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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE ROCKFORD CALAMITY.

The city of Rockford, Ill., has been the scene of a heartrending calamity, resulting in the killing of a dozen people, and the maiming of as many more. The dome of the Winnebago county Court House, which had for some months been in course of erection and was nearing completion, fell with a terrible crash, burying a large number of workmen beneath the ruins. A correspondent gives the following account of the terrible affair: Just as the key stone was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion, the brick-work between the iron and the stone gave way, and the entire dome and the interior walls of the structure came crumbling down with a terrible crash that was heard by persons living nearly a mile distant from the scene of the accident. At the time of the accident there were from twenty to twenty-five men at work. The whole massive stone top of the dome fell with a terrific crash. A man named Timothy Flanagan, who was just putting in the keystone of the final cornice, jumped for the guy-rope of the big derrick in front, but missing his aim, fell the distance of 120 feet to the earth, and was dashed to pieces. The mass of human beings, with the exception of four or five who jumped from the windows, fell inside the tottering walls, and were buried in the debris. At this time the whole structure looked as though it would fall, and those assembled were appalled, and knew not what to do. To go near enough the structure to rescue those mangled and bleeding in the ruins was hazardous in the extreme, but brave men, regardless of danger, went fearlessly to work before the dust cleared away, and commenced to assist to extricate the dead and dying. Men lay terribly mutilated beneath these rocks, shrieking for assistance that was only rendered at the risk of the rescuers' lives. One unfortunate man named Wm. Gloss was extricated, but one of his legs was left beneath a ponderous stone. He was lifted out upon the green sward, in front of the old Court House, and expired in great agony. A negro jumped from a window sixty feet from the ground, and, though seriously injured, will probably recover. The rights in and about the ruins were terrible. The anguish of the living was also heartrending. It was near the noon hour, and the workmen's wives and mothers were soon upon the spot. Eleven of the unfortunate workmen are known to have been killed, and ten or a dozen more mangled in varying shades of ghastliness. The damage to the building is estimated at \$50,000 to \$65,000.

THE EAST.

The Attorney General of New York is said to be disappointed with Tweed's confession, and opposed to granting his release in exchange therefor. A serious mining disaster occurred near Pottsville, Pa., a few days ago, resulting in the death of six miners and the serious injury of seven others. The accident was caused by an explosion of fire-damp.

The Philadelphia International Exhibition, for the season of 1877, was formally opened by President Hayes on the 10th inst. There was a respectable attendance, including a large number of distinguished people. The show bids fair to be a success.

The great Pennsylvania coal monopolies are at war, and the consumers are or should be happy. An important reduction in prices has been announced by some of the belligerents.

A fire in Brooklyn, last Sunday, destroyed \$400,000 worth of property, principally oil.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretaries Everts, Schurz and Devens, Gen. Sherman, and several other distinguished officials, visited New York last week, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of attending the 109th annual banquet of that institution.

ALBERT STEINWAY, of the firm of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, died the other day in New York city. The Laurel Manufacturing Company, with offices located in Baltimore, has collapsed. Liabilities \$800,000. The coal companies of Pennsylvania have determined to suspend mining operations for two months. The Clinton steam lumber mills and village, on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, in Clinton county, N. Y., were burned on Monday afternoon. Over fifty good dwelling-houses were burned, comprising the whole village, except two frame and three poor log structures. Barns, stables, stores, telegraph and railroad offices, school-house and mills were all burned, with considerable live stock. Thirty thousand logs and a large stock of manufactured lumber were burned. Over thirty inhabited dwellings and five mills, eight miles below, were burned about the same time. Six hundred poor people are rendered homeless by these two fires. Loss \$500,000.

THE WEST.

The Gentile residents of Salt Lake City are considerably alarmed by the war like attitude of the Mormons. Brigham Young, during services in the Tabernacle, on Sunday week, is credited with using very intemperate language. He said, if the Gentiles "wanted blood they could have it, and, indeed, they were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare." The Mormons are said to be drilling and organizing all over the Territory, and an outbreak is predicted at an early day.

A man named Winters has brought suit against eighty-one members of the Nebraska Legislature, for damages in \$50,000 for false imprisonment. Subpoenas have been issued to each member, which will compel an extraordinary reassembling of the Legislature. The Grasshopper Bounty law, passed at the last session of the Minnesota Legislature, has been negated by every county directly interested, they having petitioned the Governor not to appoint receivers of grasshoppers, fearing that the amount of the proposed bounty, if paid, would be more destructive to the taxpayers than grasshoppers. A serious conflict between striking coopers and the police occurred in Cleveland, O., the other day. There were a good many bruised heads after the affair was over, but fortunately nobody was killed.

PROF. RILEY, Chief of the National Entomological Commission, has just closed a three weeks' examination in Texas and Kansas of the grasshoppers, and says he finds the favorable reports as to there being no danger from the ravages this year in the main warranted.

THIRTY-ONE counties in Kansas report encouraging crop prospects. More land is under cultivation than last year, and cereals promise a heavy yield. New military posts are to be established at the mouths of the Big Horn and Tongue rivers, in the far West. The buildings will be constructed of hewn logs, matched and lined with paper-board.

The Government has seized the premises of one of the largest distilleries in Chicago, that of the Illinois Distilling Company, for an alleged

violation of the revenue law in the surreptitious filling of barrels which had been previously gauged when a little less than full. The Illinois Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 to complete the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, the foundation of which was laid in Chicago some fifteen years ago. Chicago elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,798,400 bushels of wheat; 3,869,444 bushels of corn; 158,658 bushels of oats; 186,831 bushels of rye; and 372,474 bushels of barley—making a total of 6,363,837 bushels, against 2,787,905 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

Near Glasgow, Ky., a few days ago, four United States Marshals sought to arrest two illicit distillers named Reynolds. In resisting, both were shot, one being mortally wounded. The officers at first refused to be arrested, but subsequently, surrounded, several hundred civilians having volunteered to assist the Sheriff in taking them if necessary. They refused to give up their arms for a while, but at last surrendered them in open court, when the Judge had cleared the room of spectators. There was considerable excitement over the affair.

Miss Chisolm, who was recently shot while defending her father, Judge Chisolm, against the attack of a mob in Kemper county, Miss., has since died of her wounds. The South Carolina Legislature has elected Associate Justice A. J. Willard Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON.

The proposed consolidation of pension agencies will be completed by the end of June. Orders have been issued to the several Agents throughout the country to have their accounts ready for inspection by the 1st prox., with a view of closing up their business by the end of the fiscal year. An order has been issued by the Secretary of War for the discharge of 2,500 men from the United States army between now and the 1st of July. This reduction will restore the army to its numerical strength previous to the increase which was authorized by Congress in consequence of the necessities of the campaign against the hostile Sioux. The nominal strength of the army will be reduced to about 19,000.

ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN has been appointed United States Marshal for Kentucky. The President says it will be the policy of the administration to thoroughly revise the Consular system, and, whenever vacancies occur, to choose for the new appointees persons especially qualified to represent commercial interests.

The national capital has been convulsed with indignation against United States Marshal Fred Douglass, on account of a lecture delivered by him in Baltimore on the social peculiarities of the people of Washington. The press and many of the citizens clamor for the removal of Douglass. In conversation with a Washington correspondent, the other day, Secretary Sherman expressed a confident expectation that the Government will be able to resume specie payment, according to law, on the 1st of January, 1879, if no unfavorable legislation on the part of Congress intervenes. The business of the country, in the Secretary's opinion, is already down to a specie basis, and it would certainly be, as he says, criminal to postpone the day of resumption and thus again unsettle values and disturb the current of trade. The Secretary intends to sell bonds for coin from time to time, as occasion offers, and thus strengthen the gold reserve of the treasury, or employ it in the purchasing of greenbacks.

The indications are, so far, that the estimates of the Internal Revenue Bureau of \$120,000,000 receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be fully realized. It is reported that Secretary Everts has sent a peremptory note to the Mexicans that they must put a stop to the raids of their brigands upon the property of people in Texas. If this is not done, orders will be given to the commander of the forces on the Rio Grande to pursue and capture the thieves and their plunder wherever they may be found.

It is stated that the reorganization of the Consular service will immediately begin. Efficient officers will not be removed. Three important principles have been agreed upon as the basis of this reformation: 1. Secretary Everts will endeavor to fill all the important commercial Consulates with men of commercial experience. 2. In selecting Consuls for Oriental points, where judicial duties are to be performed, only educated lawyers will be appointed. 3. It will be considered an essential qualification that Consuls shall speak the language of the country in which they are stationed.

GENERAL.

The President and Secretary of War have approved the verdict of the court-martial which recently tried Maj. Reno on a charge of slandering the wife of Capt. Delli. The sentence was that he be cashiered and dismissed the service; but, in consideration of his eminent services and brave conduct upon many battle-fields, the President mitigates the punishment to suspension from rank and pay for two years.

The steamship Dakota, of the Williams & Guion line, bound from Liverpool to New York, went ashore at Point Lomas, forty miles from Liverpool. There were 200 passengers on board, all of whom, together with the crew, were safely landed. The vessel, which was valued at \$750,000, will prove a total loss. It is the most serious marine disaster, from a monetary point of view, that has occurred for the past two years.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ has been inaugurated President of Mexico. He declares he will occupy the office but one term. The story is revived of an organization of filibusters for the capture of Sonora, and that the capital necessary to fit out three expeditions is secured. The expeditions, so goes the story, start from Yuma, San Francisco and El Paso—the first by land, the second by water, to Guaymas; these to reinforce the third in Sonora. The British Columbians are greatly disturbed by the prospect of war with Russia, knowing that a powerful Russian fleet is within four days' sail of their harbors. The reply of the State Department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of a state of war between that power and Russia is to the effect that the United States will occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply will be furnished Russia.

A TRAIN of nineteen freight cars, loaded with tea and silks valued at \$500,000, recently made the run from San Francisco to New York, via Chicago, in less than ten days, beating by several hours the quick trip of ten days and nine hours made some time ago over the southern route. Silver coin may be obtained without the expense of transportation upon deposit of notes or fractional currency with any United States Assistant Treasurer or national bank depository, or national bank notes may be sent to the United States Treasurer free of expense and silver will be returned from the mint therefor. Silver, however, can be sent only in multiples of \$1,000, and remittances and deposits should be made in like sums. The New York Canal Board have decided upon a material reduction of the tolls on the canals of that State. This is good news for the West.

The American Tract Society has just held its fifty-second anniversary exercises in the city of New York. From the annual report we get the following summary of its labors during the

past year: Receipts, \$441,198; expenditures, \$441,119; aggregate circulation of papers published by the society during the year, 6,663,000 copies. Two hundred and nine colporteurs were employed, who addressed 6,337 religious meetings, made 152,883 family visits, and prayed with 98,370 families. The work in foreign lands is represented as satisfactory. Fires: At Stevens Point, Wis., loss \$100,000; East Saginaw, Mich., \$20,000; Rochester, N. Y., \$100,000; in Gold street, New York city, \$50,000. Disastrous forest fires have been raging in Northern New York and Southern Canada. Large areas of valuable timber and several villages have been burned.

The town of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. One-half the business portion of the town was swept away. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. At Port Stanley, Ontario, a few days ago, a tidal wave five feet high came rushing ashore on Lake Erie, accompanied by a loud, hissing noise. The wave lasted but a few minutes, and as quickly receded, followed at intervals for an hour by smaller waves a foot or more in height. There was very little wind at the time. The lake was almost perfectly calm.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, a few nights ago, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Empire State's political birth as a free and independent sovereignty, Charles O'Connor, who was the orator for the occasion, delivered an address in which he said he would abolish the system of legislative representation by districts, would reduce Legislatures to one house, and would take a new Governor by lot each month from the Legislature. The Presidential term of office he would modify on the same plan.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

CABLE dispatches chronicle an engagement between the Russian troops and the army under Moukhtar Pasha, on the road from Kars to Erzeroum. The Turks are said to have been defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men. The upper part of the Dobrukscha is almost deserted. All the Mohammedans have gone south. The Christians have been taken off by passing steamers. A Vienna dispatch reports that the Turkish commander has resolved to make the first stand in defense of the Dobrukscha on a line from Kustenji to Chernavoda, and his next defense within precincts of the quadrangle formed by the fortresses of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla, and Silistria. Two monitors will be stationed so as to harass the Russians when they attempt to cross the Danube, which will most likely be near Nikopolis. If a London dispatch is to be believed, the banner of the Prophet is to be raised by the Sultan, and the faithful of all Asia, numbering countless millions, are to be summoned to the rescue of the Crescent in Europe.

The Prince of Roumania has assumed personal command of the Roumanian army, which, it is stated, will form the right wing of the Russian army operating on the Danube. Defense works are being constructed around Constantinople. A St. Petersburg correspondent says the approaching mobilization of the Russian Guards is a measure for the protection of the Baltic coast dictated by the increasing jealousy of England. Bashi-Bazouks crossed the Danube at Kirovski, and Roumanian peasants, armed with guns and axes, drove them back, killing two. The tribes in the Caucasus are reported to be rising, and threaten serious trouble for the Russians. Serbia has pledged Austria that she will not disturb the peace. The Sultan refused to allow the New York Herald correspondent to accompany the Turkish army in the field, for the reason that the Herald is hostile to the Turks.

