good order and save time.

The barn of Mrs. Van Apeldoorn, situated about one and a half miles south of the city, on the Chi. & M. L. S. R. R., was burned with all its contents on Monday last. It is reported that a spark from one of the passing engines lodged in the barn and set fire to the premises, a strong easterly wind blowing at the time. It is a terrible blow for the widow, who loses nearly everything by this fire. Three cows, one steer, and one calf, and all the hay and grain she was possessed of, were consumed, leaving her almost destitute.

The business men of Grand Rapids are becoming more and more convinced of the benefit of having an efficient Holland clerk in their employ. We noticed this especially in the magnificent dry goods house of Avery & Avery. Our readers will recollect Messrs. Avery as having formerly been in copartnership with Mr. Spring, but they are now doing a business for themselves, which is worth while to look at. If any of our readers see fit to go to Grand Rapids, don't fail to call at their place, No. 93 Monroe street, and examine the endless varieties of prints, woolen and silk dress goods, bleached and unbleached muslins, hosiery, and all kinds of fancy goods—too numerous to mention, and at such low prices, that will induce any one to buy. The Holland people will find Mr. C. Dosker, a son of Rev. Dosker, ready to wait upon them and speak to them in their own language.

We are happy to inform the friends of J. O. Doesburg that he is improving fast.

PRESIDENT Hayes has purchased in New York city a pair of fine brown horses and a carriage.

WHEN you go to Grand Rapids, don't fail to call at Frank Woolver. His table is excellent, and his oysters are unsurpassed.

PARTIES from Chicago inform us that the prospects for a fair lumber market are encouraging. A good lumber market will be a blessing for Michigan.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress for a tract of land in Decatur county, Ga., on which to settle a colony of French immigrants from Germanized Alsace.

List of letters remaining the Post Office at Holland, Michigan, April 12, 1877. James M. Andrews, John Dorson, John Mingerling, Mrs. Sate Van Houghton. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

PROF. V. in Horn, the noted phrenologist, called on us yesterday. It is refreshing to have a chat with the professor. An effort is being made to have him lecture here, and in that event notice will be left at the post office.

The schooner A. Plugger cleared for Grand Haven on Thursday last. The schr. Woolen has cleared loaded. The Four Brothers is trying hard to get out, and the Tri-Color is loading. The rest of the schooners are getting ready but do not seem to be in a great hurry.

A NEW style of gun, resembling in shape a walking-cane, is being introduced in San Francisco and generally adopted as a weapon of defense. It will propel a bullet one hundred paces, and only a trifling report is given. It is manufactured in the city and no concealment is attempted by the makers.

THE Patent Butter Tub Manufacturing Company have got their machinery almost in place and expect to start up in the course of the following week. The machinery is being put up by Mr. H. C. Sanford, of Grand Haven, who is an expert in that business. Everything is being pushed to completion, and orders for this valuable patent are coming in fast. The factory will start up with a promising future.

GRAND Haven will not be outdone in having fires, but it took 45 minutes to get water on it to put it out, so we are told by an eye-witness. A fire broke out on Thursday last in the shed of Mr. John de Jong, and from there spread to the livery-stable of Mr. Chase, and from there to Andrew's barn and ice-house, consuming them all. The damages are estimated at about \$3,000. The fire department managed to save the lots.(?)

THE music vendors were making the air resound with their antiquated airs of the old composers on Thursday last. But those organ grinders are not to be trusted too far out of your sight, for while they were passing C. P. Becker's residence, on 9th street, just about 12 m., and seeing nobody in the house they pilfered a bureau and took two ten-dollar bills and other valuables along with them without leaving a receipt therefor. Lookout for the organ grinders!

JAN Visser and G. Kopier were arraigned before Justice Stegenga on Thursday afternoon last, on a charge of having pilfered a money-drawer in the store of A. Wagenaar. The charges were not sustained, however, and the accused were declared not guilty by the jury. It was alleged that there were \$16.00 missing but at the time of the robbery there were some 10 or 12 persons in the room besides; the accused parties, those two innocent boys having been seated nearest to the drawer were arrested on suspicion.

The material of Hope Printing Office has been moved into its new quarters. Their beautiful cylinder press was taken down and put up by our townsman, Engineer Brooks, in whose hands it was perfectly safe. While the machine was apart it was thoroughly cleaned, and with a fine coat of paint, it looks like a new press in its new quarters. All the rest of the material, such as stands and tables have been cleaned and painted, and now constitute a printing office in good trim. We congratulate the authorities of Hope Office on the accomplishment of this undertaking.

A JURY in Alabama had been impanelled in the case of a Mr. Johnson, charged with killing his wife. The evidence was positive and conclusive, leaving no doubt of his speedy conviction. To the amazement of all, the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict: "Guilty of horse stealing." The Judge, astonished, asked an explanation, stating that the indictment was not for horse stealing, but for manslaughter. The foreman, with his hand upon a huge law-book, and with an amusingly dignified air, informed the court that it was not a case of manslaughter, but of woman'slaughter, for which the law made no provision; but being satisfied the man deserved to be hanged, they had brought in a verdict of horse stealing, which, in that county, would be sure to swing him."

The petroleum product of the United States last year was worth about \$75,000,000.

OUR readers will please take notice of the corrected time card of the C. & M. L. S. Railroad.

WENDELL Phillips never spent for the benefit of the colored man a dollar of the large sums he has received for talking about him.

"A SON IN-LAW of Simon Cameron, but otherwise a reputable man," is the description of Hon. Wayne McVeigh given by a southern journal.

THE cotton blanket, quite common in France and Germany, is made by only one mill in the United States, the Eagle and Phoenix, at Columbus, Ga.

THE Fire Department is requested to meet on the evening of the 19th, at engine room of Eagle No. 1, to transact such business as may be brought before them.

J. KRAMER, Chief Eng. J. MULDER, Secretary.

MR. DICK Welsh, foreman on the railroad section at Zeeland, quietly put his family aboard of the train with all the rest of his earthly possessions on Monday night last, and left for parts unknown, leaving a few bills behind unpaid.

