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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 15.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 275.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertisements collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 20, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	*9.45 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	*5.15 " "
" "	*9.35 p. m.	3.20 p. m.
" "	" "	*4.20 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.10 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	*9.30 p. m.	4.10 p. m.

New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	*11.20 a. m.
" "	*5.10 " "	12.15 p. m.
" "	3.05 p. m.	*9.45 " "
" "	*4.00 " "	" "

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 20, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 p. m.	No. 3 p. m.	No. 1 p. m.
8 00	12 15	1 45
7 25	11 41	2 18
7 15	11 35	2 23
6 30	11 07	2 58
5 55	10 40	3 35
5 07	10 18	3 55
3 55	9 30	4 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

3 series.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

FERGUSON, B. It. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office over H. D. Post, Eighth street. 14-ly

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

Hotels.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited. J. KEAMER, N. G.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, May 23, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	25 @	30
Beans, bushel	2 00 @	...
Butter, lb.	13 @	...
Clover seed, lb.	14 @	...
Eggs, dozen	10 @	...
Honey, lb.	14 @	...
Hay, ton	8 00 @	...
Onions, bushel	1 00 @	...
Potatoes, bushel	90 @	...
Timothy seed, bushel
Wool, lb.

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00 @	...
" " green	2 75 @	...
" " beach, dry	2 50 @	...
" " green	2 25 @	...
Hemlock Bark	25 @	...
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00 @	...
Staves, fierce	12 00 @	...
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 75 @	...
Heading bolts, hardwood	3 25 @	...
Stave bolts, softwood	3 00 @	...
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @	...
Railroad ties	12 @	...

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white bushel	1 90 @	...
Corn, shelled bushel	60 @	...
Oats, bushel	50 @	...
Buckwheat, bushel	90 @	...
Bran, ton	18 00 @	...
Feed, ton	27 00 @	...
" 100 lb.	1 50 @	...
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @	...
Widdling, 100 lb.	1 50 @	...
Flour, 100 lb.	5 25 @	...
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	6 @	7
Pork, "	6 @	6 1/2
Lard, "	11 @	12
Smoked Meat, "	12 @	13
" Ham, "	8 @	9
" Shoulders, "	7 @	7
Tallow, per lb.	7 @	8
Turkeys, "	11 @	12
Chickens, dressed per lb.	10 @	10

Special Notices.

Dead Animals.

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

BENARD WICK.
HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 20-ly

SAVE MONEY
By buying your
WALL PAPER,
CARPETS,
CHILDREN CARRIAGES,
CURTAINS,
Pictures Frames,
And all kinds of Furniture.

At the Store of
12-4w H. MEYER & CO.

Farm for Sale.

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

Farmers, Attention!

I have on hand Diamond Iron Plows, a large stock of cultivators, corn planters, mowers, reapers, harrows and every other appliance to save labor for the farmer, and will sell as low as anybody, and perhaps a trifle lower. I call especial attention to our home manufacture, articles which we guarantee for their durability.—For ready cash as cheap as the cheapest, and Mowers and Reapers on as long time as you may want. Anybody doubting this firm will be allowed time for trial.

R. K. HEALD.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 11, 1877.

Without a Parallel.

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

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

CALL at E. F. Metz & Co's Millinery establishment, located opposite City Hotel, if you want to make a selection from one of the finest stocks of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Hair, Laces, Gloves, Parasols, Scarfs, and everything else belonging to our line of business ever brought to this city. Hats are trimmed at the shortest notice. 13-5w

The European Conflict.

WHAT THE HON. B. F. PEIXOTTO, LATE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BUENOS AIRES, THINKS.

A lecture upon the Turko-Russian war and the position of Roumania in the conflict was delivered by the Hon. Benjamin F. Peixotto, late United States Consul to that principality, in St. George's Hall, on Monday. Mr. Peixotto was appointed to the newly-made consulate by President Grant in 1870, being at that time a prominent lawyer in San Francisco. The consulate was created on account of the persecution of Jews on the lower Danube, the subject exciting the attention of the civilized nations of Europe. He succeeded, with the help of representatives from other countries, in mitigating the atrocities and bettering the condition of the unhappy people, who numbered about 250,000. After his resignation, in July last, he returned to this country, where he has since remained, naturally studying the developments of what he terms "the great struggle of the age." He said that it is difficult for any one not familiar with the countries of the Orient to interpret the continuous pulsations over the cable, and that as erroneous impressions are easily given prejudices that warp the judgment of people in regard to the Muscovite and Moslem follow. The Moslem of Richard's time or the follower of the great Sultan is mistaken for the Turk of to-day, who is the despised infidel in the mind of an American. Such preconceived book-drawn notions are dispelled by actual acquaintance. The Turk of this day and century is not he against whom Peter the Hermit raised his potent voice, rousing Christendom to centuries of crusade, but is a man of humanity and toleration. The lecturer then took up the subject of Roumania. This province, he said, contained 2,197 square miles, with a population of less than 2,000 to the square mile, called Prince Charles, a distant relative of the Czar, to the throne of 1866. Before that the rich land wanted commercial activity, was full of moral corruption in the higher ranks, while oriental magnificence contrasted deeply with the degradation of the poor. On one side was the greatest opulence, on the other brutish ignorance, much of which has been changed under the Prince. Railroads came and brought some of the habits of Western Europe, and, in a word, Charles has been a positive advantage to the principality. The Armenian, Bulgarian, Danubian Jew, Polyglot Greek and Servian, who is the Irishman of the Orient, were sunk in ignorance and pitiful misery, but are now slowly emerging therefrom. The court of Charles is brilliant, a Louis Quatorze in miniature, without its virtues except those furnished by Princess Elizabeth, the gifted consort. His great ambition is for military achievements with his well-equipped army of thirty thousand. Besides these are the territorial militia, whom the Czar kindly armed for him. Charles and his Roumanians will be the easiest food for powder ever offered in battle. Austria, he said later on in his lecture, is threatened with war more positively than any other nation, for she will not permit Russia to gain the Black Sea. Then comes England. She will cover the legions of Francis Joseph as they march to intercept the Czar and only waits for the proper moment to declare war. It was so in 1853 and will be so in 1877. He prophesied that there would be a general European war, only France being able to keep out of it. France and the United States, he thinks, will supply the contending nations with materials for the long war.

Stonewall Jackson's Sister.

"Stonewall" Jackson was one of the most courteous men imaginable. His wife says: "He never passed a lady on the street, whether stranger or not, without raising his hat. One thing I remember of him, he never looked into a room that happened to pass when the door was open—not even my room."—Exchange.

This reminds us of a little episode in the history of General Stonewall Jackson, given us by a lady who was an inmate, previous to the war, of the family of the sister of the general, who was then living at Beverly, West Virginia. She and the general were orphan children, and were brought up together until he went to West Point. Like most orphan children, they were unusually attached to each other. At a later time she married and settled in Beverly, where her husband carried on a large farm or plantation. Her brother, the general, frequently visited her, and during these visits he would invariably go to the quarters of the slaves for the purpose of exhorting them on the subject of religion. Frequently this great soldier would

be on his knees in the midst of the lowly children of Africa offering earnest prayers for their salvation. When the war broke out this singular difference between the affectionate brother and sister transpired: One espoused the cause of the South and became the greatest of all Confederate generals, with a world-wide reputation for consummate military ability, and laid down his life on the bloody field of Chancellorsville. The sister, in spite of the opposition of her brother, uninfluenced by his brilliant achievements and the opposition of husband and her relatives, sided with the cause of the Union and remained true to that cause to the end of the war. So great was the feeling engendered against her that she eventually separated from her husband and moved to Springfield, Ohio, and resided with a daughter who had married a Union officer.

Such is the history of this heroic and noble woman. We doubt if in all the annals of the rebellion a more striking instance of pure devotion to the cause of the Union could be found than that of the sister of General Stonewall Jackson, the Havelock of the Confederate army.—*Cleveland Leader.*

No Enmity Between Them.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden sat in a box at Booth's Theatre Friday night giving close attention and cordial applause to Ole Bull's familiar triumphs and tricks on the violin, which was the principal object of interest to the three thousand people who were participating in the Norwegian's most recent farewell to America. At the close of the first part, when Ole had responded to his pristine encore, Mr. Tilden stepped to the front of the box and handed the white-haired Paganini a laurel wreath, which proceeding gave great pleasure to Mr. Bull, Mr. Tilden and the audience. During the intermission the venerable Peter Cooper stepped from the stage to the box where his rival sat, and the audience was treated to the unwanted and agreeable spectacle of two Presidential candidates shaking hands as cordially as though one had not rightfully received 106 electoral votes and the other none at all. Then Ole Bull joined the merry group, and lavishing his ostentatious greetings upon the philanthropist, who sat in the front of the box, retired to a back seat for less conspicuous but more mysterious converse with the statesman. At last Cyrus W. Field entered the charmed circle, and watched Ole Bull, who was back on the stage, with an intentness that showed he was thinking of the fact that he only lacked one of having as many strings across the Atlantic as spanned the bridge of the violinist's Cremona.—*N. Y. World.*

The Crops.

Winter wheat is already knee-high at the West, and looks the best it has for four years. The spring grain is all sown; and promises very finely. There has been a good deal of rain for the past month at the West, and corn-planting is backward. The wet weather has been unfavorable to the grasshoppers, and high hopes are entertained that this pest will not have such a sweep as in former years. It is too soon to justify definite conclusions upon this point. War and famine unite to make the American harvest of breadstuffs important this year. Great suffering is reported from northern China. The people having exhausted their supplies of grain, and have been reduced to husks, potato-stalks, grass seeds, and even the rotten sugar-cane stalks with which their houses are thatched. Thousands are dying, and the government takes no measures to relieve them, even prohibiting the importation of food by private merchants because the price has risen above a certain limit. Such a country, it must be admitted, does not permit a very favorable field for trade.