There is a hull in the Asiatic campaign, although it is a quiet which precedes the storm. The Russians are awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, having been unsuccessful in attempting to force the Sogahaula pass. The Russians attempted to force a passage of the Danube at Reni, and threw a bridge across that stream. They were repulsed, according to Turkish advices, with the loss of a large number in killed, wounded and captured. The bridge was also destroyed. Formidable works for the defense of Constantinople are to be constructed by the inhabitants. In an engagement between a large Turkish iron-clad and a Russian battery at Ibrail, on the Danube, the iron-clad was struck with a shell, and immediately blew up and sunk, together with her commander, Hassan Bey, and crew of 300 men. A force resembling the German Landwehr is to be called out in Russia for the defense of the shores of the Baltic and Black sea. The Russian Minister of Marine has declared the Turkish blockade of the Black sea insufficient, Russian vessels having been able to leave Nicolai.

One man only of the 300 on board escaped from the Turkish monitor sunk at Reni, on the Danube. It is reported that a very feverish and uneasy feeling pervades all classes at Constantinople. The Porte is said to be anxious about the safety of the large consignments of arms and ammunition still to be shipped from New York, or already on the way, and angry with the United States Government for permitting the Russian squadron to remain so long in American waters. An official Constantinople dispatch says the Russians having attacked in great force the position occupied by the vanguard of the Turkish auxiliary troops in the vicinity of Batoum, an engagement ensued, lasting eight and one-half hours, resulting in the complete rout of the Russians, who lost 4,000 men. The Turkish loss is represented as inconsiderable. The Bey of Tunis, summoned by the Sultan to send a contingent, excused himself on the plea of financial inability, but his subjects may join the Turks as volunteers.

The cable reports a heavy engagement at Batoum, on the southeastern shore of the Black sea, of which the following brief particulars are furnished: The Russians made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum, on the land side, occupied by Bashi-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched and opened a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make way against this fire, a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column, and effected great slaughter. The battle lasted eight hours. The Russians lost 4,000 in killed and wounded, and several pieces of artillery. Advices from the seat of war in Roumania to the 16th state that the Russians were moving down the Danube in three columns, with the intention of effecting a crossing at points west of Rustchuk, the evident intention being to isolate the large Turkish force about Widin, and to secure the roads leading through the western passes of the Balkans.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Turkish squadron bombarded the fortified port of Sukum Kaleh, on the Black sea, in Asia. A body of troops landed who set the Russians at defiance, and remained masters of the position, the population of the neighborhood joining.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A FLEET of German iron-clads is to be sent to the Mediterranean sea. The intention is, of course, to put Germany in a position that will make her navy effective in any diversion she may choose to attempt in behalf of Russia, when the English fleet is dispatched to the

Bosphorus. British officers have been dispatched to Egypt, under orders to select a site for an intended camp commanding the entrance to the Suez canal.

FOUR THOUSAND French pilgrims visited the Pope the other day, and presented him with 79,000 francs. Trouble is brewing in Poland, and Russia threatens the restoration of martial law throughout the country.

The Sultan has tendered his grateful thanks to the English Government for the stand taken by Lord Derby in his reply to the Russian circular. For his share in the destruction of the Vendome column, Courbet, the painter and Communist, agrees to pay the \$60,000 fine imposed upon him in annual installments of \$2,000, and the Paris court has agreed to accept the payment in that way.

M. PICARD, the well-known French statesman, is dead. Count Andraszy has addressed a circular to Austria's representatives abroad announcing that any declaration of independence by Roumania will be treated by Austria as null and void. The new French Minister has been received by the Emperor of Germany at Berlin with the usual formalities, and charged to convey to the Paris Government assurance of the Emperor's good will toward France.

MR. GLADSTONE'S resolutions have been defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 223. It was not expected that the resolutions would pass, but the Liberals have accomplished their purpose and secured a Parliamentary victory in changing the evidently settled policy of the Cabinet to precipitate a collision with Russia, and in bringing about a thorough discussion of England's interests and England's duties.

The Greeks of Thessaly are in revolt, and an engagement has taken place at Amyrmos, on the Gulf of Volo. An insurrection against the Diaz Government has broken out in the state of Coahuila, Mexico.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, May 8.—SENATE.—A standing committee reported against the House joint resolution amending the State constitution, making stockholders in corporations liable for debts of the corporation only in proportion to their stock. Laid on the table. A concurrent resolution was adopted, requesting the several Boards of Control having charge of the various State institutions to reduce all salaries over \$1,000, 20 per cent. A bill was passed allowing mutual insurance companies in certain counties to take risks in cities. In committee of the whole, both morning and afternoon sessions were consumed in discussing a bill to repeal the one-twentieth mill tax in favor of the University.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed as follows: Providing compensation for persons imprisoned by mistake; providing punishment for persons destroying bill posters' boards; providing that costs taxed in Justice courts in favor of prevailing parties shall not exceed \$10; providing for the incorporation of yachting, hunting, and other sporting societies; authorizing the formation of partnership associations of limited liability; extending the provisions of an act establishing labor liens on manufactured lumber; assigning more stringent character; amending the law relative to guardians and wards; authorizing Circuit Judges to occupy other rooms than the regular court room when the latter is out of repair; prohibiting the depositing of lumber-mill debris in lakes and rivers; protecting holders of second mortgages; providing for the recording of deeds of land sold by foreclosure of mortgages; authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint their own clerk; amending the law relative to sales by executors; repealing the act establishing uniformity of school books in Berrien county; appropriating \$40,000 for improving the new Capitol grounds and furnishing the legislative halls; appropriating \$25,000 for furnishing the new State Capitol; detaching Cheboygan county from the Eleventh Judicial Circuit and adding the same to the Thirteenth; providing that no injunction shall be issued on the Upper Peninsula Stamping mills on account of their damming up streams; providing for the organization of a mining school to be located near the School of Mines in the University of Michigan; to some point upon the Upper Peninsula, and making appropriations for the maintenance of the same; making appropriations for the maintenance of patients at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and for certain repairs, renewals and additions; to provide a site system of government and plans for the erection of a State House of Refuge for exposed or friendless and helpless girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.—SENATE.—Bills were passed amending the law relative to the adoption of children; reincorporating the village of Sallie; authorizing the appointment of a Probate Register of Jackson county. The House concurrent resolution fixing the final day of adjournment, was made the special order for the 15th inst. Some other business was transacted, but of no great importance.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill amending the law relative to receivers in chancery, on grounds of its being unconstitutional. The veto was sustained. The bill authorizing agents appointed by Probate Judges to settle up estates after ten years, by distributing the property among the heirs whose whereabouts are known, was defeated. Senate bill appropriating \$14,000 for expenses of the Fish Commission for the next two years was defeated. Bills were passed: Providing for the publication and distribution of State laws and documents; providing that the Governor may appoint a Judge of the newly-created Twenty-third Judicial District, to hold office till next election. Much time was used in committee of the whole on the repeal of bills relative to special charters granted to the different railroads, which were generally agreed to in committee. After considerable discussion, the House concurred in resolution, that after the 17th inst. neither house shall transact any business, and the final date of adjournment be fixed for the 19th inst., passed by a vote of 72 to 5. The joint resolution amending the constitution, allowing bills to be introduced in the Legislature after the first fifty days of the session, by the consent of the Governor, was again defeated.

THURSDAY, May 10.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the following bills: To amend the act to authorize the formation of corporations; for the prevention of cruelty to animals and fowls; to provide for the laying out and establishing of a State road in the county of Isle Royal; to detach the county of Cheboygan from the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and to attach the same to the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit; to amend the law relative to the drawing of jurors; for the incorporation of associations for yachting, hunting, boating, fishing, rowing and other lawful sporting purposes; relative to insane convicts in the State prison.

HOUSE.—Mr. Turck's joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer to pay over to various counties 2½ per cent. per annum on all moneys ever received on sale of swamp lands in said counties, which has heretofore been defeated, was taken up and passed by a vote of 66 to 29. The Alpena Railroad Land-Grant bill came up to be slaughtered for the fourth time. The bill and its friends got left again, only receiving 63 votes. A motion was again made to reconsider. Mr. Thomsen, of Sault Ste. Marie, spoke against the reconsideration, and said the bill was nothing more than a big steal. He asserted that votes for it had been obtained by corruption, and that he could prove it. Several members objected to such language, and there was a good deal of excitement. A bill was passed providing for the protection of certain Kent county deeds. The bill removing the School of Mines to the Upper Peninsula came up to be voted on for the third time. To the utter astonishment of its opposers, who have hitherto had a safe majority, it passed by a vote of 54 to 35. Bills were passed: Appropriating \$21,000 for the purpose of repairing and building additions to the State prison; to authorize the incorporation of co-operative saving associations; making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners for the years 1877 and 1878, \$14,000; to provide for the stereotyping or electrotyping of certain books published by authority of the State.

FRIDAY, May 11.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Providing for the identification of ballots by numbering them; providing that Township Treasurers shall not hold office for more than two years successively. Much time was consumed on the Police Liquor bill. It finally passed, with an amendment offered by Mr. Shoemaker, making it criminal for any person to remain in saloons after 11 o'clock at

night; also, the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the State Normal School, over which there has been a long contest. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Detroit river forms a barrier to railway travel; that the construction of a tunnel under it would be of great national advantage, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain a land and money appropriation from Congress to aid in constructing such tunnel.

HOUSE.—The entire morning was consumed in committee of the whole considering a bill to regulate the general tax system of the State. Bills were passed: To appropriate three sections of swamp land to aid in the construction and drainage of the Caspae and Glide State road extension; relative to the lien of mechanics and others; to prevent hunting for game with fire arms; dogs, or otherwise on lands or premises of another in any county south of the base line in the State of Michigan, without the consent of the owner or lessee of such lands or premises.

SATURDAY, May 13.—SENATE.—The President appointed Mr. Burleigh to fill the vacancy on the Judiciary Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Burleigh. A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of three to take into consideration the whole question of what the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit river would be of great national advantage, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain a land and money appropriation from Congress to aid in constructing such tunnel.

HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the General Tax bill as to the merits of the present bill before the Legislature over the present system of collecting the taxes, and spent the whole day's session in discussing the question.

MONDAY, May 14.—The two houses of the Legislature attempted to hold a session during the forenoon, but failed for want of a quorum. In the afternoon a quorum was present in both branches, which went into committee of the whole on bills on the general order. The Senate passed Mr. Fletcher's bill providing for rope fire-escapes for hotels. The two printed substitutes heretofore submitted by Senate committees were rejected. The House passed the bill amending the General Tax law of the State.

TUESDAY, May 15.—SENATE.—Bills were passed confirming certain State conveyances of land; amending the law relative to recording town plats; authorizing the Governor to appoint a temporary Judge for the Twenty-third District; to prevent hunting for game with fire-arms, dogs, or otherwise on lands or premises of another in any county south of the base line, in the State of Michigan, without the consent of the owner or lessee of such lands or premises; making appropriations for the finishing and furnishing of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, and for the maintenance of patients therein, \$18,000. Bills were defeated providing for reassignment of a State Woman's House of Refuge. The House resolution fixing May 19 as the final day of adjournment of the Legislature was amended, making the date Tuesday, May 22, and adopted.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the resolution to adjourn May 22. A bill was passed relating to the Michigan Central railroad charter, to secure annual reports of the company to the State. The Liquor Police bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, and all the Senate amendments except Mr. Shoemaker's (which provides that any person in a saloon after 11 p. m. is guilty of the violation of this act) were concurred in. Bills were passed fixing the county seat of Roscon County, amending the law relative to criminal procedure before Justices; also, appropriating \$49,000 for the university. Much time consumed in both houses in committee of the whole.

Swallowed Up by a River of Fire.

A man named Wm. Blackburn met with a terrible death on the works of the Airedale Hematite Iron Company, Leeds. He had gone to sleep on some slag at the foot of a tip, and before he was noticed a mass of red-hot slag was shot down. He was observed to look up at the moment of tipping, but before he could effect his escape he was overwhelmed by an avalanche of incandescent metal, and burned to death. His skeleton, with a few fragments of roasted flesh still adhering to the bones, was dug out soon afterward.

Curious Clock.

A curious clock has recently been invented by M. Cabot, of Paris. It has two apparently free hands, placed in the center of a double pane, the two sheets of glass composing which are held in an ornamental frame. The clock is operated by concealed mechanism in the frame, which once a minute causes a slight and nearly invisible motion of one of the glasses. This causes the movement of the minute hand, and a minute gearing concealed in the pivot of the latter actuates the hour hand.