A TERRIBLE fire has occurred at St. Louis on Wednesday morning, destroying the Southern Hotel, with an estimated loss of fifty lives and over one million of dollars. The news reached us too late to give in detail, but we hope to give a full account in our next.

MR. PETER Pfantstiel has formed a copartnership with Mr. Van Kooij for the purpose of manufacturing shingles and headings. They have made arrangements with Mr. E. J. Harrington, and are fitting up his saw-mill for that purpose. They expect to start up during next week.

AN effort to navigate the St. Lawrence river at all seasons is to be made under direction of the Canadian Government. An exceedingly powerful propeller, sheathed with iron and somewhat like a wedge, has been built for use as an ice breaker. In a trial, this vessel made good headway through ice a foot thick.

BALTIMORE has a resident princess. She is a daughter of King Louis of Bavaria and Louis Montez, and she calls herself Princess Editha Lolela, Baroness of Rosenthal, Countess of Landsfeldt. She has a large income, lives luxuriously, is thirty years old, and is a widow. Her husband was Count Messant of France.

FOR the benefit of mariners and others, standard time is indicated at New York by the dropping of a ball, three feet and six inches in diameter, from a staff surmounting the Union Telegraph company's building, the ball being detached from its fastenings by an electric signal from the naval observatory at Washington.

DULUTH, at the head of Lake Superior, is becoming a deserted village. The misfortunes of the Northern Pacific railroad struck a death blow at the ambitious place that was to become the Venice of the unsalted seas. Corner lots, no longer at a premium, sell for what they will bring. A residence that cost \$3,500 in better days has just been sold for \$700.

A TUNNEL through the Pyrenees will place France and Spain in railroad communication by the 1st of January, 1878. The work has been several years in progress, and will save twelve hours of tedious diligence riding between Perpignan and Barcelona. Next year travellers will be able to travel by rail from Paris to Malaga, almost without changing trains.

GEORGE Vanderpool is now in Tiffin, Ohio, and last week he refused positively to renew a \$100 note that is about outlawed, which was given when he was being tried for the murder of Field to one of the attorneys who defended him and advanced the \$100 in cash to meet the expenses of having Vanderpool taken out of the State Prison, besides working for him for weeks without pay.—*Manistee Times.*

Mr. Harry Erskine, who succeeded Mr. Henry Dundas, afterward Lord Melville, as Lord Advocate of Scotland, happening to have a female client of the name of Tickle defendant in an action, commenced his speech in the following humorous strain: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my Lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics by the Judge replying, "Tickle her yourself, Harry, you are as able to do it as I."

WE do not find these weddings noticed in the society journals: James Perry is in a Raleigh prison for stabbing Miss Mann, who lived across the street, flirted with him through the bars of his cell window. They became engaged, and their wedding was held in jail, where the happy couple are now spending the honeymoon. In Baltimore an aged German went to a lunatic asylum, picked out a woman from among the wild patients, and married her. He explained that his previous wife had been crazy, and he had liked her so well that he wanted another.

DR. AIKIN'S DOUBLE COLUMN.

READ THIS. READ ALL.

What is Wealth, or Fame, or Life—Without Health!!

Dr. Aikin's Remedial Institute

—FOR THE CURE OF—

CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

THE DOCTOR'S LOCATION is most eligible, central and convenient at

57 Monroe-st., Opposite (above) Rath-bun House.

And he has also another entrance at

91 Ottawa-st., between the Library and Union Ticket Office.

Separate rooms for different patients. Call early. Patients arriving in the city should come at once to see the Doctor before attending to other business. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

DR. AIKIN

Is pre-eminently successful in curing cases in his Great Specialties, and has many living witnesses who owe life and health to him, after having given up all hope of relief. His remedies are most infallible, with marvelous efficacy relieving symptoms and removing the cause of disease, restoring the vital organs to their natural functions, purifying and invigorating the whole system, and he is universally relied upon as

A Doctor who Cures.

It is false economy to suffer from any annoying disease or symptom, which, from his ability and success in so many similar cases, you have every reason to believe the Doctor can cure. Health is cheaper than suffering and funerals. Do not be misled or influenced by the envious, jealous or prejudiced, but acting on your own best judgment, call to fully investigate and satisfy yourself. No use to denounce a man who takes hopeless cases from the hands of good physicians, and by his superior skill and improved remedies restores them at once to health and life's enjoyment.

"TOO LATE" DIED THROUGH NEGLECT"

In how many cases this can be said of friends or relatives victims of Consumption or other insidious disease, and how sad the reflection that the timely, skillful treatment to prolong life was neglected.

Most families have one or more with life embittered by needless suffering—seldom free from pain, always conscious of disease or disability, yet who can be restored to health by the skillful Specialist. Established here in extensive practice since 1869 at (St. Louis in '65, San Francisco during '73) enjoying a wide and merited reputation as a most successful Physician, and having thorough qualifications, insight and aptness for the healing art, with all the best means and appliances—Instruments and remedies—known to the Profession, a constant succession of cures still attends Dr. Aikin's practice, and consequently the number of his patients is ever on the increase.

DR. AIKIN.

THE WELL KNOWN SPECIALIST, NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HIS IMPROVED REMEDIES AND TREATMENT HAVE MADE HIM CELEBRATED FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

ALL CLASSES OF PATIENTS TREATED WITH EQUAL CARE AND SKILL.

HUNDREDS ATTEST THE GREAT EFFICACY OF HIS TREATMENT.

KNOWLEDGE AND GREAT SUCCESS, LUNG TUBERCULOSIS, AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, AND BLOOD POISON, CONSUMPTION, AND BLOOD POISON, CONSUMPTION, AND BLOOD POISON.

HIS PATIENTS GAIN 10 TO 40 LBS. IN WEIGHT.

Serious, Complicated Diseases, that for Many years Resist the Treatment of numerous Physicians, are speedily Cured by Dr. Aikin.

