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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 10.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 270.

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, (nonpareil) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 50	10 00	12 00
4 Column	17 00	25 00	25 00
1 "	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, April 8, 1876.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave 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.	* 11.20 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 30 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.	Express, Mail.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4.15 7.30	Grand Rapids. 10.10 7.10
4.32 7.44	Grandville. 9.55 6.55
5.45 8.26	Allegan. 8.45 5.45
6.11 9.41	Otsego. 8.16 5.18
6.19 9.19	Plainwell. 8.07 5.10
6.35 9.35	Coopers. 7.35 4.45
6.50 9.50	Kalamazoo. 7.35 4.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8.30 11.30	White Pigeon. 10.40 8.50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
6.00 6.30	Chicago. 10.40 8.50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
2.40 5.00	Toledo. 11.55 8.30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
7.05 9.30	Cleveland. 7.40 3.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1.15 4.05	Buffalo. 12.10 7.55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 3.		No. 3 No. 4.
P. M. P. M.		P. M. P. 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
5.50 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
4.00 9.25	Allegan	5.00 1.15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

SHERBURN, 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. Bolks & 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.

GEE D. 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, etc.; Eighth street.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, etc. 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, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining 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 and Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

RIJSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice 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.

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

TE 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. ZALEMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, 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.

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

FULFEMAN, 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 of 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.

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

VERBEEK, 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, Overysel, 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. Meenge's Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

VANPELLE, 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 "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE 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
Butter, per bushel	1 20 @	16
Clover seed, per lb.	@	14
Eggs, per dozen	@	10
Honey, per lb.	@	15
Hay, per ton	8 00 @	80
Onions, per bushel	@	80
Potatoes, per bushel	@	80
Timothy Seed, per bushel	@	
Wool, per lb.	@	

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00	
" " green	2 75	
" beach, dry	2 50	
" " green	2 25	
Hemlock Bark	@ 25	25
Staves, white oak	@ 10	00
Staves, Tierce	@ 3 50	
Heading bolts, softwood	@ 3 75	
Heading bolts, hardwood	@ 3 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	@ 3 75	
Stave bolts, hardwood	@ 3 75	
Railroad ties	@ 12	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white per bushel	@ \$ 1 60	
Corn, shelled per bushel	@ 35	
Oats, per bushel	@ 30	
Buckwheat, per bushel	@ 16 00	
Barley, per ton	@ 23 00	
Feed, per ton	@ 1 25	
Barley, per 100 lb.	@ 1 10	
Middling, per 100 lb.	@ 1 30	
Flour, per 100 lb.	@ 4 50	
Pearl Barley, per 100 lb.	@ 3 00	

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 1/2 @	6
Pork, "	5 1/2 @	6
Lard, "	10	
Smoked Meat	11	6 1/2
" Ham	8	9
" Shoulders	8	7
Tallow, per lb.	7	8
Turnkeys	19	
Chickens, dressed per lb.	@ 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.

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.

BENARD WICK.
HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-1y

Wonderful in its Results.

There is no Medicine that has accomplished so much as *Shiloh's Consumptive Cure*. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases it has no equal. No Medicine was ever sold on such favorable terms. If it was unreliable it would be the greatest folly to guarantee it. It costs nothing to try it as it can be returned if it does not give satisfaction after using two-thirds of a bottle. Call at our stores and get a sample bottle 10 cents or a regular size for 50 cents or \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Bellabonna Plaster which seldom fails to give relief. J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich. Everywhere by dealers generally.

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

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.

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

L. T. KANTERS.

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. KRUIZINGA & SON.
HOLLAND, March 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

ANY one wishing the services of the undersigned physician are 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,
Physician.
7-1w
HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

History of the Colorado Beetle.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following account of the Colorado Potato Beetle, its history and habits:

"In the year 1824, it was found in Upper Missouri; from then to the year 1850, it had spread eastward and reached a point one hundred miles west of Omaha City, in Nebraska. In 1861, it invaded Iowa; gradually, in the next three or four years, spreading eastward over that State. In 1864 and 1865, it crossed the Mississippi, invading Illinois, and pushing eastward at the rate of about fifty miles a year. In 1869, its presence was reported in Ohio. Early in the summer of 1874, it had made its appearance on the Atlantic seaboard, and was reported during the year from several parts of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Its injuries also increased in its native home. During the year 1876, the insect swarmed in most of the New England States, and especially on the seashore. It had extended north around Montreal and was especially abundant as far as Trois Rivières; while in its eastern progress it has overrun Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, and extended some distance into Maine. As the larva is sluggish and never leaves the plant from which it is hatched, except in quest of more food, until it is ready to pupate, all the journeys of this insect are necessarily made in the perfect or beetle state, by means of the ample rose-colored wings, which, when the insect is at rest, are compactly folded up beneath the striped wing cases. Its spread, however, over the more populous portions of the country, is not to be attributed to its powers of flight alone. It undoubtedly avails itself, to no inconsiderable extent, of transportation afforded to other travellers, and often got a lift on eastern bound trains and most probably crossed the most barren plains bordering its native confines through man's direct agency, i. e., by being carried. There is a possibility that in some instances it may have been carried in the egg state on living plants, or in the pupa state in lumps of earth; but these modes of transit, if at all, have necessarily been exceptional. Let it not be understood that this insect in its onward spread, or march, ever entirely quits any district where it has once attained a foothold. This idea of its itinerant character seems very generally to prevail, and a great many people labor under the impression that soon after its advent, this dreaded foe to the potato will of its own accord take its leave as suddenly as it came—that, like every other dog, it will have its day. It may and very generally does, prove more injurious during the first two or three years of its advent than subsequently. From careful observation, I am confident in saying, the wetter the season, the less damage is done by them.

"As to the method of destroying, and getting potato fields rid of them, I am of the opinion that the process of picking and burning on a pile of brush or straw, 'not scalding them,' is the cheapest and surest, as, in this way, you have the chance to pick off also the leaves with eggs on at the same time. From careful observation, I have found that the female begins to lay her eggs on the under side of the leaves as soon as the potato plants appear above the ground. The eggs are oval, of a translucent dark orange color, in clusters of from ten to forty. The larvae are hatched in less than a week, and are at first of a dark Venetian red, becoming lighter and acquiring a double row of black lateral spots as they approach maturity."

"THERE was a Kerry priest," began Ned Shea, "an' he had the fashion of hearin' confessions wid a slate an' pencil; an' he'd write down every sin, an' the price of it opposite. Well, one day a big mountany fellow came to his duty, an', says he, 'I bruk a man's head last Hallow Eve.' 'That's ninepence,' says the priest. 'I cut the tail off Larry Kelly's cow.' 'That's a shillin'—oh, begob, a shillin' that is!' And down it went on the slate. 'I nearly murdered me wife twice.' 'That's thruppence; go on.' 'I kilt an Orangeman.' 'Whoo!' says the priest, rubben, out everything. 'That clanes out all the rest!'"

THREE hundred woman clerks in the Treasury Department are under sentence of official death. Strange that almost the first movement of the Juggernaut car of civil service reform should crush out three hundred unprotected and inoffensive females! It cannot be possible that the Secretary's encounter with Mistress Doctor Mary Walker has soured all his chivalry.

A Penniless President.

On a recent business trip to Houston, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun, I had for a traveling companion a well-known merchant of this city, who told stories of early days in Texas. One struck me as worth preserving.

"When my father first came here," said the merchant, "he settled in Houston—then the capital of Texas. I was put in a grocery and provision store under a very strict and parsimonious boss. One morning, just as I had swept out, Tom, Gen. Houston's body servant, came into the store. Looking round he spied a fine ham—a *rara avis* in those days. Having asked the price, he said he would take it, and the president would call around and pay for it. I felt proud of my sale, and called the attention of the boss to it as soon as he came in.

"Did you get the money?" he asked quickly.

"No, but President Houston is coming round to pay for it."

"President Houston—the devil! Did Tom say he would see it paid?"

"No, sir."

"Then you are a fool. Now, sir, you go straight to the president's kitchen and bring me that ham, unless Tom will say it shall be paid for."

"I started off, very much crestfallen, and not liking the job before me. But I resolutely walked into the president's kitchen. Tom was there. I saw my ham lying there with a few slices cut off it, and seizing it, told Tom, unless he would undertake to see that the money was paid, I must take it back.

Tom cogitated awhile, and then said: "Young man, take back your meat. The general is a mighty good master, but a mighty poor pay-master, and I don't keer to involvitate myself with his debts!"

"This was enough for me. I left with the ham in my hand. Going around to the gate, I had to pass the front door. There stood Gen. Houston, the president of Texas, with a pocket-handkerchief in one hand and a toothpick in the other. "My little man, says he, in his superb manner, tell your master I am under great obligations for a most delicious breakfast, and would pay him, but I really haven't got the money. The fact is, young man, Texas is very poor, and, as her president, I must share her poverty."

REV. E. C. OGEL of Grand Haven favors us with the following about South Haven: "There is plenty of fruit land for sale, mostly unimproved, though there are several parcels of land with fruit in bearing in the market. One parcel of 23 acres with 1,200 peach trees, mostly in bearing, one

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Francis M. Weaver, Indian Agent for the Southern Ute Agency.
Peter C. Shannon, Chief Justice of Dakota Territory.
Jacob J. Boreman, Associate Justice of Utah Territory.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., was another busy day with the commission. The members of the State Board of Education called and explained the affairs of their department at length, after which the commission divided, and had interviews with Gov. Nicholls and Gov. Packard, spending considerable time with each. In the afternoon a delegation of thirteen colored men appeared with Mr. Pinchback at the head. Among them were three colored members of the Nicholls Legislature. They were all opposed to the Packard Government and in favor of the recognition of Nicholls, and presented their views of the case at some length.

A DELEGATION of thirty planters, representing the Liberal-Conservative element of politics, called upon the commission on the 12th, and did what they could toward enlightening the members regarding the status of affairs in their respective sections. The commission afterward divided, some of them calling upon Packard, while the others conferred with Nicholls. The result of these conferences was not revealed to the public.

The commission was in executive session most of the day on the 13th, but nothing as to the nature of their deliberations was allowed to leak out. They sent a long cipher dispatch to the President relating the result of their conferences up to date. They stated that they found the Nicholls party indisposed to make any concessions, while the Packardites were ready to enter into an arrangement for a joint Legislature to determine the pending questions; but, this being rejected by the Nicholls party, the Packard party desire the President to decide which is the legal Governor. The commission received a dispatch from the President, but declined to make known its contents.

NEW ORLEANS dispatches of the 16th state that the Nicholls Legislature adopted the proposition of the commission to unseat seven members seated on contest, and install an equal number of members from the Packard Legislature, thus giving to the former body a legal quorum, and a small Democratic majority in both branches. The Nicholls Legislature also adopted resolutions recognizing the obligation resting upon the State Government to carry out in good faith the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States; guaranteeing to the colored people complete protection and equality in rights and privileges of person and property, and the enforcement of the laws without discrimination on account of color; and proffering the olive branch to all political enemies.

Advices of the 18th from New Orleans, are to the effect that Packard had flatly refused to accede to the terms proffered by the Nicholls Legislature; ex-Gov. Warmoth had secured from the Nicholls Legislature and again joined his fortunes to those of Packard, carrying with him a few colored members; and, upon the whole, the prospect of an amicable settlement of the disagreements was regarded as exceedingly slim.

THE EAST.

THE Hamilton mills, at Paterson, N. J., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury investigating the cause of the deaths of the two Jewetts, in the recent "bombshell" tragedy in New York, was to the effect that the elder Jewett lost his life by the explosion of the hand-grenade thrown by Orville D. Jewett, and that the latter died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by himself.

NO LITTLE excitement has been produced in New York city by the publication of the confession of William M. Tweed, revealing the operations of the notorious ring of which he was the head. Tweed says he has suffered much and suffered long in silence, and has borne the burden of what others should have shared. Afflicted with disease, feeble from age and confinement, and ill at ease in mind, he seeks for the rest and relief he so much and so sorely needs. He adds that the only basis upon which he has a right to apply for leniency and pardon is, that he will make a complete surrender of his property and full disclosure of his criminal companions. The proposition is a long and exhaustive document, and assumes the nature of a confession, which goes back as far as 1867, when the ring first began to assume form. It gives in detail the story of various conferences between the writer, Peter B. Sweeney, Richard Connolly, Henry Genet, A. Oakley Hall, and others, by which Tweed was elected to the State Senate, Connolly Comptroller in 1867, and Hall Mayor, Jan. 1, 1868, Tweed, according to the story, transferred to State Senator Winslow in person \$200,000 to secure the charter of 1870, which gave to the ring the control of the city through the support of several influential Republican members of the Legislature. The confession gives the circumstances of the division of the spoils between himself, Sweeney, Hall, Connolly and Woodward. It implicates Garvey, Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson, and a majority of the Board of Supervisors. Mayor Hall's proportion was 10 per cent. He shared throughout in all the profits. He was in full collusion with the fraud in its various details, and was fully aware of the fraudulent nature of the contracts presented for his signature. Hugh Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, is mentioned as having received a check for \$20,000, and checks for smaller amounts at various times. Tweed says money was also paid to Judge Purser, of New York City. A formidable band of counterfeiters has been broken up in Pennsylvania. Among those arrested is Hon. Thomas W. Marion, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He sold a quantity of counterfeit money to one of the agents of the service, and he represented he had frequently addressed the State House of Representatives when he had his pockets full of the bogus stuff.

THE WEST.

TWENTY-FIVE buildings in the business portion of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, were destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

By a cave-in at a mine Yuba county, Cal., a few days ago, seven men, B. F. Henderson, James H. Monk, Michael Sweeney, David Eotham, Michael McWilliams, Thomas McDonald, and Samuel Sleeman, were instantly killed. Six others were more or less injured. A dispatch from Deadwood City says that 100 of Crazy Horse's band of Indians have taken the field again. The cause of this renegade movement is supposed to be the deception practiced by Spotted Tail in representing that only the arms taken by them in the Custer fight would be demanded of them upon their surren-

der at Red Cloud, when, in reality, the Government demands of them all arms and ponies.