At a grand drunk by a party of Bavarians at Achdorf, the other day, one man drank eighteen gallons of beer.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVERES	9 50	@ 12 25
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 00
COTTON	10 1/2	@ 11
WHEAT—Superior Western	7 25	@ 7 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 85	@ 1 90
CORN—Western Mixed	67	@ 71
OATS—Western Mixed	53	@ 55
RYE—Western	97	@ 1 10
PORK—New Mess.	15 25	@ 15 50
LARD	9 1/2	@ 9 1/4

BEVERES—Choice Grade Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Native	5 10	@ 5 35
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@ 4 25
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 75	@ 5 00
HOGS—Live	5 20	@ 5 50
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter	10 50	@ 11 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	7 25	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 65	@ 1 66 1/2
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	1 53	@ 1 55
CORN—No. 2	62	@ 63
OATS—No. 2	43	@ 44
RYE—No. 2	83	@ 87
BARLEY—No. 2	70	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	10	@ 11
PORK—Mess.	14 00	@ 14 25
LARD	9 1/4	@ 9 1/2

WHEAT—No. 1	1 80	@ 1 82
WHEAT—No. 2	1 75	@ 1 76
CORN—No. 2	54	@ 55
OATS—No. 2	42	@ 43
RYE	93	@ 94
BARLEY—No. 2	78	@ 83

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	2 05	@ 2 08
CORN—Western Mixed	51	@ 52
OATS—No. 2	45	@ 46
RYE	91	@ 92
PORK—Mess.	14 75	@ 15 00
LARD	9 1/2	@ 10
HOGS	4 65	@ 5 00
CATTLE	3 75	@ 5 87 1/2

WHEAT	1 80	@ 2 00
CORN	52	@ 55
OATS	47	@ 52
RYE	95	@ 96
PORK—Mess.	14 75	@ 15 00
LARD	9 1/2	@ 10 1/4

WHEAT—Extra	2 10	@ 2 12
Amber	2 07	@ 2 08
CORN	58	@ 60
OATS—No. 2	48	@ 51

WHEAT—Medium	8 75	@ 9 75
WHEAT—White	1 85	@ 2 11
CORN—No. 2	56	@ 58
OATS—Mixed	51	@ 52
RYE	110	@ 115
PORK—Mess.	16 00	@ 16 25

HOGS—Yorkers	5 25	@ 5 40
Philadelphia	5 60	@ 5 70
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 5 80
Medium	5 25	@ 5 50
SHEEP	4 50	@ 5 50

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST

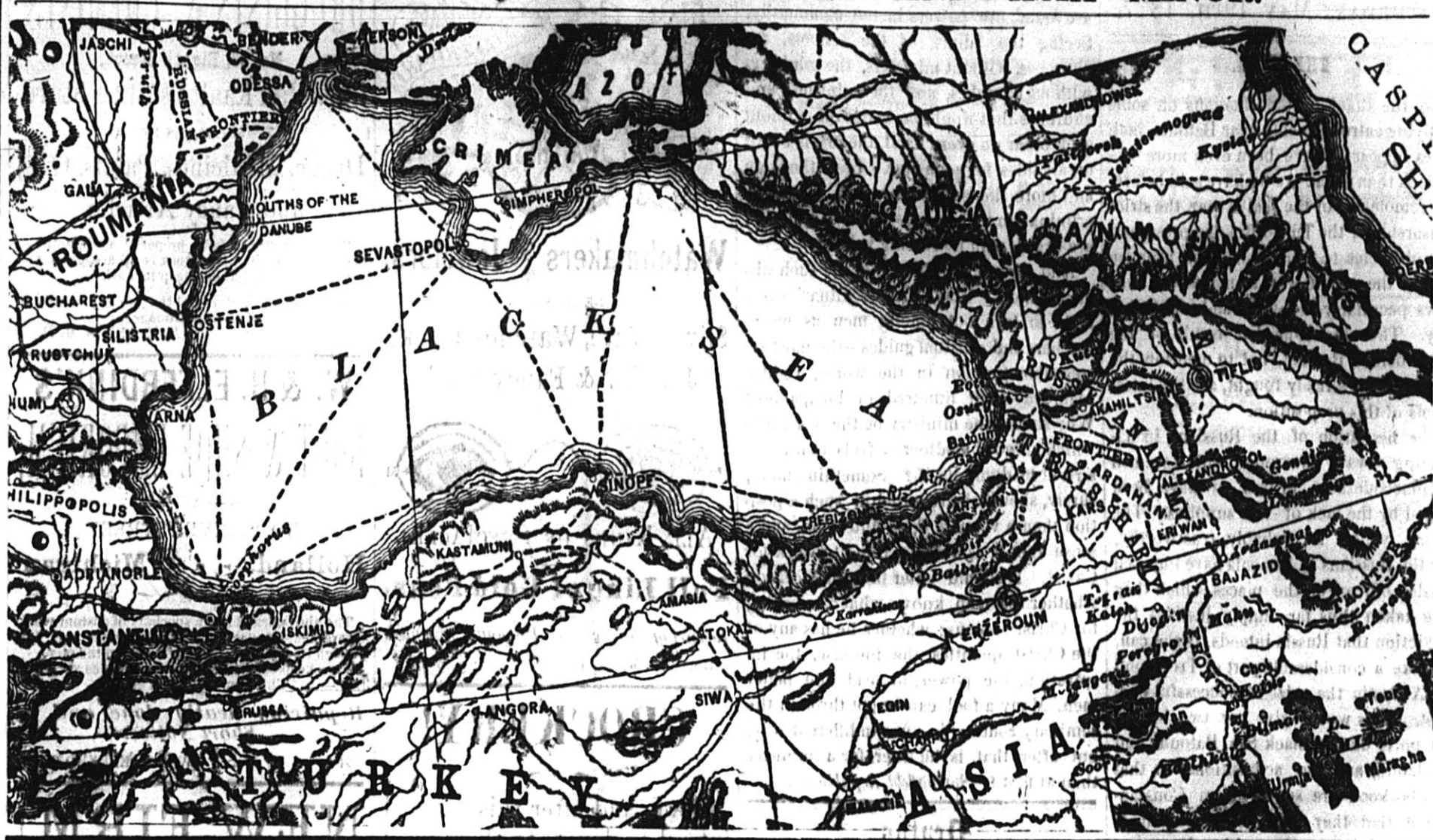
The progress of the Russian columns in Armenia has been marked by singular good fortune up to the present. With an extended front they have swept forward from the coast of the Black sea to the Persian frontier, meeting scarcely any opposition from the Turks. In reflecting on this remarkable movement several important points present themselves, as indicating pretty clearly the relative strength and morale of the belligerents. Without a preponderating force the Russians could not undertake the invasion of Turkish territory from so many widely-separated points. A concentration of the Turks against any of the advancing Russian columns would place before the latter not less than 40,000 men, with all the advantages of a chosen battle ground and the difficulties of the country. It is, therefore, safe to presume that each Russian column numbers at least 30,000 men, with supporting bodies of cavalry operating in the intervals between the columns. The aggregate Russian strength in the field must therefore be over 100,000, with strong reserves to occupy captured positions and maintain the communications. The seizure of Bajazid by the Russians shows that they are operating from Erivan, a strongly fortified town southward of Alexandropol. The Turks retired from the place on the approach of the enemy, being too weak in numbers and artillery to attempt a defense. Their withdrawal also indicates the weakness of their whole line, for the strategic value of Bajazid in view of a Persian advance cannot be questioned. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the concentration of the Turks is their best policy; but they must pay a dear price in important positions on the frontier for the safety of Erzeroum, if that city is to be saved by their efforts. The road from Bajazid toward Erzeroum skirts the base of Mount Ararat toward the fortified place or castle of Toprak Kalesh, which covers the pass in the mountain range that separates the valley of the Arras from that of the Mourad. The Turks of Bajazid will, therefore, retire on Toprak Kalesh or on Van, with the probabilities in favor of the first-named position. With Bajazid as their depot, the Russians will advance cautiously westward, timing their movements with those of the Kars column. If the latter is successful in isolating Kars, a concerted movement of the two will force the Turks to abandon the head of the Mourad valley altogether, and retire on Erzeroum. If, therefore, a battle is to be fought by the late Turkish garrison of Bajazid, it will be on the road to Toprak Kalesh.

It is probable that the Russian Army of the Danube will maintain its present position until the Army of the Caucasus has made further progress westward. The policy of forcing the Turks to develop their full fighting strength before attacking them on the European side is the safest for the Russian commanders just now. The passage of the Danube is an operation so full of peril that it will not be undertaken until at least 150,000 men are massed for the purpose. Then comes the selection of the point of crossing, which is one of the gravest problems of the campaign. By forcing the river at Silistria the Russians could avoid a long march in the Dobrudzha, at once threaten Shumla and isolate that fortress from Rustchuk and the west by a series of rapid marches on the railroad at Rasgrad, while an expedition operating from Tchernavoda would cut the Kostendje railroad and thus destroy one of the Turkish lines of supply. With Silistria in their hands the Russians would control the Danube from that point to its mouth and compel the Turks to retire to the Balkans on the west and to Shumla on the east of the Russian line of advance.

The Flag of the Prophet.

What is this flag of the Prophet, around which the turbaned, "the faithful," are called upon to rally? The best authorities state that it was the turban of the Koreish, captured by Mohammed. A black flag was, however, soon substituted in its place, consisting of the curtain that had hung before the door of Ayesha, the favorite wife of the Prophet, whose affection for her was so strong that he was wont to say that she would be the first of his wives to whom the gates of Paradise would be open! The *Sanjak-Sherif* is regarded by the Mohammedans as their most sacred relic. It first came into the possession of the followers of Omar, the second Caliph of the Moslems, and generally regarded as founder of the Mohammedan power, as from a mere sect he raised it to the rank of a conquering nation, and left to his successor an empire greater than that which Alexander of Macedonia had made and ruled in the olden time. It was this Omar who assumed the title of "Commander of the Faithful" (*Emir-ul-mumenia*), by which, as the readers of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" will remember, the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, who was contemporary with Charlemagne, was always addressed. The flag of the Prophet passed from the followers of Omar at Damascus into the hands of the conquering Abbasides, in the middle of the eighth century; next into those of the Caliphs of Bagdad and Kahira. It was brought into Europe toward the close of the sixteenth century by Sultan Amurath III., with whom Queen Elizabeth made a treaty of commerce in 1579. It was deposited in Constantinople, where, covered with forty-two wrappings of silk, it was deposited in a chapel in the interior of the seraglio, where it is perpetually guarded by several emirs with constant prayers. It is known, however, that the banner unfolded by the Moslems at the beginning of a war, and likewise carefully preserved, is not the same as the identical

THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR.



flag which Mohammed had made out of the white turban of the Koreish. The Moslems believe that it is, and will fight bravely under it, thus verifying Mokanna's famous declaration, that
Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To one dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Turkish Generals.

The Commander-in-Chief of the European Turkish army is Abdul Kerim Nadir Pasha, born at Tahirpan, in Bulgaria, near the scene of the recent massacres. He entered the service in 1828, and, after receiving his commission, studied in a military school at Vienna. After an absence of several years he returned to Turkey, and gradually rose to the highest rank in the service. He served in 1854 with great distinction under Omar Pasha, first upon the Danube and then in the Caucasus. His principal battle was at Djunis, a few months ago, when he routed the Servians and dislodged Tchernayeff from his fortifications. He is considered an honest, good-natured man, and, like Moltke, is habitually taciturn, though master of many languages. He is past 70. His Chief of Staff is Nedjid Pasha, who received his military education at Brussels, and is considered the most able General in the service. He rescued the Turkish troops in Herzegovina, and, after his march from Gatchko to Bileka, was made commander of the provincial forces. He was in the conspiracy against Abdul Aziz, and, after Murad's accession, was made Chief of Staff to Abdul Kerim. He is only 46, and is married to a Christian from Bosnia. Abdul Kerim's executive officer is Achmed Eyub Pasha, who was brought up at the Constantinople Military School, and made his first important success at the battle of Djunis, which was fought under Abdul Kerim's instructions. He is 48, and owes his position to the success with which he suppressed some of the Arabian rebels. Dervish Pasha is a Bulgarian, and celebrated in politics, butcheries, and war, and has been principally engaged in putting down rebellion, as it is called in Turkey, which means murder and massacre. One of the finest Turkish officers is Yaver Pasha, a Circassian by birth and a great infantry leader, who distinguished himself in Silistria in 1854, and was Minister of War in 1871. The three remaining officers of prominence are Hussein Pasha, commanding the Turkish forces in Asia; Mukhtar Pasha, who served in Herzegovina last summer and is now in Kars besieged by the Russians; Safvet Pasha, the butcher of the women and children of Bulgaria, who was promoted for his hideous cruelties, and whom the Russians will hang, if he falls into their hands.

The Turkish Navy.

The Turks never excelled in naval warfare. Their forte is on the land. But the late Sultan had a passion for ironclads. All the money he could spare from the seraglio was devoted to naval construction. The consequence is that he has a good navy, one of the most formidable in Europe. The Porte has thirty ironclad men-of-war, of which twenty-one are of the broadside type, two are turret vessels and seven are gunboats. There are four first-class broadside ships, with an aggregate nominal power of 2,500 horses and 2,784 men. The total effective strength of the steam fleet is 106 vessels, of 28,195 horse power, 641 guns, and 26,108 men. In addition, there are some twenty-four sailing vessels of various kinds, manned by 2,354 sailors. It obliged to contend with England's navy, these vessels would be driven from the water as far as steam could carry them. But Russia is not England.

Youthful Criminals.

Boy criminals are just now bringing themselves into public notice. In Fredericksburg, Va., James Flinch, aged 11, deliberately shot and killed a playfellow who reproved him for swearing. In New Orleans, Nathan Boyd, aged 8, purposely set fire to a house out of revenge for being whipped. In San Francisco, Arthur Bennett, aged 14, nearly killed his sister by stabbing her. In Buffalo, Robert Aikens, aged 10, mortally wounded another boy with an ax.