The Right Doctor at Last.

A sufferer for years from disease and bad treatment, writes: "Dr. Aikin, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for making me as well as I am. A gentleman came to me: 'Dr. Aikin, you are right—it is needless to stick. By following your directions, after your medicines had cured me, have kept perfectly well. I tell everybody of your great success and improved treatment.'"

Another one says: "Have never felt so well in my life as when under your care and since your curing me."

A DOCTOR TO HAVE FAITH IN.

A lady writes to Dr. Aikin: "I am so soon and easily well by your treatment that my faith in you is unbounded and shall recommend you to all my friends as a most reliable physician."

"Must have help, or die, or go insane, I concluded," writes a man of 36, in poor health for years, who, after a short treatment by Dr. Aikin, further states: "Your remedies are having a remarkable effect. I can sleep better, am gaining flesh, and my health is improving in all respects."

DR. AIKIN has given the public sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical and incredulous that his method of treatment is peculiarly successful in every department of his Great Specialties, especially such cases as have defied the skill of other and justly celebrated physicians; hence NO ONE SHOULD DESPAIR that is afflicted with seemingly incurable disease, but cherish a hope of being relieved of suffering, if not entirely cured, by his successful mode of treatment.

BLINDNESS! DEAFNESS!

All Diseases and Affections of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by mild remedies. Cross Eyes Straightened. Artificial Eyes inserted that look natural. No pain.

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION,

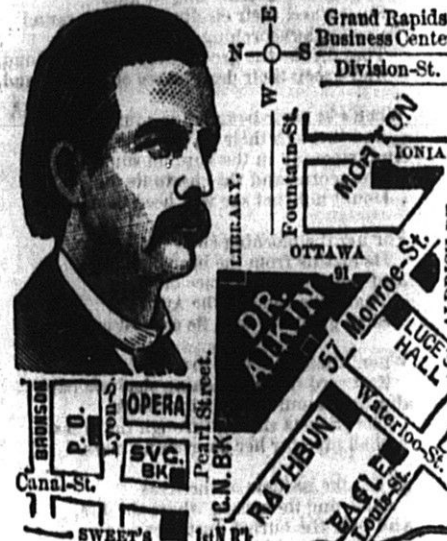
Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Complaints (which in this country, are the greatest enemies to Health and Life) when change of climate and all else fails, are cured by Dr. Aikin's Improved Inhaler and Constitutional Restorative Treatment.

Lingering or Chronic Diseases.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Constipation, Tape-Worm, Liver Diseases, etc., of whatever name or nature, carefully diagnosed and skillfully treated.

LADIES!

The Married or Single desiring aid or advice in any delicate matter relating to health (and beauty), prevention, and cure of disease, confidently consult the Doctor with the assurance of safe, quick cure in all cases, as he is doubtless the most skillful ladies' physician in the world. Do not suffer



from Pain, Weakness, Whites, Ulceration, Suppression or other diseases, and drag out a miserable life, when by a little care you can have the enjoyment of perfect health. Call or send stamp for circular and important information. Stipendiary—few, healthy children, or none.

EPILEPSY.

Fits, Chorea, Palsy, and all Nervous Affections are cured where other means fail, by improved remedies.

DEFORMITIES,

Surgical Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Hare-Lip, Fistula, Club-Foot, etc., remedied by the most approved methods.

GENTLEMEN!

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN.

Suffering the sad effects on body and mind of Self-Abuse, Excesses, Diseases, or Defect, whatever cured or doctored in vain, let not despair or false modesty be your ruin but call or send at once.

The only sure, rational, lasting cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. No quackery or deception. Friendly advice and reliable aid. It is well known that Dr. Aikin always effects a cure. His treatment includes all you need, never look elsewhere. Those about to marry should not fail to consult him. The quickest, mild remedies for all private diseases or old symptoms. Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Defects, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., radically cured. No mercury used. Private Rooms. No "getting prescriptions." Travelers promptly supplied.

While many innocent victims suffer the terrible effects of certain diseases neglected or badly treated by physicians in general (they should not be in trusted with these cases), it is right and proper to use plain terms that the indiscreet or unfortunate may know where to get help, and no offense can be taken by pure minded persons—See Titus 1-16.

Good Advice and Good Treatment

Youths and men who have received from others bad treatment and immoral advice (resulting in sad consequences or terrible diseases), will find a true friend in Dr. Aikin, whose counsel and remedies they can rely upon for their moral and physical well-being.

ST-ST-STUTTERING!

Stammering, and impediments in speech that daily and hourly vex and mortify, and make one a laughing stock through life, permanently cured by a scientific, rational and practical method.

Sick Headache, and Ague, cured by one dose. Antidotes for Opium, Tobacco and Lignor Habits. Trusses, supporters, Preventives, Syringes, etc. supplied.

CONFIDENTIAL!

Every Patient (either sex) may freely state all particulars of their case to Dr. Aikin, either in person or by letter, respecting to his trust any delicate, personal, or family matter, and can always rely up on the strictest confidence and secrecy.

DR. AIKIN guarantees better, safer treatment (and for less money) in all Special Cases than can be had elsewhere. He is easily accessible from all points.

THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

Consultation Free. Terms always Reasonable.

Come prepared to arrange needful, thorough treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed to All. Medicines furnished. Patients visited, in city, or any distance, in serious cases.

No Excuse for You.

From the wrong idea that he charges too much, many whom Dr. Aikin would soon cure, continue to suffer or doctor carelessly, wasting time, buying worthless patent medicines and trying recipes, and in this way expend more than sufficient to have cured and kept them well. The fact is, by saving drug bills, loss of time, etc., he cures for less than others.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO BE MISERABLE.