A member of Gen. Crook's military family says that Sitting Bull is the Sioux Bismarck. He is easily the first in council. But when it comes to fighting, young Crazy Horse—who is only in his thirtieth year—steps to the front. According to the staff officers, Crazy Horse is an aboriginal Phil. Kearny for courage and coolness under fire. Unlike other Indian chiefs, he is always found in a charge from thirty to forty yards ahead of his men.

It is to be feared that the colored people of Memphis have not taken the tirades of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison against the president to heart. At any rate they have held a meeting, and endorsed his southern policy as calculated to "allay the ultra elements of political parties," pacify races and sections, and restore peace to the whole country.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, has been unveiled in Central Park, New York. Five children of Frank Dunnegan, a railroad employe at Little Hook, Cortland county, N. Y., were burned to death last week. The eldest was 9 years old. Dunnegan and his wife were a short distance from the house when they discovered the fire, and made every effort to rescue the children, but the flames had gained too much headway. The cries of the little ones calling for help could be distinctly heard by the parents. A new white whale has just arrived at New York, and taken up his quarters in the aquarium. The recent terrible forest fires in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property, and rendered hundreds of people homeless. An immense area of woodland was burned over, and the loss of timber alone is very great. It is believed that many persons have lost their lives while trying to save their homes.

An unusual scene was witnessed in the New York Capitol, at Albany, a few evenings ago. The lower house of the Legislature refused to pass, over the Governor's veto, a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to complete the new Capitol building, whereat the crowd in the galleries and in the lobbies yelled and hooted against those who voted against the workmen's interests. As some of the members appeared outside, several were beaten and driven back by the yelling crowd, and a few members were obliged to escape by the rear doors to their hotels. A large body of police arrived subsequently and drove the crowd from the Capitol and from the Governor's house, which was threatened. A large crowd then went to the hotels, threatening to mob the members, and in some cases squads followed the members to their rooms in the hotels, threatening vengeance by the workmen. Finally the police managed to disperse the mob.

A horrible accident is reported from Chester, Pa., a few miles from Philadelphia. While a large iron steamship was being launched at Rosch's ship-yard, a number of the workmen were overwhelmed by the vessel and crushed to death. The workmen had been given five minutes' notice, but, for some reason, they failed to get out of the way, and as the vessel started the scene became one of the most horrible in character. The poor creatures could be seen struggling to get out of the way of the immense rollers, which moved resistlessly onward, crushing and mangle their bodies, as the vessel was borne toward the river. No help could be given them, as it was utterly impossible to reach them or to stop the immense vessel in its juggernaut course. The usual cheering at the launching of a vessel gave place to walls of anguish and groans of pain. Those who witnessed the scene were utterly broken down with emotion, and could not speak for minutes after the vessel had glided into the river. Two men were cut in halves, others were horribly mangled, and arms, legs and bodies laid around. Everything was covered with blood. Seven men were killed and two seriously wounded by the accident.

THE WEST.

Advices from the Spotted Tail agency state that Lieut. Clark, one of Crook's staff, enlisted Crazy Horse and fifteen head men of his band. The enlistment was made for the better control of the Indians at the agencies. They swore with uplifted hands to be true and faithful to the Government and obey all orders. Three prominent chiefs have been enlisted as sergeants to Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and Crazy Horse. M. C. Page, United States District Attorney for Montana, was recently drowned while attempting to ford a swollen stream in that Territory. Ohio and Illinois, by legislative enactment, have made silver coin a legal tender for the payment of all debts. The Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has just held its semi-annual session at Indianapolis. Reports show 515 effective lodges in the State, with a membership of over 26,000. The amount paid for relief and charity for six months is \$40,000. The resources of the lodges are over \$1,500,000.

The freight-house and elevator of the Green Bay and Minnesota railroad, at Winona, Minn., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. Doe's saw-mill, warehouse and lumberyard, at Oshkosh, Wis., have been burned. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

A terribly murderous affray occurred on the Osage river, near Tusculum, Mo., a few days ago. John B. Adcock and William Skaggs quarreled on shore. A duel with knives was decided on. The duelists started for mid-stream in a skiff. Failing to accomplish their object there, they repaired to the opposite shore and renewed the fight. Skaggs was disarmed, and his adversary mortally wounded. The St. Louis Times has been purchased, for \$50,000 cash, by B. M. Chambers, a wealthy banker, who announces that he will bring the paper up to a first-class standard. A correspondent in Nicollet county, Minn., reports: "Grasshoppers are a mystery. In some places where the eggs were thickest, and hoppers plenty a week ago, neither eggs nor insects are to be found. In others, where least expected, countless millions swarm. Entertaining farmers are burning, ditching, stamping, plowing, harrowing—doing their best to destroy the pests while small."

The Government steamer J. Don Cameron, en route from Pittsburgh to the Yellowstone, struck a snag and sunk in the Missouri river, near Sioux City, a few days ago. She was loaded with Government stores and army officers' effects, most of which will be a total loss, aggregating \$120,000. At Cleveland, Ohio, a few nights ago, John Donovan quarreled with his wife about one of their children, and finally struck her. She replied by rapping him over the head with a poker, for the time settling his temper. Shortly after she took the two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months, went to the river, and, holding a babe in each arm, plunged into the water. Before assistance could reach them all three were drowned.

C. H. Blackburn, the Cincinnati lawyer who disappeared so suddenly, turned up in Indianapolis the other day. He has been taken back to Cincinnati to answer to a charge of embezzlement. Mrs. John Wilkes, of Tolleston, Ind., was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while sitting at the front door of her house. She had two children in her lap, both of whom, strange to relate, were unharmed.

FARMERS from a large number of places in Illinois and adjoining States, says the Chicago Journal, report that winter and spring wheat and grass never looked better, and everything is favorable to an exceptionally heavy crop all around. Wet weather, it is said, has delayed the corn-planting somewhat, as well as hindered the sprouting of that already put in, and replanting will be necessary to a considerable extent in certain localities.

THE SOUTH.

J. H. REYES, a Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Virginia, telegraphs to

the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Collector Joslyn and Deputy Marshal Austin and three others have been shot in Lee county, Va., while in the discharge of their duty. One was mortally wounded. W. C. D. Whip, the proprietor of the Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky., who some time ago shot and killed his chief clerk, has been tried and acquitted.

The Legislature of South Carolina has elected Henry McVior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, in place of J. H. Willard, elected Chief Justice. McVior received every vote cast, Republicans and Democrats alike voting for him. The Southern Presbyterian Convention met in New Orleans last week. Dr. C. A. Stelman, of Alabama, was elected Moderator.

A TELEGRAM from Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, to Gen. Sheridan, at Chicago, reports a fight between a company of cavalry and a band of Comanche Indians, at Lake Sumada, in Texas. The Indians were put to rout, with a loss of four killed, the troops capturing six squaws and sixty-nine ponies, besides destroying their lodges, camp equipage, and supplies.

A NORFOLK (Va.) dispatch chronicles the destruction by fire of the town of Caswell, N. C. There was but little insurance held in the town by the property-holders, and the greatest distress prevails. The St. Louis Republican says that organizations of lawless men exist in several border counties of Missouri and Arkansas, who call themselves "Ghouls," whose chief purpose is to run and protect sm. Illicit distilleries in the mountains, and kill, or whip, or otherwise punish all persons who oppose them, and show any disposition to enforce the laws.

At Blandville, Ky., a few nights ago, a mob took from the jail a negro charged with attempting to outrage and murder a white woman. The ruffians put one end of a rope around the prisoner's neck, hitched the other end to a male, and dragged the wretch to the woods. The next morning his dead body was found riddled with bullets, hanging to a tree, and the clothing burned off.

WASHINGTON.

The Pension Bureau has now on its files nearly 90,000 unadjudicated pension cases, besides some 60,000 so-called rejected cases, about 2,000 of which annually require to be reopened on the presentation of additional evidence. Congress will, at its next session, be asked for a sufficient clerical force to bring up the present applications and secure prompt attention to claims presented in future.

CIVILIAN employes of the Quartermaster's and Paymaster's Bureaus of the War Department, and other non-enlisted men connected with the service, have been notified that they may continue work if they like, but it must be understood that they will have no claim upon the Government unless Congress chooses to make an allowance for their services. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided adversely upon the claims of Admiral Porter and the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron to a claim of \$3,000,000 in prize money.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Secretary Sherman declines to issue a positive order for the dismissal of the one-million-dollar suit against Jacob Rehm, of Chicago. He will leave it to the courts to determine whether, under the circumstances of the case, on hearing such evidence as may be offered, the honor and good faith of the Government require that the prosecution should be dismissed." The Postmaster General desires that newspapers wishing to advertise in his department should send to the Chief Clerk, W. H. Knapp, the amount of their circulation, regular rates per square, and how much discount will be allowed.

GENERAL.

THE town of Woodstock, N. B., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Over sixty buildings in the best part of the town were burned. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. Mr. P. T. Barnum, the showman, proposes to undertake the recovery of Little Charlie Ross, and with this object in view will offer a reward of \$10,000. He has made arrangements also, it is understood, to exhibit the adventurous young fellow in case he is recovered. Mr. Christian Ross, the father, having consented to the scheme. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States is in session in Chicago. Rev. James Eells, of San Francisco, acts as Moderator. The attendance is quite large. Gen. Grant and family sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool, on the 17th of May, the departure of the ex-President being attended with elaborate demonstrations of respect on the part of the people of Philadelphia.

BUSINESS failures: M. Steinburg, clothing, Walker street, New York, liabilities, \$80,000; Rothschild & Hyman, dry goods, Broadway, New York, liabilities, \$300,000; Marfield, banker, Circleville, Ohio, liabilities \$30,000, assets \$100,000; H. M. Bradley, a leading lumberman at Bay City, Mich., liabilities not stated; the Lumbermen's Exchange Bank, Ludington, Mich., liabilities \$7,000, assets \$4,000. The Centennial authorities have just paid another installment, amounting to \$275,000, to the United States as a portion of the original loan appropriation of \$1,500,000 by the Government to aid the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia last year. This makes \$1,275,000 of this loan paid, leaving \$225,000 yet unpaid.