THE WAR.

Religious Character of the Russo-Turkish Struggle.
[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The London Times, commenting upon the opening of hostilities, says: "Once more we behold the strange phenomenon of a religious war, which is likely to be as fanatical and relentless as any recorded in history. It will also have the characteristic that the Mohammedan stands more on a level with his adversary than has ever been known in later ages." The statement of the Times is worthy of some consideration, the more especially as nearly every one has come to look at this war as a political one. It is, on the other hand, the only war that may be called religious since the last Russian war in Turkey. The war commenced as a religious one, but its character was changed when Turkey's allies entered upon the scene. Russia commenced the war for religious reasons; England and France fought Russia for political reasons. In all the controversies that have characterized the Russo-Turkish complication since the outbreak of the Herzegovina revolt a year ago, the religious question has been uppermost. Of course there has been mixed with it a motive of ambition, but the declaration of war disavows it. Nowhere in the manifesto does it appear; on the other hand, Russia clearly and succinctly declares the object of the war to be the amelioration of the condition of the Schavie Christians. The conference of the powers at Constantinople hinged upon it. It characterized the protocol. The ultimatum of the powers to the Porte made no demand of the Turks that they should cede territory or give up political control. They only asked that the Christian subjects of the Porte should be protected in their religious rights and moral privileges; that they should not be robbed, plundered, overtaxed, tortured, murdered and treated with that infamy and cruelty that characterized the dark ages. It is to all intents and purposes a struggle of the fanaticism of the Greek Church with the fanaticism of the Musliman.

A war of this kind must of necessity be a cruel and relentless one, characterized by extremes on each side. The religious motive is the most powerful of human emotions that can actuate a nation, and it is especially powerful in such a nation as Russia, where education is not general, and where there is no division of religious thought. In this country, for instance, there could not be such a war, owing to the spread of general intelligence and the multitude of other subjects to occupy attention. In Russia, however, the absorbing idea is not democracy, republicanism, speculative philosophy, or education, but religious dogmas. The priest furnishes the knowledge. The people, the press, and the Government are swayed by this powerful force. The Russian Emperor did not want to go into the war. He was willing to accept the smallest terms of religious guarantees; but when the Porte refused to allow of any outside interference in its internal affairs, then the religious sympathies of the Russian people with their oppressed brethren impelled the Government to declare war. The Turks themselves, also, are actuated by the religious idea, as they have been in every war they have waged since they entered and established their Asiatic camp in Europe. Every motive and action centers in the fanaticism of the Mohammedan theocracy. They brought with them into Europe a religious fanaticism characterized by savagery, brutal tyranny, and the lowest and most disgusting vices of life, and they have preserved these qualities in their horrible monstrosity to this day. When we speak, therefore, of a war between the cross and the crescent, it means a religious crusade, a collision of religious ideas; in which even political results will be fought for in the name of religion.

The Black Sea.

The Black sea, which is becoming the scene of stirring events in the Russo-Turkish war, is a remarkable body of water. It is about seven hundred miles long in its longest direction, and has an extreme width of about three hundred and eighty miles, being three-fourths longer than Lake Superior and more than twice as wide. Its depth is from four to

forty-eight fathoms near shore, but in the middle no soundings have been found at one hundred and sixty fathoms. The greatest depth of Lake Superior is two hundred fathoms. The Black sea is not, like our lakes, a fresh-water sea, but on the other hand it contains one-seventh less salt than ocean water, and is held to receive one-third the running water of Europe. The puzzle is, what becomes of all this fresh water, and how the Black sea retains its saltness. The sea is tideless. There is no perceptible current toward the Mediterranean. It has the same level as the Sea of Marmora. The outlet by the Bosphorus, even were there a strong current, would be insufficient to discharge the immense volumes of water constantly pouring into the inland sea, and it scarcely seems credible that the evaporation is sufficient to carry off the surplus water. Like our own lakes, it is subject to frequent storms, but navigation is not perilous, and an extensive steam navigation is carried on. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but the sea is singularly free from rocks and shoals. The Sea of Azov, which is connected with the Black sea by the narrow strait of Yenikale, is much smaller, being only about one hundred and sixty-eight miles long and eighty broad. Its waters are fresh and abound with fish, but are very shallow, and fall off toward the west into huge marshes, which have been aptly named the Putrid sea. It is of comparatively little importance for purposes of navigation, though it has several ports and roadsteads.

Save the Old Paper.

Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it, use it in the house. Some housekeepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furniture. For instance, a volume written by a lady, who prided herself on her experience and tact, says: "After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in soda. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner and makes less noise when one walks over it."

Knew She Must Die.

Comfort Gibbs, of this town (Westfield, Mass.), had a cat which, from the fact we are about to state, must have foreknown that she had but a short time to live. The cat was feeble and sickly. She was the mother of two kittens, about half-grown. The cat was seldom, if ever, in the house, and the kittens had never been there. Mr. Gibbs' attention was called to the cat by her mewing. When he first saw her she was calling one of the kittens to her, and having called it as far as the steps of the L of the house she lifted and coaxed it up the steps, and then took it into the kitchen and laid it by the stove. She then called the other in the same manner and placed it by the side of the first, left them and went out. Two hours afterward she was found dead at the rear of the house.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

American Tract Society.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Tract Society has just been held in New York city. The annual report states that the society issued during the year 132 new publications, including books or tracts in German, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Danish. The receipts, including \$109,726.41 in gifts and legacies, were \$441,198.26, which, with the balance in the treasury on April 1, 1876, makes \$449,269.69. The total expenditures were \$441,119.74; balance, \$8,149.95. During the year 209 colporteurs have labored in 32 States and in Canada. The Committee on Foreign and Pagan Lands have appropriated \$3,780 in cash, \$5,880.99 in electrotypes and \$1,827.27 in home publications for distribution in foreign lands.

England and Turkey.

The British have more reasons for wishing to preserve the Turkish empire than the fear that its destruction may enable Russia to drive them out of India. The Turkish Government owes English capitalists more than \$1,000,000,000. The first loan was made in 1854 to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, and was for \$15,000,000. It was then the Turks got their first taste of British gold. The next year they borrowed \$25,000,000 more, and almost every year since they have added to their debt, as the following table shows:

Year of issue.	Amount borrowed.	Interest, per cent.
1854.....	\$ 15,000,000	6
1855.....	25,000,000	4½
1858.....	25,000,000	6
1860.....	40,350,000	6
1862.....	40,000,000	6
1863.....	40,000,000	6
1865.....	161,816,815	6
1866.....	30,000,000	6
1867.....	12,500,000	6
1869.....	111,111,100	6
1870.....	28,500,000	6
1871.....	55,631,000	9
1873.....	140,000,000	6
1874.....	200,000,000	6
Total.....	\$924,908,915	

When this enormous sum was received and squandered, the Turks failed to pay the interest on the bonds, and by a decree of the Porte, dated Oct. 6, 1875, the interest on the debt was reduced one-half the stipulated amount. The breaking out of the insurrection of Bosnia last year, and the war with Servia, afforded the Turkish Government an excuse for declining to pay any interest to the bondholders. In addition to the bonded debt, the Turks had managed to run up a floating debt of \$150,000,000 a year ago, a considerable portion of which is due English bankers, ship-builders and manufacturers. Since then the Turkish Government has issued about \$100,000,000 of legal-tender notes, which are now greatly depreciated, and coin has wholly disappeared from circulation. It is clear from this exhibit that, if the Russians are allowed to overthrow the Turkish Government, the vast sum borrowed from the English will be lost, principal and interest, to the last shilling. The Porte has nothing left to show for the money except a fleet of ironclads.

The Late Gov. Brownlow.

The most unique political character of his generation has recently passed away in the death of Parson Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn. A native of Virginia, Wm. G. Brownlow was early left an orphan, learned the trade of a carpenter, and at the age of 21 turned Methodist minister, laboring as an itinerant preacher for the next ten years. But a natural bent for politics was too strong to be long repressed, and, even while he was traveling a circuit in South Carolina, he took the stump as an opponent of Calhoun and nullification. Finally in 1837, when he was 32 years old, he began a connection with the Knoxville *Whig*, which has lasted ever since, and made that paper a power in its section. Though he had publicly advocated in 1858 the perpetuation of slavery, he fought secession bitterly, and toward the close of 1861 was arrested on the charge of treason by the Confederates, and held prisoner for four months. With the success of the Union cause he came to the front in Tennessee politics, and was elected Governor in 1865, and Senator in 1869. He was stricken with paralysis years ago, and, during the latter part of his term in the Senate, took little share in business.

The village of Saratoga Springs is bankrupt, and its President says that the streets cannot be lighted or cleaned this summer, unless the citizens do it voluntarily. Those who read this may wonder why money is so scarce in a place where so much of it is expended every year by visitors. The truth seems to be that most of the summer business is done by non-residents, who take away the profits they make, and the public treasury is rather emptied than filled by the fact the village is a fashionable resort.

In Germany a person injured on a railway must die within twenty-four hours, or the railway is not chargeable. This makes the companies solicitous to preserve the lives of their victims.

VIRGINIA spends over \$300,000 a year for the education of the negroes.

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1877.

THE WAR.

In the attack by the Russians on some outlying entrenchments near Batoum, both sides appear to have been even more victorious than usual. As we have said before, the remoteness of the seat of war, the strict censorship of the Turko-Russian press, and the obstacles to correspondence, promise during the whole war to make the war news peculiarly vexatious and unsatisfactory. The double-headed result of the battle before Batoum, not to mention the paper battles already fought, are the latest proofs of this proposition.

The hesitation of the Russians in advancing toward Erzeroum, which seemed so unaccountable, proves to have been caused by the lack of war supplies. The report, which is probably trustworthy, that the Russians in Armenia have imposed Russian officers on the places which they have taken thus far, amply justifies the conviction that Russia intends, if she can, to make a considerable part of Trebizond and Armenia the prize of successful conquest. This would give her two important ports on the Black Sea, Batoum and Trebizond, and her acquisitions in that neighborhood are so far from Constantinople that they could be made, it is likely, without greatly exciting European jealousy.

On the Danube, one of the most interesting and important events of the war, the Russian attempt to cross the river, approaches. The secret concentration of the Russian forces at some place where they can cross under cover of demonstrations, or perhaps genuine attempts at other places, has perhaps already taken place. If a successful crossing is made, the Russians will be in the position of Hannibal after his passage of the Alps, where either success or the most sweeping and absolute defeat are the alternatives.

It will not encourage the belief that Turkey will receive substantial assistance from Egypt and Tunis, that the Khedive opportunely discovers an outbreak of hostilities on the part of the Abyssinians, and that the Bey is become suddenly impressed with the gravity of the Tunisian financial troubles. As to Egypt, it is worth considering that twice during the last half century she has engaged in bloody conflicts with Turkey, and that the natural bonds of sympathy between the two countries are not very strong. Egypt, however, as a guardian of the Suez canal is so sure of protection from the commercial powers of Western Europe, that her position is one of substantial independence. The contradiction of the report that England has been taking active measures to protect the canal, will not discredit the belief that she will, in no circumstances, allow the freedom of a thoroughfare which is the route for twenty-four regular steamship lines, and of a vast irregular traffic, to be imperilled seriously.

A SUGGESTION BECAUSE OF MOODY.

Mr. Moody's great success in moving men and winning souls, and the similar if less distinguished work of other lay forces in the religious and temperance revivals, is very likely to have a reflex influence on the question of "an educated ministry." Here is Moody, who never was ordained, who never was educated, in the conventional use of the term, doing the work for which the colleges and theological seminaries educate and ordain their students, and doing it with better judgment as well as immensely greater effect than the ministry, with all their scholarly and doctrinal outfits. In his hands religion becomes a thing of life, of vital, throbbing flesh and blood; not a separating and demarking property, which one can possess and enjoy alone, but an enthusiastic conviction and purpose which must be shared with others. So thoroughly does he inform religion with human feeling and make it practical with human duty, that even his attempts to teach dogma, which are fortunately rare, cannot interfere with the healthy influence he exerts. Had Mr. Moody been drilled through a theological course, we might have had, instead of this great heart, a dull, ordinary preacher; for the qualities that make him a power are such as come from a knowledge of men, and such as the seminary does not develop. The one thing in which the ministry, as a class, are most weak, is this in which Moody is most strong.

It is true that Mr. Moody is a man of exceptional ability, possessed of a special personal gift, and that it is unfair to contrast him badly with the ministers, and require them to equal him. But it is apparent that a system of making ministers which leaves them conspicuously destitute of the very thing, and the only thing which justifies the existence of their profession, is seriously wrong. That the theological seminaries are bad nurseries of evangelists, is beginning to be felt by the denominations generally. Their graduates come out with more or less knowledge of history and dogma, and none of the world of men. Those of originality and force break out of the school trammels, abandon their

theological lumber, and add the study of human nature to the knowledge they have of their own; and these, wherever they are found, are powers in the community. Seeing the failure of the schools, the churches, without ministers, the ministers without churches, and the ministers and churches that would be better off without each other on every hand, the cry is heard on all sides for a change. Less theology and more life, and at the start more discrimination in the admission of candidates, are urged, with increasing voice.