If YOU have any serious, obstinate disease or annoying symptoms, no matter how discomfited or how disappointed, stop useless doctoring and do as and apply to the Doctor. Sufferers for years or a lifetime he cures in a few weeks.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Aikin, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from charge and curiosity to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, by enclosing \$10 in registered letter, P. O. order, or Express. Call, or address PROF. N. AIKIN, M. D.,

57 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REMEMBER: DR. AIKIN is the only qualified, experienced, reliable Specialist here; treats his patients honorably; gives the choicest remedies; is a regular graduate in medicine; universal y owned the most successful, and is the right one to employ in all cases. Envious doctors try to injure him—those in general practice attempt every case they can get, though unable to well treat special diseases—while never denouncing other M. D.'s, but sending them family patients, careful, courteous, sober, independent. Dr. Aikin devotes himself wholly to his Specialties with triumphant success. All the afflicted who come to him will find the aid they seek.

Read this Column and send to a Friend or Invalid.

8-6m

J. W. Bosman,

Merchant Tailor,

Dealer in all kinds of

Ready Made

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Moved into his

NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELLIS and now offers a full line of goods and at such reasonable prices, that it will be to the advantage of every one to come and inquire. We have ample facilities in our new quarters to make up clothing at short notice.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer cheaper than anybody else.

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a grave stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes,
A slender crown of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies.
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim,
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And droop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel voice of spring
That falls beneath the April sky
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall, and the grass where she lies,
And bear the burden of the rain,
In leaves and blossoms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, "What maiden lies below?"
Say only this: "A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow."

THE PAYMASTER'S ROBBERY.

A Reminiscence of the War of 1812.

Watertown is the county seat of Jefferson county, New York. It is situated on the south side of Black river, a large and rapid stream. This river rises far up in the Adirondac mountains, and pursuing a westerly course for more than a hundred miles, empties into Lake Ontario at its eastern extremity, not far from the outlet of the St. Lawrence river. It is a valuable stream, not only watering a large proportion of the northern part of the State, but abounding with many rapids and falls, and thus furnishing a multitude of privileges for manufacturing purposes, which are being amply occupied. Watertown is located about ten miles up this stream from Sackett's Harbor. This latter place, during the last war with Great Britain, was the headquarters of our northwestern armies, and the rendezvous of the American warships on Lake Ontario. Even at as early a date as that struggle (commencing in 1811) Watertown was a village of no inconsiderable magnitude and importance. And yet it has been comparatively unknown to the people of our country generally until of late years. But the building of the Rome, Watertown and Cape Vincent railroad, when the St. Lawrence river and its Thousand Isles became a fashionable summer residence and fishing resort, Watertown rose rapidly into importance and celebrity. Visitors to the beautiful regions of the St. Lawrence, when nearing them by railroad and crossing the Black river at Watertown, find themselves suddenly in the midst of a large and thriving town, filled with manufactories and rapidly advancing to the dimensions of a city to which point it has already attained. The settlement of this place commenced near the close of the last century, or about the year 1795. The people who originally located there were from the New England States, and were a much more than ordinarily intelligent, educated, industrious and enterprising class of citizens.

During the war of 1812 Watertown was a great thoroughfare for United States troops, militia, sailors and sutlers, and all the motley crowd which follow an army. Being in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbor, the headquarters of the northwestern armies, and in the vicinity of the Canada line, near which nearly all the hard battles of that war were fought, it was the scene of many bold deeds and daring adventures, and of exceptionally thrilling events.

Passing my early days in this vicinity of encounters, battles by land and water, soldiers, sailors, marchings, counter-marchings and encampments, my young mind became necessarily filled with the history of thousands of stories of slaughters, woundings and death, scalping and tortures by Indians, and the many wild scenes and transactions of which war is always the prolific source.

Among the many noted transactions which could be narrated, the most remarkable, in many particulars, was what came to be called "the Whittlesey robbery." Being a young and personal spectator of some of its most tragic events, I will narrate them as they were then deeply imprinted on my fresh recollection. In this effort my memory is strengthened and assisted by Dr. Hough's history of Jefferson county, and also by a pamphlet lately placed in my possession by a lady of Watertown (Mrs. Judge Strong, formerly Mrs. Norris M. Woolruff), an old friend of mine. This pamphlet is entitled "The Life and Character of Jason Fairbanks."

Samuel Whittlesey, Esq., a lawyer by profession, of fine abilities, settled in Watertown in 1807. He and his wife were members in good standing of the Congregationalist (now Presbyterian) church of that town. The office of first Judge of this county, and other appointments of distinction were conferred upon him, the duties whereof he discharged creditably and honorably.

At the close of the war of 1812, Gov. Tompkins conferred on Judge Whittlesey the appointment of Brigade Paymaster, for the purpose of paying off the militia belonging in that region of the State, who had served for longer or shorter periods during the then late war with Great Britain. As sureties for the faithful and prompt discharge of his duties, and as indorsers for whatever amount of moneys might come into his possession, Judge Whittlesey presented the names of Perley Keyes and Jason Fairbanks, both residents of Watertown. These

were men of New England birth, and of strongly developed New England characteristics. Perley Keyes was an intelligent, shrewd, long-headed man, and Jason Fairbanks was possessed of more than ordinary courage, vim and energy, and both had the confidence of the community as men of integrity and honesty.

In due time Judge Whittlesey repaired to New York city, and drew from the Mechanics' Bank \$35,000 of Government funds in bills varying from \$1 to \$10 each. Evidently he had an honorable and sincere intention to use these funds in a lawful manner for the payment of the militia. But unfortunately he allowed his wife to accompany him on his journey. Mrs. Whittlesey was quite an extraordinary woman. She was well educated, intelligent, thoroughly versed in politics, and a great lover of controversy on that subject; keen, artful, quick-witted, able to hold an argument with the distinguished men of that day, exceedingly proud and puffed up with family rank and distinction, but, as it proved at last, she was thoroughly destitute of moral principle! It was very generally believed that she was the prime and sole instigator of her well-meaning husband in those events which soon followed, and which filled that region with excitement, and finally resulted in a most fearful tragedy!