THE Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio railways have entered into an alliance, by the terms of which the earnings from all freights shipped westward are to be pooled. Shippers, however, are to be graciously allowed to designate which route they wish their property shipped over. Burned: The extensive warehouse of Kries & Co., at Columbus, Ohio, loss \$25,000, insurance \$7,000; at Taylor Station, Franklin county, Ohio, a railroad station, a large mill, and several dwellings, loss not stated; at Indiantown, New Brunswick, a saw-mill, large carriage-factory and ten dwellings, loss \$60,000; at Gloverville, N. Y., twenty buildings in the heart of the town, loss \$100,000, insurance \$60,000; at Pittsburgh, Pa., white-lead works of Davis, Chambers & Co., loss \$100,000, fully insured. Failed: John A. Rafter & Co., Montreal, Canada, dry goods, liabilities \$116,000, assets \$77,000; Henry W. Beldemeier, St. Louis, Mo., lumber dealer, liabilities large, assets small; Gerstel & Winter, Bloomington, Ill., tobacco and liquors, liabilities \$20,000, assets \$8,000.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

IN Asia Minor the snow is still deep on the ground, retarding military operations. The insurrection in the Caucasus is rapidly gaining ground. It is again reported that Austria will certainly occupy Servia. A dispatch from Bucharest, in Roumania, after recording the visit of Grand Duke Nicholas to that city, says: "The campaign will now proceed according to the original programme, the Roumanian army remaining on the defensive within its own territory; the Russians crossing the Danube at eight points simultaneously, and pressing forward toward the Balkans with all possible rapidity, leaving behind in Bulgaria the civil officials charged with the reorganization of the institutions."

A COLUMN of Turkish troops will be sent against the Herzegovinian insurgents. Persia has declared her intention not to join Russia. The Russian army corps at Odessa has been ordered to the Crimea to prevent the

spread of the Tartar insurrection. The Roumanian Government has published a note stating it can no longer doubt it is at war with Turkey by the fault of Turkey, and it must take measures accordingly. Reports from Turkish sources represent that the Circassians have captured one or two unimportant Russian towns in their country on the Black sea, and driven out the garrisons. Arms have been supplied to the insurgents by the Turkish commander. Insurrectionary bands are also threatening the rear of the Russians operating against Batoum. The renewal of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina has induced great numbers of the Christian people in those provinces to take refuge in the Austrian dominions, and thousands of them are reported to be in a starving condition in Dalmatia.

A CABLE dispatch says the slow advance of the Russian Army of the Danube is caused by diplomatic rather than by military considerations. The Czar is anxious to hold Austria in check by the presence on her frontier of 500,000 men. Should this army push too rapidly across the Danube and into the Balkans, Austria would be free to attack the Russian rear, and thus paralyze the campaign. In the Russian camp, it is believed that England and Austria are joined in coalition to intervene so soon as decided Russian successes shall endanger the former's Eastern and the latter's Danubian interests. The Russians speak of their forces on the Danube as "the Army of England," implying its use against Austria. Its commander is enjoined to take no irrevocable step forward until England and Austria shall have been diplomatically neutralized. The Russians, a Turkish dispatch says, have made a second unsuccessful attempt to bombard Kars, but were compelled to retire. The position of the Russians near Batoum is becoming one of great danger. The special war correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs that within a short time "Austria has assumed a more threatening attitude on all territory contiguous to the Russian advance. Bodies of light cavalry hover in the corner of the principalities where the Danube divides the two states. The Russians have, in consequence, detached a force of one hundred and fifty thousand men to the westward of Widin, to mask its main movement on the Danube from Austrian espionage, and to defend its flank when the Danube is won and the general march to the Balkans begins." The same correspondent says that "the news of a Turkish triumph in Asia and the war party's victory in England affects the Russian rank and file visibly. Hostility to the English is intensified. It is asserted that the Czar is so indignant with the Queen that he has ordered his daughter, the Duke of Edinburgh's wife, to retire from English soil."

An attack of the Russians on Adrahan, in Asiatic Turkey, has been bravely repulsed by the Turks, so the latter report. THE Turkish army in Asia is being largely reinforced. A Constantinople dispatch says "the Russians in the vicinity of Tehurukon sacked and burnt all the villages and massacred all the women, old men and children." This is probably a Turkish canard. The approach of the Russians to their borders has stimulated the war fever of the Servians, and their Government is responding to this feeling by military dispositions which can only be understood as inspired by a definite purpose to take sides with the Russians. Advice from Giurgevo, via Berlin, says "the movements of Russia show their chief point of operations will be the Upper Danube. The movements at the mouth of the Danube are mere feints." The first important success of the war in Asia has been gained by the Russians, who have captured by assault the fortified town of Adrahan, lying between Kars and Batoum. The works mounted sixty guns, according to Russian accounts, and the place contained large quantities of stores. The Czar and Prince Gortschakoff have joined the army on the Danube, and will personally direct its operations. The New York Herald correspondent at Trebizond telegraphs the exact situation in Asia. He says that perfect tranquillity prevails in that city and in Erzerum. He confirms the report of the bombardment of Sukum Kaleh, and says that the inhabitants and the Russian troops retired in the rear of the town. Skirmishes occur daily in the rear of Batoum. A strong attack by the Russians has been vigorously repulsed.

SINCE the fall of Soekgoom-Kale a panic reigns at Odessa and other Russian towns along the Black sea. All confidence in shore batteries and torpedo boats has been lost. A Bucharest dispatch announces that Roumania has proclaimed her independence and declared war against Turkey, but will remain on the defensive. The Senate voted unanimously for independence. It is stated that England has given notice to Turkey that she will oppose everything which might hamper the passage of merchant ships or men-of-war of neutral powers through the Suez canal. The London Daily News Bucharest dispatch says: "Every day makes it more obvious that the Russians are in no hurry to cross the Danube. All the present indications tend to the impression that no crossings further west than Hirsowa are intended to be attempted before early in June."

THE cable furnishes full accounts of the second assault of the Russians on Batoum, and their disastrous repulse by the Turks. The latter, one account states, "were incited to battle by impressive religious ceremonies. The gunners were given arrack and powder to drink, and met the Russian charges with the ferocity of mad men. Pursuing their heroic tactics, the Cossacks swarmed to the charge a dozen times, bent on bearing the Turks down by dint of numbers. Three times the outworks were scaled and the intrenchments fairly won, when the infuriated Turks, roused by religious appeals, rallied and drove their enemy back. The Russians captured and turned the artillery upon the Turks, and they broke in a panic and fled headlong from the defenses. At this moment a great mob of Turkish women and priests came to the rescue with the green flag, shouting the Mussulman's war cry. The needle-guns falling from the hands of the slain were seized by the new-comers, and the Russian advance, shattered and repulsed, withdrew, and the onslaught ended in disastrous defeat. Between 4,000 and 5,000 Russians were left dead and wounded in the rugged hills between Batoum and the Russian line, and the roadways and woods were strewn with arms, equipments, and every substantial token of victory."

A strong Turkish naval squadron is threatening the Russian ports in the Crimea. The Russian column engaged in successful operations against Adrahan has been sent to reinforce the army operating against Kars. Kosuth is out in a letter urging an alliance between Austria and Hungary against "the common enemy," Russia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. A CABLE dispatch says the American officers in the service of the Khedive have refused to bear arms against Russia. They will remain in Egypt. A Ministerial crisis is reported in France. In consequence of a difference with President MacMahon, Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. A majority of the Cabinet took sides with M. Simon and followed him into retirement. There was considerable excitement at the French capital in consequence of the rupture. The Pope is again reported to be failing, and his early death is anticipated.

THE immediate cause of the Cabinet rupture in France was the non-participation by M. Simon in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the repeal of the Press law. President MacMahon had expected that M. Simon would present the reasons which, in the opinion of the Government, would have prevented the re-

peal of the law, and, having failed to do so, MacMahon sent him a sharp letter, intimating, among other things, that he did not have sufficient influence to assert his views successfully. Thereupon M. Simon and all the other members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the Minister of War, tendered their resignations. A new Cabinet was immediately appointed, as follows: Due de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; De Fourton, Minister of the Interior; Eugene Caillaux, Minister of Finance; Vicomte De Meux, Minister of Agriculture; Brunet, Minister of Public Instruction. This ministerial crisis has been productive of a good deal of excitement in Paris and throughout France, and by some the situation is regarded as extremely grave. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution, by a large majority, declaring that "the Chamber will only place confidence in a Cabinet free to be resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which alone can secure order and prosperity." It is feared, unless the President backs down and responds to the policy of the House, France will drift into revolution and civil war. MacMahon expresses a determination to maintain a pacific policy with all the powers, and to firmly repress any Ultramontane demonstrations.

MR. GLADSTONE is booked for a speech-making tour throughout England, to foment agitation against Turkey. Advice from South America states that, during the recent earthquake along the coast of Peru, seventeen ships were totally lost and forty damaged. It turns out that that story about a sea-serpent, 101 feet long, having been captured on the Scottish coast was a vile hoax.

GERMANY takes alarm at the Ultramontane element in France, and distrusts the policy of the new Cabinet of President MacMahon. Accordingly, the garrisons of Alsace and Lorraine will be strengthened sufficiently to equal the force on the other side of the frontier.