And why should there not be such discrimination? Have these seminaries any right to turn out among men as moral teachers and spiritual guides—the most responsible position in the world, rightly regarded—their hundreds of incapables? Why should the ministry be the work into which all good mediocrity feels that it has a right to dump itself? Something more, surely, should be required in such a position than a vaguely good intention, and a sense that it is a noble thing to work for Christ. It should enter into the decision whether the man knows what "working for Christ" means; whether he has any of the Christ qualities, the impulse, the inspiration, the power, to lead and better men. Many a fool can be got through the seminary routine, in some indifferent way, but after that, is he fitter for a minister than at first?—*Springfield Republican*.

Deaths.

BOYCE—Josephine L., wife of J. G. Boyce, Saturday morning, May 12, at her residence, Ventura, Ottawa Co., Mich.

Special Notices.

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.

Notice to Fruitgrowers.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the fruitgrowers of Holland and vicinity will be held at the townhouse, in the Township of Holland, on June 2nd, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a fruitgrowers association. All interested in fruit growing are cordially invited to attend.

By order of Committee,
C. A. DUTTON, Chairman.
ISAAC MARSH, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch languages.

Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble and Granite.

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,
77 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

To the Red Ribbon Men!

Having opened a TEMPERANCE

RESTAURANT,

Next door to G. Van Putten's Store, we would respectfully call the attention of the Public to the facilities we offer them in all kinds of refreshments and eatables, such as

Lemonade, Ice Cream, Candles, Cigars, Herring, Hot Coffee and Tea

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. SOPHIA BARNIER.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1877.

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of Wilhelmina Plinger, Cornelia Plinger and Maaike Plinger, minors and heirs of the estate of Aldert Plinger, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of authority and license to me granted by the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, at a session of said Court, holden in the City of Grand Haven, on Friday, the fourth day of May, A. D. 1877. In the matter of the Estate of the Heirs of Aldert Plinger, aforesaid, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Post Office at New Holland Station, in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said minors in and to the following real estate situated and being in the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and further described as follows: All of the undivided three-fifths part of the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section five, town five, north of range fifteen west; said premises to be sold together or in parcels; conditions and terms of sale to be made known at the above time and place.

Dated: HOLLAND, Mich., May 4, A. D. 1877.

HEILTJE DE JONG, Guardian.

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.

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.

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.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

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.

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 twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Van den Belt, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Marsilje, Administrator of said estate, praying that he may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said estate, in said petition described for the purpose therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the Twenty-eighth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, 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,
11-5w Judge of Probate.

TUG FOR SALE.

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

HOLLAND, Feb. 17, 1877. MANLY D. HOWARD, Holland, Mich.

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. D. R. Meena, 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.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 36, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

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.

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.

1-26

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

VAN DEN BERG & BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

J. W. Bosman,

Merchant Tailor,

Dealer in all kinds of

Ready Made

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

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

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

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

Dr. Bosio's Column.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

For Sale at the Following Druggists in Michigan:

1. Heber Walsh, Holland. 2. M. W. Beecher, New Baltimore. 3. A. R. Foster, Otego. 4. Chas. W. Johnson, Holly. 5. J. K. & S. McFinley, Niles. 6. J. F. Hoffman, Hubbardston. 7. E. S. Dunham, Grandville. 8. Kent Co. 8. Arthur Veltch, May P. O. Tuscola Co. 9. Kerkwood Bros., Ishpeming. L. S. 10. Louis Meyer, No. 519 12th st., cor. Galena, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

After many efforts in the course of the last three years, with several physicians, for the cure of weak eyes, we call, in the services of Dr. Bosio, who cured my daughter's eyes in two weeks.

W. G. F. BEEUWES.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

It is a pleasure to inform you, that my wife, who has been confined to her sickbed for 23 years, has so far recovered her health and strength that she is enabled to enjoy her out-door walks regularly after having been treated by Dr. Bosio three weeks. This improvement is steadily going on, and we have reason to hope for a further cure.

P. BERGHUIS.

This is to certify that after a treatment of four weeks by Dr. Bosio our six-year old daughter, who for nearly two years has been lame and deprived of the use of her limbs, has so far recovered that she can walk on crutches and is steadily improving.

G. VAN SCHELVEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 27, 1877.

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.

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.

Webber, Lake Co., Mich., 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.

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

HANS HANSEN.

Had lung disease and dropsy for four years. Have tried the best doctors in the State and could find no relief. Procured the services of Dr. Bosio, and in three weeks felt perfectly well. My wife was sick five years with lung disease and consumption; the tried numerous physicians, but found no relief. Was cured in five weeks by Dr. Bosio.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BALDWIN.

BALDWIN, Mich., 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.

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

L. OLSON.

Had sore eyes 12 years; employed a great many physicians, but received no benefit. Dr. Bosio cured me in one month.

JENNIE SNIDER.

Big Rapids, Sept. 26, 1876. This is to certify that I have been sick for the past five years, having tried twelve of the best doctors in the State, but they could do nothing for me. I commenced under the treatment of Dr. Bosio, an Italian physician, last week, and in twelve hours got up and left my bed. Respectfully,

MRS. H. HAHN.

I have been troubled with sore eyes and dyspepsia for the past five years. Have tried several doctors but have found no relief. I procured Dr. Bosio and after taking one bottle of his peach branch medicine I feel perfectly well.

WILLIAM STOWE.

CONSULTATION FREE,

No. 29, Ninth Street,

Residence of A. Westveer.

Settings.

MISS MINNIE PLUGGER started on a pleasure tour to Pella, Iowa, on Thursday evening last.

NAVIGATION is very dull, there being a light demand for our produce as yet, and vessel men feel blue.

As an item of news we can inform our friends, that we have made arrangements with Dr. Bosio to print 20,000 pamphlets for him every week.

THE only person that has been arrested for being drunk and disorderly in this city for some time, was a Red Ribbon man, on Saturday evening last.

A TERRIBLE conflagration occurred on Monday last at Stephens, N. B., destroying one hundred and twenty buildings, and making about fifty families homeless.

MR. T. KEPPEL is going to change his cider mill into a vinegar manufactory. Pure cider vinegar will be a rare thing, and we hope he will have abundant success.

LOOKOUT for the change in the time table on the Chicago & Mich. L. S. R. R. The trains will start one-half hour sooner, for Muskegon, and the rest of the trains will be a little later. See time card on 1st page.

THE Grammar school department of Hope College sent in a challenge to the Academy to play a match game of base ball on Friday. The challenge was accepted and the game was played on the College ball ground.

MR. J. R. REES, who, with his wife, was rescued from the fire in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis by the brave fireman Phelim Toole, has given the latter a gold medal in the shape of a shield, finely chased and appropriately engraved.

An eye witness told us that during a recent visit to Bangor, Mich., he learned that the blast furnace at that place manufactured 200 tons of iron during the first five days of this month, and used one hundred cords of wood daily. This looks like business.

Last week an error slipped into our report of the school board, viz: As it reads Mayor Schadelee would be a regular member of the committee on Buildings and Repairs, whereas he is placed on that committee only temporary for a special duty.—Grounded, please correct.

WE call attention to the business card of Dr. B. R. Ferguson, who has settled in our city as a dental surgeon. He will be in his office at all hours, as he resides in the same building where he has his office, so that his services can be secured night or day to relieve sufferers. Office over H. D. Post's store.

THE latest war news is summed up in the following paragraph. A great battle is impending on the Danube. Conflicting accounts of small engagements are published daily. Disraeli is bent on an alliance with Austria. Roumania will take sides with the Russians. The French cabinet is once more dissolved. New complications and monarchical schemes fill up the telegraphic reports from Europe.

QUITS a consternation was created on Wednesday afternoon, on the premises of Messrs. Oostema and P. Koning, by the finding of their two little boys lying in the back yard in a helpless condition. Upon investigation by the neighbors interested, it proved that the children had partaken of some elder berries, which, it is presumed, had previously been used for extract in liquor, so that the boys had actually become too intoxicated to help themselves.

EARLY on Saturday morning last, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boggs, residing on the corner of River and 11th streets, were the recipients of an unexpected present. Some heartless mother knocked at the door of the above mentioned, and left a baby, securely bundled up, with an anonymous note, in a box before the door, and departed in haste. The baby's age was estimated at three days, and was taken in, and is kindly cared for. It is fortunate, after such criminal abandonment, that the infant should get such a good home—a home without babies. We hear it rumored that the parties will be traced up, there being some clue to the guilty persons.

On Sunday last a gloom was thrown over the city of Muskegon by the discovery that Thomas Davis had committed suicide. He was a young man of about twenty-three years of age, and of good habits, and had been in the employ of Mr. Dearborn for a year or more in his boot and shoe store. The cause of the rash act is a mystery. He was found shot through the heart, and it seems as if he had attempted to sever an artery in his arm before shooting, but failed, and adopted a surer method of dispatching himself. Upon his person were found thirty dollars, and his bank account was good for one hundred more. It created a profound sensation, and cast a gloom over the whole city.

TWENTY million baskets of peaches is the estimated yield of Delaware the approaching season.

PRESIDENT Hayes owns a tract of several thousand acres of mineral lands on the Tug River in Virginia.

THE seat which Judge Davis takes to the United States senate covers an area of 825 square inches, according to the latest official survey.

DURING the past winter it is estimated that in Western Texas 1,000,000 bison have been killed for their hides, and the carcasses left to rot on the ground.

HON. Julius Caesar Burrows of Kalamazoo will deliver the oration at the annual meeting of Michigan sailors and soldiers, which is to be held at Adrian, May 26.

MR. R. K. HEALD, has just received a tremendous stock of farming implements, and is doing a good business. He sells dirt cheap and on easy terms. Give him a call. See notice in another column.

EXTENSIVE conflagrations are raging in the woods in Northern New York; also in Pennsylvania, and several other woodland States. Several villages are reported burned, and great suffering in consequence.

WE give another war map on the inside of this paper, which will give our readers a better idea of the battle-field in Europe. If the editor of the Standard will don an extra pair of spectacles, we hope he will be enabled to see this.

A notification from the Japanese government relating to mixed marriages, says: "Any woman of foreign extraction who shall marry a Japanese shall be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese, and shall be subject to the laws of the empire."

THE Odd Fellow lodge of this city showed their progressive spirit this week by conferring the Rebecca degree on some of the ladies of this city, on Monday evening last, and they will hold another meeting on Wednesday of next week for the same purpose.

As a proof of the splendid fishing season we are having, we can mention that Mr. J. Kanter caught a muskallonge, a few days since, weighing twenty-three pounds, and on Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. Vaupell caught another weighing twenty-eight pounds.

THE Louisville Courier Journal pokes a good deal of fun at the notion of reviving the old Whig party, summarizing its argument as follows: "It was a most respectable old party, but it is dead; dead as a door nail; dead as a mackerel; dead as the bulrushes round little Moses on the old banks of the Nile."

COUNT Alexander Hubn, a Russian, killed a man in a fight, fled to the United States, fell into abject poverty, and worked as a waiter in a saloon in Eureka, Nevada. Later he received information of his pardon, and restoration to his former position of Colonel in the army. He has started for home.

ONE branch of the Ohio Legislature has passed a law that the United States silver coins of all denominations shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, in that state. This is too much even for the Cincinnati Commercial. It evidently does not want subscriptions paid in three-cent pieces.

THE rumor around town that Mr. Wm. Deming was going to lease his premises, is unfounded. Mr. Deming tells us that he has got plenty of work, and is doing a good business. LATER—Just as we go to press we learn from Messrs. Clark & Goodrick that they have leased the shop and will fit it up for the purpose of building and repairing all kinds of machinery.

SILVER coin may now be obtained by any person without expense of transportation, upon the deposit of notes or fractional currency with any United States assistant treasurer or national bank depository, or national bank notes may be sent to the United States treasurer free of expense and silver will be returned from the mint therefor. Silver, however, can be sent only in multiples of \$1,000, and remittances and deposits should be made in like sums.

At length the campaign on the Danube seems to have been fairly opened. Cannonading is reported at various points, and has doubtless been maintained for the purpose of opening the way for, or covering the crossing of, the Russian columns that are known to have been massed on the left bank for the past week. One division had secured a foothold in the portion of eastern Bulgaria known as the Dobrudzha, it is said, and there is every reason to expect that news of great if not decisive battles will be received within a day or two. The stupid exclusion of correspondents from the lines of the advancing Russians obstructs the prompt collection of accurate news of the pending engagements, but the newspaper men in the field will doubtless find means to evade or overreach the martinet of the grand duke's headquarters, and furnish earlier, fuller, and more accurate reports than those that will be filtered through official sources.

A hundred thousand soldiers are to be mobilized around the fortress of Piacenza, Italy.

GOV. BAGLEY's health is in a precarious state. He is at present traveling with a view to its improvement.

An Industrial College for Negroes is to be established in Richmond, Va., the intention being to teach trades of various kinds.

NOTWITHSTANDING the late frosts in the Napa Valley, California, the largest yield of grapes ever raised in the valley will, it is said, be gathered this season.

THE sour oranges of Florida, fruit which grows indigenously and most abundantly in that strange peninsula, have at last been utilized in the manufacture of marmalade.

LOOKING over our first page our readers will find a business card of Mr. L. De Groot, who is running a clean and neat barbershop, opposite our office. As a hair-cutter he can defy competition.