In the winter of 1815-16 Judge Whittlesey and wife made their journey to New York after the Government funds. They traveled by private conveyance, in their own sleigh, a very common method of journeying in those days. On their way back to Watertown Mrs. Whittlesey pretended to make the discovery while at Schenectady that their trunk containing the money had been broken open and robbed of \$7,000. But in fact it afterward proved that she, herself, without the knowledge of her husband, had broken open the trunk and abstracted therefrom the missing money. And this was the commencement of an artful scheme to get possession of the whole amount drawn from the bank. Judge Whittlesey was confounded and overwhelmed at this robbery as he honestly supposed. What should be done in view of this loss? He feared, yea, clearly foresaw, it would be attributed by the world to his own unaccountable carelessness, even if suspicion went no farther. Then it was that his unprincipled wife commenced artfully to carry forward her plan to reason her husband into the keeping of the whole sum drawn from the bank. Her purpose is thus described in the pamphlet above named.

"By degrees she began to hint darkly that it mattered little what was done; that they were ruined without hope of escape; that it would be utterly impossible to satisfy a carping, uncharitable world they had not abstracted the money themselves; that it would seem so unreasonable and unlikely anybody would take that amount, and leave a large balance behind; that they would undoubtedly be charged with embezzling the money, and forthwith prosecuted for the amount, and that this would sweep away every dollar of their hard savings. In his distraction and perplexity this reasoning sounded so like logical deduction that Judge Whittlesey was obliged to assent to the terrible array of consequences, and thus she succeeded in getting him into her toils, and then fastening him to his destruction."

When the Whittleseys returned to Watertown, they forthwith declared they had been robbed in Trenton, a small village through which they passed on their journey. And to confirm this story, they exhibited a pair of saddlebags in which they said they carried the bank bills, with several slits cut in the side, through which they affirmed their belief the robbers had extracted the money. At first their story was quite extensively believed. Their bail, Messrs. Fairbanks and Keyes, were amazed at the loss, and saw financial ruin staring them in the face—for at that period \$35,000 was considered a large sum, the loss of which would swallow up the means of individuals in ordinary circumstances.

These men had many private consultations together in regard to the story of the robbery—listened often to the Whittleseys, and took into mature consideration all the alleged circumstances of the case. Their doubts grew apace, and they soon commenced a well-laid system of espionage. During dark nights they watched around the Whittlesey house and even, by turns, ascended the roof of the kitchen, where they could creep to the windows of the sleeping room, and listen to snatches of private conversation, when the guilty pair supposed no ear was open to their confidential talk.

In this manner both Fairbanks and Keyes became thoroughly satisfied, beyond the slightest doubt, of the guilt of the Whittleseys. They heard abundantly enough to convince them that Judge Whittlesey and wife had not been robbed at all, and that the money was in their possession, concealed somewhere about the premises. At the same time they pretended to believe with great sincerity the story of the robbery, and offered large rewards for the detection of the thieves.

Thus several months elapsed. Judge Whittlesey finally began to see that public sentiment was evidently turning against him and his wife—that the people were beginning to suspect that they might be guilty—that the family were annoyed by these doubts, and that to regain their peace of mind and retain their respectability it might soon be necessary for them to remove to some new locality in the Western States. Gradually this idea was developed by the Whittleseys and circulated, until it became familiarly talked of in the village, and the family began to make open preparations for removal. Indeed, the two daughters (innocent and estimable young ladies) were sent in advance to Sackett's Harbor, where they were to tarry a day or two until joined by the

whole family, to embark on Lake Ontario for a new home in some Western State.

Fairbanks and Keyes had in vain endeavored to find the hiding place of the missing money. They saw clearly that a crisis had arrived, and that they must take some step immediately or the guilty ones would slip away and leave them to financial ruin. After much consultation, and many doubts as to the lawfulness of their proceedings, they formed a desperate plan to secure the stolen funds at all hazards, and proceeded to put it into execution at once.

The day of departure had arrived. Judge Whittlesey dressed himself in a new and costly suit of clothes for his journey—entirely unconscious of the net about to spring upon him. Mr. Fairbanks called in the early part of the morning, and invited him to walk over to the residence of Mr. Keyes, who lived on a farm on the then southern border of the village. He said he wanted to consult in regard to measures that could still be adopted to discover the robbers. Judge Whittlesey, who was a courteous gentleman, immediately consented to make the call. Of course he had not the slightest suspicion of the scene which was soon to transpire, and in which he was to bear so conspicuous a part.

On arriving at the residence of Mr. Keyes they learned that he was in a rear lot of his farm. This lot was on the borders of a small forest, and had in its inclosure a large and deep spring of water. On their meeting Mr. Keyes, a few moments were spent in talking the matter over. Judge Whittlesey was reminded of the liability of his bail for the missing money, and that unless it could be recovered they were ruined men. They asserted that they felt justified as bondsmen in taking any measures within their power however extreme to obtain the missing funds and save themselves from bankruptcy. Finally they said:

"Judge Whittlesey, we are entirely confident you were never robbed; that you have the money now in your possession, or on your premises, and unless you immediately produce it, or lead us forthwith to the place of its concealment, we have determined to drown you at once in this pool of water!"

In great perturbation Judge Whittlesey solemnly protested his innocence, and called God to witness the truth of his assertion. But the hour of retribution had come—as it always will come, sooner or later in this world or the future. In a moment they seized him, bound his arms behind him with a cord they had provided for the purpose, and plunged him at once into the deep, cold pool of water. After allowing him to struggle there a few moments, they drew him forth nearly exhausted by strangulation. They then questioned him anew, asserted their certainty that he had the money, and if he would restore it they would save his life.

With a positiveness most unaccountable, Judge Whittlesey again in the strongest terms asserted his entire innocence of the robbery. But Fairbanks and Keyes had become desperate, and once more assured him of their determined purpose to take his life on the spot unless he revealed the secret of the place of concealment of the funds. Again and immediately they ingulfed him in the dark and muddy pool; and, this time, they held him there so long that, to their great alarm, they thought him dead indeed! However, after long efforts, they succeeded in restoring him to life again. But when the power of speech was restored the Judge, to the astonishment of his adversaries, still marvelously re-asserted his innocence of the crime, and positively affirmed that neither he nor his family knew anything at all of the missing money.