Advices from Southeastern Kansas state that the grasshopper eggs have failed to germinate. Farmers are jubilant in consequence, and a big crop of everything except locusts is looked for in that region. Advices from Camp Sheridan report the arrival there of a large number of the hostiles of Crazy Horse's band. They were fairly loaded down with arms, even the women and children carrying pistols, but had little ammunition, and were in that condition of physical emptiness in which the gentle savage most readily turns to thoughts of peace. They were supplied with provisions, and then entered the camp with great parade.

THE SOUTH.

THE Keafer family, arrested at Fort Smith, Ark., on a charge of being the Kansas Benders, after examination before United States Judge Parker, at that place, were released. The parties from Kansas failed to identify them.

HEAVY rains have seriously injured the growing crops in South Carolina. Two young men, named Jones and Wakely, fought a duel at Little Rock, Ark., the other day. The seconds loaded the pistols with blank cartridges and nobody was hurt, though the two principals were badly scared. All the parties were arrested and fined.

WASHINGTON.

It is said ex-Congressman Kasson, of Iowa, will probably be appointed Minister to Spain. In view of the certainty of a European war, it is not unlikely that Horace Maynard may be retired from Constantinople, and a very much broader man put in his place.

MAJ. RENO, recently tried by court-martial on a charge of insulting the wife of a brother officer, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has forwarded to the War Department a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming he has additional evidence which will tend to a mitigation of the sentence. The request has been granted. A delegation of Friends called on the President, a few days ago, and presented a petition from the Universal Peace Union, asking him to continue the Indian peace policy. The President said that he was in favor of peace everywhere, as fully expressed in his inaugural address, which indicated what his course would be for the next four years. He, however, was not so far advanced as the Quakers, and there might be occasion sometimes to resort to military operations.

It has been determined at the Treasury Department to issue an order prohibiting the payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work on Government jobs hereafter. This determination is in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court that the Eight-Hour law constitutes merely a direction to Government officers, not a contract with Government laborers. The President has appointed ex-Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Minister to Spain, vice Caleb Cushing, resigned.

POLITICAL.

THE Associated Press agent telegraphs from Washington: "It can be stated on authority that the President made no bargain whatever with, or promised anything to, Chamberlain as a condition of his retiring from the Governorship."

It is given out from Washington that the President does not intend to recall Mr. Pierrepont, but that he will remain at the Court of St. James for some time to come.

THE official canvass of the vote cast at the recent New Hampshire election reveals the fact that the constitutional amendments were all adopted except those striking out the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights, and prohibiting removal from office for political causes. The amendment abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office had a narrow escape, receiving but thirteen votes over the requisite two-thirds.

GENERAL.

JOHN F. TRACY has resigned the Presidency of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, on account of ill health. Gen. G. W. Custis Lee has brought an action for the recovery of the celebrated Arlington estate, near Washington, formerly the property of Gen. Robert E. Lee. It was forfeited to the Government during the late war, by the non-payment of taxes, and turned into a national cemetery. Twelve persons are known to have lost their lives by the burning of the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, namely: The Rev. A. B. Adams, of England; George Frank Gouley; Henry Hazen; Mrs. W. S. Stewart; Charles Tierman; Andrew Eisman; H. J. Clark and wife; Kate Reilly, Kate Dolan, and Mary Moran, servants; William Felix Munster, of England. The latter was a suicide, committed under derangement brought on by intense excitement. Mrs. Scott, mother-in-law of Andrew Eisman, and Frankie McClellan, the actress, who was dangerously injured, are slowly recovering. One, two, or three others had broken limbs or were otherwise more or less hurt, but the above list comprises all who are known to have been killed.

It is said that the large fortune of John F. Tracy, late President of the Rock Island railroad, estimated as high as \$4,000,000, has been swept away. He has been afflicted for some time with softening of the brain, and his unfortunate stock speculations are attributed to this cause.

THE amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is stated as follows: Wheat, 8,641,036 bushels; corn, 10,044,059 bushels; oats, 2,570,306 bushels; rye, 798,626 bushels; barley, 2,223,965 bushels.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE has been visited by another disastrous conflagration. Nearly 500 houses in the Greek quarter were burned.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says that, at a grand council of war, the Russian Cabinet had decided to accept the Turkish circular as a complete rejection of the protocol. Roumania has called out her reserves, Turkey has declined to renew the armistice with Montenegro, and is pushing her forces toward the Danube, Russia has called in all her furloughed soldiers, and everything betokens war. Reports from Servian sources represent that the Turkish forces in Bosnia are threatened with starvation, and that there are apprehensions of a massacre of the Christians if the Moslem savages become desperate through privation.

It looks as if England has abandoned all expectation that a European war can be averted, as well as any intention to interpose further diplomatic effort in behalf of pacification. Lord Derby recently addressed a note to the British representative at Constantinople, in which he stated that the divergence between the views of Russia and the Porte appeared so wide as to render further discussion useless, and that he could not see what further steps England could take to avert the war which appeared inevitable. The Paris *Moniteur* (semi-official) declares it is the inflexible resolve of France to remain neutral.

A PARIS telegram to the New York *World* says the defiant attitude of Turkey is explained in private letters from Constantinople. The Ottomans are rendered confident by assurances that Poland, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Persia, and even India will furnish moral and material aid against Russia in the course of the impending

war. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The war feeling here is intense. There never was such a popular war as this one will be. We have no brag, no bluster, no excitement in the streets, no processions, no singing, no shouting, but a quiet resolution is depicted on every face, and is manifest in everybody's language."

THE friends of the Tichborne claimant made a formidable demonstration in London the other day. A procession numbering 60,000 marched to the office of the Home Secretary and presented a plea for the pardon of the great fraud. The Czar of Russia has left for the front. He will, however, confine himself to inspecting the troops, and will take no active part in the campaign. An order has been issued by the Berlin Government requiring the immediate return of all conscripts or recruits of the Prussian army now residing temporarily abroad. In obedience to the summons a number of young Germans have left England to join their regiments. Tennyson, poet laureate of England, has for the second time declined the honor of knighthood.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Burning of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis—A Large Number of Guests Meet a Fery Death.

One of the most appalling calamities that has ever befallen the city of St. Louis took place at an early hour on the morning of the 11th inst., involving the destruction by fire of the large and fine Southern Hotel, and the loss of a large number of human lives. The fire, according to the accounts before us, caught in the store-room in the basement of the hotel, and was first seen coming through the ground floor, just north of the office, and in ten minutes it had ascended the elevators and rotunda, and spread itself over the sixth floor, under the roof. This floor was occupied entirely by employees of the hotel, the largest part of whom were women. The fire spread rapidly, filling every room and hall with flames and smoke, and the scene was of the most terrible description. Frantic men, women and children ran through the halls, shrieking in the most heart-rending manner, in their wild and desperate efforts to escape. The smoke was so dense in some of the halls that the gas-jets were extinguished, rendering egress, even to those most familiar to the building, a matter of great difficulty. The fire department was on the spot promptly, and hundreds of people congregated at the scene, ready and willing to render any aid necessary. The density of the smoke in the halls drove many guests and boarders back into their rooms, and they rushed to the windows as a means of escape. Ladders were raised as soon as possible, and women and children, with nothing but their night-dresses on, were thus taken from the burning building. Some fainted from fright, and others sunk exhausted to the ground from nervous prostration. The ladders generally were too short to reach to the fifth and sixth stories, but, by hoisting some of them on the one-story balcony, on the north side of the building, these floors were reached, and all those at the windows rescued. The Skinner fire-escape was also brought promptly into service, and was the means of saving many lives. While this work was going on, some frightful scenes occurred. One man, who had been occupying a window on the Walnut street front of the hotel, became desperate at the seeming delay in effecting his escape. With nervous hands he tore the sheets from his bed into strips, tied them together, and, fastening this improvised rope to the window-sill and disregarding the fact that it did not reach more than twenty feet, he let himself down hand over hand. The men below who saw his position turned away their heads to avoid witnessing the sickening event that was inevitable. Finally he reached the end of the sheet, and then, for the first time, he seemed to realize his position. He stopped, threw his head back, revealing a ghastly face, and swung slowly to and fro, swayed by the breeze which the roaring flames above created. His limbs swung around convulsively, as though to catch upon something, then he let go, and groans went up from hundreds as he whirled round and round and finally struck on the stone flagging with a sickening thud. He was carried to a saloon across the street, and died in a few moments. Two other men jumped from the fourth-story windows, one of whom seemed not to be dangerously hurt, while the other expired in a few moments. A woman in the fifth-story window on the Fifth-street front became panic-stricken and jumped out. She alighted on her feet and was carried to the St. James Hotel still alive. Her husband, who had been standing by her side, then tore up the bedding, and let the strip, so made, out of the window. To this fireman attached a rope which the man hauled up, making it fast to the window-sill, and safely descended by it.

A man appeared at one of the fourth-story windows. He was in his night dress, and his demeanor exhibited frantic excitement. He yelled to the crowd, "What shall I do?" Several in the crowd as frantic as himself cried "Jump." The man appeared to hesitate. "Jump," "Jump," came from a thousand hoarse throats. Standing on the window-sill, the man jumped. The figure wavered in its flight, struck the corner of the balcony, and, bounding off, fell on to the pavement, striking there with a heavy thud, on the head and shoulders. The man rebounded with a horrid cry and fell back.

Another man in the fifth story sat in the window with two sheets in his hands. These he finally tore in strips, hastily twisted them into a rope, fastening this improvised rope to the window-sill, and, though it did not reach more than twelve feet, he crawled out and let himself down hand over hand very slowly. Finally he reached the end of the sheet and then for the first time he seemed to realize his position. He stopped, threw his head back, revealing a ghastly face, and swung slowly to and fro, swayed by the breeze which the roaring flames above created. His limbs swung around convulsively as though to catch upon something, but he never so slight; then he let go, and groans went up from hundreds of throats as he whirled round and round, and finally struck on the stone flagging, dead.

At a corner window a young lady appeared with a rope in her hands, which she secretly fastened to the window and began her descent, coming first hand over hand and then sliding until she reached the ground in safety. The feat was one of the most thrilling, and the heroine, a Miss Handy, was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the crowd, and immediately sent away in a carriage.

Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll also had a narrow escape from not being in the building. He had engaged rooms at the hotel, expecting to arrive on Tuesday night, but for some reason did not arrive until Wednesday morning.

One man in the fifth story made a rope of his bed-clothes, and tried to save himself by sliding down, but, unfortunately, he lost his hold just after leaving the window, and fell to the ground below. He was picked up and carried into a saloon, where he died shortly after.

Graphic Description of the Fire, Together with Attending Scenes, Incidents and Escapes.

A letter from St. Louis gives the following additional details of the terrible calamity:

The particulars of the disaster exceed, in their

intense and distressing features, those of any of like character, and are set forth in their grim and appalling ghastliness, with sickening and harrowing detail. The frantic efforts of hundreds of people to escape an awful death before the eyes of thousands of their fellow men, unable to render the slightest aid, forms a most agonizing picture. Timid and weak women driven to frenzy, leaped from dizzy heights to escape one horror, and met another on cruel, flinty pavements. Strong men swung themselves from perilous elevations and clung convulsively, desperately, to the fraillest support, till the scorching flames or physical exhaustion compelled them to loosen their hold and fall with a deadening thud at the feet of the frightened crowd, who stood with outstretched hands, vainly essaying to break the force of the frightful descent. Wild, despairing faces—faces never to be looked upon and forgotten—faces blanched with that awful dread which impending death brings to the boldest, crowded to the half-open windows, gazing wildly on the mighty sea of upturned faces below, with the fire, cruel, certain, remorseless, behind them; before them a yawning gulf where death equally horrible and certain awaited them. As their cries for help broke on the midnight air, men wept like children at the sight, women fainted at the sound, all praying to heaven to succor the doomed wretches. The spectators wrung their helpless hands in mortal agony as one by one the distorted faces passed back into the lurid flames, or leaped forth to certain death. Alternate cheers and shudders escaped the multitude on the street below—cheers at the intrepid daring of some stout hand and heart rescuing an unfortunate victim—shudders as from the burning pile came a bundle, or what seemed a bundle, hurled itself through the sea of flame and smoke, and revealing a mass of quivering, mangled flesh at their feet. To read of such scenes chills the blood, but to witness such a spectacle is to have the scene indelibly engraven on the tablets of the memory.

The whole history of the progress of the conflagration is a repetition of heroic deeds, and harrowing incidents. Miss Kate Claxton, the actress, who it will be remembered was on the stage of the Brooklyn Theater at the time of the recent fire, playing the character of Louise in the "Two Orphans," and who had such a remarkable escape from that holocaust, was also a guest at the Southern. She occupied a room on the third floor, and was awakened from a sound sleep by a loud cry of "fire!" from the hall. Jumping out of bed, she groped her way to the door and opened it, to find that the place was dense with smoke, and that immediate action was necessary. Slipping into the scantiest of garments, she threw up one of the windows to ascertain the chance of escaping by that route, and, finding that it was decidedly slim, she concluded that her only hope of escape lay through the hallway. People were screaming and hurrying past her door, and she determined on the instant to cast her lot with them. There were no lights, and what was done had to be done in the darkness. Entering the hall, she hurried in the direction of the stairway, and before proceeding far was materially assisted by a gentleman, who seized hold of her arm and pushed her along with a proper appreciation of the need for haste. When she came to the stairway she fell down, and rolled for some distance. After getting to the bottom, not being badly hurt, she was able to get up expeditiously and make her escape. She lost every article of clothing she had in the hotel, save what she had on.

One of the saddest incidents of the conflagration was the death of the Hon. George Munster, M. P., of England, who recently married the daughter of a prominent physician of St. Louis. He was spending his honeymoon at the hotel. By wonderful presence of mind on the part of his wife both escaped out of the burning building, but their flight and the confusion and horror of the scene had overturned Mr. Munster's reason, and under an insane impulse he rushed back into the building, and, putting a pistol to his head, blew his brains out.

Mr. Edward P. Tyson, a commercial traveler of New York, certainly owes his escape to his remarkable coolness and presence of mind. He says he was awakened by hearing a noise as of somebody scuffling or quarreling in the hall. The smoke and flames of the fire very quickly told the whole story, and, instead of madly rushing into the hall and endeavoring to make his way out through the smoke and flames, he closed his room door, got up and shut the transom above it, and then coolly commenced to dress himself. He went to the beds, of which there were two in his room, and, taking the blankets from them, cut them into strips to make a rope with which he intended to lower himself to buildings immediately under the window. He had tied his blanket strips together; then, to be certain of having enough rope to reach the ground, he took the counterpanes off the beds and added them to the blanket strips. He then lowered his blanket rope, to which was attached, by those below, a stouter and larger rope, which he hauled up. This rope he managed to throw up to some women in the window on the floor above, who made it fast to the leg of the bed, and thus himself and those in the room above escaped, uninjured.

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PRESIDENT HAYES.

He Defines His Policy and Intentions—A Free Talk with the Press Agent.

The President has submitted himself to a formal interview, and is reported as follows by the Associated Press agent at Washington:

The President said, in the course of the conversation, that he had no concealments regarding his Southern policy, which, however, had been foreshadowed in oral and written utterances, and in this connection he adverted to the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1875, which resulted in his election over Gov. Allen, the people of that State having a full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including, of course, those which related to the South. The opening speech of a gubernatorial candidate is generally considered to be the keynote of a campaign, and in such a speech, as early as the 31st of July of that year, at Marion, he freely and distinctly expressed his opinions.

This speech was published at length in all the Republican and many other newspapers, and, therefore, his views were generally known. In that speech, after congratulating his fellow-citizens on the complete triumph over those who sought to destroy the Union, and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of Northern and Southern men in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and, as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling, he, on that occasion, spoke of the kindly manner in which Vice President Wilson was received on his visit to the South.

In this era of good feeling and reconciliation, he further said there were still persons who talked of bayonets, and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided, and all its inhabitants having a fair start in the race for life. In this and in all his other speeches he earnestly condemned the reopening of old issues between the North and the South, assuming that the time had come for complete reconciliation. The President, in further conversation, referred to the fact that the National Republican Convention which nominated him for the Presidency passed a resolution sacredly pledging the Republican party to protect every citizen of the United States in all his civil and political rights, and declaring that permanent pacification of the South should be effected by removing all causes of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and more fully elaborated them in his inaugural address, consistently maintaining a policy of reconciliation and local self-government apart from military support; and, when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency, he intended that this policy should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration. He spoke with emphasis when he said: "My belief is that this course tends to give good government to the South; it tends to secure peace between sections and between races and parties at the South, and it tends to secure the rights, interests and safety of the colored people. Therefore, I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, because there are Northern and Southern men who, in various ways, may possibly thwart me; but of one thing I am confident, namely, I think it my duty to try to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

France's Debt.

The public debt of France is the largest of any country in the world, amounting to \$4,634,500,000, while the sum necessary to be annually raised by taxation to meet the expenditures of the Government largely exceeds that in any other country. The sum asked for the current fiscal year is 2,785,616,713 francs, or about \$557,123,342. This is about \$200,000,000 more than the annual expenditure of Great Britain, and about double that of the United States. It speaks well for the resources of France and for the administration of its finances that, notwithstanding the enormous burdens necessarily imposed upon the people, the country is in a fairly prosperous state, and the paper currency of the republic is at par with gold, and the Bank of France will not exchange it for gold except at a premium.

A new plan for protecting safes is to inclose them in wire netting, so connected with a battery and bell that the division of any portion of the wire ruptures a circuit, and the bell gives the alarm.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	9 09	@ 12 00
HOGS.....	5 75	@ 6 25
COTTON.....	11 3/4	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	6 40	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1 42	@ 1 45
CORN—Western Mixed.....	62	@ 63
OATS—Western Mixed.....	43	@ 53
RYE—Western.....	87	@ 90
PORK—New Mess.....	16 25	@ 16 50
LARD—Steam.....	10 1/4	@ 10 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 40	@ 5 60
CORN—Choice Natives.....	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 90	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair.....	4 40	@ 4 60
Hogs—Live.....	4 70	@ 5 75
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter.....	8 25	@ 8 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 42	@ 1 44 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 35	@ 1 37
CORN—No. 2.....	49	@ 48
OATS—No. 2.....	37	@ 38
RYE—No. 2.....	80	@ 81
BARLEY—No. 2.....	64	@ 72
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh.....	10 1/2	@ 11
PORK—Mess.....	15 50	@ 15 75
LARD.....	10	@ 10 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 62	@ 1 63
No. 2.....	1 57	@ 1 58
CORN—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2.....	37	@ 38
RYE.....	79	@ 80
BARLEY—No. 2.....	75	@ 76

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 62	@ 1 63
CORN—Western Mixed.....	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 38
RYE.....	76	@ 77
PORK—Mess.....	15 75	@ 16 00
LARD.....	9 3/4	@ 10
HOGS.....	4 75	@ 5 15
CATTLE.....	3 75	@ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1 75	@ 1 85
CHOICE NATIVES.....	47	@ 49
OATS.....	38	@ 43
RYE.....	87	@ 90
PORK—Mess.....	15 75	@ 16 00
LARD.....	10	@ 11

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 76	@ 1 77
Amber.....	1 74	@ 1 76
CORN.....	32	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	38	@ 41

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Medium.....	7 60	@ 8 00
WHEAT—White.....	1 65	@ 1 62
CORN—No. 2.....	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed.....	41	@ 42
RYE.....	70	@ 80
PORK—Mess.....	14 75	@ 15 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers.....	5 10	@ 5 80
Philadelphias.....	5 00	@ 5 90
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@ 5 75
Medium.....	4 75	@ 5 00
SHEEP.....	4 00	@ 6 00

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Text of the Former's Note in Reply to the Protocol—Turkey Will Stand Firmly by the Treaty of Paris, and Will Disarm when Russia Sets the Example.

The Turkish note in reply to the protocol of the European powers, the text of which is transmitted by cable, uses very strong language. The five points of Count Schouvaloff's declarations are answered seriatim, as follows:

In reply to the declaration of His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Sublime Porte, on its side, notifies to the signatory powers the following declaration:

1. Adopting toward Montenegro the same line of conduct which brought about the pacification of Serbia, the Sublime Porte spontaneously informed the Prince, two months ago, that it would spare no effort to arrive at an understanding with him, even at the price of certain sacrifices. Considering Montenegro as an integral part of the Ottoman territory, the Porte purposed the rectification of the line of demarcation which secured advantages to Montenegro, and it henceforward depends entirely upon moderate counsels, which the Porte hopes will prevail at Cetinje, whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

2. The Imperial Government is prepared to apply all promised reforms, but these reforms, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of our constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the Imperial Government in its full and entire liberty will continue to apply its instructions.

3. The Imperial Government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing as soon as it shall see the Russian Government take measures to the same end. The armaments of Turkey have an exclusively defensive character, and the relations of friendship and esteem which unite the two empires inspire the hope that the St. Petersburg Cabinet will not, alone in Europe, persist in the idea that the Christian population in Turkey are exposed to such dangers from their own Government that it is necessary to accumulate against a neighboring and friendly state all means of invasion and destruction.

4. With regard to disturbances which might break out in Turkey and stop the demobilization of the Russian army, the Imperial Government, which repels the injurious terms in which this idea has been expressed, believes Europe is convinced that the disturbances which have troubled the peace of the provinces were due to foreign instigation; that the Imperial Government could not be held responsible for them, and that, consequently, the Russian Government would not be justified in making the demobilization of its armies dependent upon such contingencies.

5. Concerning the dispatch of the special envoy to St. Petersburg to treat on the question of disarmament, the Imperial Government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of courtesy reciprocally required by diplomatic usages, perceives no connection between this act of international courtesy and disarmament, which there was no plausible motive for delaying, and which might be carried into effect by a single telegraphic order.

The following is the concluding and most emphatic section:

Maintaining, with other friendly states, relations regulated by international law and treaties, Turkey cannot allow foreign agents or representatives, charged to protect the interests of their compatriots, to have any mission of official supervision. The Imperial Government, in fact, is not aware how it can have deserved so ill of justice and civilization as to see itself placed in a humiliating position without excuse in the world. The Treaty of Paris gave explicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This treaty, which binds together the powers which participated in it, as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a protocol in which Turkey has had no share; and if Turkey appeals to the stipulation of the treaty of Paris, it is not that that treaty has created in her favor any rights which she would not possess without it, but rather for the purpose of calling attention to grave reasons which, in the interests of the general peace of Europe, induced the powers, twenty years ago, to place the recognition of the inviolability of this empire's right to sovereignty under the guarantee of a collective promise.

With regard to the clause which, in the case of the non-execution of the promised reforms, would seek to confer upon the powers the right of resorting to ulterior measures, the Imperial Government perceives therein a fresh attack upon its dignity and its rights; a measure of intimidation calculated to deprive its acts of any merit of spontaneity, and a source of grave complications, both in the present and future.

No consideration, therefore, can arrest the Government in its determination to protest against the views enumerated in the protocol of the 31st of March, and to treat it, as far as Turkey is concerned, as destitute of all equity, and, consequently, also, of all obligatory character.

Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion, and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence. Strong in the justice of her cause, and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been decided without her and against her, resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her. In this regard she will not cease to encounter attacks directed against her with general principles of public right and the authority of the great European act which pledges the honor of the powers that signed the protocol of the 31st of March—a document which in her eyes has no legal claim to exact compliance. She appeals to the conscience of Cabinets which she has a right to consider animated toward her by the same sentiments of equity and friendship as in the past. Immediate and simultaneous disarmament would be the only efficacious means of avoiding the dangers by which the general peace is threatened. The reply which the Imperial Government has made to the declaration of the Ambassador of Russia furnished the powers with suitable elements for bringing about this result, which they most assuredly will not seek to obtain by persisting in imposing upon the Ottoman empire sacrifices of rights and honor to which it will not consent.

Laying for Him.

It having come to the ears of the United States officials at this point that Big English, the boot-black, had a handful of lead nickels in his possession, the boy was yesterday interviewed on the subject.

"Yes; I've got nineteen bad nickels in my trousers pocket," was his prompt reply.

"And what are you doing with them?"

"Holding right to 'em. You needn't think you've got a case again me, for you haven't."

"How did you get those bad pieces?"

"Rich man, who shall be nameless—black his boots every morning—hands me out a lead nickel—thinks he's got a soft thing on me, but I'm layin' for him!"

"Why?"

"How, he's got a daughter 'bout my age. I'll be thinking of marrying in two or three years more, and I'll shoulder a bag of his nickels, walk into the parlor, and gently say, 'Mister man, I love thy fair daughter, and I demand her hand in marriage. Behold the proofs of your vile perfidy, and come up to the rack or

go to the jug!' You just keep still and let him shower on his bogus coins. I ain't handsome, but I'm a terror to plan!"

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, April 10.—SENATE.—Joint resolutions were passed: Authorizing the Board of State Prison Inspectors to annul the cooperating contract at the State Prison on account of the destruction of the cooper shop by fire; amending the constitution of the State, so that there shall be not less than an average of 10,000 inhabitants in each circuit, and providing for an increase of Circuit Judges' salaries to \$2,500 per annum.... Bills were passed: Relative to deeds and conveyances imperfectly acknowledged; making appropriations for the State Reform School; relative to encroachments on highways, etc.; relating to the surrender of corporate rights; to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act further to preserve the purity of elections and guard against the abuses of the elective franchise by a registration of the electors;" relative to the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received from various unions praying for the passage of Hawley's bill providing for the prosecution of joint suits by fellow-workmen. A motion was made and carried to place this bill on its immediate passage. Passed by 57 to 27.... A bill passed detaching Barry county from the Seventeenth judicial district, and adding it to the Twentieth district.... At half past 10 the special order was taken up, and at 10:10 the House proceeded to a strict prohibition of the liquor traffic. Several attempts were made to postpone action on it. The entire morning was devoted to this bill. The committee reported it back to the House. It was read a third time and defeated, by a vote of 62 to 29. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.... The balance of the day was occupied in committee of the whole on the Liquor bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—SENATE.—Bills were passed, making Deputy Sheriff's fees the same in Kent as in Wayne county; providing for the appointment of a State Trespass Agent; providing for the punishment of crimes committed by convicts in prison.... The bill exempting books of library associations was reconsidered, placed on third reading, and passed.... Senate bill No. 124, reorganizing the Thirtieth and Twenty-first, and organizing the Twenty-third judicial district, was defeated by a vote of 17 to 12.... A resolution fixing May 3 as the final day of adjournment was defeated, 25 to 6.... Most of the day was consumed in the committee of the whole on the uniformity of text-books to be used at schools. All after the enacting clause was stricken out.

HOUSE.—A number of committee reports were submitted.... The Senate joint resolution authorizing officers of the State prison to settle with contractors for cooperating in the prison on account of the destruction of the cooper shop came up for third reading, and was opposed on account of its being unconstitutional, being introduced after the first fifty days. It was asserted, also, that there was a job in it. Debate on the question consumed the whole morning session, and it was finally defeated by a vote of 50 to 38.... The entire afternoon was consumed in committee of the whole on the Liquor traffic.

THURSDAY, April 12.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Amending the Alpena city charter; authorizing corporations organized under State laws to reduce the amount of capital stock on certain conditions; relieving certain officers of the Tenth Michigan volunteers; reorganizing the Union school district of Flint; amending the law relative to Albion Wesleyan Seminary and Female Institute; appropriating \$7,000 per annum for the use of the Board of Fish Commissioners for the next two years.... The remainder of the day was consumed in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed, amending the fishing law so as to allow the spearing of sturgeon, soft fish, and suckers in inland rivers and streams; allowing booming companies to remove their logs from river banks on giving bonds to pay all damages; providing that whenever apples are bought or sold by weight, fifty pounds shall constitute a bushel; to allow the Upper Peninsula members \$5 per diem during the session.... A joint resolution was adopted, requesting the Commissioner of Insurance to confer with the Commissioners of Insurance in other States, and prepare and present to the next Legislature, in January, 1879, a form of law to govern life insurance companies doing business in this State; concurrent resolution relative to contractors for cooperating at the State prison.... House bill, general order 28, the Coal Oil bill, came up on its third reading. Mr. Baker offered an amendment to reverse the action of the committee of the whole, and again place the test at 140 degrees, it having been reduced by the committee to 120, which amendment, after a long debate, was defeated. A clause finally passed fixing it at 130 degrees.... A resolution was adopted granting the use of Representatives Hall to Sojourner Truth for the purpose of delivering a temperance lecture.... The further consideration of the liquor traffic was postponed till next Tuesday morning.

FRIDAY, April 13.—SENATE.—The Railroad Committee submitted a long report on the subject of the repeal of special railroad charters and the establishment of uniform freight rates. In referring to the numerous petitions on the subject, the committee expressed the opinion that the petitioners were, as a rule, uniform in their requests. After reviewing the whole subject, the committee concluded by stating that the State was not suffering by reason of railroad monopolies; that the freight rates of the railroads are not exorbitant; that it would be unwise to repeal special charters.... Bills were passed: Amending the law providing for the punishment of timber trespassers; ratifying the action of the Board of Control in conveying certain lands to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company; fixing the penalty for betting and holding the stakes for bets on elections; authorizing the appointment of township health officers in certain cases; defining the boundaries of Menominee county; amending the law relative to estates in dower; repealing the law providing for the safe keeping of insane criminals; amending the law relative to mutual insurance companies; making it optional with townships to alter their system of repairing highways; amending the act organizing a union school at Saginaw; appropriating \$141,000 for completing and furnishing the Ionia House of Correction; authorizing the formation of land companies; organizing West Bay City; amending the Saginaw charter.... Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.—A concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Mosher fixing May 3 as the final day of adjournment. Laid over under the rules.... A bill passed amending Ann Arbor city charter.... The House went into committee of the whole on the special order. House joint resolution No. 23, authorizing the Auditor General to charge to Isabella county \$10,000, and credit the same to Mecosta and Muskegon counties. The whole morning was consumed by the committee in listening to arguments from both sides. The committee finally rose and reported the same to the House, where it was defeated.... Most of the afternoon session was consumed in committee of the whole on the Alpena Railroad bill.... Adjourned till Monday.

The Burden of City Indebtedness.

A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial figures up more than \$540,000,000 of municipal debts owed by forty-one cities in the United States, aggregating about one-fourth of our immense national debt. On every \$100 worth of property in these cities the annual tax, respectively, is thus presented:

Albany.....	\$2.49	Boston.....	\$1.37
Baltimore.....	1.97½	Brooklyn.....	3.24
Bangor.....	2.50	Buffalo.....	3.55½
Chicago.....	2.80	Charlotte.....	2.00
Cincinnati (1875).....	1.98	Cleveland.....	1.81
Detroit.....	3.92	Elizabeth.....	2.68
Indianapolis.....	1.35	Jersey City.....	2.68
Louisville.....	2.33	Memphis.....	2.00
Milwaukee.....	2.56	Mobile.....	1.50
Nashville.....	2.00	Newark.....	1.90
New Orleans.....	3.95	New York.....	2.65
Norfolk.....	2.00	Philadelphia.....	2.25
Portland.....	2.50	Providence.....	1.45
Richmond.....	1.33	San Francisco.....	2.12½
St. Louis.....	3.42	Toledo.....	4.44

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL boy gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility": "Boys has two buttons for their s'penders so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Man Who Presides Over the Card Basket—A Hard Row for Office Seekers.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

I went up to the White House to see how the executive machine is run under its new management. The old door-keepers and ushers employed by Grant are still there. The old proverb, "Like master like man," is exemplified in their cases, for they are now all smiles and politeness, whereas under the old regime they were rather surly and disobliging. In the ante-room, at the top of the stairs, where Brother-in-law Dent presided over the card basket in Grant's first term, sits a tall, sandy-bearded Western man, with a big inkstand and a stack of blank cards before him.

Every morning this apartment fills up with a miscellaneous crowd, so large that it overflows into the adjoining halls. The scene is worthy the pencil of a great character painter. Nine-tenths of the people are evidently office seekers. These are easily recognized by their anxious look, restless, nervous manner, and the pallor of their countenances. They reminded me somewhat of the gamblers at Baden-Baden, who sit around the green tables and silently watch the turning of the cards, but they embrace a much wider range of social position. These eager applicants for places are of all ranks, from the ex-Senator in black broadcloth seeking to conceal the humiliation which he evidently feels under the haughty air with which he used to stalk about the Capitol, down to awkward countrymen, after village postoffices, dowdy widows in rusty black, and weak-fellow young men longing for department clerkships—yes, even lower, for in the throng are fellows so shabby and forlorn that they would probably be glad to get a pair of the President's old boots.

The tall man with the sandy beard is little better than a snare for the unwary. Few of the cards which he so politely asks the hopeful callers to write ever reach the eyes of His Excellency. The truth is, this patient and considerate master of the ante-chamber is a break-water to keep the crowd away from his chief, while they think he is put there to help them to the wished-for interviews. Across the hall, guarding a door, is a dapper little fellow of unmixed Ethiopian descent. In his keeping are entrusted such cards as come from persons who appear to have any business that the President might reasonably be called on to give ear to. He takes them in and delivers them to Mr. Rogers, the private secretary.

Mr. Rogers is the second breakwater. He told me that his orders were to keep all office-seekers away from the President, and that, if any slipped passed him, it was by strategy.

Occupying a desk at Mr. Rogers' elbow is usually to be seen Webb Hayes, the President's oldest son, a smooth-faced young man, with a large nose, who wears glasses and looks like a divinity student. A third desk in the room is used by a hard-working clerk, who attends to the correspondence under the private secretary's direction. On one side of this room is a smaller apartment, where other clerks are on duty. On the other side three or four steps lead from an open door down to the President's reception room, a large square room, with heavy green rep curtains, hung over lace, at the two windows, a bright carpet, two desks, numerous bookcases and an abundance of velvet-cushioned chairs. At a large desk in the middle of the room the President receives his visitors. Mr. Hayes has a chair placed facing his, to which he motions each caller by turn, rising to shake hands with him as he advances, and then resuming his own seat. Sometimes when the conversation is designed to be especially private he gets up and takes his visitor aside into a window alcove, and sometimes, but very rarely, he goes out with him into his retiring room, adjoining.

The Foundry Church—Origin of the Name.

The "Foundry" Church, which the President sometimes attends in Washington, derives its name from one of its early benefactors, who made his large fortune in a foundry.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

This is a mistake, set afloat by Mrs. Mary Clemmer. The name is derived from "The Foundry," an old building in London in which "Methodism" was born, and of which we present an outline sketch:

John Wesley's friends had been worshipping with the Moravians in Fetter lane, London, but Wesley (disliking some of their fanatical teachings) determined to procure some other place of worship. Upon a corner, in a suitable locality, stood an old cannon foundry, where, through several English revolutions, cannon had been cast by the English monarchists. This building Wesley secured and fitted up as a "meeting-house," thus converting it into a spiritual armory. Here the Methodism took its rise. For thirty-seven years this was the scene of the labors of the Wesleys, and it is no wonder that the name "Foundry Church" is dear to the Methodist heart, and is adopted as a family name, just as Plymouth, Pilgrim and Puritan have been taken by the Congregationalists. It is an humble-looking place of worship by the side of the Metropolitan in Washington.... Oberlin (Ohio) News.

The excess of receipts over expenditures for the nine months ended March 31, 1876, was \$96,379,722, while the excess of receipts over expenditures for the last nine months is \$87,053,040, showing the actual falling off in revenue for this year thus far over the same period last year to be \$9,326,682.

A DEAF and dumb boy named Farrer, 16 years of age, passed a recent Cambridge (Mass.) local examination with honor. He excelled in the classics and mathematics.

No More Immigrants Needed.

The English press records, with concealed satisfaction, the decline of immigration to the United States, which the official statistics of the Board of Trade reveal. During 1876 the number of emigrants from England to the United States was 54,554, and the number who returned 54,967. The surplus population of Ireland has been drained off, and the island is prospering, for since 1865 emigration has steadily decreased. During the same period emigration from Scotland has remained stationary. Emigration from Great Britain has been in the direction of Australia and New Zealand rather than to the United States. The English papers accept very cheerfully the logic of the statistics. "There is misery and destitution," they say, "in the land of the free." "There are other and more promising parts of the world." "A country where people either starve to death or are burned alive in theaters or railway carriages." "A good field for Chinamen." Well, this country doesn't need any more immigrants at present. It is no easy matter to find work for all who are now here, and it costs a good deal to educate the children of those who have come over. Let them stay where they are, and live and grow fat on—American beef.—New York Tribune.

An Unexpected Answer.

"Salt" was the subject of the speech of a solemn and spare-faced clergyman before a Sunday-school, on an anniversary occasion, the text being, "Ye are the salt of the earth." He explained to the youthful hearers the preservative qualities of salt, and especially its power to keep eatables from decaying. Then he told them how Christians, and especially ministers, were of advantage to the world as a purifying influence against the corruption of modern society. Then he asked a few questions. To "What are the ministers useful for in this world?" a lively youngster gave the ready answer, "To keep wittles from spilling."

Two Irreconcilable Conditions.

Debility and health are irreconcilable conditions. Weakly people, that is to say, people who lack the vitality requisite for a vigorous discharge of each and all of the bodily functions, are invariably afflicted with some, though it may be a trifling, disorder of the system. Atony, or a want of nervous and muscular vigor, is accompanied by poverty of the blood and leanness. A certain way to overcome it and prevent the aggravated maladies to which it must ultimately lead is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promote digestion and assimilation of the food, and thus are the means of furnishing the body with a supply of blood of a quality essential to its proper nourishment. Invigoration through the instrumentality of the matchless tonic protects the feeble from a host of bodily ills which lurk in ambush for the debilitated. The Bitters are an article which it is most desirable to keep constantly on hand.

COLGATE & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet

Soap has acquired a popularity hitherto unequalled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture. A reputation begun early in the century made it easy for this house to impress the public. The peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article are the novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume.

Thousands of Affidavits.

Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised, are thereby prejudiced against all medicines. Is this right? Would you condemn all physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does that prove it? Many suffer from Catarrh and pulmonary affections have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Catarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy? There are thousands of affidavits in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many had lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities.

Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that consumption can be positively and permanently cured. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trouble in the Household.

We would advise every one interested not to buy Yeast or Baking Powder, loose or in bulk. They are usually made by unskillful persons, and have frequently proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powder. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is always put up in cans, warranted full weight, and absolutely pure.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Best restaurant in the city; prices moderate. Baggage taken to and from said depot, free. Cars and stages pass the hotel for all parts of the city.

A FRIEND of ours, who is chief clerk in the Government Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole materia medica of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

For ten cents we will send a scientific book of one hundred and sixty choice selection from the poetical works of Byron, Moore and Burns; also, fifty selected popular songs and other writings. The poetry of these authors is true to nature and the finest ever written. Desmond & Co., 915 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VETERINARY Surgeons all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following trouble in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, cough and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

The Speakership.

Gen. Banks appears to be gaining some strength as a compromise candidate for the Speakership. Gen. Williams, of Detroit, who is here, who is friendly to Banks, has intimated that if the troops are withdrawn from Louisiana, as they have been from South Carolina, and the same policy is to be consistently pursued by the administration, he (Williams) and a good many other Northern Democrats may, in certain contingencies, vote for Banks. Gen. Garfield, too, is understood to have several Southern Democratic votes pledged to him.—Washington Telegram.

The Cherokee and Creek Indians are setting out thousands of apple trees.

Money in Poultry.

Prof. A. Corbett, of No. 7 Warren St., N.Y., has received the Centennial and several gold medals, also 12 diplomas for his new process for hatching eggs and raising poultry by means of horse manure. This valuable discovery will give \$500 yearly profit from 12 hens. Catalogues, circulars and testimonials sent on receipt of postage.

We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for about four years. Nothing that we have ever sold gives such universal satisfaction as a cough remedy. While we keep all the old standard medicines of this kind, the Universal has by far the leading sale. Our customers speak in its praise without exception. We can refer any one who has not used it to scores who will testify to its value.

B. J. & L. S. STROTTON, La Fargeville, N. Y. Sold by H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Chicago, Ill.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

NO MORE SWALLOWING medicine into the stomach to go up to cure the Lungs. As Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules dissolve in the mouth a gas is generated, is inhaled, and stops Coughing, Bronchitis and Consumption. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, St. Louis.

FACTS for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Information worth thousands to those out of health. The new *Health Journal* that teaches all, sent free. Address, *Electric Quarterly*, Cincinnati, O.

A NEW METHOD to stop Consumption, Coughs and Colds, by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. Trial boxes, 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Hephernstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Hephernstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, only genuine.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

HOFMAN'S Hop Pills cure the AQUE.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

For the Holland City News:

OUR HARBOR.

MR. EDITOR:—But few news items of a general character could have been of more interest to a majority of your readers than the following extract from the N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondence, of the 11th inst:

"The President has authorized the expenditure of certain sums, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers for the improvement of rivers and harbors. This money is a portion of the suspended appropriation voted at the first session of Congress. * * * The President desires to do justice to the works which are of general utility, but a number of jobs run through the bill, and will be ignored."

Whether these "certain sums" include the amount allowed to Black Lake Harbor, the dispatch does not state. The most encouraging feature in the above, however, is that the "President desires to do justice," wherefore let us hope that this desire, when carried into effect, may extend westward sufficient to take in Black Lake Harbor and some of its contractors.

A kind invitation extended to us last week, to constitute one of a party to visit our harbor, was duly accepted. The condition of the latter, at the opening of navigation, must necessarily be of interest to us all. A tour along the beach, over the piers and a few soundings taken in the channel, developed a state of affairs which to say the least, is anything but satisfactory. While on the spot we took some notes, from which we intended to "write up" an article, on the actual condition of our harbor and its prospective security; but upon further reflection we abandoned the idea lest we might be led to express ourselves in terms which might have sounded well enough "on the works," but would not appear well in print.

The depth of water outside the piers, both in Black Lake and Lake Michigan, is all that can be desired. The average depth at the pier heads in Lake Michigan, is 14 feet. At the entrance in Black Lake, it is about 15 feet, whence it gradually decreases leaving an average depth of 9 or 10 feet, until it reaches somewhere opposite the steps of the elevated walk, leading to the pier-light, where a bar is formed stretching nearly across the entire width of the channel and continuing west for a distance of 300 feet, or about 200 feet east of the pier heads. The depth of water on this shoal averages less than 6 feet. We found the tug *Twilight*, chartered by private parties, at work, opening a channel. Her operations were after the manner of dredging inaugurated by the tug *Tempest*, in 1873, and consists in keeping the sand "moving."

As far as the piers are concerned, it is only too true to state that they are in a deplorable condition. For a distance of about 120 feet in the revetment work of the north pier and about 300 feet in the south pier, nearly all the filling and ballast has washed out, with the exception of some old logs and other driftwood which remain there as evidences of the manner in which in former years contracts have been filled and accepted. Not alone that, but these logs are causing great damage to the pier-work. In a heavy sea they are constantly bumping against the spiles, after the manner of a battering ram, loosening the iron bolts which connect the wale with the spiles, dislocating the whole.

It is unnecessary to remark that to this deplorable condition of the piers should be traced the cause for the sand bar which now and of late years, has formed inside the harbor, creating an opportunity for large expenditures in so-called dredging—vide item of \$5,000 paid to tug *Tempest*. The sand is constantly and without any check whatever, running in, through the piers, and lodging inside the harbor, and as we said before, all this dredging serves merely to keep the sand "moving." A few years ago an experiment was made with single saw-dust. A trench was dug in the sand along the shore line of the pier and a layer of saw-dust inserted; judging from present results it appears not to have produced the desired effects.

It would perhaps be difficult to establish which of the two piers is in the most deplorable condition. But the fact that on the south pier the pier-light is located, with its elevated walk, renders its safety of the utmost importance, and yet there is nothing to warrant its outweathering a single storm. The cribs under the walk are almost emptied, the stone having disappeared by the working of the sea above or through the breaches at the sides.

This same state of affairs existed also last year, though not to that alarming extent; and this delay has inevitably increased the cost for its repairs from 20 to 30 per cent, and if not immediately attended to, must lead to still further damages and ultimate loss.

Many reflections or remarks might be made in connection with this subject; it is perhaps as well not to do so. It is rumored that at head quarters the citizens of Holland are quoted as being hard to please on their harbor matters. We submit whether there is no occasion for this.

In view of the urgency last summer, for

prompt and immediate action, the arbitrary course on the part of the authorities in suspending the expenditures of moneys duly appropriated by Congress, was to say the least, injudicious.

The Harbor Board at a late meeting have taken cognizance of the condition of affairs and have requested Senator Ferry to intercede on their behalf, and we have been informed by the secretary of the Board, that there is a reasonable ground to hope for a speedy reversal of the present order of things.

It is evident that something should be done against this continued shoaling inside the harbor. There is plenty of water at both ends of the piers, inside and outside. The trouble lies with the sand washing in from the shores through the breaches or apertures in the piers and lodging inside the channel. The current is not equal to this continued pouring in of sand, and we doubt whether any current would be, considering the opportunities for its constant washing in. A complete overhauling of the piers must be had; and in connection with some systematic dredging a close and substantial filling or bedding should be carefully placed and sunk inside each pier along the harbor-side to prevent the sand from running in. Perhaps a strip of brush-work constructed upon the old Holland plan, properly laid down and secured with stone, would answer the purpose below low-water mark; anyway for want of something positively better an experiment of a 100 feet or so might be made to test its merits, for it should be born in mind that there is not less than 800 feet of leaky pier-work standing in need of this or a similar kind of repairs.

The subject, though of a common and vital interest, has of late years been allowed to go by default; the hazardous condition of the piers calls for prompt action, while their insufficiency as above given should arouse those interested out of their "Van Winckle" nap. G. V. S.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1877.

Dr. King's New Discovery.

The World's Great Cough Medicine. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure a cough in one half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicines, and it does it not by drying it up, but by removing the causes, subduing the irritation and healing the effected parts. For all cases of Hoarseness, suppression or loss of voice, any severe chronic or lingering cough, bronchitis, or effection of the throat and lungs, it will be found to far surpass all medicines that have ever before been offered to the public. It has wrought a complete change in the cough medicines. Is entirely different from all others. Is perfectly harmless to the smallest child. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten and at J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Mich.

It is related of Secretary Thompson, of the navy department, that, finding that his study of the Catholic question, upon which he has recently published a book, was impeded by his ignorance of Greek, Latin, French, and German, he acquired a sufficient mastery of these four languages, after he reached the age of 60, to make his own translations.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD. 42-1f

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Seminal Weakness, of Spermatocoele or Seminal Weakness, of 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 4536.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—
E. HEROLD,
EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

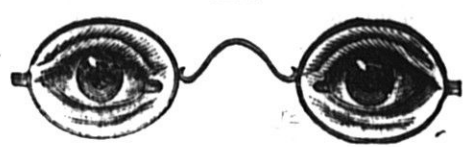
HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

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.

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. 8-1f
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorel, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work. A. CLOETINGH.
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

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.

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

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 86, 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's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y 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 lowest 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 Sluiter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kaniers' 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 Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.
First-Class Accommodations.

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, \$3 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 I sent to him for some medicine, and after taking one bottle I am entirely cured.

Yours Respectfully,
CECHINNE ANTINE,
538 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. 26th, 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.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Vose and Julia M. Vose, 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, at 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 at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars and forty-one cents, and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, pro-consent, and also an attorney 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 pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate 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 fee.

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

Hottings.

Don't fail to read our market prices.

NAVIGATION is fairly open and vessels are coming and going.

We had some refreshing rains during the past week, which will benefit our gardens greatly.

The collegiate Church war is still raging in New York, but detailed accounts of it are crowded out this week.

Louis Breyman, oldest son of ex-alderman Breyman, is home on a visit. He looks well; Lake Superior climate seems to agree with him first-rate.

The people of the Township of Holland not being able to find accommodations in the old Cemetery, have organized for the purpose of purchasing suitable grounds, and the requisite stock is subscribed.

Mr. H. G. Brooks is building a steam Yacht at Anderson's ship yard, which he intends to put on Black Lake for pleasure seekers. She is a beautiful model, and the machinery which will be put into her will be first-class.

Mr. H. Gezon has got his new store in readiness for business, and hopes his old customers will come and see him. It is a neat place, and large enough to do a nice little business. Its location is on the old spot, on Eighth street, between Fish and Land street.

Prof. Gee's band serenaded our re-elected City Treasurer, H. Meengs, on Saturday evening last, and had a good time. Good cigars, and plenty of chocolate and cake, were among the luxuries tendered the donors of fine music. This band is gaining fast and reflects great credit on the musical abilities of its teacher.

Our Fire Department held an annual meeting for the purpose of nominating officers, to be presented to the Common Council for confirmation, on Thursday evening, and re-elected J. Kramer, chief engineer; John Hummel, ass't chief engineer; J. H. Miller, sec'y; and J. Elferdink, Treasurer. It was further resolved not to send any delegates to the State Tournament, on account of the hard times.

Prof. Van Horn gave us a lecture on phrenology on Monday evening, which was well received by the audience. Some of his practical illustrations were very convincing, and made him shine like a meteor in his profession. The professor is out with a nice poem, which he sells cheap, and wants to leave as mementums of his pleasant days among us. The "old band" furnished the music, which was well rendered.

SINCE spring has come and the building season with it, we would remind our readers that they can procure any kind of windows, doors, blinds, sash, and everything else belonging to house trimmings, at the Phoenix Planing Mill, cheaper than ever. They have all kinds of seasoned lumber in readiness for orders, and have the best kind of machinery to work with, on the labor-saving principle. If you conclude to build, give H. W. Verbeek & Co. a call and save money.

PARTIES from Grand Haven write us that the eye-witness must have made a mistake in looking at his watch, to see how long it took the Fire Department to get water on the late fire. It is asserted that it did not take longer than fifteen minutes to put a stream of water on the fire. The same informant tells us that another fire occurred there on Saturday night, on the corner of Second and Franklin streets, and it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, the building being unoccupied.

On Wednesday last the papers were made out to procure the insurance on the property destroyed by fire of the widow Van Apeldoorn. She was insured in the Continental Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. John Vaupell is agent. She will get \$100 for the barn, \$50 for the live stock, and \$8.00 for damages on the dwelling house. This only partially covers the damages sustained by the poor widow, and it is confidently expected that the authorities of the Chi. & M. L. S. R. R. will do something to assist in making good the loss.

FROM several inquiries made in this vicinity, we come to the conclusion that the prospect for fruit is good. We have not been able to get a single bad report about the peach buds, and the cold weather being fairly passed, we have reason to hope for a good peach crop. It is encouraging to notice that this interest is being better attended to, and thousands of young trees have been planted of late years. Our soil and climate are eminently adapted to fruit-raising, and hope it will yet become one of the principal productions of this whole region. In regard to this important interest, and all other agricultural pursuits, we kindly request those of our readers, who take an interest in the general prosperity of this region to furnish us, as often as convenient, with such news and observations about it as may be of interest to the public.

Mr. John Duursma has gone to Chicago on business.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, the Zealand people will have a general market day.

Mr. John Lesman has bought the schooner Mary from Mr. Chas. Storing. She will soon be fitted out and put to sea.

We call the attention of the farmers to the large variety of farming implements for sale at R. K. Heald's. Now is the time to get them cheap.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Michigan, April 19, 1877: Miss Martha DeVoo, C. J. Wigley, C. W. Young.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

On Tuesday morning last the schooner Kate Howard arrived from St. Joseph, where she has been on the beach all winter. The Kate looks as if she has been through a hurricane; but under the able hand of Mr. A. Anderson she will soon be repaired, and sail under her old commander Capt. Warring.

The article which appeared in our last issue about De Coudres pier being lost, was erroneously reported. The pier is not gone and there are only a few frames knocked or washed out, and not a stick of wood was lost, and, moreover, there had not been more than 30 cords of wood on the pier during all last winter. Since we saw this news item translated into the *Gronduet* without credit, it behooves its editor to make the correction also.

The latest news from New Orleans about the progress the commission is making in regard to settling the difficulties between the two State governments is very discouraging. The conciliatory measure adopted by the Nicholls Legislature, as handed to the Commission and by them handed to the Packard Legislature for action, has been rejected, and it is generally believed that President Hayes will have to do in Louisiana as he did in South Carolina.

A FARMER of Coffee county, Georgia, planted two-thirds of an acre to sugar cane. After maturity, and reserving a sufficient quantity for seed the next year, as well as enough to exchange for forty bushels of corn, he had it made into syrup, and shipped to an Albany merchant with instructions to buy bacon and flour with the proceeds of the sale. After it had all been disposed of, the merchant shipped to the farmer five hundred pounds of bacon and six barrels of flour.

It is not very often that we can point to such a handsome variety of dress goods as has been received at Dan. Bertsch this week. He displays among a handsome variety of bleached and unbleached muslins, a new kind of goods, which will certainly please the ladies. He is also prepared for the summer trade with this invoice, and offers a selection of white summer dress goods at exceedingly low prices, the kinds and varieties are too numerous to mention here, but a personal inspection by the ladies of Holland will prove our assertions true.

INDIAN Commissioner Smith says that Spotted Tail's successful diplomatic mission to the hostiles, 1,600 of whom he brought back to the agency, has saved the Government at least \$1,000,000 and a number of valuable lives. An Indian war is averted, and a great step taken toward the final pacification of the Indians. In spite of the reduction made by the Forty-fourth Congress in the Indian appropriation, the department finds itself able to meet the increased expense thrown on it by the necessity of feeding these Indians out of existing appropriations.

The Legislature of Nebraska has declared in favor of a war of extermination against the grasshopper, and has provided means for conducting hostilities upon the most extensive scale. It has passed a law giving road supervisors throughout the State authority to order out all the voters in their respective precincts to do twelve days work each in killing grasshoppers, for which services each of these home guards is to be paid two dollars per day in county warrants. Besides this, grasshopper clubs are forming in all parts of Nebraska for voluntary effort in waging war against their tiny but terrible enemy, and to devise new and improved means of destroying the destroyers.

The health of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, continues to improve. He speaks hopefully of the future of the country, and thinks the president will carry out his policy of peace and good will to the South. He considers that the solution of the South Carolina troubles, which has resulted in the pacification of that State and the restoration of home rule and good government under Hampton, will lead to similar results in Louisiana by the recognition of the Nicholls Government. The policy of the president will restore peace to all sections of the country. He says that the president has a grand opportunity to elevate himself entirely above party, and by so doing inaugurate peace and prosperity to a country already too long distracted and depressed by political excitement and party bitterness.

The studies at Hope College were resumed on Wednesday last.

Bark peeling will commence about the 1st of May. This will give employment to a good many.

A DONATION will be given to Rev. W. Havenport at Welton & Akley's building, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1877. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

At the next regular meeting of the Holland City Temperance Society, to be held on Thursday Evening, April 24th, at Kenyon's Hall, Prof. Chas. Scott, of Hope College, will deliver a lecture on Temperance.

Mr. J. Kuite, is following the example of Mr. E. Van der Veen in lowering his store to the level of the sidewalk. This is a decided improvement. The people at large don't relish climbing a pair of stairs to get into a store. Mr. Kuite is wide awake and will add a choice variety of smoked fish to his large stock.

THERE are now eight large vessels in Mobile bay loading with timber for Europe, and four others have just cleared. They take on an average wood to the value of \$10,000. Should the proposed breakwater be built in the lower bay, so as to afford a shelter for vessels while loading, this trade would at once develop into a important industry of the city.

THE arrangements for celebrating the 300th anniversary of the birth of the painter Rubens at Antwerp, Belgium, in August next, are proceeding on a grand scale, and it has been determined to have, in addition to the exhibitions of ancient and modern art, competitive international and national chorus singing. Invitations have been sent to various singing societies of Holland, Germany, and France, as well as Belgium.

THE manufacture of paper of excellent quality," says a California journal, "from the species of cactus growing in great abundance in the Mojave desert, has recently been tested at the Lick paper-mill at San Jose, by parties interested, who propose, if possible, to obtain control of all the paper mills on the coast and set them in operation on this material exclusively. The cactus paper is said to be very strong, and the supply of material unlimited."

The latest advices by cable do not indicate that fighting has actually begun yet between Turkey and Russia, but are moving nearer and nearer to each other, and before this paragraph reaches the eye of our readers thousands of innocent fellows may have been killed. Between Montenegro and Turkey skirmishing has actually commenced. The greatest excitement prevails. Grain markets are booming up. Pork is considerable higher, and even gold has risen about 3 per cent.

It is believed that turkeys were introduced into England from America by William Strickland, lieutenant to Sebastian Cabot, in the time of Henry VII. Franklin always said that the wild turkey should have been the emblem of the United States, the log cabin of the pioneer being in his day surrounded by these birds who saluted each other from forest boughs, just as the chattering awakens the English farmers. The first turkey seen in France was brought thither by the Jesuits, and served up at the wedding feast of Charles IX., in 1564.