THE Illinois Senate has passed a bill, almost unanimously, declaring that all the United States silver coins shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, in that state after the first of July next.

THE Gladstone ministry in five years reduced the English debt £40,000,000; the Tory government in three years has reduced it £40,000,000 or \$270,000,000. Decrease in the United States in the same time \$435,000,000.

A Dutch expedition to the Arctic regions is talked of in various parts of Holland, for the purpose of exploration as well as of placing a monument on Nova Zembla in memory of the Dutch expedition which wintered there in 1596, under Heemskerck and Barentz.

MICHIGAN university is greatly stirred up over the refusal of the requests to allow the seniors the usual privilege of dancing at their reception commencement week. The seniors now refuse to have any reception or furnish the usual music for commencement week, and have solved that the president has acted in a very unbecoming manner.

MR. L. T. Kanter will open up his Ice Cream parlors to-night, accompanied with music by Prof. Gee's band. The band will be stationed on the large new balcony which has been constructed within the past ten days, and discourse, no doubt, some of their finest pieces, while the rest of us can feast on ice-cream at 10 cents a dish, and have the music thrown in.

A CURIOUS experiment with a magnet was recently tried in London. A boy had broken a needle in the calf of his leg, and before resorting to surgical instruments it was decided to try the effect of a powerful magnet, in withdrawing the steel. After a number of experiments in different positions the needle was drawn near the surface on the opposite side of the leg from which it entered and was easily withdrawn.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Chas. Schmidt & Bro., of Grand Rapids. They have a handsome stock of imported and domestic marble, and they do cutting and carving in the most improved style, in both the Dutch and English languages. We advise all of our readers wanting tombstones and monuments to give them a call, see their work, and get acquainted, and you will agree with us that they are fine men to deal with.

BUSINESS in New Orleans already feels the stimulus of present and prospective peace in the state. The New Orleans Times (Ind. Dem.) describing the new condition of affairs, says:

"A notable feature in the new order of things is a disposition on the part of nearly every one to pay his debts, and recently extremely praiseworthy efforts have been made in this direction. The building interest was perhaps the first to feel the reaction, and the sales of slates, building hardware and lumber, and glazier's implements, during the present week would compare favorably with any week in years."

It is to be hoped that it is true, as reported from Washington, that the President really proposes to spend some of his leisure this summer in a visit to the South. He could not pass a few weeks more profitably to himself or the country than in seeing not the politicians, but the people of the South at their own homes. They have been too long held at arm's length. Notwithstanding his political affiliation with the ex-Confederates, President Johnson only traversed the North in "swinging around the circle," and President Grant, in all his journeyings to and fro in palace cars, never ventured further South than the White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, where he tarried over night without making the acquaintance of anybody but railroad officials, hotel employees, and a few retired Confederate officers. President Hayes will, no doubt, receive a warm welcome in the section of the Union to which he has given peace, and we of the North have no fear that he will be either kinked or subsidized by the ex-rebs.—Philadelphia Times.

STAR HAT STORE,

NO. 22 MONROE STREET.

Next door to Sears' Bakery. Has the

LARGEST

And best assorted Stock of

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, IN GRAND RAPIDS.

PRICES VERY LOW.

DR. AIKIN' (BL 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 may every reason to believe the Doctor can cure. Health is cheaper than suffering and funerals. Do not be misled or influenced by the envious, jealous or prejudiced, but acting on your own best judgment, call to fully investigate and satisfy yourself. No use to denounce a man who takes hopeless cases from the hands of good physicians, and by his superior skill and improved remedies restores them at once to health and life's enjoyment.

"TOO LATE DIED THROUGH NEGLECT!"

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

Most families have one or more with life embittered by needless suffering—seldom free from pain, always conclusions 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 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.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA, LUNG TUBERCULOSIS, AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, AND SORE THROAT, CONSUMPTION, AND SPRAINS, AND RHEUMATISM.

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, "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.

CATARH, CONSUMPTION,

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

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

LADIES!

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



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

EPILEPSY.

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

DEFORMITIES, Surgical Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Harelip, Flatula, Club-Foot, etc., remedied by the most approved methods.

GENTLEMEN!

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN.

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

The only sure, rational, lasting cure for Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. No quackery or deception. Friendly advice and reliable aid. It is well known that Dr. A. always effects a cure. His treatment includes ALL—yet need never look elsewhere. Those about to marry should not fail to consult him.

STURDIEST, most reliable remedies for all private diseases, such as old symptoms. Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Defects, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., radically cured. No mercury used. Private Rooms. No "getting prescriptions." Travelers promptly supplied.

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

Good Advice and Good Treatment

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

ST-ST-STUTTERING!

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

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

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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, respecting to his trust any delicate, personal, or family matter, and can always rely upon the strictest confidence and secrecy.

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

THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

Consultation Free. Terms always Reasonable.

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

No Excuse for You.

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

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO BE MISERABLE.

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

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Aikin, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from 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 well treat special diseases—while never denouncing other M. D.'s, but sending their 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 Hand to a Friend or Invalid.

Board of Review.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the City of Holland will meet at the office of the clerk, of said city, on Monday, May 21st, 1877, and shall remain in session four days successively, at least six hours in each day during said four days, to examine the annual assessment on said roll, and show cause, if any, why the valuation should be changed. JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk. HOLLAND, May 2nd, 1877.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of E. Krusinga & 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. KRUSINGA & SON. HOLLAND, March 28-1877.

STORY BY A. E. VERRITT

YOUTH: Old Time, haste thy lagging steps; Thou creep'st like snail upon the sea; Bring to an end my youthful days, And let me manhood's stature see.

TIME: Oh! foolish boy, the day will come When thou of sin and grief shalt know, And in repentant bitterness Shalt wish that time had gone more slow.

MADNESS: Old Time, haste thy lagging steps, For wealth and fame ahead I see, And long to grasp them in my hand, Why do you creep so slow for me?

TIME: Thou foolish man, when that day comes, Of sin and folly thou shalt know, And while they tangle in thy heart Shalt wish that Time had gone more slow.

OLD AGE: Oh, Father Time, retard thy steps; When thou of sin and grief shalt know, Let me prepare to meet my God, Before my soul from earth is free.

Oh, foolish man, thou'st had that time; Neglected it has passed thee by; Thy tears and prayers are no avail, Thy doom is sealed and thou must die.

ALIVE OR DEAD?

PART I.

It was a very hot day; hot to oppressiveness. The sky was one blaze of yellow sunshine; there was not a breath of air, not a rustle in a leaf, not a sound save the monotonous hum of the bees ransacking the blossoms. A dead stillness reigned without the manor of Brookhurst, although within there were both noise and excitement, for the morrow was the wedding-day of Hester Kyrle, the sole child of John Kyrle, millionaire, and the heiress of Brookhurst estates. But there were two rooms within the house that noise and excitement did not reach. They were apparently sacred from intrusion; and even the mother of the bride-elect did not venture to invade their precincts. One of them was the study of John Kyrle, and the other the chamber of his daughter. Mr. Kyrle sat in his study in a deep reverie. He was a tall, lean man, with hawk-like eyes, that rested with a curious intensity on the grate, while a huge pile of letters, pushed carefully into a heap, lay unheeded by his side.

He was exclusively that which is understood by the term a man of the world, thoroughly mundane to the backbone. He slept and he ate and drank under the connubial roof, and with a stereotyped smile paid the household bills without a question or a comment ever crossing his thin lips.

But, as far as any of the ordinary feeling or influence that the magical word "home" is supposed to exercise over man, he might have been a celibate. A very long time ago he had discovered that his marriage had been a fatal mistake. Both he and his wife were of the world; but with this one fact the bond of sympathy between them ceased entirely.

John Kyrle was cynical, clever and desperately ambitious. Mrs. Kyrle was foolish, frivolous and dreadfully underbred.

At the present time there was as little union of sentiment as usual between the ill-matched pair, for Mr. Kyrle's sharp-cut physiognomy bore upon it a marked contrast to the complacent round face of his better-half. In lieu of a beatific smile of content, such as she wore on the eve of her daughter's marriage with Mervyn Tyrrell—a man after her own heart—Mr. Kyrle's lips were tightly compressed, while an ominous shadow bestrided his light-gray eyes and his high brow.

There had been an appeal made to him on the preceding night, an appeal most passionate and most eloquent, with that powerful eloquence that truth and feeling can give even to the most trivial words, while the voice that uttered it was the one that was dearest to his ears.

He had faithfully pledged himself to consider the subject, forced on his attention by the plaintive, sobbing tones, and he had passed several hours shut up in his study to carry out the promise he had made. But for once his keen intellect seemed entirely at fault; the difficulty he desired to solve remained still unsolved, and he was sorely perplexed. A timid knock aroused him; he hesitated an instant before bidding the visitor enter, and he felt almost like a culprit and a craven when at last a light footfall crossed the floor and paused close to his side. Then he mustered courage and turned to look up with a sternness that was feigned in his glance, and a resolution that was a mock on his mouth.

The girl who stood beside him was slender, almost fragile, in appearance, wanting slightly in physique, perhaps, but yet willowy and graceful in figure, and with a face fair as the morning. Her clear cheeks reddened and paled alternately, and her soft lips quivered like a child's, while her eyes, meek blue eyes, were fixed eagerly on his own.

Before he could address her, she was down in a white heap on the floor, with her clasped hands resting on his knee.

"You will not make me marry him, father; you will have mercy upon me, and send him away!"

The wailing cry reached even the heart that had grown somewhat hard and insensible by contact with the world.

"Hester, listen to me," and Mr. Kyrle leaned forward and took her trembling fingers in his own firm grasp.

"You are going to be cruel, father," she gasped, with her color all flown and her face showing up an ashy white.

"Do not excite yourself like this," he said, quietly, still holding her hands; but she dragged them away hastily, and began wringing them in her excessive agitation.

"Tell me, will you or will you not save me from worse than death?" she asked, with passion in her voice.

"I will tell you nothing, Hester, until you choose to be calm."

She drew herself together, as it were,

when a vision of the past came over her whole frame.

"I am calm now," she said, in accents that were comparatively steady.

"If you had told me a month—nay, even a week—ago that in pledging yourself to marry Mervyn Tyrrell, you were acting under coercion, I could have and should have stopped the matter at once. To me it seems a most iniquitous marriage when a woman swears to love her husband and deliberately perjures herself. But I understood that you accepted him voluntarily, and that his attentions were agreeable to you."

"I was a miserable coward, father, as I told you last night. He and I were thrown so much together that it seemed impossible for me to refuse when he almost demanded me to marry him. And then my mother said that my refusal would break her heart."

"Her heart!" broke in John Kyrle, with an ill-suppressed cynicism in his voice.

"And I have tried, tried hard, to reconcile myself; but the more I see of him, the more I dislike, nay, hate him. I shall go mad if I have to marry that man!"

"And what can be done to prevent it at the eleventh hour—on the very eve of the bridal? Hester, I have thought over it, as I promised you, and I find it must be. I can do nothing."

"Nothing!" she almost shrieked, rising from her knees, and her slight figure swaying.

Mr. Kyrle caught her in his arms and with one hand turned up her face toward him so that he might scrutinize it.

"Child, do you love some other man?" he questioned gravely, with a keen glance. But her eyes looked back at him with frankness in their limpid depths.

"I wish I did!" she replied earnestly; "for I would appeal to him to save me from this fate, since you refuse to do so. No; it is only that I hate—loathe—this Mervyn Tyrrell!"

"But why? He is not one I should have picked out for your husband; but he is well-looking, and I suppose true and honest in the love he professes for you."

"What matters if he be true and honest, or if he loves me or not, since I abhor him with my whole heart and soul? Father!—and she clasped his arm with both her hands, and gazed piteously at him—"do you really mean that there is no escape for me—that I must become his wife?"

"Hester, a child of mine must not be called a jilt and dishonorable by the world, and it would be dishonor on your part to draw back now." Mr. Kyrle answered pompously, in a hard voice.

"Then, God help me, since you won't! Oh, that I might die before tomorrow!" she murmured, with a heart-felt pathos.

"Hester!"

For once the "father" shone out of the steely gray eyes, and a misty look came over them. The sight touched her at once.

"Forgive me for worrying you," she pleaded. "I suppose you are right, and that everything should be sacrificed to honor. I will try and resign myself," and she turned quietly to go away.

Mr. Kyrle stooped and pressed a kiss on her forehead. He was not a demonstrative man, and the caress was so rare that the girl looked up at him wistfully and in astonishment.

"My poor child!" he faltered.

"Are you sorry for me, father? It is at any rate a comfort to know that you pity me, if you cannot help me," she said, with a faint effort at a smile that ended in a sob.

When she was gone John Kyrle went back to his chair, and bent over an open book; but the muscles round his mouth twitched nervously, and he brushed away with a shaky hand a drop that glittered on the page before him.

PART II.

"Hester, you are late," Mrs. Kyrle remarked, in a petulant voice, as she swept into her daughter's room on the morning of the wedding.

"Hester" did not seem to be conscious if she was late. She leaned listlessly against the easement in a loose wrapper; her long golden hair was unbound, and her face was very pale and wan. But it was her eyes that were strange; they wore a scared look, and deep luster shades underlined them.