His bondsmen were in an extremity, and knew not what to do. They really had no design to take the life of Judge Whittlesey, but purposed only to frighten him, and thus compel him to disgorge the stolen money. It is true they were in danger of drowning him, in which case their own lives would be jeopardized; and, indeed, they had in their harsh and violent measures already gone so far that unless they succeeded in causing him to acknowledge the robbery they were exposed to the extreme penalty of the law. And yet they felt entirely confident of his guilt; and, in their utter extremity, determined on another attempt to make him confess, even if his and their lives were lost in consequence of the effort.

Fairbanks was at that time a bachelor, and turning to Keyes, said, "Come, Keyes, help me put him in once more, then give me whatever money you have about your person and take care of yourself for your family's sake. I have no one dependent upon me and want no witness present to see the conclusion of this tragedy. I shall drown him! and then flee to Canada, and will address you from Kingston, and inform you where to write to me!" The two friends solemnly shook hands and took final leave of one another, and Keyes, turning, made a pretense of withdrawing from the scene of the apparent tragedy. Then facing Whittlesey again, who stood trembling with fear of immediate death, Fairbanks approached and exclaimed, "Now, Judge, this is your final hour, and death is at hand. If I put you in again and you still persist in denying the robbery, you will assuredly die."

He seized him abruptly again, and plunged him headlong into the deep pool before him. Judge Whittlesey finally becoming convinced, as he entered once more the cold waters of the spring, that these men were in right down earnest to take his life in their desperation, and that his last moments were gathering their darkness around him, struggled his mouth to the surface of the pool, and cried out vociferously: "I'll own it! I'll own it!" Whereupon Keyes returned and aided Fairbanks in dragging the Judge from what appeared to be his watery grave—fainting, struggling and exhausted. He owned up the whole robbery at once, and said the money was then undoubtedly in his wife's possession on her person, or under a tile of the hearth in a certain chamber.

After his confession it was agreed that Keyes should remain with the Judge near the spring, while Fairbanks should immediately repair to Mr. Whittlesey's mansion to obtain corroborative proof of the truth of Judge Whittlesey's acknowledgment. Rapidly, and without turning to the right or left, Fairbanks passed through the streets of the village with coat off, pantaloons rolled above his boots, covered with mud and dripping with wet, and his eyes wild with excitement, the people gazing and wondering on what errand he could thus be hurrying in such a strange plight. Rapidly entering the house, he inquired for Mrs. Whittlesey, and was informed she was in her chamber. He flew to the door and demanded admittance. Mrs. W. replied that she was dressing and he could not enter.

Without a moment's hesitation Fairbanks placed his heavy foot against the door, and it flew with rapidity from its hinges. Mrs. Whittlesey, on seeing him enter in that violent and unaccustomed manner, was instantly filled with alarm and threw herself violently on the bed. Without ceremony, Fairbanks dragged her to the floor, and, throwing the bedding apart, there discovered the long-lost and long-sought-for money. Mrs. Whittlesey, filled with alarm, cried out: "You've found it! You've got it! My God, have I come to this!" The bank bills had been deftly and slyly quilted in a pair of drawers, to be worn undoubtedly by Mrs. Whittlesey on their expected journey, for safety.

Fairbanks seized the drawers, rolled them up, and speedily returned to the spring where Keyes and the Judge were impatiently awaiting him. All three then in company started for the village and the Whittlesey residence. And truly a strange spectacle they presented to the citizens. Fairbanks and Keyes, dripping with wet and covered with mud and slime, and Whittlesey walking between them, his new black suit saturated and ruined with the dirty water of the spring, and his fine, glossy hat crumpled and wrinkled, and drawn down in shame over his face, the most mortified, miserable, ruined wretch in all the world.

On arriving at the stately residence, they were met by Mrs. Whittlesey, pale and wild with rage, who exclaimed, "Whittlesey! you coward, you idiot! Why did you disclose our secret and disgrace us before the world?" "I could only thus save my life," exclaimed the mortified Judge. "Save your life, you fool! I would have died a thousand deaths before I would acknowledge one iota of the deed!" And no doubt, from what immediately took place, she would have suffered drowning again and again rather than have revealed a word of her guilt.

In the meantime the tidings of the scene which took place at the pool of water, and the recovery of the stolen money flew like wildfire throughout the village, and the entire population—lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, laborers, men, women and children—poured like a flood into the streets and made their way hastily to the Whittlesey mansion—a large, fine, white house—at that time the most elegant in the town or vicinity. Exulting vociferations and loud huzzas filled the air. Rejoicing to the fullest extent was everywhere exhibited throughout the entire community. Cannon were rapidly drawn from the arsenal, near at hand, loaded to the muzzle and dragged to the street in front of the house, to be discharged as an indication of the general gladness that the villainy had been discovered and the money found and restored. The relatives and friends of the guilty family, which stood high among the most wealthy and fashionable people of the place, crowded the premises, and in and around the dwelling.

The residence stood on one of the main streets, about 200 rods from the Black river. To approach the river from that point, one would be compelled to cross the street—pass through the village burying ground—descend a bank or hill, about 100 feet, and then approach a perpendicular precipice of lime-stone rock, of about thirty feet, to reach the surface of the stream. At that place, the river ran deep, dark and rapid, it being about a quarter of a mile below two falls of some forty feet each in height. Pandemonium seemed to reign around the Whittlesey abode. The streets in front and rear of the house were filled with excited people, just ready to fire the cannon, and make all other manifestations in their power of exultation at the turn which affairs had taken. Within, the dwelling was pervaded with weeping, and agony and cries of distress from friends were heard in nearly every room.