AN Athens dispatch says war between Greece and Turkey is considered inevitable. Thirty persons were recently drowned by the wreck of a vessel plying between Adelaide and the Albany isles, on the northeast coast of Australia. In France, a large number of Prefects of Republican political views have been dismissed by order of President MacMahon. The change of administration in France seems to have excited some uneasiness among German statesmen, and Bismarck has returned to Berlin in response to a special summons from the Emperor. Hereafter the circulation of foreign newspapers in France will only be permitted after minute censorship.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted about as follows: That the Legislature has adopted a resolution adjourning next Friday; that the Senate special committee on taxation have decided that the Senate will not have time to pass on the tax question; therefore, be it resolved, that the House be requested to appoint a conference committee to confer with a like committee from the Senate on the subject. Much time was consumed in committee of the whole on sundry bills. A number of unimportant bills were passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted allowing the clerk of the House, Mr. Crossman, \$2 per diem extra during the session. Bills were passed: Providing for tax on dogs; amending the law relative to the running at large of animals; providing that all officers appointed by the Governor, whose term of office is not elsewhere fixed, shall hold office for two years; amending the law relative to powers of County Boards of Supervisors; providing that no public hall, school-house or church shall be allowed to be occupied until a certificate of its safety has been granted by the proper authorities; amending the law relative to attaching property of forcing companies; to provide for the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands in the counties of Allegan and Barry, and appropriating State swamp lands to defray the expense thereof; to provide for the removal of a jam of floodwood in the Shiawassee river, in the county of Saginaw; to provide for laying out and constructing a ditch or drain in town 8 north, of range 2 east, Shiawassee county, and for making an appropriation of State swamp lands to aid in the construction of the same; to provide for the opening of highways, streets and alleys in the cities and villages of this State. The message from the Senate asking for a conference was agreed to, and a committee appointed. An effort was made, for the fifth time, to pass the Alpena Land-Grant Railroad bill, but it was defeated by a larger vote than ever.

THURSDAY, May 17.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted by the Senate giving its Secretary, James Stone, and assistant, Haskins, each \$2 extra per diem; the State Janitor, \$1 extra; the Sergeant-at-Arms, Perkins, \$1.50. Mr. Fayram's Mutual Banking bill was defeated by a tie vote, 11 to 11. The bill amending the law relative to assignees of insolvent debtors was passed. The Tax Committee reported adversely to the House Tax bill, and submitted a substitute amending only those portions of the present law absolutely necessary for the present. The substitute bill was passed. The University Appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Governor re-transmitting the Liquor Tax bill. The vote by which it had been passed was reconsidered. An amendment offered, striking out the clause inserted by the Senate, compelling all liquor dealers to pay tax in advance, was carried. Bills were passed for what is known as Baker's street opening; incorporating the city of Howell; making an appropriation for finishing and furnishing Pontiac Insane Asylum; to facilitate the publication of the public and local acts of the Legislature; to abolish the county of Manitowish; to detach certain portions of territory from the county of Mackinac and to annex the same to the county of Chippewa; to prevent betting upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election; to authorize Registers of Deeds to procure a seal of office; to amend section 9 of chapter 85 of the laws of 1871, relating to establishing and maintaining free public libraries and reading-rooms.

FRIDAY, May 18.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted directing the publication of a history of Michigan battle flags, at a cost of not over \$4,500. The House concurrent resolution legalizing tax returns of Berrien and Cass counties was adopted. Bills were passed providing for the taxation of banks and real estate in towns where situated; amending the law directing the building of fish ladders over rapids; providing for the general street and alley openings in all cities and villages; to provide for the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands in the counties of Allegan and Barry, and appropriating State swamp lands to defray the expense thereof. HOUSE.—Bills were passed: Further to preserve the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the elective franchise, by providing for the identification of the ballots of unqualified voters in certain counties; to amend compiler's section 59 of the compiled laws of 1871, relating to holding general and special elections; to amend sections 31 and 94 of an act entitled "An act for the reorganization of the military forces of the State of Michigan," approved Jan. 18, 1862; to provide for the reduction of the capital stock of corporations; to provide for the organization, regulation and management of the asylums for the insane, and effectually to provide for the same; to amend section 9 of chapter 85 of the laws of 1871, relating to the formation of corporations for literary and scientific purposes, approved April 21, 1865; to amend section 2,094 of the compiled laws of 1871, relating to the killing or destruction of game.

LANSING, Saturday, May 19.—Both houses of the Legislature, having concluded their labors, adjourned at 12:30 o'clock this morning. In the Senate very little business of importance was transacted during the long night session, that body being absent from the House in its business. In the House the following bills were passed at the session: To authorize Supervisors of townships to administer in certain cases; to amend section 6,465 of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to proceedings by garnishment; to amend section 7 of chapter 9 of act No. 62 of the session laws of 1875, approved April 1, 1875, entitled an act granting and defining the powers and duties of incorporated villages; to regulate the formation of land companies; to regulate the height of bridges over railroad tracks. A number of bills were killed. Some of the members during this session were terribly excited by some parties outside of the building blowing horns. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest any one found engaged in this trifling little fun. It seemed that boys' lunge are better

than those of the honorable members, and this caused them to get into bad humor. One boy was arrested and brought before the bar of the House. The proceedings were stopped. Mr. Hoyt raised a point of order that the House had no right to arrest the boy without a warrant from the Speaker. Mr. Hamilton differed with him, reviewing parliamentary history for the past thousand years, showing that the House had such right. Speeches were made by several members on the spot. The boy was finally released. The Speaker and Clerk both made short and appropriate parting speeches, thanking everybody, the reporters included. While waiting to hear from the committee who waited upon the Senate and Governor to inform them that they had concluded their business and were ready to adjourn, a little merriment was indulged in, such as throwing paper wads, documents, books, boiled eggs, etc.

The Wages Value of Steam Power.

Prof. Leone Levi, in a lecture to workmen on "Work and Wages," estimated the amount of capital required to carry on some of the industries in Great Britain. There are 20,000,000 acres of land cultivated, which, at £8, is £160,000,000. The cotton trade requires £80,000,000, wool trade £30,000,000, iron trade £30,000,000, merchant marine £70,000,000; railways have £600,000,000 invested in them, and the waterworks, gasworks, docks and other undertakings all call for similar vast sums. Construction may be considered as the fixation of work, and here we have about a thousand million pounds' worth of fixed labor. Labor in use deals with figures and values that are quite as large. The annual industrial production of France is £480,000,000, and of this £200,000,000 is labor, the remainder being called material, though, if the items of its cost were ascertained, current labor would be found to make up a great portion of that sum also.

But, taking French manufactures as they are reported, we can obtain from them an estimate of the value of machines. The first steam engine was introduced into that country by the city of Paris in 1789, the year of revolution. At that time the cost of labor in manufactures was 60 per cent., and of material 40 per cent. of the whole cost. On this basis the £280,000,000 worth of material used now would require £420,000,000 of labor to work it up. The present industrial population of France is 8,400,000, though all are not fully effective, and on the old basis this would have to be increased to 17,640,000 persons. The other divisions of population, tradesmen, etc., would also increase, and the result is finally apparent that France is not large enough to contain and raise food for the people that would be needed to carry on the modern business on the old methods. The man power of the steam machinery introduced into the industries is estimated at 31,500,000, and, as it replaces £220,000,000 worth of labor, we may reckon the wages of a steam man-power at £7, or \$35, per year, exclusive of food (fuel) and lodging.—Galaxy for June.

Homestead Laws in Brief.

Under the United States Homestead law, any person 21 years of age and over, male or female, native or foreign born—married women excepted—may obtain 160 acres of Government land on payment of \$14 fees, and after a residence of five years on the land they can have a clear deed of it from the Government. After six months' residence, if it be preferred, they may get a deed on the payment of \$200, and no further residence will be required. Soldiers may deduct time spent in the service of the Union, not to exceed three years, from the five years. By the pre-emption act any person over 21 years of age—except a married woman—may take 160 acres of Government land, on payment of \$2 fees, and after residing on it six months, or for any time not exceeding three years and a half, may get a deed on payment of \$200, and giving evidence of settlement and improvement. The Timber law gives 160 acres to any one planting one-fourth of it in trees and cultivating it for eight years; 40 to 80 acres may be taken on like conditions. The fees are the same as for homesteading.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	9 50	@	12 00
HOGS	5 60	@	5 75
COTTON	10 1/2	@	11
WHEAT—Superfine Western	7 00	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 82	@	1 85
CORN—Western Mixed	42	@	68
OATS—Western Mixed	65	@	67
RYE—Western	87	@	95
PORK—New Mess.	14 75	@	15 00
LARD—Steam	9 1/2	@	9 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 40	@	5 60
Choice Native	5 10	@	5 35
Cows and Heifers	3 25	@	4 60
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@	4 50
Medium to Fair	4 75	@	5 00
HOGS—Live	4 00	@	5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 50	@	1 60
No. 3 Spring	1 40	@	1 42
CORN—No. 2	45	@	50
OATS—No. 2	39	@	40
RYE—No. 2	72	@	75
BAILEY—No. 2	65	@	75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@	25
Eggs—Fresh	19	@	10 1/2
PORK—Mess.	13 50	@	13 75
LARD	9	@	9 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 76	@	1 77
No. 2	1 68	@	1 69
CORN—No. 2	48	@	49
OATS—No. 2	39	@	40
RYE	82	@	83
BAILEY—No. 2	80	@	82
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 05	@	1 08
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@	48
OATS—No. 2	41	@	42
RYE	75	@	76
PORK—Mess.	14 25	@	14 50
LARD	9	@	9 1/2
HOGS	4 60	@	5 00
CATTLE	4 40	@	5 00 1/2
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	1 75	@	1 80
CORN	45	@	50
OATS	35	@	38
RYE	83	@	85
PORK—Mess.	14 50	@	14 75
LARD	9 1/2	@	10
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	1 93	@	1 95
Amber	1 89	@	1 90
CORN—No. 2	53	@	54
OATS—No. 2	45	@	48
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Medium	2 00	@	2 00
WHEAT—White	1 75	@	2 00
CORN—No. 2	48	@	51
OATS—Mixed	48	@	49
RYE	1 00	@	1 10
PORK—Mess.	15 50	@	15 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers	5 00	@	5 10
Philadelphia	5 25	@	5 50
CATTLE—Best	6 00	@	6 25
Medium	5	@	5 25
Trifling	4 50	@	5 25

THE TURKS.

Their Advent into Europe—When They Came and How They Came—An Interesting Historical Review.