"Am I?" was all she answered, without moving from her position; and the tone of her voice struck painfully on her mother's ear.

Mrs. Kyrle—foolish, frivolous and underbred Mrs. Kyrle—had plumed herself on having achieved a stroke of diplomacy; and the serious tone of her daughter's voice depressed her exultation to an unpleasant degree. She had maneuvered and managed with that wonderful skill that especially belongs to cunning and unscrupulous feminine nature to force Hester into a marriage to which her inclinations were violently opposed. And she had felicitated herself immensely on the success of her scheme. Yet there were sparks of maternal feeling lying at the bottom of her heart, although they were indurated in a mass of worldliness and selfishness. The suffering that had been legibly written on Hester's face during the latter days had brought a few qualms to her conscience now and then, and not all the specious arguments that egotism finds to justify itself to its worshippers could quite smother the reproach of the still, small voice that would assert itself.

"I am acting for her good, and she will thank me for it hereafter," was the stereotyped phrase by which she sought to smother the whispers of conscience.

"Turn, Hester, and let me see if you are looking your best, as you are in duty bound to do to-day."

There was no answer. The girl did not heed or even appear to hear the words, but stood gazing vacantly up into

the blue sky, where some feathery clouds were floating slowly by.

"It is time that you were dressing," Mrs. Kyrle went on, in accents that had grown sharper through Hester's silence.

"Yes," answered the voice; but the figure never stirred.

"Leave her to me, Mrs. Kyrle," and a girl in bridesmaid's gear came forward from the other end of the room. "Trust to me that Hester shall be ready by the time the clock strikes eleven."

"Thank you, Maude. I will leave you to your task; and it seems to me that you will find it a difficult one," and Mrs. Kyrle rustled angrily out of the room.

"Hester, you must dress!" and Maude Wymer threw her arm round the girl and tried to draw her round.

"Very well," and this time the figure did move. Hester walked firmly across the room, and delivered herself into the maid's and Maude's hands; and in a little while she stood arrayed in her satin dress, with a coronet of orange flowers crowning her brow.

"You look lovely, Hester; just a shade too white, perhaps, beautiful as a dream. Does she not, Anne?" cried Maude, enthusiastically.

"Miss Kyrle looks lovely, but she is a great deal too white; she looks like a bride of death."

"Oh, hush, Anne! Hester, you had better sit here until it is time to go down."

"I should like to go to the window," was the quiet answer. "Please raise it, Maude; I feel stifled."

"It is a delicious day; the air is so full of fragrance, and the sun shines so bright. It is a happy bride that the sun shines on, you know," Maude said, pushing the sash up; then she drew forward an armchair, into which Hester sank.

"You are crushing your dress! And if you lean back like that you will spoil your flowers and veil!"

The bride-elect looked up at the remonstrance, and gave a little wistful smile.

"You can put me to rights to-morrow, Maude; I am so tired to-day!" and she wearily closed her eyes.

Maude Wymer gazed at her in dismay and surprise. Then she went and sat down a little way off. A thousand trifles, light as air at the time, seemed to her now as confirmation strong of doubts regarding this marriage that had occasionally arisen in her mind. She was an intelligent girl, and in a few minutes she had realized Hester's pitiable position. Hester was going mad at her fate, was the thought that flashed through her mind as she watched her sitting or sleeping so strangely then. Suddenly a throng of girls appeared at the door. They were Maude's sister-bridesmaids; and, after exchanging a word with her, they walked toward the window.

"Hester is asleep," whispered one of them in astonishment, and the others moved softly and spoke in hushed tones as they gathered round the chair.

"How dreadfully white she looks!"

"She will have more color when she wakes, perhaps."

Then a sort of curious awe, almost a dread, crept over them, and they were silent. Hester was so still. There was not the slightest flicker of a golden lash; white and rigid as a marble image, with her pale hands folded loosely and meekly together, Hester Kyrle sat before them.

At this moment the maid approached the panic-struck group. Surprised at the startled expression of the different faces, she pressed hurriedly forward; and, as if with an instinct of what was to come, she seized one hand; the touch of it was sufficient. The woman fell on her knees before the motionless figure that was clad in all the mockery of bridal array, and she gave a piercing shriek that resounded through the house, and fell on the ears of the marriage guests—a shriek which in the contagious panic of horror was taken up by each of the assembled bridesmaids.

The clock chimed eleven loud strokes, but Mervyn Tyrrell waited in vain for his bride to come to him. Then John Kyrle stood and gazed at his daughter, and he knew that the Heaven she had invoked to save her from Mervyn Tyrrell's arms had listened to her prayers, for Hester Kyrle was dead.

PART III.

All the sunshine had gone from the earth, and the sky was of somber gray, with gathering clouds, on the day that Hester Kyrle was to be carried to her last resting-place. Mrs. Kyrle's grief was so violent that her reason seemed likely to give way; remorse, added to sorrow, was making her burden too heavy to bear, and the cold, worldly woman gave way to bursts of passionate despair that evoked surprise in his hearers.

"But it is no wonder that Mrs. Kyrle suffers remorse," Maude Wymer said to her brother, as he took her to the house for a last look at the friend of her childhood, before the sweet face should be shut away from mortal eyes. "Mrs. Kyrle is as much a murderess as though she had cut Hester's throat with a knife."

Then she recounted to him all her ideas on the subject of the marriage, the prospect of which had killed Hester.

"O, Mark, if you had seen the angel's smile, so sad, so wistful, and so meek that she gave a few minutes before she died," she paused, her voice choked by tears.

"And she died of aneurism of the heart?" questioned Mark Wymer. He was a medical student, and so a sudden death excited his interest.

"Of course it was; the doctor said so. At first they tried restoratives, fancying it was a fit of some sort; but I knew better. I knew the instant I looked at her that Hester was dead; I knew that she had reached peace. She was just as cold and as rigid a few moments before she died as she is now. I should like you to see her, Mark; she was so beautiful in life."

"And she is beautiful in death," was Mark's first thought, as his eyes rested

on the dead girl, who, to gratify the half-crazy mother's wish, had habituated herself in wedding-garb. Mark had been studying medicine in the London hospitals, and like too many in his profession, he had come to regard the human body, practically and simply, as a curious piece of mechanism animated by vital principle. But he could not somehow look at the form before him in the same cold, abstract manner. He could only gaze on it as a vision of beauty such as he had never looked on before. There was not the faintest shade of death's livid hue on the pure white face; there was neither sharpening or sinking of the classical features; there was none of that peculiar expression round the pretty lips, and in the fall of the eyelids upon the cheek, which is the signet that the conqueror Death sets upon his victims; and yet it did not look life-like either. In the face and hands there was a marble rigidity, and the tints were transparent like parian.

Hester Kyrle was borne to her grave, and Mark Wymer returned home; but, when the day had gone by and dusk was gathering in, he wended his way to a friend's house, and that friend was a surgeon of high standing in his profession.

"Barker, do you know a sane man when you see him?" he asked.

The surgeon opened his eyes in surprise.

"Just put your finger on my pulse, and look at me. Am I all right?"

"I should think you are gone mad."

"I have come on an errand which I fear you will think insane; and I want you to assure yourself that I am *compos mentis* before I speak it."

"Well, say that I am convinced of your sanity."

"There was a young girl buried to-day, and I believe she has been buried alive. I have come to beg of you to help me to discover the true case."

"What?"

Mark reiterated his words. Enough that persuasions prevailed.

The sexton was heavily bribed, and they then descended into the vault. When the coffin was unclosed, Hester lay in it with no change in her appearance. The surgeon touched the brow and the hands, then he held a small pocket-mirror before her mouth.

The glass was undimmed.

He shook his head; the case was hopeless.

"One moment," cried Mark. "Put your hand under the arm and see if there is the same chill there as on the brow."

With difficulty the direction was carried out. The same chilliness was not there; to decide the point the silken bodice was cut away in order to feel the heart.

There was no pulsation. "Try under the arm again," pleaded Mark earnestly.

The surgeon pushed his hand slowly along; then he paused, and visibly startled, exclaiming eagerly:

"There is warmth here! By Heavens, she is not dead!"

"Now, see here," said Mark. He lifted her right hand, straightening the elbow, and pointing the fingers in the opposite direction. After which he withdrew his hold of the arm, and it remained precisely in the same position.

"Hurrah, Mark! It's nothing, after all, but a cataleptic fit. Let us take her home at once."

Hester Kyrle recovered consciousness after a deal of suffering; but the utmost skill and devotion were requisite to cure her. When at last her cheek bloomed again with the roses of health, and strength came to her frame, she gave her life right willingly into the keeping of its preserver, and Mark Wymer won his bride from the very jaws of death.

Superstition.

A panacea, or "cure-all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alternative, or blood-cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But, while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

The Debris of the System

Must either pass through its natural channels of exit, the bowels, the kidneys and the pores, or, in default thereof, poison and disorder the fluids of the system. In order to effect the complete expulsion of this dangerous refuse, the organs through which it passes off must be active and unobstructed. Fortunately there is a certain means of rendering them so when they are not. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stimulate the action of the excretory organs, and, by diffusing a genial warmth through the circulation, encourage moderate perspiration. By this triple effect the exodus of the fecal and other waste matters are encouraged, and the system freed from peril it would otherwise incur. The action of the bowels which follows the use of this beneficent alternative is easy and unaccompanied by griping, and its stimulative effect upon the primary organs very conducive to their local health.

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CHEAPER SEWING MACHINES.

Expiration of the Batchelder Needle Patent—End of the Sewing-Machine Monopoly and a Tumble in the Price of Machines.

The last of a series of patents on the construction of sewing machines has just expired, by which a powerful combination was enabled to control the manufacture as a monopoly, and extort from the public prices which have been two or three times as much as would have yielded a fair profit on the cost of making the machines. There are still other patents, of course, applying to certain improvements, but it is believed that, with the expiration of the Batchelder needle patent, there are none left which cover the essentials of the sewing machine and enable the combination to levy exorbitant tribute upon the manufacture thereof. This combination consisted of the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, and Grover & Baker companies, which had possessed themselves of all the essential patents, and have been exacting royalties on the various parts of every machine made. These royalties amounted to so much in the bulk that machines which did not cost more than \$10 (we give an outside figure) have been sold for \$80, and so on in proportion. The price charged for machines has ranged three times as high as they have been sold for in England, where no royalties could be exacted, after being manufactured in this country and sustaining all the expense of transportation, handling, insurance, and the profits of middle-men. A large part of this excessive profit went to the owners of the patents, but the existence of the patents and combination to keep up the prices also enabled the outside manufacturers and agents to charge up profits for themselves which were proportionately exorbitant. The hopefulness of the future is that, when the general principles of the sewing machines are free to all, competition will set in which will prevent the exaction of more than a reasonable profit. It will not be surprising, therefore, if within a few weeks machines can be bought for \$20 which have heretofore sold for \$60; indeed, it is announced that one of the leading companies has declared its intention of selling the \$60 machines at once for \$30 cash, and the rate will henceforth be downward.

This is good news for the thousands of seamstresses through the country, and good news for the thousands of poor families that never could hope to have a sewing machine in the house at the old rate. It will make bread and meat come easier, and there will be more of it for the same amount of labor. The sewing-woman can buy a machine on time for \$20 with reasonable hope of paying for it, while heretofore women who have paid out that amount of money to start with have toiled day and night to make headway on the \$40 or \$50 unpaid, only to lose their machine and the money already paid in the end. Thus far the sewing machine has been mainly beneficial to those who were not especially in need of its beneficence. It has put money by the millions into the pockets of the men who manufactured it; it has enriched many of the agents and middle-men who have handled it; it has enlarged the business and profits of the clothing, boot and shoe, and other manufacturers using it. But it will first become a real blessing to the poor when it shall be relieved of its exclusive royalties and extortions, and can be obtained by women and families at a price yielding only a fair profit on the cost of manufacture. Thenceforward the poor woman or family that can obtain a sewing machine will be able to save its cost every year in time, labor, and money, and the cost will come within the possible means of almost every prudent and industrious person who can use such a machine to advantage.

A Granger's Hard Luck.

An old farmer, down near Milwaukee, made up his mind that he'd have to dabble a little in wheat with the rest of the boys. So he sailed in, operating through a commission house. His judgment led him to "go long," and he bought for June. A few days afterward came the war news, and the market began to bulge. It jumped up so fast that it made the old man's head swim. He couldn't figure fast enough to keep up with the profits; but he trusted to his commission-house, and went in the other day to settle up. His astonishment was uncontrollable, and he could hardly believe his senses when he found that his profits amounted to \$33,000. Of course he felt good. Said the commission-man, "It's the worst money you ever made." "What do you say that for?" asked the farmer, with some surprise. "Because it will end in your losing the \$6,000 you started it with," was the significant reply. The old gentleman looked sad; but he put the \$33,000 in his pocket just the same—Winona (Minn.) *Republican*.

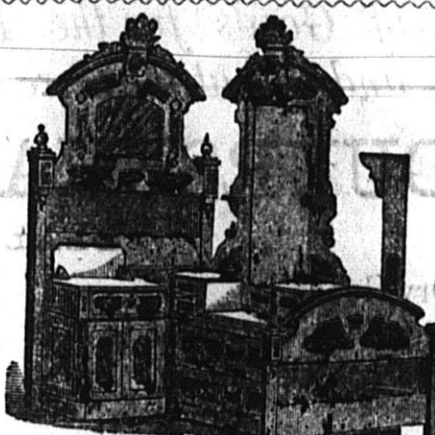
The name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers, however, need hardly be warned against infringements; the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

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's 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.