Suddenly Mrs. Whittlesey disappeared! On every tongue the inquiry was, "Where is she, and whether has she gone?" In vain the house was searched throughout; nothing could be seen or found of her. In a few moments a woman living upon the opposite side of the street suddenly appeared in great alarm with the tidings that a moment before Mrs. W. crossed her door-step on a full run, her eyes wild with rage, and her face pale as death. With swiftness she flew through the burying-ground, down the first bank and disappeared. "To the river! to the river!" was the shout from the general multitude. "Mrs. Whittlesey has run to throw herself into the stream!"

I, a little boy then of some 10 years of age, was mingling in the crowd full of wonder at the marvelous event then being transacted. And when the vast multitude rushed through the burying-ground, down the steep bank, and to the abrupt precipice at the river's brink, I was borne along with the crowd. Then, at a place which has always since borne the name of "Whittlesey point," com-

menced a rapid and sharp search to discover the missing and distracted woman. Passing along the stream by the bank to a turn in the river by which the eye could look some distance down the current, a voice was heard calling aloud, "There she is! see her floating in the middle of the stream."

A boat put out, and with a hook her body was drawn to the shore, just above a bridge which then crossed the river into the village of Pamela. And, indeed, it proved to be the body of Mrs. Whittlesey. Although she could not have been in the water fifteen minutes, yet when drawn to the shore and taken from the stream she appeared to be dead beyond the reach of recovery. Physicians were sent for and every effort made to resuscitate her, but all in vain. She was stone dead! A butcher named Israel Whitney was returning from the country with a load of lambs. Beholding a multitude on the bank of the stream, a few feet lower than the bridge, he called out, "What has happened? What are you all doing down there?" Some one replied, "Mrs. Whittlesey has drowned herself, and we are endeavoring to restore her to life." "Endeavoring to restore her!" replied Whitney. "Hold on, hold on, I say; in with her again; I am afraid she is not quite dead yet. Make sure work of it!" But she was gone beyond all recovery. And such was the earthly end of Mrs. Whittlesey and of her wicked attempt at robbery.

MORAL.—Sixty-one years have passed away since the events transpired which are above narrated. In connection with many others of a similar nature in later years, it has led me to see still more clearly the truthfulness of the scripture declarations, which I long since embraced and proclaimed, that "God judgeth in the earth," as well as hereafter, and that "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished." However artfully they may devise evil, and form plans of escape from penalty, they cannot avoid divine retribution. Jehovah rules in all worlds, and in every state of being. Either in the earth, or the life to come, or in some state of existence, he will overtake them and inflict certain and just punishment upon them.—J. M. Austin.

New York and the Grain Trade.

As a grain market New York is steadily losing while Baltimore is as steadily gaining ground. The cause is not so much Baltimore's wisdom as New York's folly. Enjoying for generations the great advantage of the main American point of export for cereals, New York's merchants imagined that their hold on the shippers of the West could not be shaken, and, presuming on their ability to control the grain movement, they levied grievous tolls upon shipments. Terminal charges were multiplied upon slight pretext, complaints were disregarded, and it was not until her merchants saw her receipts decreasing year by year that New York woke up to a realization of the fact that other ports were seriously disputing and one of them overcoming her supremacy.

The New York Tribune gives the following exhibit of the total receipts of grain, flour not included, at each of the ports named, for three weeks ending March 17, in comparison with receipts for the same period last year:

	1876.	1877.
New York.....	2,326,412	1,793,489
Baltimore.....	2,166,680	2,296,750
Philadelphia.....	1,814,925	1,027,100
Boston.....	538,924	1,010,437

The great increase in Boston's receipts is explained as not due to the export trade, "for during those weeks only about 149,000 bushels of grain went abroad" from Boston. Apparently the increased demand was for consumption in the industrial towns drawing upon Boston for supplies. The table quoted above does not so fully demonstrate Baltimore's gain and New York's loss as the following for a longer period, namely the eleven weeks last passed, as compared with a like period in 1876:

	1876.	1877.
New York.....	7,417,952	5,714,531
Baltimore.....	6,880,260	6,728,094
Philadelphia.....	5,360,250	3,360,600
Boston.....	1,787,180	3,148,544

The figures are sufficiently significant of the fact that New York no longer enjoys the advantages once almost wholly her own. Her merchants have to blame their own greed and shortsightedness. While in fancied security they failed to keep abreast of the times, and piled up tolls, and neglected to supply proper facilities, Baltimore was wide awake, bidding for the grain business of the West. Quick to see the advantages she held out, Western shippers abandoned New York, pouring the bulk of their store into other and nearer granaries.—Chicago Times.

Chinese Drugs.

If blue glass be not a panacea, there are many curious Chinese remedies that can be tried. For instance: Dried lizards, dung beetles' skins, and armadillo scales, for cutaneous diseases; caterpillars, used as a purgative for bronchial complaints; hedgehogs' skin, a decoction for pulmonary complaints; snake skins, for small-pox and skin diseases; petrified crabs, for boils and sores; dried cow's gall, as an expectorant; glue from tigers' bones and asses' skins, as a tonic; salted scorpions, for small-pox, rheumatism and ague; deer horn jelly, as a stimulant; rhinoceros' horn, a decoction for small-pox; dried toads, a tonic and sudorific; dried maggots, for fever and dysentery; tiger's skull, for typhoid fever and hydrophobia; pearls, used in affections of the heart and liver, and powdered for ulcers and opacities of the cornea. These remedies are selected from a list of Chinese drugs exhibited at the Centennial. It reads like an invoice of the witches' caldron.

The whole population of British India is close on 239,000,000. The density of population varies from five to over 750 inhabitants per square mile.

[Official.]

Common Council.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1877.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanters, Minderhout, Breyman, Dykema, Schmid and the Clerk.

By Ald. Dykema,

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a Com. of two in connection with the City Clerk, and the City Attorney to canvass the votes of the annual charter election of the City of Holland, held on Monday, April 2, 1877, according to law.—Carried.

The Mayor appointed to act as such committee, Ald. Kanters and Schmid.

On motion the Council took a recess until 7 o'clock, p. m. this day.

After recess the roll was called, and the Council was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanters, Matrau, Cropley, Breyman, Dykema, Schmid and the Clerk.

(Ald. Minderhout appeared and took his seat.)

The Committee appointed to make a canvass of the votes cast presented their report which was adopted and the several officers declared elected.

By Ald. Dykema,

Resolved, Whereas the proposition to raise one thousand dollars for the support of the poor, received the following vote: For the raising \$0; Against the raising 261.

On motion the same was declared lost.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1877.

The Council met pursuant to the call of the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Schaddelee, Ald. Spritesma, Van der Veen, Dykema, Schmid, Hoogesteger and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

(Ald. Matrau and DeVries appeared and took their seats.)

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting as being called for the purpose of fixing the amount of bonds the Marshal should be required to give as he could not do his duty until they were filed and approved.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended.

Clerk reported the oath of office of the following officers as filed: Derk Te Roller, Supervisor; Hendrik Meenys, Treasurer; H. D. Post, Justice of the Peace; G. J. Van Duren and Willem Wakker as School Inspectors; M. Hoogesteger, Alderman 4th Ward; John Vaupell, Constable 1st Ward; Pieter Koning, Constable 3rd Ward; A. A. Finch, Constable 4th Ward.

Mayor Schaddelee next appointed the following standing committees.

Ways and Means—Cropley, Dykema, Hoogesteger.

Streets and Bridges—Dykema, Spritesma, and DeVries.

Claims and Accounts—Van der Veen, Dykema and Cropley.

Parks and Public Grounds—De Vries, Matrau and Spritesma.

Poor—Spritesma, Schmid and Van der Veen.

Fire Department—Dykema, Schmid and Spritesma.

City Library—Matrau, Hoogesteger and Van der Veen.

Public Buildings and Property—Schmid, Matrau and DeVries.

Order and Police—Hoogesteger, Matrau and Cropley.

Health—Cropley, Schmid and Van der Veen.

City Physician reported for the month of March, as having attended 4 cases.—Filed.

The following bills were presented for payment:

G. Van Kerkfoort, keeping fire.....\$19 00

Petition of T. Venhuizen was presented offering for \$5 to haul the balance of sand on 11th street in the different places where needed.—Referred to Com. on Streets and Bridges.

On motion the bonds of the several officers were fixed at the following amounts: Marshal, one thousand dollars, with two sureties. Treasurer, six thousand dollars, with four sureties. Constables, five hundred each, with two sureties.

On motion the Council took a recess of 15 minutes.

After recess the Clerk reported the bond of John Vaupell as City Marshal with H. Van der Haar and Jacob Kuite as sureties.—Approved.

By Ald. Dykema,

Resolved, That the City Attorney draw up an Ordinance amending the present Ordinance relative to Fire Department so as to create office of Asst. Chief Eng'r of Fire Department.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

An Hone t Medicine.

Of all medicines calculated to cure, affections of the throat, chest and lungs we know of none we can begin to recommend so highly as Dr. King's new discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, &c. It does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been wrought by this wonderful remedy. For the Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific curing the worst cases in the shortest time possible. We would say by all means give it a trial. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten and at J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Mich.

GRACE Greenwood considers Carl Schurz an imperial master of the English language. This may not be exaggerated praise; but it becomes him to bear in mind, particularly in dealing with the problem of Civil Service Reform, that no mastery of any language can overthrow the truth of the crusty adage: "Fair words butter no parsnips."

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Offers his services as such to the public and will guarantee his work for moderate charges. Having been engaged for some time past for Messrs. Joslin & Breyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albers will attend to his Clock and Jewellery business, and Mr. Wijkhuijsen to the Watches. However, each of them will wait on the public in absence of the other. They have a large and beautiful stock of Clocks and Watches, which they offer for sale cheap.

CALL & SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. ALBERS.

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 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

JACOB KUIITE.

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
SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

NOTICE!

I the undersigned having become sole proprietor of the furniture house, formerly under the firm name of

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Feathers & Feather Beds,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All the goods are marked down, and I hereby solicit the good will and patronage of the public.

SIMON RIEDESEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block 7, Lot 6, Block 6, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$75 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Wilhelmus Pluiger, Cornelia Pluiger, and Maaike Pluiger, minors. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Heltje DeJong, guardian of said estate, praying that she may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described for the purposes therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday the Twenty-sixth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,
6-5w Judge of Probate.

TO EMPLOYERS.

The Farmers in this section, who want experienced hands for stock feeding, wood chopping, and general farm work, can be supplied

FREE OF CHARGE.

On applying by letter, or in person to the

Young Men's Christian Association Free Employment Bureau,

145 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

J. M. HITCHCOCK, Sup't.

NEW

Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FIFTH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

HARRINGTON'S New Dry Goods.

Flannels of every description and color very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and a complete stock at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Buttons of every description from the cheapest to the finest—and many other fineries, too numerous to mention.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ready Made Clothing—and Boots and Shoes at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ashway Tweed for suits and bleached and unbleached muslins, cheaper than ever

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill.

Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new lot of Embroidery and insertion at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A great variety of new prints—New Styles of Gingham, handsome patterns, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful varieties at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, strawberries, Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 18

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, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, 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.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies
Light & 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 slope-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.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by George P. Reed and Azubah Reed, his wife, to Eli Hartzell, bearing date the fourth day of June, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber Y of Mortgages, on page 556, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and seven cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: All the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirteen, town seven north, range fourteen west; also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, town seven north, range fourteen west, containing eighty acres, same more or less, according to Government Survey, all being in Ottawa County, State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said County, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 30th. A. D. 1877.

ELI HARTZELL, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloaking, Fall and Winter Shawls, and all kinds of Gloves.

A full supply of fall and winter hats all of the latest styles.

Elegant Dress Goods, Fine Cloaking and Shawls we make a specialty.

Beautiful Furs, and Fur Cloak trimming, and a large variety of Ornamental Feathers.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the

ground floor. Livery connect-

ed with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

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

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

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