A POOR woman was lately mounting a hill in France, dragging after her a little carriage containing her child, when the carriage of the Mayor of Marissel came slowly along. Feeling weary, she attached her burden to the Mayor's carriage, but he knowing nothing of what was going on, suddenly touched up the horse, which started at a canter. In vain the poor woman screamed; the carriage rolled swiftly away, and when she reached a village none could tell what direction the Mayor had taken. At length a gendarme was found who threw some light on the matter, and the poor mother found her child in the Mayor's nursery, where every possible attention had been lavished upon it.

A GENTLEMAN happened to be passing a door in a certain street in London before which stood a hack cab. As he passed, in invalid, bearing on his face the eruption of small-pox, came out and entered the cab. The observer followed the vehicle as rapidly as he could, and was just in time to see it deposit its fare at a small-pox hospital. Then he saw the driver hailed by a lady and gentleman, whom he vainly endeavored to warn by shouts. They took no notice, got in and drove off. The observer still followed, and was just in time to see the pair descend at the door of a house in one of the best squares in London. Some time after, being again in London, our informant thought he would call at the house. He found the blinds of the house down. The master had died on the previous day of small-pox, and his wife was not expected to recover from the same malady.

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.

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) Rathbun 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.

"700 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.

HEARING AND SIGHT RESTORED, LUNG TUBERCLE, AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES CURED, AND BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS BUILT UP AND REINVIGORATED.

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 states: "Dr. Aikin, you are right—it is needless to be sick. 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.

CATARRE, 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.

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

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

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YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN.

Suffering the sad effects on body and mind of Self-Abuse, Excessive Drinking, or Defect, whatever the disease, or old symptoms, Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Defects, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., radically cured. No mercury used. Private Rooms. No "getting prescriptions." Travelers promptly supplied.

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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.

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

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Consultation Free. Terms always Reasonable. Come prepared to arrange ahead, 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, waiting 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 drugs, 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 discouraged or how disappointed, stop needless doctoring and dosing and apply to the Doctor. Sufferers for years or a lifetime he cures in a few weeks.

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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 damage 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. J. 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; universally 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 water 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

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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. 42-1y

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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.

THE HAND-WORKERS OF THE Mississippi Valley. Their Power and Responsibility.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 25, 1877, BY SYDNEY MYERS.

In order to be practical we must both study and think. We must study the past, and think about the future, that we may make the best of our circumstances, and guide our steps in our daily walk.

We must know and use what comes to us from the past, and know and avoid the mistakes of those who have lived and labored before us.

The period between the sixth and sixteenth century—between ancient Rome and the time of the Reformation—is called the Dark Ages; yet, as Emerson says: "These 'Dark Ages' have given us 'the feet on which we walk, the eyes with which we see'—the mariners' compass, and the lens for our microscope and telescope." To this period we are also indebted for printing, glass, paper and many other things now deemed indispensable. From the Dark Ages we received the "Magna Charta," all the principles of which are by no means practically applied. Friar Roger Bacon, who was feared and hated by the populace, as one leagued with infernal associates, produced from his laboratory gun-powder, which enabled the knight to cope with the iron-clad knight; and finally gunpowder abolished the feudal system.

SIX HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Friar Bacon, penetrating the future even of Liverpool, New York and Chicago, predicted that the time would come when ships would be propelled by machinery faster than by many rowers, needing only a pilot to steer; and that carriages would also be driven upon the land, by the power of machinery, faster than any animal could run. He thus recognized the possibilities of the steamship and the railway. He was not a popular man in his day; he was feared and hated, as a magician and one leagued with Satan, by the ignorant masses, and was imprisoned and persecuted, as a subversive and a dangerous character, by his superiors in office.

We are proud of THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, of its achievements, its progress. It is true that we have realized Bacon's prediction in the steamship and the railroad. We have improved the printing press, so that it can print and perfect newspapers at the rate of fourteen miles of paper in an hour. We have the electric telegraph, the sewing machine, and improved farming implements. We no longer thresh out wheat by beating it with two sticks tied together with a thong. We have the steam engine as our slave to do our painful labor—our toil.

We have machinery which, if placed under society, would raise it to a higher grade, as 5,000 jackscrews placed under a great hotel in Chicago raised it to a higher grade without producing any shock or disturbance of its guests, or interrupting its business. Much has been done in the nineteenth century; but for these mechanical inventions which are most conspicuous, and regarding which we feel the most pride, we are indebted to the poor and obscure hand-workers.

Great progress has been made in the invention of appliances for changing the raw material which Nature has supplied us with in inexhaustible abundance, into things useful to man.

FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING, furniture and means of instruction, and in the means for transporting these products through space; but corresponding progress has not been made in improving the means of interchange and proprietary distribution.

We have made little progress in the improvement of civil government, either as to efficiency or economy. We have yet to realize a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. We have now a government of the people by a class and for a class. We do not all realize that we are governed by an oligarchy composed of professional office-holders and office-seekers; that our elections are usually merely contests between two sections of this class, and the result merely a decision as to which section of the oligarchy shall govern and enjoy the emoluments arising from the control of government.

Neither do we sufficiently realize that a government of the people by the real representatives of all classes is practicable, and that it has been proved to be practicable by many years' experience in another country.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION by the preferential vote is a system under which the majority rules, but under which the various interests, opinions and desires of all are proportionately represented; a system under which law-making bodies become society in miniature, and laws the accurate and orderly expression of public opinion.

I addressed the Illinois Farmers' Association one year ago on the subject of government and the possibilities of its improvement. I shall not, therefore, dwell upon that subject at this time, further than is necessary to illustrate the importance, in that connection, of improving the physical, intellectual and moral condition of the units which compose the State, in order to improve the State.

LORD MACAULAY, in a letter to a gentleman who was writing the life of Thomas Jefferson, declared that he had no sympathy for Mr. Jefferson's views, and had never expressed any, even on the hustings; on the contrary, he declared that he believed a government, by the votes of a numerical majority, composed of the poorest and most ignorant, was utterly impracticable. John Adams, Governor Morris, James Otis, Stephen Hopkins, Alexander Hamilton, and other noble and patriotic Americans of the Revolutionary times, doubted the ability of the people to govern themselves under a system as popular even as our existing national government. Mr. Hamilton thought the British Government, just as it was in his time, the best form that had ever been devised. Hamilton, up to the time of his death, had little faith in the permanency of our constitution; he considered it too weak, too popular. He urged, in the convention, a plan which required the President to serve for life; United States Senators to serve for life; Congress to have power to legislate on all subjects without any restraint but its own pleasure and judgment; Governors of States to be appointed by the Federal Government, to serve during good behavior, with power of absolute veto of all laws passed by State Legislatures.

Mr. Hamilton believed that the great majority of the people were poor and ignorant, and incapable of exercising the elective franchise with intelligence and freedom.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST POPULAR GOVERNMENT has always been that the great mass of the people were poor and ignorant. Lord Macaulay, and the American statesmen to whom I have referred, were intelligent, well-informed men. We cannot say that they were wholly mistaken, both as regards the facts and the conclusions therefrom. It is, perhaps, true

that in all countries the great majority of the people are poor, and extreme poverty is apt to be accompanied by ignorance. What, then, is the solution of this matter? Shall we recognize as a fact that the majority are poor and ignorant, and adapt governments to those conditions, or shall we ascertain the causes which render the mass of people in all countries poor and ignorant, and ascertain how far this condition is caused by the mal-administration of those affairs that are managed by governments, and the feasibility of so modifying the Government as to reverse those conditions, and enable the majority of the people to be well provided with those things that are essential to their welfare, physical, intellectual, and moral? My theme to-night is,

"THE HAND-WORKERS of the Mississippi valley—their power and their responsibility." I claim that they have the power to understand this great social problem, and that they have the power to inaugurate movements which will ultimately solve it in a practical way, not only for ourselves, but for all peoples; and I may add that that movement has been commenced, and has made some progress already.

Let us keep THE PROBLEM in view. Admitting that poverty and ignorance is the common fate of a great majority of the people in all countries, and that by reason of their poverty and ignorance they are incapable of self-government, the problem is how to reverse these conditions so that the great majority of the people shall no longer be poor and ignorant, and may become capable of self-government.

But why appeal to the hand-workers of the Mississippi valley as having the power and responsibility to secure the solution of this great problem? My answer is, that for these purposes those who invent, make and manage mechanical machinery are more capable than any other class of society in understanding the relations of a part to the whole, and the necessity of perfect adjustment and reciprocal action of the parts with each other, to secure results by the combined and co-operative action of all the parts; that the invention, making and use of mechanical machinery affords a necessary preparation for the invention, making and management of another class of machinery—machinery by which wealth is most readily or economically produced, and interchanged between producers, and by which the rights and duties of individual members of society are marked by laws, and protected by governments.

YOU OCCUPY A VAST PLAIN, extending from the Appalachian range and the Alleghenies on the East to the Rocky mountains of the West; from the genial climate of the Gulf of Mexico, the land of cotton, rice and sugar, spanning the great wheat belt, and extending to the snows of Dakota; with its mighty streams, navigable for many hundreds of miles, the Mississippi, Missouri, Red, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland and the Illinois rivers. With its thousands of miles of railroads, and washed by the waters of the great lakes, and connecting with the great water system of the St. Lawrence, with its many roads to the sea. You occupy also the great highway between Europe and Asia. The hand-workers have been the great power that gave persistent and efficient force to our Revolution, and have been the balance-wheel that has preserved democratic-republican institutions in this country, and prevented the absorption of power by the General Government, and its withdrawal from local governments and the people.

I claim for the hand-workers of the Mississippi valley that they are less incapacitated for this work by poverty and ignorance than any other people in the world, and have the power also, by their numerical majority, to dictate who shall make and administer the laws of the Union, and have power, moral and political, to influence the making and administration of the laws of the nation.

Mr. Young, of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, divides the population of the country engaged in the different pursuits into about 6,000,000 of agriculturists, 3,000,000 of wage workers, upward of 1,500,000 engaged in the professions, and less than 1,500,000 engaged in trade and transportation, i. e., the commercial class. It is easy to see where the numerical majority resides.

The metropolitan press has, almost without exception, been controlled in the interest of CENTRALIZATION,

which is always popular with the money power, and the mercantile classes. Notwithstanding that the masses have had few great newspapers, no periodicals, and few greatly lauded leaders to advocate their cause, they have, nevertheless, by their votes for the most part, controlled the Government of the United States throughout its history.

Great political convulsions, like the slavery agitation, disintegrate parties and make new divisions of their atoms; but the individuals must eventually subside into the two great parties—one contending for the welfare of the many, and the other for the aggrandizement of the few.

Your power can only be exercised when the possession of it is realized, and the necessary organization and concert of action is secured. Of your power, hand-workers of Illinois, under these circumstances of organization and concert of action, we have this day, and in this capital, beheld a crowning manifestation.

Two years ago you decided to organize and to bring your voting power to bear upon the political affairs of your State. Through the efforts of this and kindred associative organizations, a concert of action was secured between the farmers, miners and mechanics of the State. You nominated, voted for and elected, four members of the national House of Representatives, more than five members of the Illinois State Senate, and more than twenty members of the Illinois House of Representatives; also, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in your State, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, as well as numerous county and municipal officers. And to-day your representatives in the General Assembly have, on joint ballot, "broken the slates" of both the "Democratic" and "Republican" politicians and elected the man of your selection Senator of the United States. All this, be it remembered, however, is the result of

ORGANIZATION and effort of two years ago. Since which you have almost wholly abandoned your political organization, and have for the most part been driven into the ranks of one or other of the political parties by their "whippers-in." You, therefore, have an experimental knowledge of your power when organized, united and active and of your weakness when unorganized, divided and inactive. You have power, and, if the spirit of this annual meeting of the Farmers' Association meets with sympathy and support, the farmers of Illinois will not permit the power which they evidently possess to remain latent and unused.

The mere use of power to secure office for ourselves or friends, for the mere sake of official emoluments, is not worth an effort. But persistent labor for the advancement of true civilization and the full development of the manhood of our people, by the removal of those obstacles that have been placed in the way by government, and can therefore be removed by the action of government, should command your whole energy and activity.

Without undervaluing or overlooking the advantages of our present civilization and our form of government, no thoughtful person will deny that there are great social evils existing among us to-day, for which governments are responsible and for which they are providing no remedy. In the old world these

EVILS AND DANGERS are of the most appalling nature, and the evidence of the premature decay of our own young civilization is manifested by great numbers of tramps in the country, and paupers and those who are unwillingly idle in our cities, and other signs indicate that evils peculiar to old

and decaying civilizations are growing upon us here.

In England, for example, we have the monstrous paradox of a nation of enormous and growing wealth, in which a large and increasing portion of its people are ground down under the hardest poverty, to physical, intellectual and moral deformity. We behold a nation which, during its continental wars, was ready to raise easily vast sums, annually, to support and subsidize armies and navies, the great majority of whose people have scarcely food to eat or clothes to wear; a nation where

PAUPERISM is rising like a swelling flood, encroaching continually upon and engulfing classes who thought themselves on safe ground, being skilled, industrious, and frugal; a nation whose labor-saving machinery does the muscular work of many millions of men, and yet whose children, scarcely out of the cradle, have to work day and night, kept awake by the whip, and crippled in their tender limbs by unnatural toil. Such

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY as Alex. McDonald, the hand-worker's representative in Parliament, are endeavoring, it is true, to rescue them, and with some success, after many years of agitation and effort, through laws regulating the age and the hours of work of operatives; and Arch is engaged in the same work, with less fruition, for the benefit of the poor children and laborers of the "farm gangs." A nation overflowing with wealth, doing the business of the world, whose merchants and traders all fail, at some time in their career, almost without exception; containing, also, many hundreds of thousands who would gladly toil all day for food and a night's shelter, who can get no work to do. It is a nation, to use Mr. Carlyle's striking illustration, in which a "horse is sure of comfortable support for the work he does, but a man who is willing to work may starve."

It is not strange that Lord Macaulay declared a government by a numerical majority of such a people as impracticable; and it is not strange that our own people are becoming each year more and more like the people of that country in the poverty and degradation of the majority, produced by similar causes, which must be removed if representative government is to succeed here. Our English professors in colleges, and our English law-makers, declare that systems of law regarding revenue and finance, which have been principally instrumental in bringing the majority of the people of Great Britain to this deplorable condition of poverty and degradation, are alone scientific and orderly, and hence desirable for this country and this people. You have entered your protest against the unphilosophical and

UNRELIABLE FINANCIAL SYSTEM of Great Britain; you have denounced the resumption of a system by which all who incur debt promise that which is impossible, to pay in gold, when there is not gold coin enough in the commercial world to much more than pay the annual interest on the government debts of the world.

Mr. Fawcett estimates the amount of gold coin in Europe at \$1,900,000,000, and the annual interest on public debt \$1,600,000,000. There is no hard-money system in any commercial country. The same authority shows that in Europe there is in use, as money, the following amounts:

Gold coin.....	\$1,900,000,000
Silver and base metal.....	2,000,000,000
Paper.....	2,000,000,000
Total.....	\$5,900,000,000

Per capita, \$21.40, which he estimates at \$1.40 per capita more than we have in the United States, including coin and paper at this time, while the cry from our "political economists" and statesmen of the English school is, contract the currency and resume that ruinous system—promises of coin that does not exist; resume a system of periodical suspensions of payment when payment is demanded in coin, and general financial and commercial collapse occurring at least once during each decade.

In the Dominion of Canada they have the English system of specie banking in its most perfect form—a system under which, in the year 1876, one man in every thirty-two doing business in Canada failed. These figures are from the commercial agency of Dunn, Winans & Co., of Montreal.

The hand-workers of the Mississippi valley have declared their

OPPOSITION TO A RESUMPTION of the English financial system of promises to pay everything in coin, which does not exist in sufficient quantities and cannot be had. They desire to preserve the United States legal-tender notes, which did us such good service that sagacious Governments, like the German, are introducing like notes in their own finances. Western anti-resumptionists were pronounced by the people in the Eastern States as ignorant

FINANCIAL LUNATICS; men who knew nothing of the true, scientific and well-tried systems of finance—and they refer to systems under which the mass of the people are impoverished to the verge of pauperism—while ninety-seven in a hundred merchants and traders die bankrupt. And while they were ridiculing the Western "inflationists," these very Eastern merchants and manufacturers were having their foundations undermined, and have been ever since passing into the abyss of bankruptcy and ruin.

You insisted that it was

NOT DESIRABLE TO RESUME the system of forced promises: to pay all debts in gold as the only legal tender. You insisted upon the preservation of the United States legal-tender notes. You claimed that as paper currency must exist in every country and must exist here, that a paper currency consisting of evidences of Government debt, and receivable for all public and private dues, and interchangeable with United States interest-bearing obligations, equivalent in value to coin, would be a better paper currency than promises of banks to pay coin on demand—a promise that cannot be, and never has been met when general demand was made.

YOU INSISTED that the power to contract and expand the volume of the circulating medium involved the power to contract and expand the market price of all property, and that this power should not be delegated to any particular class of corporations or individuals, or even to Government officials; but that the power of every holder of Government debt-obligations, legal tender and not bearing interest, redeemable in interest-bearing obligations of the Government, and re-exchangeable at the pleasure of the holder, would automatically regulate the volume of the currency according to the needs of business, from time to time, as the supply of steam is automatically supplied or withheld from an engine by its governor.

You claimed that the Government of the United States would be unable to redeem its outstanding legal-tender notes on demand in gold coin, as the coin could not be had, and that at a recent date the Government did not have to exceed \$13,000,000 of coin which was available for redemption, while its outstanding legal-tender notes exceeded \$350,000,000. That the true policy was to make the legal-tender notes convertible into United States interest-bearing bonds or certificates, which should be interchangeable.

Time is gradually proving that

YOU WERE RIGHT. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent report, admits that the coin redemption of the United States legal-tender notes in bonds is impracticable—that redemption in bonds is practicable.

The National Convention of Bankers, recently held at Philadelphia, by resolution coincided in this view, and practical bankers in the East are beginning to agree with you that these bonds offered in redemption

MUST BE MADE INTERCHANGEABLE: that a permanent and irrevocable funding of United States notes would produce a financial and commercial earthquake.

You saw the solution of this financial problem, because your class alone had passed to the third

stage of industrial and practical education. Your knowledge of and use of machinery; your habit of instantly acting and correcting derangements and irregularities, had fitted you to detect the derangements and irregularities that have existed in financial systems for the last 200 years, and enabled you to suggest a mode of improvement.

You realize that, in order to enjoy popular government, our people must be rescued from want and ignorance; that one of the leading causes that keep the great majority of the people in poverty and ignorance is that the manipulation of the currency under the English system operates as

A PUMP, which draws wealth away from those who produce it, and transfers it to a few who control the pump. You propose to do away with the pumping system, and have a financial currency system which will correspond to the water

CURRENCY SYSTEM OF NATURE; that the demands of commerce shall evaporate from the bonded debt what is needed in the form of current money; that this current money shall seek, as the clouds seek, places where currency is wanted; that any excess of currency shall drain back, by conversion at the United States treasury, into the bonded national debt, as an excess of rain, after saturating the soil, flows back to the ocean through the water-courses that the Almighty has provided to dispose of the excess of water. In more than one sense the proper study of mankind is man. A man cannot be comfortable, however well his body be clad, if his feet are naked and plodding through freezing mud.

SOCIETY CANNOT BE COMFORTABLE if a part of it is suffering from cold and destitution. Society has often been compared to a man; the navigable waters and railroads, with their double tracks and traffic both ways, are likened to the arteries and veins in the human body. The arteries convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the human body; the flow in a healthy man is abundant; it goes to every part, and allows each to absorb all that it needs; it passes through the minute capillaries to every cell and tissue. A pin prick will find blood everywhere. The excess passes through the capillaries to the veins, thence into the lungs, where it is combined with other ingredients received from the atmosphere, and again passes into the heart, from which it is forced into every part. So great cities represent the

HEART AND LUNGS OF SOCIETY. The lungs—the manufacturing cities—prepare the blood in the form of clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, furniture—things for the use and comfort, and education and recreation of man; these pass down the railroads and streams (the arteries), they branch off at every station and landing, and the stream subdivides on the country roads (the capillaries) and reach every homestead, and every human being (every cell); then back through the veins, returning to the city (the heart), come wheat, and corn, and meat, through the veins into the lungs (the manufacturing districts) to feed the operatives in order that they may prepare (as the lungs) new arterial blood for re-distribution; and the red and white corpuscles of the blood represent money.

If the circulation of the blood should cease, the man would die. If the circulation is irregular or deficient, the man is sick. The telegraphic wires correspond to

THE NERVES of the human body—the conveyance of intelligence to sensation. If a man's foot is wounded, his head receives a dispatch instantly, conveying the intelligence, and the radiating nerves convey the sensation to every other part; and if one part suffers, all parts feel the pain, sympathize and put forth efforts to repair and heal. As it is thus with a healthy man, so must it be with a healthy society. All parts must be in intimate relation with every other part; all must co-operate for the common good. It must be realized that if one part of the people are in want and ignorance, all parts of the body politic must suffer. We must also remember that as every body has many parts, each adapted to its especial work and function, and happy in that work, so there must be various parts and organs to the body politic or social: feet, head, hands, heart, lungs, limbs, muscles, nerves, veins—all of which are especially fitted to perform special service for all, and for which all are performing reciprocal services. Such is not the present state of society in any country, but we are slowly approaching it. I said you had reached the third stage of

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND EDUCATION. The first stage of industry is that in which war alone is considered the proper vocation of a free man. Women and slaves must do the field work, and weave, spin, knit and sew for the soldiers.

Many small tribes or nations are, by conquest, finally consolidated and held within natural boundaries by the strongest; then the second stage of industry is reached, life being comparatively secure, wars less frequent, and only a portion of the men required for the army. Men now engage in industry and trade, at first reluctantly; however, then comes division of labor, the second stage. The division of physical labor among uneducated men, people whose brains contain no pulchrum, nothing to digest while at work, is stupefying and degrading. A man who is occupied all his life in making the thirteenth part of a pin, with nothing to think about, is evidently not living as he ought. Though Spinoza, while engaged in earning a scanty living by polishing spectacle glasses, worked out in his head his wonderful system of philosophy, he was educated before he went to polishing glasses.

The third stage of industry is that in which the hand-worker has received some education, so that while he works with his hands he builds in his head a machine to do what his hands are doing; he becomes an inventor, a machinist, and a manager of machinery. This is the stage in which you are to-day, for every farmer is now a machinist.

EVERY FARM HAS ITS WORKSHOP, great or small. Many an intelligent farm lad can run the steam engine that drives his father's threshing machine, and all have at least a common-school education, the tools for acquiring all human knowledge.

You all use complicated machinery; you all know when it is out of order. If you hear some unusual rattle or squeaking, you stop your machine instantly, ascertain the cause, and apply the remedy.

You have found that the governing machinery of your country and its FINANCIAL MACHINERY is continually out of order; that it does not perform its work; that it is continually either breaking down or rattling and jingling, indicating derangement. You have been told that these great machines are too complicated for you to understand or handle. You say, if it is not more complicated than my threshing machine, or my harvester, I can understand it; you examine it, especially the English financial machine; you study its construction, and its history, and its work; you find it is a machine or system that promises to pay gold when it has no gold to pay, and cannot get it; it is a system under which, while the nation has become nominally rich, the people have become correspondingly poor and deformed in body and mind; that more and more of the children of each overworked generation become too weak to snatch a living in the midst of fierce competition, and drop off into

THE POOR HOUSE OR THE PRISON; you find that under that system trading and professional callings are deemed more honorable than the labor of production; that producers are degraded, because of the small share they receive of what they produce; that undue competition between the members of an overcrowded commercial class has caused

"business" to become a system of war or a game of chance; you find that the best merchants and the candid students and writers of England declare their financial system a failure, and the Bank of England an overloaded, overworked and inefficient machine. That the

continual raising and lowering of the rate interest in order to keep coin in England; continually changing the market value of commodities, so that he who carries on a legitimate manufacturing business is subjected to all the uncertainties and risks of gambling. That of those who engage in trade and commerce, a large majority die after a career of labor and anxiety, leaving no provision for their families, and it is exceptional to find a merchant who has not failed at some time. As you investigate, you wonder that the mercantile classes have not discovered that the

PRIME CAUSE OF THESE EVILS is in their financial system. You become doubtful of the correctness of your own conclusions as to the cause of these difficulties, social derangements, and suffering; you inquire of merchants whether they have examined the matter; most of them say no, that it is too complicated, that they cannot understand it; you accompany a merchant through his great establishment; you admire, understand, and are interested in the steam engine which is used to elevate or lift his goods; you are quite likely to find that he does not understand the parts or the workings of his own steam engine; he tells you, perhaps, that it is too complicated, that he cannot understand it, that he leaves that to his engineer, as he leaves the subject of

FINANCE TO THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The fact is, that merchants and business men are very acute, and very quick, and are intelligent in certain ways, but they make pack-horses of their brains in their every-day work, so at night when they put the tired pack-horse in its stable, they do not care to study the steam engine or any other machinery.

Professional men, in cities at least, are so engrossed with their special lines of thought and effort that few give much attention to the grand machinery of society; they do not realize, like Emerson, that "Our state of society is one in which the members have suffered amputation from the trunk, and strut about so many walking monsters—a good finger, a neck, a stomach, an elbow, but never a man. The priest becomes a form, the attorney a statute-book, the mechanic a machine, the sailor a rope of the ship."

YOU EXAMINE AND FIND that there was a system of finance practiced in the Middle Ages—the "Dark Ages"—under which Government debt supplied the circulating medium; that the Government debt evidences were for centuries worth a premium over coin; that for centuries there was nothing in Venice corresponding to a suspension of specie payment, financial crises, and the troubles and vicissitudes which are experienced now in business life; you discover that what is familiarly called the greenback, is a Government bond; that its delivery transfers shares in the national debt, which, by law, is made a legal payment; you find that the Government itself now discredits these notes and makes them worth less than coin, because it refuses to receive them for custom dues, for which it demands gold instead; and you find, further, that the Government has rendered these notes irredeemable by repealing the provision of law under which they were issued, which provided that they should be receivable by the Government at par for interest-bearing obligations of the Government.

YOU DEMAND—1st. That greenbacks shall be received for customs and all other dues to Government the same as gold.

2d. That the silver dollar shall be restored to its old rank in the list of coins, and that the products of our American silver mines shall be coined, as well as the products of the British gold mines.

3d. You demand that if any person has greenbacks—United States notes not bearing interest—and desires to exchange them for Government notes bearing interest, that the interchange should be made at the sub-treasuries, and that the holder of the interest-bearing obligation may re-exchange it for greenbacks at par and interest at his pleasure.

You demand that without suddenly disturbing existing conditions, the policy of this Government shall be to supply, in the form of evidences of its own debt, the paper currency of the country, instead of farming out the privilege to corporations to supply the paper currency, to consist of evidences of their debts.

While managing your plows, your drills, your harvesters and your threshing machines, farmers of the Mississippi valley! you have time and opportunity to think. Your education has been sufficient to give you control of all historical and scientific facts, and while tilling your farms, you may find the proper relation of these facts and build better machinery for the social use of mankind.

THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY are, in number, twenty-one of the forty-six millions of our population. In this great central basin of the continent we have one-third of the acreage of the United States. A steamer leaving the Gulf may pursue her uninterrupted course to the head-waters of the Missouri—more than 4,500 miles. We have within this grand region an abundance of iron, coal, lead, copper, zinc, silver and gold; and wood and timber, both hard and soft, in great abundance and variety; a soil of unsurpassed richness; a people in whose veins are mingled the blood of the Puritans, Cavaliers, Huguenots, the Dutch, the Celts, the Germans and the Scandinavians, who sought this continent during the last century, and of those of later immigration. If the mingling of the blood of the most energetic specimens of the best nations can produce a superior race, we have it here.

WITH A TERRITORY extending through twenty degrees of latitude we have the best varieties of climate.

Emigration, for which 4,000 years have been flowing westward, here meets the current coming eastward. We have area enough to contain the principal countries of Europe; and we have in forest, mine and soil resources sufficient to shelter, feed and clothe all the inhabitants of those countries, in addition to our own.

With all these resources, with an intelligent and skilled people, the majority are poor, and nearly all are deforming body or mind, or both, in efforts to provide shelter, food, clothing and other necessities of civilized life for themselves and their families.

We have sufficient raw material and men with skill to make and operate machinery enough to make all those things needed, to the extent of the reasonable desires of our whole population; yet men and women, able and willing to do this work, are idle and suffering; machinery stands unused or works sluggishly, and this is largely owing to the want of a proper system of exchanging products and commodities. The machinery of production and of interchange stands idle for want of oil to lubricate it. The Rothschilds of the world have a monopoly of the

FINANCIAL OIL.

A distinguished Englishman recently remarked that when on the Atlantic coast he felt quite as much at home as though he was in a British colony, but when he crossed the Alleghany mountains he felt that he was in America, and among a different people.

The Eastern people are accustomed to look eastward across the Atlantic for precedents, and to follow them closely and look for foreign applause for having done so. Let the people of the West think and act as Americans.

In this great central plain our steamboats and our railroad trains move like shuttles.

WEAVING THE FABRIC OF A NEW SOCIETY. Here we have both the wool and the warp; our lines run north and south, as well as east and west; we are a moving people; we come into contact from every direction; we modify each other's habits, both in thought and action. We may be as

RICH AS WE DESIRE in all that contributes to the physical and intellectual well-being of man; we have the raw material, and the men and machinery to change it. We have position and power. Let us realize our responsibility, and fully and properly use our power, first, to improve our own social condition, and, by our influence and

example and moral force, to improve the condition of mankind. Let our Government be made to

PROTECT OUR PEOPLE from being impoverished by foreign legislation, and let us solve the transportation question by bringing the factories to our farms. Let us change our raw material into houses, clothing, food, means of instruction and recreation, so that all shall be supplied. Let us secure a system of interchanging what is produced, so that all who produce may be supplied in exchange with what they need or desire. Let those who cannot work or will not work be placed in infirmaries. We have received much from those who lived in past centuries; let us add our quota to the fund to be transmitted to future generations.

YOUNG MEN! yeomanry of the Mississippi valley! Hold the fortress, the citadel of the civilization of the nineteenth century. Hold the best stronghold of representative government, and let not our civilization be plowed under like those that have preceded it.

ORGANIZE! Make every school house a rallying point for enlistment and drill. Organize a company in every school district, a battalion in every township, a brigade in every county, a division in every Congressional district, a corps in every State. With your right resting on the Rio Grande, your left on the Pembina,

FORWARD! - to victories to be gained not with shot and shell, but with well-aimed ballots.

Six hundred years ago, PRIAR BACON ventured to predict the advent of the steamship and the railroad. May we not venture to predict that the time will come when civilized men will be as well off as the savage, who, with a day's hunting and fishing, which is but recreation for him, may supply himself and family not only with the necessities of life, but also with all that they have learned to desire? Hand-workers of the Mississippi valley, you have power to greatly improve your own social condition, and thereby to advance the condition of all peoples!

You are individually responsible for the full and proper use of your superior advantages! MAY YOU REALIZE YOUR POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in substance: "That the common law power of the State Governments to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, inn-keepers, etc., applies to railroads and grain elevators, and that it has in no way been diminished and restricted by the construction of the United States, and that the State Legislatures have the right to decide by statute, if they please, what are 'reasonable rates' of transportation." This is called the "Granger" decision, and confirms the Granger laws. Under it the farmers cease to be serfs.

Pedestrianism—O'Leary Defeats Weston.

O'Leary and Weston, the American pedestrians, have been giving our British cousins some fine exhibitions of pedestrianism during the past winter; but by far the finest bit of walking either of them had shown was displayed in the match between the two Americans, which was concluded on the 7th of April. It was a six days' contest, for £1,000 a side, and resulted in a brilliant victory for O'Leary, who eclipsed all previous achievements at long-distance walking. The London correspondent of the New York Herald chronicles the closing incidents of the contest: "Twenty thousand persons, comprising many noblemen and ladies, crowded Agricultural Hall, Islington, all day to witness the completion of the Weston-O'Leary walk. The excitement was such as has never been witnessed at an exhibition of the kind in London. O'Leary completed his 500 miles at 2:40 p. m. Tremendous excitement followed. Weston accomplished the same distance at 8:15, appearing much the fresher of the two at the completion of this distance. At 9 o'clock O'Leary had made 520 miles to Weston's 503. O'Leary retired amid great excitement and cheering. Weston continued until 11 o'clock, making 510 miles, and then retired. Weston was loudly cheered for his endurance, and, although beaten, left the track fresh and happy.

"O'Leary walked from 10 to 11 o'clock on the course for exercise, leaning on a friend's arm. He was evidently determined that his vanquished rival should not alone receive the applause of the multitude. He remained in the field although he had had enough. He was evidently deeply fatigued, but may have found some compensation in the tremendous applause which he received. O'Leary's walking has been much admired, and he has astonished even his backers in thus performing a task which only a few years ago would have been regarded as incredible. The Standard says that 'although Weston was defeated, the British people respect his pluck and sympathize with him in what is probably the bitterest disappointment of his life, namely, being vanquished at the moment when he had surpassed all his previous performances.' The difference in the style of the two men is much noted. O'Leary walked in good, upright form, with his body thrown back, holding in each hand a piece of wood. Weston, on the contrary, walked with a riding whip in his hand, jesting with his friends and trying to keep pace with the music."

French Cities.

There are now eight towns in France, exclusive of Paris, which have a population of more than 100,000. These eight towns have not, however, collectively, a population equal to that of Paris, which slightly exceeds 2,000,000. The names of these towns and their populations are: Lyons, 342,800; Marseilles, 318,900; Bordeaux, 214,200; Lille, 162,700; Toulouse, 131,600; St. Etienne, 126,000; Nantes, 122,300; and Rouen, 104,900.

Indian Rations.

Orders have been issued by the Indian Bureau to provide rations for the 1,500 hostile Indians recently brought in by Spotted Tail. These Indians come in on the same terms as other hostiles. Their arms and horses will be taken from them, but in other respects they will be treated the same as Indians who have remained at the agency.—Washington Telegram.

Mr. JOE JEFFERSON will remain in England for the remainder of the present year.

Chicago Business Directory.

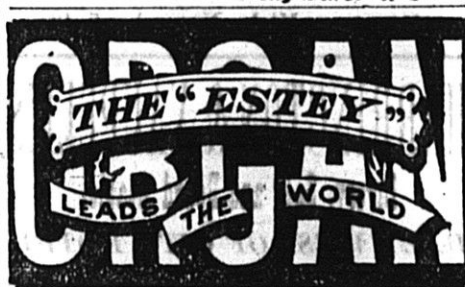
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Silver and Gold goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful set of silverware, such as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of EXTRA PLATED SILVER SPOONS, equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for \$4.50 per set. And, in addition, EACH SPOON WILL BE HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED WITH YOUR MONOGRAM INITIAL. All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions: Send your name and post-office address, with your express office, to the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Order, and inclose with your order 75 cents to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra-plated Silver SPOONS, FREE OF ANY CHARGE. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cents, and the spoons will be delivered to you FREE. If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cents, to pay express and boxing. The order must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this Premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is \$4.50, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO. We assure all subscribers that the goods ordered for are first-class in every respect, and that our retail price for the spoons is \$4.50 per set. We will in no case return them at a less price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Order," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

READ CAREFULLY.—If you prefer as a Premium our \$7.00 CASTOR, or \$5.00 set of SIX FORKS, we will furnish you with the Castor on receipt of \$1.50, and the Forks upon receipt of \$1.00; this includes the cost of packing, boxing, postage, and express charges; or we will furnish you any of the other goods named on same terms. Thus delivering to you the goods free of any expense, as a Premium, at cost of packing and express charges, etc.

PREMIUM SILVER ORDER. To the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O. This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Order, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra-plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon, or other Silverware which I may order herewith. I inclose herewith 75 cents, to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

On receipt of this Order, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charges prepaid in full, a full set of six of extra-plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other Silverware, engraved thereon, or our \$7.00 Castor on receipt of \$1.50, or \$5.00 set of six Forks on receipt of \$1.00, or a full set of extra-plated Silverware, with my initials engraved thereon, or other Silverware which I may order herewith. This Order will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. [Signed] EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., CINCINNATI, O.

At no time in the history of manufactures has Silver Plated Ware attained so high a perfection as at the present day. These goods, in appearance and for practical use, are as good as solid Silverware, and much preferred by many families. This offer, and how to take open. Those who desire them are urged to immediately send and secure to themselves the immense advantages offered by this company for securing the best Silver Plated Ware yet offered on such favorable terms. We will honor our order when it does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] JAMES B. DREW & CO.

FOR NINETY DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ISSUE OF THIS PAPER

Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all who receive a copy of this week's paper, on compliance with the following conditions:

JAMES B. DREW & CO., No. 250 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of Pure Coin-Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one entitled to receive the same a SET OF DOUBLE EXTRA-PLATED SILVER SPOONS. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon, and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, as a guarantee that the order comes through this paper. You are also required to inclose with your order the nominal charge of 50 cents, to pay cost of packing, boxing and express charges. The spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in your hands without further cost. As the 50 cents barely covers carrying and boxing charges, the spoons will cost you nothing. These spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and sold at retail at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per set, as the following letter from JAMES B. DREW & CO. will testify:

OFFICE OF JAMES B. DREW & CO., 250 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO. To Whom It May Concern.—The spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known), and double extra-plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. In no case will they be sold at retail by us, and cannot be secured from general dealers for less than \$2.50 to \$4.00 per set. Our lowest wholesale price is 25c per gross (twelve dozen). We will honor our order when it does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] JAMES B. DREW & CO.

SILVERWARE COUPON. On receipt of this Coupon, together with 50c. to cover express or mailing and boxing charges, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our Pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated SILVER SPOONS. All charges are to be prepaid by the 50c. sent in, and the spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. [Signed] JAMES B. DREW & CO., 250 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By the terms of this contract this liberal arrangement holds good for only ninety days from the date of this paper; therefore it is to the interest of all who are entitled to its benefits to see to it that they are not delayed by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to JAMES B. DREW & CO., 250 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1877.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Schaddelee, Ald. Spritsma, DeVries, Van der Veen, Dykema, Schmid and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment:

J. W. Minderhout.....\$6.00
Anna Fietstra.....48
N. W. Bacon.....3 00

—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

(Ald. Cropley appeared and took his seat.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported verbally asking that further time be granted them relative to the offer of Mr. Venhuizen, they having not come to any conclusion.

On motion it was resolved that time be extended.

(Ald. Hoogesteger appeared and took his seat.)

The Com. on Claims and Accounts reported recommending the following bill for payment:

—Adopted and bill ordered paid.

(Ald. Matrau appeared and took his seat.)

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor, said report is as follows: 19 persons recommended, amount \$83.00 for two weeks.

The following Poor bills were presented as having been paid, in cases of emergency:
Werkman & Sons, paid orders.....\$2.50
D. DeVries.....3 00
C. Keppel.....2 00
C. Keppel.....2 50
G. J. te Vaarwerk.....2 50
C. DeJong.....1 00

On motion the report and the several orders were placed on the General Order of the Day.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk presented the bond of Hendrik Meengs as Treasurer in the sum of six thousand dollars with Nathan Kenyon, Gerrit J. Kroon, Coenraad Hofman and Robins Kanters.—Approved.

The bonds of John Vaupell as constable were also presented each in the sum of Five hundred dollars. One with Hermanus Boone and Hermanus Vaupell, as sureties; the other with G. J. te Vaarwerk and Pieter Kleys, as sureties, both of which were approved.

The City Attorney reported having completed the ordinance relative to the creating of the office of Ass't. Chief Eng., finished, said ordinance was introduced by the Com. on Ways and Means.—Placed on the General Order of the Day.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Dykema,

Resolved, That the City Marshal shall see that the sidewalks are kept in good repairs.—Carried.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Council went into the Committee of the Whole. The Mayor appointed Ald. Dykema as Chairman.

After some time spent therein Committee arose and through their chairman reported progress.

By Ald. Cropley,

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be taken from the General Order of the Day, and said report be adopted as recommended by the Committee on Poor, and orders be issued for the several amounts.—Carried.

By Ald. Cropley,

Resolved, That the Poor bills, as per orders, be allowed and warrants be issued on the Treasury for the several amounts.—Carried.

By Ald. Cropley,

Resolved, That the regular meetings of the Common Council shall be held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.—Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned until Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

To my Friends and Patrons of the City of Holland and Vicinity.

In the HOLLAND CITY NEWS of April 7th it was intimated that my business relations with Dr. Piper, of Allegan would not interfere with my business at this place. Since I came to this city some three years ago a stranger in this community, you have kindly favored me with your patronage and friendship. My professional business has steadily increased notwithstanding the close financial condition of the country. Yet, I cannot expect to greatly increase my business here with the present scarcity of money, I find that a part of my time might be spared from this place and devoted to the interests of my profession elsewhere, and while it would be advancing my own interests professionally and financially still it need not interfere with my business here. I have an interest in the Old Home office at Allegan, which requires a part of my time and supervision, and having lately entered into an arrangement with Dr. Piper, of Allegan, to prosecute a Dental business there, it will be necessary for me to spend so much of my time there as can be spared from the business here. My experience is that I can give some time to the office at Allegan, and still do all the business that is called for here. The encouragement, patronage, friendship and hospitality that I have received from the people of Holland and surrounding country, has attached me very much to this place, and I extend to you all my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for all these kindnesses, hoping to be able to continue to merit the same in the future. In consideration of the reduction of License on Vulcanite Rubber work, a corresponding reduction will be made on all plate-work.

D. M. GEE, S. D.
HOLLAND, Mich., April, 1877.

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. Joellin & Freyman, 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 Jewelry 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,

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. 46 2-s

PHENIX
Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 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, 4, 5 and 6 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 Plugger, Cornelia Plugger, and Maaike Plugger, 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 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.

NEW

Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH 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.

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

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 19.

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, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Flour & Feed, Provisions, etc

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

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 356, 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.

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH CANDY in use—For sale in New York for the past 30 years, but new in this State. For Sale by the pound or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.,

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

105 tf N. KENYON.