In the seventh century Mohammed promulgated Islamism, and it was rapidly adopted by the Arabs, who, in a century, overran Africa and Western Asia, to the very walls of Constantinople, and established the great empire of the caliphs, with its capital at Bagdad. In the very next century it had passed its zenith, and in the ninth century the caliphs bolstered themselves up with Turkish mercenaries from the Turcoman tribes whose grazing-grounds were northeast of the Caspian sea. A tribe of Turks under a chief named Seldjuk, whence they were known as Seldjukid Turks, wrested Persia from the caliphs, and in the eleventh century Toghrul Bey, grandson of Seldjuk, entered Bagdad with 100,000 soldiers, assumed the title of Sultan, and deprived the caliphs of their temporal power, though continuing to recognize them as the successors of Mohammed, and the pontiffs of Islamism. Alp-Arsalan, the son of Toghrul Bey, pushed his conquests westward over the greater part of Asia Minor, routed the armies of the Greek empire, and established his capital at Iconium, the modern Koniah.

In the thirteenth century the Seldjuk Sultan of Iconium granted a large territory in Asia Minor to a Turcoman chieftain named Ertoghrul and his tribe, in payment for their military services. This tribe had no religion except a simple form of paganism, but Othman, the son of Ertoghrul, fell in love with the daughter of an Arab (Mohammedan) Sheikh, and to propitiate his desired father-in-law embraced Islamism.

Othman, or Osman, was the progenitor of the twenty-eight Sultans who have reigned in Constantinople, and their six predecessors who reigned at Kara Hissar, Broussa, and Adrianople. From his name his tribe became known as Osmanlis, or Osmanli Turks, and their country as the Ottoman empire.

Subsequently, Othman received the title of Emir from his sovereign at Iconium. At his death this Sultan left no successor, and Emir Othman embraced the opportunity to declare his independence of the Seldjuk Turks. The title of Sultan was not immediately assumed, but as the power of the Seldjuk Turks had passed away, and the power of the Osmanli Turks rapidly grew, Othman's successors soon came to be known as Sultans. Having succeeded to the temporal power of the Seldjukids, they eventually succeeded to the religious authority of the caliphs, and are now recognized by Mohammedans everywhere as the successors of the Prophet.

Kara Hissar, or the Black Castle, was the capital given by the Seldjuk Sultan to Othman. From this point Othman, and after him his son Orkhan, rapidly pushed their conquests westward, constantly wresting territory from the decaying Greek empire of Constantinople. Westward their star of empire took its way, and they changed their capital to Brussa and then to Nice, celebrated for its council and its creed. They conquered several islands of the Archipelago, and, crossing the Dardanelles, they overran Thrace and Macedonia.

The title of Pasha, now so frequently mentioned, was first conferred by Orkhan. The word is a compound of two Persian words, meaning "the foot of the King."

Orkhan was succeeded by Amurath, or Mourad I., who conquered Adrianople and Philippopolis, and waged victorious war against the Bulgarians and Servians. Mourad easily captured Nissa, the modern Nish, headquarters of the Turkish army in the late Servian war, from the Bulgarians and Servians, and his General defeated the combined Bulgarians, Servians, Hungarians, and Wallachians in the Balkan mountains. It was Amurath who chose red as the color of his flag. The Prophet had prescribed yellow, the color of the sun, as the color of the Arabs. The Fatimites selected green, the color of the earth, or the color of the garments of the son of Abdallah, and green is still a sacred color even with the Turks. The Omniads selected white, the color of day. The Abbassides chose a dark color, suggestive of night. Amurath adopted red, the color of fire, and blood, the symbol of his conquering mission. He inflicted an overwhelming defeat on the Servians at Cassova, but was immediately after assassinated, and Bajazet succeeded him.

Lest there should be a contest for the crown, the brother of Bajazet was supplied with a cup of poison, as Abdul Aziz was supplied with a pair of scissors, and like the latter he took the hint. The Turkish imperial succession being from brother to brother instead of from father to son, the reigning Sultan has usually secured peace for himself and the succession of his own offspring by assassinating all of his brothers. Mohammed III. had to remove nineteen brothers before he could feel sure of the scepter for himself and his son. Latterly there has been more humanity, or else Abdul Medjid would not have been succeeded by Abdul Aziz, his brother, nor would the latter have been succeeded by Abdul Medjid's son instead of his own, for whose benefit he sought by every peaceful means to change the law of succession.

Taking advantage of dissensions and seditions in the imperial family at Constantinople, Bajazet entered that capital and dictated the most humiliating terms of peace to the Emperor. The latter became the Sultan's vassal, and agreed to pay a tribute of 40,000 Venetian ducats, and supply 12,000 soldiers annually. Subsequently Bajazet compelled the Emperor to accord to Mussulman residents of his capital certain peculiar privileges, not unlike those which in recent times the Sultans have been compelled to accord to foreign Christians living in their dominions. Bajazet enjoys the unenviable fame of introducing the Greek vices of drunken-

ness and unnatural sensuality among the Turks. His ideas of justice were not very unlike those of some of his co-religionists, even at this day. A woman having accused a page of the Sultan of stealing milk from her, Bajazet had the page cut open to see whether it was so or not. Even at this early period in the career of the Ottoman empire the Judges were so universally bribe-takers that when the Sultan ordered all the corrupt Judges in Broussa to be burned, it was suggested to him that he would have to send for Christian monks to preside over the courts, as every bench would be vacated. Having taken 10,000 Christian prisoners in one battle, he had all of them but twenty-four beheaded in front of his tent.

In 1453, having deprived the Greek empire of everything but its capital, and once reduced that to a state of vassalage, the Turks under Mohammed II. captured that city and put an end to the last exhausted successor of the Roman empire. Then they overran the Balkan peninsula and Hungary, and threatened Poland and Austria. The empire of the Ottomans touched its high-water mark, and remained one of the most powerful nations in Europe, till, in 1683, Mohammed IV. was driven back from Vienna by John Sobieski, of Poland. It was the fourth repulse of the Turks in a dozen years. Then had the crescent attained to the full moon and entered its third quarter. Then had the star passed its right ascension, and for two centuries those have been meaningless symbols on the Turkish flag. The Turks as a nation have never grown in any such sense as national growth is understood in Europe and America. They have not multiplied till more room was needed. Their commerce has never demanded the protection of army and navy. No family of colonies has grown up around the parent stem. All that the Turks ever obtained of territory or power was obtained solely by the sword, and conquest has been their sole motive in wielding the sword. If those who draw the sword are to perish by it, then in war must the Osmanli look for the end of his dominion.

An Affecting Incident.

An exchange relates the following touching story of the sea: On the home-trip of one of our New York and Liverpool packets, she being crowded with emigrants, that awful scourge, the ship fever, broke out. The carpenter of the vessel, who was one of nature's nobleman, and had on board his little son, a lad of 12 summers, was one of the first victims. His shipmates sadly inclosed the body in his hammock, and, having read over the burial service, and attached to his feet a grindstone for the purpose of sinking it, committed it to the embrace of old ocean. The poor boy, filled with grief at the loss of his natural protector, sprung overboard, and before he could be rescued he was beyond the reach of all human aid.

On the day following the burial, a large shark was noticed in the wake of the ship, and, as it was almost calm, the sailors asked permission to catch it, which was readily granted by the Captain. Having procured a hook and attached a chain and line, and baited it with pork, they cast it overboard, and soon had the exciting pleasure of hooking the monster, and, with the aid of the windlass, they hauled the writhing mass on board. As it lay on the deck in its death struggles, the sailors heard a singular rumbling noise, which seemed to proceed from the dying captive. Taking a ship-ax they soon cut their way into the now-dead fish, and, to their great surprise, found that it had swallowed the carpenter, grindstone and boy, and the former, who had only swooned, had rigged up the grindstone, and, with the assistance of the boy to turn it, "was grinding his jack-knife to cut his way out."

Silver in Illinois.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill making the silver coin of the United States a legal tender to any amount in the payment of debts in the State of Illinois. The bill takes effect on the 1st of July next.

The effect of the passage of this act remains to be seen. The silver coinage of the United States is a dime, quarter, half-dollar, and trade dollar. The trade dollar is not a legal tender, under existing laws, for any amount, while the other coins are legal tenders in sums of \$5. This law will give the whole silver coinage of the United States a market in Illinois which it has not in any other State. Under the ordinary rules of trade, silver, having a greater money value in that State than elsewhere, ought to flow there. In California, silver is so abundant that silver coin is sold at a discount, and Illinois now opens a new market for that surplus silver, making it a legal tender equal to greenbacks and to gold. The Californians are troubled with a plethora of money. The banking capital of San Francisco is three times as great as that of Chicago, and yet its business transactions, as shown by the Clearing-House reports, do not equal one-half of those of Chicago. The fact is that the capital there, being in metal, far exceeds the demand, though all kinds of property are inflated. The action of the Illinois Legislature therefore opens to this superabundant store of metal, especially of silver, an opportunity such as is offered nowhere else.—Chicago Tribune.

Dress for the Sick-Room.

Careful experiments indicate that dark-colored substances absorb and emit odors to a greater extent than those which are light-colored. With a knowledge of this fact, nurses should invariably dress in light colors. A black cotton dress is bad, a black wool one worse, a black silk worst of all. As black is the most absorbent and most emissive of odors and other effluvia, physicians should discard dress of that color on account of danger to themselves and patients.

BASHI-BAZOUK BUTCHERS.

Horrible Massacre of Christians in a Bulgarian Town—Men, Women and Children Put to the Sword.

[Cable Telegram to the New York Herald.]

Horror upon horrors! The Turks have recommenced their barbarities in Bulgaria. All Christian Europe should proclaim a crusade. With seeming frenzy the wild Bashi-Bazonks have been let loose upon the frontier towns along the Danube, and the results are scenes of rapine and spoliation which rival the darkest days of the middle ages. The little Bulgarian town of Turtokai, situated across the Danube from Oltenitza, and twenty-eight miles west-southwest of Silistria, possessed many Christian inhabitants. Although in numbers far fewer than the Turks, they were in every way an industrious and valuable part of the population. On the night of the 16th (Wednesday last), the Turkish citizens of the town joined with the troops in the fortress from which the village takes its name, and began an onslaught upon the Christians. The carnage began in all parts of the town at once. The doors of those who attempted to defend their homes were broken in, and the massacres and outrages were perpetrated within the dwellings. In many instances, however, the attacking parties encountered the families seated together in front of their houses. The method in such cases generally was to either stab or shoot the father and elder sons, to break the skulls of the old women, and then to seize and outrage the younger women. In very many cases the outrages were perpetrated by neighbors and citizens of the town well known to the poor, miserable victims. Nobody was spared who was captured. Scenes of frightful atrocity occurred. The cries of the fleeing women and children were heard at the outposts of the Roumanian troops encamped below Oltenitza, and a small party of brave fellows, under cover of the darkness, ventured across the river in the hope of being able to receive some of the fugitives. They were partially successful, and brought two Bulgarian men back with them. One of the fugitives was quite an old man, and was for a long time unable to speak from grief and wild terror. When, on the morning of Thursday, he was composed sufficiently to talk with the Roumanians, he described the killing of his wife and oldest son in his sight, and the carrying off of his daughters. He seemed to rebuke himself for his escape. He declared that he was returning in haste to his home, having heard of the outbreak in another part of the village, when he saw his wife's head struck from her shoulders, and heard his daughter's wild shrieks as she was dragged away by a fierce mob of scrambling, frenzied brutes.

A Funeral Wedding.

An affecting deathbed scene occurred in Oakland on Friday evening, in the Sunnyside House, corner of Harrison and Thirteenth streets. The young man, George Edward Murray, who then died from the effects of an accident that befel him last Thursday, has been engaged to marry an interesting young lady at the same hotel; but just two weeks before the fatal accident the lovers had a disagreement about some trifling matter, and Mr. Murray released her from the engagement. Although exceedingly nettled, her love for him had not diminished, yet she encouraged the attentions of a rival suitor, a worthy young man of Berkeley, who pushed his suit and engaged the young lady to marry him, the wedding being arranged to take place last Thursday. That morning, just as the expectant bride began to robe herself for the altar, her former lover was brought into the house in a dying condition. The moment she heard of it she rushed to the bedside of the dying man, and, with eyes streaming with tears and voice tremulous with emotion, brushed aside physicians and attendants, and, clasping her arms about the neck of her former sweetheart, pressed his pale lips to her own and kissed him repeatedly, all the while calling him by his first name in tones the most tender and pathetic. A faint smile of recognition beamed over the pale face of the wounded man, and the lovers parted forever, she to finish her dressing for the altar and he to suffer for a few hours before passing over the river of death. At this time the physicians had not completed their examination so as to ascertain the extent and fatal character of Murray's injuries; but soon afterward, as Dr. Foulkes was leaving the house, he saw the gay bridal party in the parlor and remarked, "Ladies, enjoy yourselves and be gay as befits a bridal party, but you are going to have a wedding and funeral from the house almost at the same time."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Land Monopoly in California.

The men who negotiated the treaty under which California passed under the American flag permitted about all the naturally good land in the State to remain in the hands of parties who had procured grants of immense tracts from the Mexican and Spanish Governments. The consequence is that California is almost as completely monopolized by a few rich proprietors as England. The evil consequences of this blunder have become apparent within the past few years, the paralysis of all ordinary industry and the cessation of middle-class immigration. In fact, the poorest of the Southern States offer better inducements to settlers of the agricultural class than are to be found on the Pacific slope, with all its marvelous fertility. A recent act of Congress, ostensibly designed to facilitate the reclamation of large sections of apparently barren land, is operating to aggravate the existing evil of land monopoly. The districts in question could only be rendered fertile by heavier expenditures than single small farmers

could afford; but, instead of framing laws to facilitate the co-operation of persons holding farms of moderate area, the persons who got up the Desert Land act seem to have offered particular encouragement for the extension of the monopoly system, and the remaining public lands in the State are passing rapidly into the hands of capitalists, who secure title at little more than the cost of improvements necessary for irrigation. The people of the State are a good deal exercised about this new calamity—for the exclusion of an independent class of small farmers is nothing less than a calamity; but it will probably be found impracticable to arrest it in time to leave any portion of the lands free from the grasp of the monopolists.

Didn't Find Richmond.

A dozen or more idlers around the Central Market were yesterday taking a deep interest in a war-map published in a New York daily paper, when Brother Gardner, the old colored man, pushed his way into the throng and closely studied the map for a minute or two.

"Whar 'bouts on dis map is ole Virginia?" he suddenly called out.

"It isn't on there at all," answered one of the crowd.

"Whar 'bouts on dis map is Richmond?" continued Gardner, running his finger over the paper in a wild way.

"How do you expect to find Richmond on this map of Europe?" asked a bystander.

"How do I s'pect? Why, sah, what has de map of Europe to do without Richmond? Wasn't thar more fightin' aroun' Richmond den you could scare up in all Europe in ten years? Have dey gone an' ignored dat fact? Have dey got out a map an' left dat town out in de cold? Somebody find de town for me, an' I'll show you de exact spot where I was hit in de chin by a cannon ball, an' wounded all to pieces."

"Go away—this is a war-map of Turkey and Russia."

"Without any Richmond on it?"

"No, sir—Richmond isn't here."

"Den I'm gwine right away—gwine to git right out'n dis crowd in a hurry! After all us folks fought, an' bled, an' died down dar, an' left our bones to bleach in de sun, it's a perfeck insult, sah, to come aroun' heah wid a new war-map showin' de Black sea as big as a meetin'-house, an' leavin' Richmond clar off de fair-grounds entirely! Come away from dat fraud, you cull'd folks!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Story of Berkshire True Love.

A correspondent sends us this: Away back half a century ago there lived in Lanesboro a rich old farmer. Then as now rich old farmers were the possessors of daughters and sons. And the daughters somehow would have beaux. In the same town lived an industrious blacksmith, who sought the hand of the only daughter of the rich old farmer—who, by the way, held higher hopes and aspirations for her, and plainly told the young man that he "did not think an anvil and a piano would sound well together." The blacksmith swallowed the rebuff, and, forestalling Horace Greeley's advice by several years, "went West." Meanwhile the daughter had an unobjectionable suitor whom she was allowed to marry. Ten years or more she lived happily, when her husband died. Then came years of widowhood and all the sorrows and trials the word implies. A consoling and consolable widower, however, happening along, she was again married. Another decade of happy wedded life, and she was again left a widow. It was then she returned to the paternal roof; and, after a few years, her father followed the two husbands. Now was the first lover's opportunity. Within the present year the young blacksmith, having nearly reached the age of three-score and ten, while on a visit to Eastern friends, learned the situation, renewed his suit and was accepted. And now there is only perfect harmony in the "Anvil Chorus" in which they both join.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Secretary Sherman and Specie Resumption.

The action taken by Secretary Sherman with respect to the purchase of gold with 4½ per cent. bonds, for the purpose of facilitating specie payment, leaves no doubt as to the policy which he intends to pursue. The purchase of \$5,000,000 of gold, it can be stated upon the most excellent authority, was the first step toward the accumulation of a fund of \$100,000,000 in gold, or legal tenders, or both, as a condition precedent to the resumption of specie payment Jan. 1, 1879. Secretary Sherman considers that this plan is not only authorized, but is directed by the Resumption act, of which he himself is the author. At that time there will be at least \$300,000,000 of legal tenders outstanding, and Secretary Sherman does not think that it would be practicable to commence the resumption of that sum with less than \$100,000,000. There is no doubt that his policy will be a policy of accumulating this amount of gold or legal tenders, or both, between now and that date.—Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A Mute Detective.

In the detection of criminals, the microscope has proved to be an invaluable ally. Some interesting facts, in this connection, were brought out in a murder case in England: A little girl was found dead with her throat cut. Her mother was suspected of having committed the crime, on account of her actions. A knife was found in her pocket, on the handle of which were several hairs, and on the blade were several spots of blood. Her explanation was that on her way home she saw a rabbit in a trap and cut his throat. A microscopic examination of the hair showed that it had come from a squirrel, and, as the little girl wore a squirrel-tippet, the evidence of guilt was considered conclusive.

ALL SORTS.

The Masons of Belfast, Me., have subscribed \$25,000 for a new temple.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon is reported from Naples, Italy. It is that for three whole days in one week there were no births out of a population of 500,000 souls.

A New York butcher bought his cattle on thirty days, sent them to England, sold them, and the cable told him that he had cleared \$18,000 before the thirty days had expired.

A GEORGIA negro stole \$6,000 in United States bonds to get something handsome to paper the lid of his chest. His tastes were too expensive to allow of his running at large.

A SEAL ring belonging to Lieut. M. W. Reilly, of the Seventh Cavalry, killed in the Custer massacre, has been recovered from one of the Cheyennes at the Spotted Tail Agency.

The silk industry in France is suffering badly, and 50,000 persons connected therewith are calling upon the French Government for relief. Two-thirds of the mills of Lyons are idle.

"My God!" said Mr. George Francis Train, in his last lecture. "Let any New York paper dare to say to-morrow morning that I am a lunatic, and I'll go up to that office and make it hot for them."

In spite of all the agitation in California, the last steamer brought over nearly 1,000 Mongols. The entire shipload had to be quarantined on account of an outbreak of small-pox during the passage.

A PENNSYLVANIA woman, who went to Kansas a few years ago, writes back that she has done as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has had three husbands, two pair of twins and the ague.

ACCORDING to the researches of an eminent German naturalist, our earth has at one time or another been inhabited by 155,000 kinds of animals, of which 20,000 are now extinct, while the other 135,000 are still with us.

A CURIOUS rule prevails in Germany, that if a person is injured on a railroad and subsequently dies from the injuries received, the occurrence is not deemed a railway accident unless death occurs within twenty-four hours.

THE most married woman of the day lives at Holyoke, Mass. Of seven to whom she has successively given her hand, four sleep in the church-yard, two survive divorce suits, and the seventh—well, he's officiating as husband at the present time.

THE Puget Sound Express says: "In the inside of a great lump of coal, taken out of the Seattle mine a few days ago, was an oyster of whole and perfect shape. It was nearly three inches long, hinged, filled and fully shelled. It had been turned to coal."

MAGYAR is the language taught in 8,400 Hungarian schools, German in 2,184, Roumanian in 2,130, Slavack in 2,057, Russian in 520, Servian in 350, Croatian in 71. In 2,332 schools instruction is given in two languages, in 532 in three languages.

JAMES PERRY is in a Raleigh prison for stabbing. Miss Mann, who lived across the street, flirted with him through the bars of his cell window. They became engaged, and their wedding was held in jail, where the happy couple are now spending their honeymoon.

EXTRACT from a letter from Atchison, Kan.: "The ground is tremendously dry here; the big rain of last week did not reach the ground; the grasshoppers stood on their hind legs and drank the water as fast as it fell! So I am informed, but this may not be true."

THE estate in England to which the Lawrence-Townley heirs are laying claim is said to be worth \$500,000,000. The "true heir" is Mr. William T. Lawrence, of Toronto. His case has been pronounced good by eminent chancery lawyers on both sides of the water.

THE Graphic offers \$500 toward a fund of \$100,000 to make Wm. M. Everts independent of professional drudgery while Secretary of State. It urges that he cannot support his station on the salary he receives, and, to live, must act as lawyer as well as play the Secretary.

THE London Spectator says that it is curious that in the blue-glass theory the ingenuity of the inventors should have hit on the exact contrary of the truth. It claims that experiments in the Royal Gardens at Kew demonstrate that the blue rays in sunlight actually have a retarding influence on plant growth.

THE first regular telephonic line has been put in operation between the place of business of C. Williams, Jr., Boston, Mass., and his residence in Somerville, a distance of about three miles. Mr. Williams states that it works well, and that "conversation can be carried on by it nearly as well as if those conversing were in the same room."

BIRDS killed on the Iowa prairies, packed closely with paper in barrels, and without any freezing or other artificial process of preservation, now go regularly to Leadenhall, and are sold and eaten in the dining rooms of London and the West side by side with the much more expensive partridges and towels which are reared in England.

WILLIE'S QUESTION.

Willie sat and watched his grandpa When he came to visit him. With his spectacles a-glisten, Over the eyes with age grown dim, And the child-eyes filled with wonder, And a sense of envy rose, When he took them off to wipe them And replace them on his nose. When his grandpa's visit ended, Willie sought for some advice, "Papa," said he, "can I ever Do like grandpa with my eyes? Can I string 'em just like grandpa, On a wire—and when I cough, Just like grandpa did, you 'member, Can I take my two eyes off?"—Eben E. Rejford.

Hottings.

GOLD is steady at 107.

FOR detailed war news and terrible accidents see the inside.

OUR pound-master, H. Boone, had fourteen cows in his charge on Tuesday night.

THE *Allegan Democrat* seems to be reduced to about half its former size. How is this?

NAVIGATION is dull, and freights scarce. Capt. Schaeffer reports that the Chicago markets show signs of improvement.

THE session of our Legislature has closed, and our representative, Hon. D. B. K. Van Raalte, has returned home to his business.

WE hope our fruitgrowers will not fail to attend the meeting called for June 2nd, at the townhouse of the Township of Holland. See notice in another column.

MR. I. Cappon is rebuilding a house on the corner of Ninth and Pine streets, which will be offered for rent when finished. He is also putting up a large barn on his own premises.

LOOKOUT for the new advertisement of E. J. Harrington in our next number. He is putting in a tremendous stock of summer goods that will beat any previous effort. Go and see him.

WE would like to call the attention of our readers to the change in the advertisement of Mr. A. Cloeting. He requests that orders for him be left at the store of D. R. Meengs, in the place of W. Vorst, who sold out.

IT is a pity that the 500-dollar clause in our city license could not have been carried through. That would have given us a practical illustration of prohibition fanaticism, and would have taught some of them a valuable lesson.

THE parents who wish to give their children the advantage of a musical tuition have the opportunity by applying to Mr. F. J. Thompson, who has started a piano and organ class, and can be found at the residence of M. D. Howard, Esq.

THE hot sultry weather of last Sunday culminated in a thunder storm late in the afternoon. The building owned by Prof. Scott, and occupied by Mr. A. De Weerd, situated on Ninth street, a little West of River street, was struck by lightning. The lightning struck down the chimney, knocked the stove-pipes through the house, frightened the inmates, and left without doing any further damage.

THE Hon. Geo. C. Stewart, mayor of the city of Grand Haven, made an eloquent appeal for teetotalism, on Friday evening last, at Kenyon's Hall, before a good audience. Mr. Stewart spoke here for the first time, made a favorable impression, and evidently feels at home in Holland. He is without a doubt, one of the handsomest figures on the stage in Western Michigan, and has a pleasing voice.

WE hear some talk derogatory of the virtue of the patent Butter Tub, on account of the use of the rubber to make the cover air-tight. We think the fault-finding erroneous, to say the least. The rubber used is vulcanized rubber, together with cloth packing, which is described in the *Chicago Commercial*, in an article relative to refrigerator cars, as being the best, and perfectly taintless and harmless in use for all delicacies, including butter, and we confidently believe that the commercial interest of the city of Chicago is sufficiently wide awake to trust to their judgment in a similar case as the present.

ONCE more there is somebody that has the courage to start up a machine shop. We are happy to chronicle the event. Messrs Clark & Goodrick came from the Eastern States, and are highly recommended as practical machinists, and we have no doubt but what with our steadily increasing manufactories, they will find abundant work. They have been fortunate to secure the finishing shop and steam-power of Mr. Deming, and will be prepared to start up at once, with one or two large jobs on their hands. We wish them abundant success and call attention to their advertisement in another column.

ON Saturday evening last, the saw mill of H. Boone & Co., at Groningen, about three miles north east of this city, burned to the ground. This is the second time their mill was destroyed by fire, and it is a heavy blow to them. The damages are estimated at \$8,000, without any insurance. It is decided to rebuild at once—they having a handsome stock of logs on hand. In connection with this rebuilding it is rumored that they intend to connect a grist mill with it, and efforts are made to have them build their new mill in this city. This would certainly be a wise move, affording better shipping facilities here, by both water and rail. The energy and business tact displayed by the Boone Bros. is of the first order and speaks volumes for them. We hope they will conclude to build in town, never burn out, again, and make lots of money.

THE weather is quite cool.

HENRY D. Post, Esq., has been appointed custom officer at this port.

DON'T forget that next Wednesday, May 30th, is Decoration Day. The soldiers will "fall in."

DON'T fail to read Mr. Bosman's new advertisement. He exhibits a magnificent stock for summer wear, especially for boys.

SOME fruit-growers report a slight frost early on Tuesday morning. After inquiry it seems that it has touched only in streaks and spots, and will not injure the fruit much.

RUMORS are afloat that we are to have still another manufactory in this town. We are forbidden, however, to say what kind, for the present, but hope to obtain permission in a few days.

MRS. BATES, of Grand Rapids, will speak on the subject of the Temperance Work, at Hope Church, on Tuesday evening, May 29th. The ladies of Holland are all cordially invited to be present.

THE farmers all agree that winter wheat looks beautiful and the change of the weather from Sunday's hot weather to Monday's and Tuesday's cool weather, is regarded as very beneficial for the production of grain.

THE temperance saloon was opened on Thursday last, and the carpenters and painters are busily fixing up the reading room in Kenyon's Block. The formal opening of the reading room cannot yet be announced.

POSTERS from Grand Rapids announce that to-morrow, Sunday forenoon, about 11 a. m. an excursion will pass through here from Grand Rapids to Fruitport, have a boat-ride on Lake Michigan, and return in the evening.

IN a base ball contest between the clubs of the Collegiate Department of Hope College and the Preparatory Department, the latter club came out ahead with a score of 60 to 30. This was rather unexpected, and the contest will be renewed.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Michigan, May 24, 1877: Johan Anderson 2; Mrs. H. Childs, care Kate Collins; Mrs. Didama Browning; John Bensinger.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WE have been informed by ex-Alderman R. Kanters, that he has been authorized and ordered by Col. S. W. Mansfield, U. S. A., to repair 100 feet of pier at the harbor, and re-fill it below the water line with brush and stone, upon the idea suggested by him, as executed in the Netherlands. This will enable the authorities and all the parties interested to judge of its merits and sufficiency as a preventative for the constant washing in of sand inside the channel. Mr. Kanters will commence his operations on Monday.

A STRAWBERRY and ice cream festival will be held at Kenyon's Hall on Saturday evening, May 26th, for the benefit of Grace Church. Dr. Gee's band will give a balcony serenade at 7.30 p. m. and furnish music during the entertainment. An array of amusing articles will be on exhibition. A small fee of 10 cents will be charged for admission to the hall, where the refreshments will be served by the ladies at prices to suit the times. The entertainment will close early, as a party is expected from Saugatuck who wish to return by the evening boat.

THE opening of L. T. Kanters' ice-cream parlors on Saturday night last, was a decided success. The new balcony was initiated with sweet strains of music produced by Prof. Gee's Band. The Zealand Brass Band made its appearance just about at the time of commencing, and although not a public part of the program, was an agreeable surprise, and we don't hesitate to say that they are improving nicely, and deserve sufficient encouragement to push them on to a higher plane of efficiency. The fact that Mr. Kanters sold all his cream, would warrant us to say that it was a financial success, as it certainly was in numbers and enthusiastic interest.

THE first picnic of the season was indulged in by the Shakesperian Club on Saturday last, this was also their last gathering as an organization. They chartered a tug, which took them to Griswold's camp, which still remains the favorite resort for picnic hunters, every season. After partaking of the choice viands prepared for the occasion, the party scattered, some for a row on the placid bosom of Lake Michigan, others took rod and line and attempted to entrap the wily bass, with which the waters of Black Lake abound, while others clambered over the hills in search of flowers etc.—those gaining the summit of "Bald Head" were paid with a view of surpassing grandeur for their trouble. The festivities terminated with a boat-ride on Lake Michigan by moonlight, after which they returned home. Thus ends the existence of the "Shakes," an organization which has been a source of both amusement and mental culture to themselves and their friends. We can but wish peace to its ashes, and pray for its speedy resurrection.

FRUIT continues to promise well.

A pair of fine kid gloves were left at the City Clerk's office—owner unknown.

A RUSSIAN colonel gets \$400 a year, about as much as a section man on a railroad.

TIME, Saturday morning; place, J. W. Snedaker's; sex, female; weight, eight pounds.—*Allegan Journal*.

THE "17-year locusts" have appeared in Rensselaer county, N. Y., where they did so much mischief in 1848 and 1860.

WE hear from reliable sources that Mr. C. L. Streng, formerly of this city, and at present bookkeeper for Ferry, Dowling & Co., at Montague, Mich., is going to engage in matrimony again, with a Miss Harting, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE City Hotel has changed hands, and is now conducted by Mrs. Myers & Sons. Mrs. Myers needs no recommendation at our hands, as she is well known among the traveling community as the efficient hostess of the old City Hotel before the fire. In connection with this hotel a hack will run between the hotel and the depots.

ON Thursday evening the soldiers held a meeting and appointed the necessary committees to prepare for Decoration Day. Kramer, president of the union, will be president of the day, and W. H. Joshi, marshal. Prof. Scott will be the orator of the day. Rev. Coplin, Chaplain; Rev. R. Pieters, orator in Dutch. An adjourned meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next to finish up preparations for the solemn ceremonies of the following day.

AMONG other improvements we can mention the sound financial condition of our brewery. Mr. Sutton has steadily increased its capacity, has a larger stock of lager for the summer than ever before, and has it clear of debt. He contemplates to build largely in the immediate future, and hopes to make large exports of his product. This is the first time a brewery has been put on a sound financial basis in this city.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says: A portion of the Ardahan garrison took the road to Ardantsch, having cut its way through the Russian column which endeavored to intercept it.

Advices from Asia Minor report that the Mohammedan insurrection in the Caucasus has proved a serious check to the advance of the Russian army. The insurgents are constantly harassing the Russian outposts. A large force of Circassians attacked the Russians near the frontier, and compelled them to retreat.

LONDON, May 23.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: The Shiek-ul-Islam, in proclaiming a holy war against Russia, and the almost simultaneous announcement from Constantinople that the departure of the Sultan for the Danube has been decided upon, would seem to show that the advice of those who all along looked upon the present struggle as one of existence for the Ottoman empire, has gained ascendancy in the councils of the Porte.

There is a firm belief here among well-informed persons that a tacit if not clearly defined understanding exists between Russia, Germany, and Italy, and that the court party in Austria is in accord with the other eastern potentates. The Hungarian element is of course hostile, but utterly powerless to oppose such a coalition. Many incidents may be construed into confirmation of the above belief, the most important perhaps being the peremptory closing of the Danube to navigation by the Russians after the Turks had promised to allow uninterrupted neutral commerce, and the recently developed movement of the Russian troops westward of the positions beyond which the anti-Russian element of Europe had virtually decided they should not go without remonstrance.

A telegram from Erzeroum says: The Russian left wing has advanced from Ipeck to within two hours' march of Kara Killisa, while an Ottoman detachment holds a position at Topek-Kaleh.

BERLIN, May 23.—The *North German Gazette* states that Russia has declared to Tunis that if military or pecuniary aid is rendered to the sultan, the Bey must prepare to see his capital bombarded. The Tunis government is also disquieted by the concentration of a French force on the frontier.

LATEST—BATUM, Wednesday, P. M. There was a tremendous cannonade today from the Russians. A battle has just commenced. The firing is becoming general along the entire line. The Turkish batteries reply vigorously. The utmost enthusiasm prevails among the Ottoman troops. The Bash Bazouks are preparing for action. Everything indicates a desperate effort on the part of the enemy. It is stated the Russian force assigned to the assault of Batoum has been strengthened by 20,000 men, who have just arrived from Ardahan. It is reported that Grand Duke Michael commands the attack in person. The Turks are sanguine.

WANTED—An agent in every town to sell my Medicines. Dr. A. BOSISIO.

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.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business, I am able to advertise through the columns of the *Star* his stock of

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

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.

DRS. ANNIS & BROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 66, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

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

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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.

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.

1-25

NEW

MATERIAL

Just Received at

THE

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

Our facilities for Job Print-

ing are unequalled in this city,

and we are at all times prepar-

ed to execute

[Official.]
Common Council.

TUESDAY, May 22, 1877.

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

Present: Mayor Schaddelee, Ald. Spritsma, De Vries, Dykema, Van der Veen, Hoogesteger and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

(Ald. Cropley appeared and took his seat.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The select Com. on printing reported presenting the sealed proposals for the city printing.—Referred back to Committee.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk reported the oath of office of S. L. Morris as member of the Board of Health; Also that a quarters rent is due, on the lease of R. Kaniers, for engine room No. 2, \$8.75.—Amount allowed.

The str. Commissioner reported amount of labor done in March and April, \$37.50.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The Committee on ways and means introduced an ordinance to provide for the salaries of certain city officers for the fiscal year, A. D. 1877, which was read twice by its title and on motion placed upon the general order of the day.

On motion by Ald. Dykema.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner shall have a general supervision over all the streets, alleys, bridges, reservoirs, drains culverts, parks and public grounds within the city, and shall keep the same in repairs subject to the order and approval of the committee; but no help shall be granted, or expenses be made by said street commissioner unless directed by the Common Council or the committee on Streets and Bridges. He shall also keep the covering over the fire-wells in good repair and free from ice during the winter season. He shall take care of all shade-trees in and around the public parks and on Black River Highway and shall keep the fences belonging thereto in repairs. He shall keep the gutters along the street free from all obstructions. He shall keep all street crossings in repairs and clean the same when needed, especially on Saturdays. All paupers who are able to work shall do such work, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner. He shall keep fires and light in Eagle Engine room No. 1, when needed and light the street lamp near engine house No. 1. He shall also submit a monthly report to the Council as provided by the charter.

Resolved, That the duties herein named, and others which may hereafter be added by the Council in the line of duties of his said office, shall be performed by the Street Commissioner on a salary per year to be determined in the annual salary bill.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema

Resolved, That the Dept. Marshal shall give bond to the city in the sum of Five hundred dollars with two sureties.—Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill of the street Com. was presented for the month of February, \$14.50.—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

On motion the Council took a recess of 10 minutes.

After recess the Com. on Poor reported, recommended aid to 16 persons for one week, amount \$40.25.—Adopted.

By Ald. Cropley,

Resolved, That we adjourn.—Lost.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Council resolved itself into a Com. of the Whole to act on the above named ordinance, Ald. Hoogesteger in the chair. After some time spent therein the committee arose and through their chairman reported as having had under consideration the above named ordinance and would report progress, asking leave to sit again, report accepted and leave granted.

Council adjourned until Wednesday, May 30, 1877.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

AN enormous engineering work is in progress to provide Baltimore with water, the present supply being bad in quality and inadequate in quantity. The new source is to be Gunpowder river, nine miles from the city, and the water is to be brought through a tunnel seven miles long, through a mountain. This will be the longest tunnel in America, circular in shape, and twelve feet in diameter. Five miles of the distance is very hard rock, and the drilling is done by manual labor. power drills being impracticable in such a small space. The rest of the way will be bricked. Fifteen shafts have been sunk. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000, about 1,500 men are employed, and the tunnel will probably be completed in three years. The employees are mainly negroes, who live in miserable log cabins; and the contractor says that his greatest difficulty is not of an engineering kind, but comes of drunkenness among these men. Liquor dealers invest the temporary villages with portable bars, and sell vile whiskey so cheap that the laborers buy extensively.

Coffee can be raised in Southern California. A successful experiment in Los Angeles county is related by the *Express*, which says: "We have been shown by Mr. Sotello, a very fine specimen of coffee berry, raised on the Puente Rancho by the Badillo Brothers. These gentlemen came from Guatemala about a year ago, and purchased a portion of this ranch. They planted about one thousand coffee trees, five hundred of which have thriven. They are desirous that cultivation of coffee shall become a feature in Southern California, and in furtherance of this desire they will distribute free, to those who will plant them, a limited quantity of the seeds of this article."

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

CALL & SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. ALBERS.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG,

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—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

SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block 2, Lot 6, Block 6, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 12, 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. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 3 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 Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box. 4596.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

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

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

Live Geese Feathers

a Specialty.

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

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

NEW

Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and

Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share

of your Patronage.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

HARRINGTON'S

New Dry Goods.

Flannels of every description

and color very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and

a complete stock at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Buttons of every description from the

cheapest to the finest—and many other

fineries, too numerous to mention.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ready Made Clothing—and

Boots and Shoes at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ashway Tweed for suits and bleached

and unbleached muslins, cheaper than ever

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very

cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed

at the Cheap Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood

for sale at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles

and other articles too numerous to mention,

at the store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill.

Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new lot of Embroidery

and insertion at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A great variety of new prints—New

Styles of Gingham, handsome patterns, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful

varieties at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Worsted Dress Goods—some of the

richest patterns ever opened here at an

astonishingly low price.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing

grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries,

Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apple,

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,

Furnishing Goods,

Clothing,

Crockery,

Stoneware,

Notions and Trimmings,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Flour & Feed,

Provisions, etc

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.

JOHN VAUPELL.

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

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g 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. 8-1f

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

ELI HARTZELL, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Vose and Julia M. Vose, his wife, to Mariette Howland, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber W of Mortgages, on page 371, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars and forty-one cents, and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being situated in the Village of Eastmanville, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Block twenty-four, all of Block twenty-five, Block twenty-six and Block twenty-seven, all in said Village of Eastmanville, and numbered according to the plat of said Village as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa in said State, containing about twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs including said attorney fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 28th, A. D. 1877.

MARIETTE HOWLAND, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.