I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. During that time I have sold more of it than of any other cough remedy. Many of our customers will have nothing else. All who use it speak in its praise, as a safe, effective and pleasant medicine to take. It is claimed to be unfailing for croup.

Sold by Van Schosack, Stevenson & Heid, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.



THIS CUT
Represents a Solid Black Walnut Chamber Set, Marble-top, 7 feet 11 inches high, French veneered panels, elegantly finished with ebony and gilt drop-handles; size mirror 18x40. **PRICE \$65.00. NO CHARGE** for packing. **Out this cut and send for an Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List** sent free of 300 pieces of Furniture. We sell to the consumer only, and at wholesale prices. Address **COLBY & WILKS**, 217 & 219 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND. Ropp's Easy Calculator

Is used by thousands of farmers, mechanics and business men, who speak in the highest terms of its practical utility and convenience. Its wonderful simplicity enables even the most illiterate to calculate with absolute accuracy and speed; while its original and rapid methods delight and benefit the most scholarly. Its entirely new system of tables shows, at a glance, the correct value of all kinds of grain, stock, hay, coal, lumber and merchandise, of any quantity and at any price; the interest on any sum, for any time, at any rate per cent; measurement of lumber, logs, cisterns, granaries, wagon beds, corn cribs; wages for hours, days, weeks and months, etc. It is well and neatly gotten up, in pocket-book shape; is accompanied by a silicate plate, diary and pocket-paper. It is unquestionably the most complete and practical Calculator ever published. Cloth, \$1.00; Morocco, \$1.50; Russia, \$2.00. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by **THE LEXSON CO.**, Chicago, Ill.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE OIL STOVES!

(Sherburne's Pat., Aug. 8th, 1876.)
Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., Chicago.



Greater Capacity
—FOR—
Cooking & Heating
THAN ANY OTHER
OIL STOVE IN THE WORLD!
Safe!
Economical!
Durable!
Odorless!

All kinds of BAKING and COOKING done better and quicker than on the ordinary coal or wood stove. WASHING and LAMINATING for large families can be done without heating the kitchen.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms.

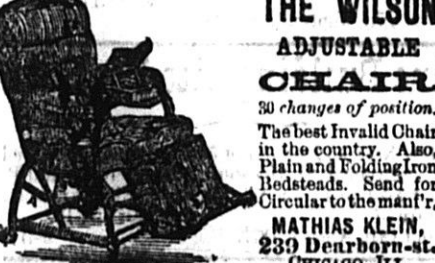
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44 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



4-ton Hay Scales, \$60; old price, \$160.
All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales warranted. Send for Circular and Price-List.



**THE WILSON
ADJUSTABLE
CHAIR.**
30 changes of position.
The best Invalid Chair in the country. Also, Plain and Folding Iron Bedsteads. Send for Circulars and Price-List.

MATIAS KLEIN,
230 Dearbault St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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By Prof. HERBERT W. MORRIS, A.M., D.D.

The Grand History of the World before Adam. Its date, origin, thrilling and interesting story, becoming a fit abode for man. The beauties, wonders and realities of PLAN as shown by SCIENCE. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for Circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address:

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PUT IT AMONG THE ARCHIVES.

The fact that the NATIONAL WEEKLY is the finest Caricature, Story and Sketch Paper in the country. Beautifully illustrated, 18 and 20 pages. Agents are making a barrel of money, soliciting subscriptions for it. Subscriptions price \$2.00 per year. We pay a larger Cash Commission to Agents than any other paper can afford. Send 10 cents for samples and outfit complete.

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HOW TO SELL Picture Frames & Chromes.

The largest manufacturing firm of Agents' Frames and Chromes in America desiring to introduce their new Illustrated Catalogue (in book form), containing extensive engravings of the most popular styles of Moldings and Chromes now in use, giving wholesale prices and instructions how to sell, will send their entire Catalogue, together with a box containing six copies of popular engravings (one frame all pictures from size 12x14 to 18x24) to any address free (post-paid) on receipt of 75 cents to pay cost of postage, packing, etc. Address:

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TEAS

C. JEVNE, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 1 & 3 N. Clark St., Chicago. Send for CATALOGUE, at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit, and thus promptly secure the genuine article.

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DISASTERS book of thrilling interest. One agent distributes 100 copies in three days. \$1.00 for outfit, including copy. **M. A. PARKER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Lands for Sale

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy climate. Low Prices! Long Credit! Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address:

A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREAT KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

POUNDSTONE'S

will Pin
all Lock
safely Cleave
Agents
address
once by

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES

CONSISTING OF

Complete Horse-Power Establishments, with 24-inch, 28-inch and 32-inch Cylinders, and 6, 8, 10 or 12-Horse-Power to match.

Two styles of Mounted Horse-Powers, our improved "Wide-Gauge" and improved "Spur-Spoke" (Woodbury style), both kinds mounted on 4 wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 Horses.

Complete Steam-Power Outfits, our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam-Power, with 22-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 28-inch Cylinder and 48-inch Separator and Cleaning parts, with all the other parts proportionately capacities and full of "business"; also, our matchless Steam Threshing Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Beauty of Design, Perfect Workmanship, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

Our "Vibrator" Separator "alone," made expressly for Steam-Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse-Powers. Four sizes, ranging from 24 to 36 inches length of Cylinder, and 16 to 48 inches width of Separating parts.

The World-Wide Reputation of our machines "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect spring, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleanliness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax, Timothy, and like Seeds, no other machine can truly claim any comparison.

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers

ARE MADE ONLY BY

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

They, or any of their regular authorized Dealers, furnish Illustrated Pamphlets and Price-Lists, and full particulars, free, on application.

Burnett's Cocaine

Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocaine

Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocaine

Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocaine

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocaine

Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocaine

Softens the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocaine

Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocaine

Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocaine

Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocaine

Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocaine

Remains Longest in Effect.

\$7.20 PER QUARTER FOR TEN QUARTERS.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT

FOUR GREAT

WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS

Paris, Vienna, Santiago,

1867; 1873; 1875;

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

ONLY ORGANS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT CENTENNIAL.

Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for work of such excellence without unequal facilities for manufacture.

EXAMPLES OF NET CASH PRICES:

Five octave double reed organ, \$100

with tremulant,

Five octave organ, nine stops, \$114

with vol. swell.

Sold also for monthly or quarterly payments, or rental until rent paid. A superior organ may now be purchased by the cash payment of \$1.50 per quarter for ten quarters. Catalogues free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

154 Tremont St. 25 Union Sq. 250 Wabash Ave.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

"THE

description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequalled in style, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition.

HARNESS." None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade-Mark. A liberal

REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that is not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price-lists.

Address **J. R. HILL & CO.,**

CONCORD, N. H.

Every Family should have a Religious Newspaper.

Are YOU a subscriber to any? If not, then discharge that DUTY NOW by subscribing to that good old reliable Family Journal,

THE PRESBYTERIAN,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price, \$2.45 a Year. Postage included.

NOTE.—In Clubs of Five or more subscribers, the price is \$2.15 a Year each.

Its seed-thoughts for Sunday schools, "News of Churches," and the "Work of our Church," at Home and Abroad; its Correspondence from all parts of the world; its able contributions from eminent men, and its editorial, make it one of the Cheapest and Most Valuable Family Newspapers in the Country.

It contains (at frequent intervals) Sermons by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth and other eloquent divines any one of which will amply pay for the subscription. Send the amount by Postoffice money order, check, or registered letter to

THE PRESBYTERIAN,

1512 Chestnut Street, Phila.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL, 60 cts. additional, plain; or \$1.00 in colors.

Special Copies of The Presbyterian sent free.

NOTE.—For \$4.50 we will give THE PRESBYTERIAN one year, and one copy of the BIBLE DICTIONARY bound in cloth, over 1000 pages, which retails for \$4.50.

ADAMANT PLOWS.

Hard Metal High Polish Adjustable Beams Wood & Iron Run Steady Light Draft All Sizes.

Do the work of best steel plow, while much cheaper to repair. Agents wanted.

NEW YORK PLOW CO., 55 Bowline St., N. Y.

GAS-LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY!

\$1 per 1,000 Feet!

Cheaper than Coal Gas—Safer than Kerosene—A more brilliant light than either.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now, I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE; and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE, and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I took it up. I thank God for this remedy and yourself, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KRABE, 688 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1873 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under the persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE to my most anxious friends, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and, as long as I live, I expect to find it a savior.

Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,

150 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHAMBERS TOWN.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Purifier" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula, or Cancerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. FENNING,

Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERRICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained 150 pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,

THOMAS R. MOORE,

Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Burnett's Extracts

For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts

"Pre-eminently superior."

—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

"The best in the world."

—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts

"Used exclusively for years."

—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

Address **JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.**

PROPRIETORS.

A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

\$2,500

150 DISTINCT BOOKS,

wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail.

[Official.]
Common Council.
WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1877.

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

Present: Mayor Schaddelee, Ald. Sprietsma, Cropley, De Vries, Dykema, Van der Veen, Schmid, and the Clerk.

(Ald. Hoogesteger appeared and took his seat.)

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following bill was presented for payment:
O. J. Doesburg, printing.....\$97 90
—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor; 16 persons, amount recommended \$44.50.—Adopted.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

The clerk reported the following oaths of office as filed in his office.

R. Kanters, Member of Board of Health 1 year; K. Schaddelee Member of Harbor Board 2 years; James Ten Eyck, City Attorney; R. Van Kampen, Dep't City Marshal; H. Wiersma, Street Commissioner; R. A. Schouten, City Physician; D. Te Roller, Director of the Poor; L. T. Kanters, City Librarian; J. R. Kleyn, City Surveyor; H. Boone, Poundmaster; B. Ledebor, Health Officer; D. Kampman and C. F. Post, Special Assessors; John Kramer, Chief Eng. Fire Dep't; John Hummel, Asst. Chief Eng. of Fire Dep't; J. Dykema, president *pro-tem*.

The clerk also reported verbally that S. L. Morris had made a verbal acceptance of the office of member of the Board of Health, also that a vacancy existed in the office of member of the Harbor Board.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The Com. on Ways and Means gave notice that they would introduce an Ordinance relative to the salaries of certain city officers, for the fiscal year 1877.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Cropley,
Resolved, That each saloon shall pay a city license of \$500 to the city.

Amended by Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That each saloon shall pay license of \$50 to the city.

On the amendment as follows: *Yeas*—Matrau, Sprietsma, DeVries, Dykema, Schmid. *Nays*—Cropley, Van der Veen, Hoogesteger.

On the original motion as amended that each saloon shall pay a city license of \$50, by yeas and nays as follows: *Yeas*—Matrau, Sprietsma, DeVries, Dykema, Schmid. *Nays*—Cropley, Van der Veen, Hoogesteger.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the Com. on Streets and Bridges and the City Attorney draw up a resolution defining the duties of the Street Commissioner.

By Ald. Cropley,
Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a special committee to see at what figures the city printing can be done and report at our next meeting.—Carried.

The Mayor appointed as such committee Cropley and Dykema.

Council adjourned.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

More Drainage in Holland.

Great success attends the enormous drainage and canal operations of the Hollanders. The two undertakings usually go hand in hand, so that, as in the case of the new canal from Amsterdam to the sea, while the lands recovered by drainage are of enough value to reduce the total cost of the enterprise by nearly a third, there is a further advantage secured by the unity of the plan, since the process of constructing the canal was contrived so as to facilitate the actual work of drainage. That canal having cut off and secured the draining of a portion of the Zuyder Zee, a project for another canal, to drain the southern part of that body of water, is now before the chamber of deputies. The new canal is intended to give Amsterdam a direct waterway to the Rhenish provinces. The area to be drained is somewhat less than four hundred thousand acres. The cost of the undertaking, for which it is proposed to obtain government loans, is estimated at nearly \$50,000,000.

ALLEN Hannah, of Jersey City, was recently married to Miss Hannah Allen. The late Miss Hannah Allen is now Mrs Hannah Hannah, and is probably the only woman in the world who can spell her entire name backward and forward with the same letters.

Dr. King's New Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world wide reputation. A great many of our leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten also J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Michigan.

It is proposed to establish at Wittenberg, Germany, a museum in memory of Luther, in the house where he lived after his marriage. The building is still unaltered, and contains the old reformer's table, chair, and jug. On one of the walls is the autograph of Peter the Great.

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL & SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.
H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. ALBERS.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints and Oils

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market.

A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

JACOB KUIITE.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

4

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 13, 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 M. L. S. depot at \$325 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 3, 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.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4595.

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.

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, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts, 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,

Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,

Clothing, Groceries,

Crockery, Flour & Feed,

Stoneware, Provisions, etc

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876.

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 Specialty

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of

H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by George P. Reed and Azubah Reed, his wife, to Eli Hartzell, bearing date the fourth day of June, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber Y of Mortgages, on page 556, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on 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 northwest 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.

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.

106 1/2

N. KENYON.

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

A full line of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,

Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,

Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols

and Zephyrs.

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH