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Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 15: May 27, 1876

Holland City News

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 15: May 27, 1876" (1876). *Holland City News: 1876*. 22.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 15.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 223.

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.

	1 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, \$3.00 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 three months.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, April 23, 1875.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.25 a. m.	10.05 a. m.
" "	10.35 " "	12.10 p. m.
" "	3.30 p. m.	8.35 " "
" "	8.35 " "	9.15 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
" "	4.30 p. m.	10.25 " "
" "	6.40 " "	8.30 " "

New Buffalo & Chicago.	10.40 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
" "	12.25 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
" "	9.35 " "	4.10 " "

* Daily except Saturday
† Mixed trains.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.	Express. Mail.	
4.15	7.30	Grand Rapids.
4.32	7.44	Grandville.
5.45	8.36	Allegan.
6.11	9.41	Otsego.
6.19	9.19	Plainwell.
6.35	9.35	Cooper.
6.50	9.50	Kalamazoo.
7.50	11.30	White Pigeon.
8.00	11.40	Chicago.
8.00	6.30	Chicago.
8.40	5.00	Toledo.
7.05	9.30	Cleveland.
7.15	4.05	Buffalo.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, April 24, 1875.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
8.50	12.15	Muskegon
9.10	11.45	Perryburg
9.30	11.40	Grand Haven
9.50	11.11	Pigeon
10.10	10.35	Holland
10.30	10.15	Fillmore
10.40	9.25	Allegan

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.
McBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.
ORT, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor at Chancery. Office, in Dr. Powers building, West of River Street.
TEN STOK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.
VISSCHER, A., Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building, Corner of Eighth and River street.

Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietress of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.
PESKINE, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionery and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

ELVERDINK, W. & H., General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.
HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.
DR. SCHOUTEN & MEENGES' Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.
VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BURG's Family Medicines; River St.
WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. See advertisement.

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Dressmaking.

LAUDER Misses., Fashionable Dressmakers. Rooms opposite the Post Office. Eighth street.

Furniture.

MEYER H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.
REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.
TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of Store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

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

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

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

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.
WELTON & AKELY, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc. River street.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay. Mill-stuff, &c., &c. in Sooter's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J., First Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. McVicar Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

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, 8th street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & 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.

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

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.

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

WILMS P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

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*, 5th street.

Physicians.

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

BROEK A., Surgeon and Physician. Office over the store of G. Van Zanten & Co., where he can be found during the day and night.

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at Dr. Schouten & Meenges' Drug Store, 8th Street.

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	50
Beans, bushel	3 00
Butter, lb.	20
Clover seed, bushel	8 50
Eggs, dozen	12
Honey, lb.	25
Hay, ton	19 00
Potatoes, bushel	40
Timothy Seed, bushel	4 00
Wool, lb.	4 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00
" " beech, dry	2 00
" " green	2 00
Hemlock Bark, 400 @ 450	20 00
Staves, white oak	12 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, softwood	5 00 @ 5 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	2 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00
Railroad ties	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 20
Corn, shelled bushel	65
Oats, bushel	33 @ 40
Buckwheat, bushel	75
Bran, ton	16 00
Feed, ton	20 00
" 100 lb.	1 40
Barley, 100 lb.	2 00
Middling, 100 lb.	1 33
Flour, 100 lb.	3 32
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00 @ 7 00

Special Notices.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar st., New York.

WALL PAPER

and curtains of every description, and all kinds of new Furniture. Prices as low as the lowest. At H. MEYER & CO.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

Feathers! Feathers!

Prime Live Geese Feathers at H. MEYER & CO.

L. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 128, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

J. A. ROOST, R. S. M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

A good variety of handsome Carpets at H. MEYER & CO.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 161, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, May 31, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. Geo. LAUDER, W. M.

Children's Carriages.

Excelled by none in quality, finish or price at H. MEYER & CO.

Mischievous Over-Legislation.—The World is being Legislated too Much.

The recent proceedings of the Common Council of this city relative to the sale of liquor, through an additional license system—*privileged or prohibitory*—of five hundred dollars and above the one hundred and fifty dollars special tax now imposed under the general state law, has called our special attention to a lecture delivered last week before one of the Clubs of the Law School at Yale College, on the subject of "Over-Legislation."

A petition to thus legislate so as to attempt a policy which it is well known cannot be enforced in this place while public sentiment on this and similar questions of a social and moral character receives its present moulding, was presented to the Common Council a few days ago, and referred to one of the standing committees for report.

There is one line in the following extract which we have italicised and which expresses a sentiment and a fact eminently appropriate to this incident: "*deadening the sense of individual responsibility.*" A covert attempt to hold any eight alderman responsible for a present moral deficiency which owes its existence to previous neglect does not clear up the records for the past, neither does it give much hope for the future.

"That State interference with the individual concerns, with morals and religious belief, have all grown out of the best purposes and sincerest motives, is not questioned for a moment. But the worst tyranny is always that whose mainspring is in conscientious conviction; it is rarely entirely brutal, or even selfish. They who plied the faggots or builded the scaffolds where martyrs have made suffering and death glorious, were just as conscientious and sincere in what they deemed their duty as they who stood in the flames or under the beam. All repressive laws, restrictive and prohibitory enactments, sumptuary legislation in every form, have grown out of intense desire for the well-being of the individual, and a mistaken idea that it can be accomplished in some way by extending the sphere of State government, and deadening the sense of individual responsibility."

The first form of oppression which external government took naturally enough related to the religious beliefs of men. The amount of mischief done in the world by the delusion under which men so long labored, that it was the duty of Government to encourage religious truth and discourage religious error, is incalculable. The vices of administration that grew out of it, the corruptions generated in both Church and State, the demoralization of society, and the degradation of individuals, are familiar to all who have read intelligently the history of these sincere but misdirected efforts to establish religion by law. Instead of promoting, they have retarded the progress of civilization. The interference of Christian rulers, honest but ignorant, has done the world vastly more harm than good. Their legislation was mischievous. The undoing of it released the conscience, intellect, and will of the world. But perhaps you think I am wasting time telling you what all will admit, and none deny, that it is mischievous and wrong for Government to undertake the regulation of religion. Experience has shown that, you say; it is one of the plainest lessons of history. You are right. It is. But you take one hundred members of your intelligent Legislature, who are all of one religious denomination—Baptists, Methodists, or what not, and put them on an island with twenty-five men of some other, or of no sect, to establish society and organize a government; if your Methodists or Baptists are only earnest and sincere, they'll have a State religion in less than forty-eight hours, in spite of all that history and philosophy teach, and this simply because of the notion not yet educated out of them, that anything and everything can be done by law. It would not be a case of interference with anybody's freedom of conscience in their view at all. Their great desire would be to save men's souls, and their natural instincts would teach them to do it in this way. What you want your hundred legislators to learn is not that this particular subject should not be regulated by law, but that the whole business of regulating by law should be confined to the narrowest possible limits for the good of society and the individual.

From State interference with religion it is only a step to legislating, or attempting to legislate morality into a community. Akin to interference in matters of religion is all sumptuary legislation, and that is an evil which survives. Upon no subject pertaining to social morals has there been such long-continued and earnest disputing as this of the use of stimulants. No subject has been more intemperately discussed than temperance, and no problem has so taxed the ingenuity and roused the philanthropic interest of mankind as the one how to control the traffic in stimulants, and mitigate the miseries and evils that grow out of their use. Twenty-five years ago we had through New England and some other of the Northern States what might be called a moral awakening on the subject, and whole communities were most profoundly exercised with regard to it. It was believed by many earnest and sincere people that the remedy, or rather the preventive for intemperance, had been discovered at last in the perfect provisions of the Prohibitory law. Ten years' agitation of the subject in Maine led to the enactment of the law in 1851. In 1853 Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont adopted essentially the same law. In 1858 it was passed by Michigan. In 1854 New Hampshire, Maryland, Connecticut and Ohio followed suit. Delaware and Iowa were added to the list of prohibition States; in Illinois the act passed the Legislature, but was defeated by the people, to whom it was sent for ratification; and in Wisconsin it was twice passed, and twice vetoed by the Governor. From that time forward the enthusiasm cooled, and a reaction set in. The outcome of the whole movement, and the condition of mind into which the public settled itself after the fever had subsided, could not be better described in pages than was done in the remark of a Massachusetts politician, who said: "Everybody seems satisfied; the temperance men have the law, and the other fellows have the liquor."

I have instanced prohibitory laws in this relation for the reason that they offer the most conspicuous illustration of my subject. Nothing would better show the power of the delusion of the "*Do it enacted*," and the weakness of the "*Do it repealed*" itself, than the eagerness with which the coercive reformers hailed this certain solution of the social problem of intemperance, the blind trust they put in its efficacy, and the utter failure it proved. But enthusiasts, * * * reformers and theorists learn very slowly—if indeed they learn at all. No matter what failures they make, or what their lessons, yesterday, to day and to-morrow they go on making more and more laws; always the machine is kept running; always the Legislatures are grinding, if not slowly, like the mills of God, at least like them exceedingly small.

The action of the Common Council above referred to consisted in the presentation of a petition signed by ninety of our most influential and respectable citizens. It was referred to the Com. on Ways and Means, consisting of Ald. Schmid, Dykema and Cropley. The absence of Ald. Dykema, left the Committee divided and two opposite reports were brought in. Ald. Cropley reporting in favor and Ald. Schmidt against the request for a five hundred dollars city license. At the session on Tuesday evening the reports and the subject matter were discussed at length and ably presented, resulting in the adoption of Ald. Schmidt's document as will be seen from the published proceedings.

For the Holland City News:
HOLLAND, May 16th, 1876.
OUR VISIT TO ZEELAND.

We had occasion to call at Zeeland last Saturday. Scarcely had we entered the town but we saw "the glorious Stripes and Stars" unfurled over the school building, and the streets thronged with excited, nervous, anxious, but withal well behaving children. We were kindly invited to the "Chapel"—the "Kenyon's Hall" of Zeeland—where the young ladies of Zeeland had prepared an excellent dinner, complimentary to them.

After dinner we went to the school building already filled with men, women and children, deeply interested in the school contest, carried on under the auspices of the "Teacher's Association" formed by the teachers of the schools in the vicinity of Zeeland. The various schools were represented by ten or twelve of the (as we suppose) brightest scholars from each school, who contested for prizes in reading, writing, spelling, geography, and arithmetic. The prizes were good; and furnished by the association.

The examination was indeed interesting and at times quite lively creating an excitement among the audience. The children however, under examination maintained their presence of mind, and gave satisfactory evidence of the thorough instruction they receive in our schools, and reflected much credit upon the teachers. It was amusing to hear the pert answers some of the scholars gave. The answers proved that they recited with intelligence, not as one would teach a parrot to recite. One scholar being asked to define the multiplication sign answered: "A cross placed neither horizontally nor perpendicularly."

The contest closed at 5 o'clock and Rev. Moerdijk, of Zeeland, presented the prizes to the victors, accompanied with sincere and well directed remarks. The prizes consisted of books, stereoscope, telescope, a beautiful inkstand, gold pen and holder, &c. The judges were: Rev. Moerdijk and Mr. Den Herder from Zeeland, Mr. D. Yntema from Vriesland, Messrs. H. Boers and H. Kleinhekel from Overysel and Mr. J. Meulendyck from Holland. At 8 o'clock loads of children guided by their teacher, could be seen departing in all directions with happy faces and merry voices. We need not remark that we had a very pleasant visit. We hope that the "Teachers Association" may prosper, and may see their labor crowned with success.

P. A. A.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA papers are growing about the "limited numbers and severe economy of the visitors to the Exposition," and complain that the business of "providing for the entertainment" of guests has been overdone. The managers of the big Centennial show, becoming alarmed at the outcry against extortion, and the depressing effect it was having upon the attendance, summoned before them the restaurateurs on the grounds and compelled them to reduce their enormous rates. The larger beer vendors have also been forced to reduce the price of the beverage from ten to five cents.

At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, last week, it was decided to make arrangements on a grand scale for a series of Fourth of July celebrations, to cover a period of six days. It is intended to make it the most extensive and brilliant affair of the kind ever touched off.

HENRY O. BOWEN has been expelled from Plymouth church.

GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY has been re-elected President of the Centennial Board of Commissioners. A Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs that hotel and lodging-house keepers are lowering their prices, and there is plenty of room for all who come. In many instances persons who expected to rent their rooms for high figures and go to the seaside on the proceeds find themselves thus far without a single lodger.

The foreign Commissioners have become disgusted at the slowness of the Centennial Commission in appointing the foreign jurors. They held an indignation meeting the other day in the British Government building, on the Centennial grounds, and talked very strongly about the shabby way in which their jurors have been treated.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT has purchased the interest of Manton Marble in the New York World. The Sunday liquor law is being strictly enforced by the New York police, and there is great indignation among the saloon-keepers in consequence.

The expected universal pilgrims to the Centennial has not yet taken place, the attendance of people paying fifty cents apiece to see the great Exhibition having, on no day since opening, exceeded sixteen thousand.

THE WEST.

Advices from the Black Hills report that three men were recently killed by Indians while prospecting near Custer City. The sentence pronounced by the United States court at St. Louis against William McKee and Con Maguire has been carried into effect, both being incarcerated in the county jail. All efforts to obtain pardon or commutation of the sentence were unavailing, the President remaining firm to the last in his refusal to interfere.

GEN. CROOK's campaign against the Sioux opens in anything but a way to inspire hopes of a glorious ending of the campaign. The first night out from Cheyenne, when still about 200 miles from the savages, sixty-five of his men deserted, taking their arms, horses, and accoutrements. Ex-Gov. Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota, is dead.

SUPERVISOR MEYER and Revenue Agent Colony, assisted by two Deputy Marshals, seized four illicit stills, in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., last week. They met an armed mob and were compelled to desert from a further prosecution of their work. There are from seventy-five to a hundred more stills in operation in that section of the country, and Col. Meyer has asked Commissioner Pratt for a force sufficient to enable him to break them up.

SOUTH.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans says: "The latest dispatches report everything quiet at Bayou Sara, Laurier river, and Woodville. Reports of the trouble were exaggerated. One white man and two negroes killed and several negroes wounded covered the casualties as far as known." Ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia, has been taken back to Atlanta under a requisition from the Governor, after an absence of five years.

ANOTHER daring stage robbery is reported from Texas. One stage and two hacks full of passengers were stopped by highwaymen on the open prairie, eighteen miles west of Dallas. Before finishing their work another hack full of passengers came up. On being ordered to stop the driver put the whip to his horses and escaped. Several shots were fired by the robbers, and one of them followed the hack some distance. The fire was returned by the passengers, but no one was hurt. As soon as the robbers secured the booty, which, it is reported, amounted to \$7,000, they shot their own horses, mounted the best ones belonging to the stage, and rode toward the Indian Nation.

GEN. AUBURN telegraphs from New Orleans to Secretary of War Taft, under date of May 19: "The troops under my command are all ready to promptly carry out your instructions to me to protect Federal and State officials in the performance of their duties, and to suppress and prevent as far as possible law violence. The commandant at Bayou Sara reports to me that the disturbances are practically over. The difficulties at present are principally in Mississippi."

A RICHMOND (Va.) dispatch says: "A fire-damp explosion occurred on Saturday at the old Mid-Lothian coal-pit, in Chesterfield county, by which eight men were killed and two badly injured. Five of the killed were white and two colored."

GENERAL.

The forty-sixth general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the United States convened at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 18th of May, and on the same day the Old School Presbyterian general assembly met in New York city. Hon. S. S. Burdett, the Commissioner of the United States general land office at Washington, has resigned, owing to ill health. The schooner Thomas C. Sweet was recently captured by a small Inland Erie, and six of her crew drowned. The steamer Pat Cliburne exploded one of her boilers on the Ohio river, near Shawneetown, Ill., a few nights since. Five or six persons were killed, and several others injured.

The general conference of the Methodist Church at Baltimore, last week, authorized the appointment of a committee of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar committee authorized by the Church South, and adjust all difficulties in the way of a formal fraternity between the two churches. The end news comes from Canada that, in addition to the ordinary expense of a summer's pleasure tour in the wilds of that country, a fishing tax of \$1 a day will henceforward be levied upon every

citizen of the United States going thither to get the finny Kanuck on his hook.

ANOTHER installment of Chinese immigrants, numbering 900, arrived at San Francisco by steamer last week.

MISS JULIA MATTHEWS, the well-known opera-buff singer, died at St. Louis last week. Her remains were embalmed and sent to England.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "Gov. Kellogg has been snubbed by the President. Gen. Grant is reported to have told him that if he were at his post in New Orleans discharging his duties, instead of asking for troops, he would be able to 'reserve the peace'; that he had abundant means and authority to put down disorders without getting the United States into complications with State affairs. The President added with vehemence that he was tired of being annoyed with Louisiana affairs, and he hoped Kellogg would attend to his duties as an executive officer."

WASHINGTON.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day the Louisiana riot formed the principal theme of discussion. The result of the conference was the sending of a telegram to Gen. Agur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing that officer, on requisition of the Governor, and it appearing that the local authorities are not able to preserve order, to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence. New estimates for War department appropriations have been sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary Taft. The sum total is \$5,607,605 less than the estimate furnished by Belknap.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill to amend the Enforcement act to obviate the objections suggested in the Supreme court's decision. The Republican Senators intend to pass a bill at an early day.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL denies that he intends resigning. Speaker Kerr is regaining his health.

A PLAN for compelling the Pacific railroad companies to commence providing for the payment of their debts to the Government has been matured by the House Judiciary Committee. It contemplates, in the case of the Union Pacific, that \$750,000 shall be set apart annually for ten years, and \$1,000,000 annually thereafter, until the sinking fund thus created shall wipe out the bonds advanced to the company by the Government. It is proposed to apply an equal ratio of annual payments to the total debt to the other companies. Atty. Gen. Pierpont decides that Gen. Schenck is still Minister to England. The President has stated to a friend that he intends to make the tour of the world. John Sherman, Jr., son of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has been appointed United States Marshal for New Mexico.

The President, last week, sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edwards Pierpont, of New York, to be Minister to England; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be Attorney-General; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nominations.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Connecticut, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry. Uninstructed delegates were elected to the St. Louis convention by the Nevada Democrats. Tilden is understood to be their first choice, and Thurman second.

The "Liberal" conference called by William C. Bryant, Horace White, T. D. Woolsey, A. H. Bullock, and Carl Schurz, met in New York last week, about 300 prominent gentlemen answering the call. Theodore Woolsey was elected president, and one vice-president chosen from each State represented. Sidney Thomas, of Chicago, offered a resolution putting forward Charles Francis Adams as a candidate, but it was rejected, the sentiment of the conference being in favor of naming no man, but of looking to the Cincinnati and St. Louis conventions for a candidate, and if both failed to give them a suitable candidate, then to nominate an "Independent Reform" ticket. An executive committee, with Carl Schurz at its head, was appointed, and an address to the American people, calling upon them to support the reform movement was adopted.

The Alabama Republican State convention has appointed delegates to the National convention. They are not instructed, but are said to be in favor of Bristow for President. Thomas M. Peters was nominated for Governor. The Ohio and Iowa Democratic State conventions were held on the 17th of May. The Ohio convention adopted a "soft" money resolution, and instructed the delegates to St. Louis to vote for William Allen, and nominated the following State ticket: Secretary of State, Wm. Bell, of Licking county, by acclamation; Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. E. Finch, Perry county; Member of Board of Public Works, H. P. Clough, Butler county. The Iowa platform favors an early return to specie payments, but demands the repeal of the resumption act of 1875. The delegates to the National convention were instructed to vote as a majority of the delegation shall direct. The Tennessee delegation to Cincinnati is said to stand as follows: For Bristow, eleven; Morton, nine; Blaine, three. The New Jersey Republican State convention assembled at Trenton, on the 17th of May, and those delegates to the National convention, a majority of whom are said to be favorable to Blaine. The National Prohibition convention assembled at Cleveland, on May 17, adopted a platform, and nominated Green Lay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice-president.

The Kansas Democratic convention, in session at Topeka last week, adopted a resolution demanding the repeal of the specie-resumption act and instructing the delegates to St. Louis to vote for Hendricks. The Kentucky Republican convention was held at Louisville last week. The delegates to Cincinnati were instructed to support Bristow. The Delaware delegation to the Cincinnati convention is said to be solid for Blaine. The National Independent Executive Committee has organized by electing Moses A. Field, of Detroit, Chairman, and Thomas J. Durant, of Washington Secretary.

SENATOR BOOTH says he does not intend to pay any attention to his nomination for Vice-president by the Independents. The President has appointed Merritt C. Page United States Attorney for Montana and Charles E. Mayer United States Attorney for the northern and middle districts of Alabama.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the Cabinet changes and the nomination of Judge Pierpont as Minister to England were the occasion of great surprise in all quarters. So carefully had the intentions of the President in this regard been concealed that, with the exception of Mr. Fish and the gentlemen personally interested, the other members of the Cabinet were not aware of the arrangement until the nominations had been sent to the Senate.

FOREIGN.

The London Times' Berlin dispatch says the result of the conference of the ambassadors of

Russia, Germany, and Austria is a resolution of the three powers to ask the Sultan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms. The scheme, if approved by the Western powers, will be recommended by the Porte in a note. If the Porte wishes the desired concessions, the scheme will not be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. If the above project fails through in any of its successive stages, a conference of all the powers will possibly be proposed.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says: "The dedication of the new English church has been indefinitely postponed, at the request of the British Ambassador, who had consulted the Minister of Police on the possible consequences of the ceremony. Bofas and Mussulman roughs are buying revolvers, daggers, and other weapons, and the Christians have resorted to similar precautions. The French Chamber of Deputies has defeated, by an overwhelming majority, the bill granting amnesty to the Communists, prisoners, exiles, and refugees. It is reported that England does not agree to the propositions which resulted from the Berlin conference.

SIR SAMUEL BUCKLEY, a member of the British Parliament, and a large Manchester manufacturer, has failed for \$2,500,000. A cable dispatch says the refusal of the British Government to adhere to the memorandum of the Berlin conference, is felt as a serious disappointment. Matamoros has been evacuated by the Mexican revolutionists, and the Government forces are in possession of the city. The Chancellor's medal at Cambridge University, England, has been awarded to an undergraduate named Dale, for a poem on "The Centenary of American Independence." A Vienna dispatch says the mental condition of the Sultan causes great apprehension. He is subject to delusions, fearing that he will be buried alive or poisoned. A dispatch from Madrid says 30,000 troops, including three cavalry regiments, are under orders to sail for Cuba Sept. 1.

ENGLAND has communicated to foreign representatives at London the text of her reply declining to agree to the conclusions of the Berlin conference. The point to which England principally objects is the decision of the powers that in case their friendly intervention should not prove pacific the six powers unitedly would have to consider other and more effective measures. England thinks this contains the principle of armed intervention, and is a menace to the liberty and independence of Turkey.

DISHALI has notified the British Parliament that the Fenian convicts need not hope for pardon at present. It is rumored that the Sultan of Turkey contemplates an early abdication. Russia has sent a large iron-clad fleet to Turkish waters.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, May 16.—Senate.—Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest on the public debt and provide for a safe and elastic currency. Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth, and fifth sections of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union. Placed on the calendar. Mitchell spoke at some length upon the evils of Chinese immigration, when consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and on motion of Edmunds, the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. Before a decision was reached, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker was directed to certify to the Criminal court of the District the evidence taken against Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing office. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration. The item allowing compensation for fast mail service was passed. Lewis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the offices of doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.—Senate.—The bill to provide for the jailing of a custom-house at Memphis was passed. Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, with closed doors, but no decision reached.

House.—The bill abolishing the tax on receipts of savings banks was passed. The House, in committee of the whole, devoted a large portion of the day to the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

THURSDAY, May 18.—Senate.—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors, but without arriving at a decision upon the question of jurisdiction, the doors were reopened. Morton submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee now investigating the late election in Mississippi to inquire into the recent alleged killing of people at Bayou Tule, in that State. House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks and for other purposes was passed.

House.—George M. Adams, Clerk of the House, asked for an investigation into the charges made against him through the columns of a certain Chicago newspaper. The matter was referred to a special committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Appropriations Committee to inquire into the expediency of making a change in the present system of public printing. Randall reported to the House the Indian Appropriation bill, it appropriates \$3,900,000, and provides for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War department.

FRIDAY, May 19.—Senate.—The question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case was again debated in secret session, without arriving at a decision. Very little legislative business, and that of an unimportant character, was transacted.

House.—Morton offered a resolution for an adjournment on the 12th of June, but it was not acted on. The committee which has been investigating the affairs of the Freedman's bank made a report, in which the management of that institution is arraigned in severe terms. It recommended the indictment and punishment of Henry D. Cooke, Lewis Clapham, Hallet Kilbourn, and J. O. Evans. The Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration. The bill continuing to Missouri all the lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands was passed. An effort was made to have inserted in the Record a personal allusion of Singleton to Garfield on Wednesday in the debate, which had been stricken out at the instance of Lamar. A motion of Randall to lay the matter on the table was carried.

SATURDAY, May 20.—Senate.—Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the case of Spencer (Att.), exonerating him from the charge of bribery in securing his election to the Senate. The report was ordered printed. The Senate then went into secret session on the question of jurisdiction in the impeachment matter, and Boutwell spoke in opposition. Without arriving at a decision, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Cate (Wis.) rose to a personal explanation. He claimed that he had been elected fairly and honestly, and when he discovered his seat was to be contested, he had prepared a case and was ready to defeat the contestant. Before the case had been decided, however, the contestant died, and he denied the right of the Legislature to interfere in that matter, and he also denied the charges which had been made against him. The Speaker appointed Payne, Foster, Marsh, and Harrison a committee to investigate the official conduct of the Clerk of the House. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval appropriation bill. A motion to reduce the appropriation from \$3,250,000 to \$5,750,000 was adopted. A resolution was adopted requiring all persons having business before the committees of the House to file with the Clerk the names of their authorized representatives or attorneys.

MONDAY, May 22.—Senate.—W. H. Barnum, Senator-elect from Connecticut, took the oath of office. Sherman presented the petition of R. M.

Clapp, the Congressional printer, to the effect that he is an officer of the Senate, that great injustice has been done him by the Committee on Printing in the House of Representatives, and that no opportunity was given him for an explanation of the charges made against him by the committee. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The question of jurisdiction in the impeachment matter was again debated in secret session, but no decision reached.

House.—A further extension of the Speaker's leave of absence was voted. The Committee on Rules reported that to retain Fitzhugh as Doorkeeper would bring the House into ridicule and contempt, and advised that the office be abolished and its duties transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms. A resolution to that effect was adopted. Tucker offered a resolution directing the President to inform the House whether he has received any official information in regard to violence and danger menacing American citizens in the Ottoman Empire, and whether any steps have been taken for the protection of such American citizens residing in the Ottoman Empire. Adopted. The resolution offered by Page declaring that the power to elect the President has never been delegated to the House of Representatives was tabled by a strict party vote.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Exciting News from the Agencies, the Black Hills, and Intermediate Points.—Failure of Gen. Crook to Secure Ogallala Scouts—Murders in the Black Hills and Near Red Cloud Agency—Departure of Gen. Terry's Command.

Telegrams from Cheyenne convey the following interesting news: Gen. Crook's visit to Red Cloud Agency to secure the services of Ogallala scouts for field duty in the coming campaign against Sitting Bull has been unsuccessful. He returned to-day to Fort Laramie, accompanied by Col. Stanton and Lieut. Burke. The Indians were at first apparently willing to act as scouts and guides, but finally refused. On the way from the agency to Fort Laramie Gen. Crook narrowly escaped ambuscade. A short time after he left the agency, about fifteen miles out, Charles Clark, mail carrier on the Gilmore, Salisbury and Patrick road to Camp Robeson, was killed by the same party that laid in wait for Gen. Crook. Clark's remains were taken to the agency, and the Indians succeeded in running off four horses of the mail team.

A telegram was received here to-day from Col. Watt Patrick, announcing the murder of Jim Sanders, May 9, on Sand creek, by Indians. Sanders was one of Prof. Jenney's mining corps that prospected the Black Hills last season. Deceased leaves a family, who live in Cheyenne. Three other miners were also killed at the same time.

Gen. Crook left Fort Laramie this afternoon for Fort Fetterman, where the troops rendezvous a week from to-morrow. A part of the expedition at Fort Russell leaves to-morrow morning for the north.

Dispatches from Fort Fetterman furnish the following items:

A gentleman from Salt Lake arrived this morning from Custer City with excellent specimens of quartz. He came with a large party. They saw Indians, but were so watchful and well guarded that they lost no lives or stock. This party also report the northern country and creeks as being rich in minerals, and a good country for the poor man. Some provisions had got into Custer just before the party left, so the immediate wants of the town are satisfied.

Gen. Crook, Lieut. Bourke, Aid-de-Camp; Col. Stanton, Paymaster, and Major Ludington, Inspecting Officer, returned from the agencies to-day. The mail wagon that left here on the 15th for the agencies was attacked on the 16th ten miles from Red Cloud agency. Clark, the driver, was killed. The mail and wagon were left. Clark's body was taken into Red Cloud. This attack was evidently intended for Gen. Crook's party. They had passed out of the canon when the attack was made about fifteen minutes, when they met the mail wagon and spoke to the driver, who was killed a few minutes later. The Indians could only have been prevented from attacking the larger party by the escort and number of the party, or by the smallness of their own party.

Eighty lodges in all have left Red Cloud on the war path.

Two lodges left a few days ago, right in the face of the agent and in spite of his remonstrances. Two of the principal chiefs, No Water and Little Big Man, went with these guerrillas. All of the horses and mules belonging to the Government that were in charge of the agent have been run off. Gen. Crook had several talks with the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, but met with no success in engaging any as scouts. They positively refused.

No teams can pass from this post to the agencies without being guarded by troops. Matters look very bad. Gen. Crook leaves for Fetterman in the morning. The expedition will leave there about the 25th. Five companies of the Third and two of the Second Cavalry leave Fort Russell to-morrow. One company of the Second Cavalry and three companies of the Ninth Infantry leave here for Fetterman Saturday.

A gentleman has just arrived from the hills. Custer City is being abandoned, the miners either going to Deadwood or returning home. The Indians are increasing in numbers, and attack every train on the road. There is a succession of rifle-pits and fortifications all the way from here to the hills. Henry Lense, from Iowa, was killed on Indian creek, May 9. He was three times buried and twice exhumed, and each time horribly mutilated, scalped, and dismembered. Eleven men have thus far been killed near Indian creek and Red canon.

A MAN's horse balking and refusing to move, he adopted the ingenious device employed by a canal captain—he built a small fire under the animal. As soon as the horse felt the heat, he moved at once. He advanced sufficiently to bring the carriage over the flame, and there he paused, to the edification of a crowd of observing citizens, and to the great satisfaction of himself. The fire was quenched without the aid of the department.

The War in the East.

The tone of the press and the people in countries bordering on the struggle between Turkey and her provinces is becoming anxious and disturbed. Business in Austria is almost at a standstill. The Vienna journals call upon the Government and upon Russia to put an end to this contest, as a great war will blaze forth. The Slavonic race is becoming everywhere aroused and excited at the wrongs suffered by their compatriots at the hands of the Mussulmans. The Slavs of Hungary are pouring supplies and assistance in to aid those of Turkey. Millions of gulden in value have been thus forwarded and distributed. The Slavs of Russia are full of indignation at the oppression and sufferings of their fellow-believers in Bosnia. The Government can hardly restrain the ardor of the people; and in private, great quantities of provisions and supplies are forwarded to the insurgents. The Slavs in Montenegro—the Black Mountainers—not content with sheltering thousands of refugees, are all in arms and ready to throw their weight, however small, into the balance of the struggle. Never having been conquered by all the power of the Ottoman Empire, they do not dread a contest with it in its present crippled condition; yet the whole population of the little principality is only some 120,000.

The position of Serbia gives great anxiety. Her army is almost in readiness for a campaign. Peabody rifles and modern arms of precision are being introduced; loans have been placed, and the whole country, with its more than a million of inhabitants, seems about to throw itself into this struggle. The German press is full of rumors that Russia has thrown off disguise, and will now support the demands of the insurgents. There are certainly many indications of this. For her to lose, as Austria has done, her prestige as leader of the Southern Slavs would be a fearful blunder; and all motives impel her to assist the rebellion against Turkey.

The recent massacre at Salonica is the first symptom of what has long been expected—a fanatical outbreak of the Mussulmans of the Ottoman Empire against the Christians, and the proclamation of a "Holy war." It was under this cry that the Turks in former ages swept over Asia and parts of Europe. The appeal will be uttered again, and for a time we do not doubt that the Turkish Empire will display considerable force and overwhelm the insurgents against its authority. But it will be the last dying flames in old burnt-out embers. Fanaticism will only hasten the dismemberment of the Empire. The Christian powers, under such a "Holy war," must interfere, and the fire of fanaticism in Russia will burn even more intensely in return. Mohammedanism has no vitality by which Turkey can be saved.—New York Times.

If You are Engaged to a Drinking Man Break It Off.

We tender our thanks to the Vermont judge who the other day, in pronouncing upon a divorce suit, laid down the opinion that when a woman marries a man of known intemperate habits, she takes her happiness, prosperity, and welfare in her own hands, and has no claim for riddance of him thereafter. We have great pity for the wife who is joined to an intemperate husband, but we tremble for the fate of the woman who marries an intemperate man. If these words reach the eye of any woman under engagement of marriage to such a man, we most solemnly appeal to her to pause before she imperil her well-being by accepting any such risk.—Congregationalist.

THERE is an establishment at Passau, Germany, for drying eggs. The white and yolk are dried separately, so that in manufacturing, where but one part is used, much expense is saved by buying only what is wanted. Breakage and decayage are also saved. The Prussian Government are about to put their soldiers on a dry egg diet as an experiment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Dressed.....	9	@ 11
Hogs—Dressed.....	7	@ 7 50
COTTON.....	12	@ 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	4	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1	@ 1 21
CORN—Western Mixed.....	61	@ 62
RYE—No. 2.....	40	@ 40 1/2
RAPE—Western.....	83	@ 85
PORK—New Mess.....	20	@ 21 00
LARD—Steam.....	12	@ 12 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5	@ 5 25
Choice Native.....	4	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	3	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	4	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair.....	4	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live.....	6	@ 7 00
FLLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1	@ 1 05 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	59	@ 60
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	72	@ 72 1/2
BUTTER—Choice.....	20	@ 24
PORK—Fresh.....	11	@ 11 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	20	@ 20 25
LARD.....	12	@ 12 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1	@ 1 87
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 33
RYE—No. 2.....	59	@ 60
PORK—Mess.....	21	@ 21 25
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 12
HOGS.....	6	@ 6 25
CATTLE.....	8	@ 8 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1	@ 1 17 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	1	@ 1 09 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	61	@ 62
RYE.....	71	@ 71 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	75	@ 76
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1	@ 1 25
CORN.....	50	@ 51
OATS.....	35	@ 42
RYE.....	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess.....	21	@ 20 75
LARD.....	12	@ 12 1/2
KANSAS CITY.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	1	@ 1 42 1/2
Amber.....	1	@ 1 30
CORN.....	53	@ 56
OATS—No. 2.....	84	@ 86
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers.....	7	@ 7 15
Philadelphia.....	7	@ 7 50
CATTLE—Best.....	6	@ 6 00
Medium.....	4	@ 5 00
SHEEP.....	3	@ 3 75

THE BIG SHOW.

THE NOBLE BRITON.

The prominence and perfection of the British exhibit are remarkable. It was the determination of our mother country to make such a show here as she has never before made outside her own limits, and she has nobly carried it out. She has put up the most artistic special buildings on the grounds, made the most notable show of mechanics, next to the United States, profusely filled her room in the Main hall with the finest examples of her pottery, looms and other mechanic and useful arts, displayed her agricultural inventions and commercial products, and, in art, transcended the representation of any other country. Truly, we have occasion to be proud of our ancestral home. England, Spain, Brazil, Norway and Sweden and the Netherlands have taken the greatest pains with their representations.

DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN.

In spite of the vastness of our commerce, notwithstanding the great extent and scope of our manufactures, we Americans are a nation of farmers, and the section of most vital value to us as a people is that wherein agriculture is enthroned. The fountain head of knowledge for our land in this direction is the Agricultural department at Washington, and a full representation of the workings of this great bureau is to be seen in the United States building here. To give even a few ideas of the service performed to our farmers, and through them to us all by the Agricultural department, would require a chapter longer than you could pause to read this busy week. From there are distributed the seeds which feed us year by year. Will you believe that the Commissioner receives 4,000 letters, on an average, a day from our hardy tillers of the soil, asking him for seed? Why, all the money which changes hands each month in Wall street is of less importance than the seeds the Commissioner of Agriculture sends out to be planted in the fertile earth.

VIENNA AND PHILADELPHIA.

To sum up the comparisons, I would say that this is more truly a world's fair than that at Vienna—than has been ever seen before in an international exhibition. For the two or three nations we miss we have a dozen who were not in the Prater. If we miss the prodigious show of European civilization, we have enough to show what it is. Above all things we have our own country in her strength. This is enough to rejoice the heart of the American, who was taken to the dingy collection of sewing machines, false teeth and California wines, and asked to regard it as an "American department." This is the first of all, an American show, and second an Anglo-Saxon show. We see what we have done in a hundred years. We see wherein consists the greatness of mighty England and the group of colonies which already threaten her supremacy. We see also what our sister American nations of the South have done. And, although the display is rare and crude, before many weeks are over there will be improvement in every department. Sometimes think that this Exhibition will not be in its fullness before September.

ABOUT PRICES, ETC.

Much has been said about the prices of the restaurants in the Centennial grounds, and the restaurants and hotels outside and down in the city. There has been an advance in prices in some cases, and there have been many attempts at extortion, but, on the whole, when we remember what human nature is, the Philadelphians have been pretty decent, or, at all events, not so bad as they might be. Certainly they have not come up to the Parisians and Viennese in the great years of '67 and '73. It was that extortion that kept the great public away from the Vienna Exposition, and brought ruin to thousands of speculators. The Philadelphians determined to avoid this pitfall, and altogether they have done fairly. There are a good many abuses and extortions; but they are not a circumstance to those at Vienna. The worst thing now, to my mind, is the price of beer—ten cents—inside the grounds. A man must be rich who is an habitual beer drinker and wants to do the Centennial thoroughly. To keep his head clear and his body in good condition, he must take his beer regularly at frequent intervals. Think what an amount of cash he will get away with in a month with beer at ten cents! He can wait for his food until he gets outside; but, when it comes to beer, he cannot wait.

CARTRIDGES.

The United States building aims to combine the most interesting features of all the various departments at Washington. It purposes to show the methods and facilities of our country in time of war and time of peace. The first impressions on entering the building are exceedingly warlike, for the spectacle of girls at work feeding machines for making cartridges greets you at the outset. The girls wear silver badges which bear the inscription "Ordinance Department," and they have decked themselves in honor of the occasion with tri-colored neckties and patriotic rosettes of the same hue for their hair. The work of making cartridges consists in sitting at a machine monotonously feeding its steely teeth with little brass saucers such as your baby plays with in her doll-house. It takes five "draws" to make a cartridge—that is to say, each cartridge has to pass through five machines and be manipulated by five women before it changes from the humble-like condition which is its first stage to that of the hollow brass cigar which is its completed state. Dirty work is making cartridges. You must dip your fingers constantly in oil and keep a mess of

waste by you to wipe your machinery often, lest the grease clog it.

INFORMATION BOILED DOWN.

It is almost incredible that in so primitive a state of society three separate corps of policemen should be thought necessary to protect the city. But such is the fact. The regular police force, which number 1,175 patrolmen, have been increased to 1,675; the Fairmount park police consist of 500 men, and the Exhibition police, called "Centennial Guards," muster 1,000 strong. Alas! the Philistines are on the march, and the chosen people must protect themselves. The Hittite and the Hivite, the Amalekite and the Jebusite, are coming down upon the land. All about the Centennial grounds are costly but ephemeral hotels, and at Elm station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, three miles west of Memorial hall, there has just been finished a caravansary with 1,200 apartments, capable of housing 4,000 immortal beings at \$1 a bed and 50 cents a meal. A narrow-gauge railway encompasses the grounds, with three-score open cars for the convenience of the visitors. The Pennsylvania company's rails intersect the neighborhood at almost every turn; and provision has been made for 10,000,000 visitors—9,400,000 more than went to the International exhibition in New York in 1853; 5,466,536 more than went to the International exhibition in Paris in 1855; 3,830,000 more than went to the International exhibition in London in 1861, and 2,745,133 more than went to the International exhibition in Vienna in 1873. The Main building cost \$1,600,000; the Art gallery \$1,500,000; Machinery hall, \$792,000; Agricultural hall, \$260,000, and Horticultural hall, \$251,337—total, \$4,443,937, which, with the cost of fittings, preparation of grounds, etc., will reach a grand total of \$6,724,850. The five principal buildings cover 48½ acres, and their "annexes" 26½ acres, making a total of 75 acres, or 25 acres more than were covered by the buildings of the Vienna exposition of 1873, and 34½ acres more than were covered by the great Paris exposition of 1867.

IN MACHINERY HALL.

Now that a number of interesting manufacturing processes are going on in Machinery hall, the number of visitors has considerably increased. There does not appear, however, to be much close study of new inventions or complex mechanical processes. For the most part the people ask amusement, and simple apparatus for producing articles with which they are familiar, such as cakes of soap or pressed glass tumblers, are watched by larger groups than surround the Jacquard looms that weave flowered silks. The rival printing presses attract a small crowd as long as they are in motion, but in five minutes' work they print more papers than can be given away in an hour, so that it is not feasible to run them long at a time. It is curious to see how it lessens the value of an article in people's opinion when they can get it for nothing. Many look at the presses and go on their way without taking a paper who would very likely pay five cents for one if they were for sale. The long table of the American Watch Company, with its delicate machines and its double row of young women employed in making and putting together the delicate parts of watches, always attracts an interested throng. The numerous looms for weaving cottons, woolsens, carpets, figured silks, and suspenders, attract attention, but not so much as some novelty like the type writer. Two or three of these machines are kept busy making letters for visitors from the country, who delight in anticipating the surprise of the folks at home at receiving news in print of the doings of their friends at the fair. The sewing-machine companies make brilliant displays of machines cased in handsome woods, of embroideries, and of costumed figures. Various are the devices resorted to for the purpose of attracting the attention of the fickle crowd. One concern, for example, shows a miniature parlor under glass, with a doll sitting at a sewing-machine, another sitting on a sofa, and a baby doll playing with a poodle on the carpet; and a neighboring rival has a Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf in life-sized figures. Comparatively few people throng before any of these handsomely decorated pavilions, however. Sewing-machines are an old story; everybody has seen them at the county fairs, and has time and again admired the pretty things which the exhibitors make so deftly upon them, but which nobody else ever succeeds in making.

FOSSIL SPECIMENS.

More than one-fourth the space in the United States Government building is devoted to the display of articles from the Smithsonian Institute, and the commission on American food and fishes. The exhibit is carefully prepared and adjusted with good judgment by the several gentlemen in charge of its sections, which occupy all the room on the right and part of the left of the main avenue. At the rear of the structure the first objects that attract the attention of the visitor, are the numerous animals which the taxidermist has prepared to present the resources of the country in this important particular. The collection embraces fierce-looking white and polar bears, sportive seals and walrus, graceful deer from every quarter, and mammoth whales from northern seas. In covering this subject the superintendent of the department, Prof. G. Brown Good, has demonstrated admirable ideas in his arrangement of the goods at his command. Animals beneficial or injurious to man are first shown, including animals, birds, reptiles, amphibious fishes, insects, crustacea, worms, mollusks, and radiates. Then the means of pursuit and capture of these animals for their skin, fur, or food are illustrated by implements, utensils, and traps; prepa-

rations and preservation of foods, manufacture of fabrics, mechanical products and preservation of animals for scientific uses are shown, and, finally, the protection, cultivation, and propagation of useful quadrupeds and bipeds are indicated by models, and in other ways. A tour through this department is rewarded by ample information and the richest results to the student. Along the northern wall are photographic specimens of curious and common species of fish, and hung opposite them, at the entrance to the section, are models in plaster and wood of the ways and means employed in the northern seas for the capture of the whale, portraying forcibly the excitement and perils incident to the fisheries. In connection therewith are cases of knives, spears, javalins, ropes, and other instruments used in the dangerous but profitable business. Near these is a collection of samples of alligator and other leathers, and of the various stages in which they appear from the rough hide to the manufacturer of feet gear. Next to this are all sorts of files, hooks, and reels which must needs fill the piscatorial sportsman's soul with delight to gaze on, but the direct opposite of fancy fishing is illustrated, a few feet distant from the last-mentioned articles, by some of the hooks and lines used by hardy fishermen of the coasts, which hooks and lines look more like anchors and tow-lines for sailing vessels than materials for the capture of the inmates of the sea. Some of the former are fifteen inches long, made of the strongest iron with a chain attachment.

Fashion Frivolities.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

Striped India shawls are the favorite traveling shawls at present.

White Spanish lace scarfs are considered more elegant than those of cream-color.

Marie Antoinette fichus of the dress material are being made with woolen and with grenadine costumes, also with summer silk dresses that are meant for street use and for the Centennial.

Ladies begin to tire of the conspicuous colored stripes on hosiery, and select instead plain unbleached Balbriggans, or else those with hair stripes of color, either around the leg or else in perpendicular rows.

The veil trimming adopted last year will be revived, with changes. The veil will be wound around the crown, and the two ends will hang behind, to be again brought to the front around the neck, and knotted there.

Striped Alsace cottons or ginghams are imported by the yard, and sold for thirty-five or forty cents. They are to be made up into polonaise costumes, and trimmed with linen lace known as Smyrna, or else with white embroidered muslin frills.

Low-cut shoes of black kid have "ties" on the instep that prevent them from being called slippers. They are ornamented with plain steel buckles, on which the word "Centennial" appears, or else they have some small bows of gros grain ribbon or velvet.

Rough satin-faced straw bonnets will be worn for traveling by elderly ladies, while young ladies will confine themselves to the comfortable round hats with projecting toque brims, or else English walking hats, turned up on one side only, or upon both.

Leather belts are revived, and their familiar attachments of chetalesines for fan, vinaigrette and parasol will come into use again with the sensible toilettes of the centennial summer, when adaptability and service are consulted rather than show.

The gloves for traveling are of undressed kid, long-wristed, and of darker brown or grayish shades than those chosen for mere dress wear. The lingerie is a plain linen collar and cuffs, or else ornamented with simple hemstitching, or perhaps a bias border of colored percale.

It's a Boy.

One evening, recently, the friends of a married couple in Chillicothe, determined to give them a surprise party. To this end, twelve couples of young ladies and gentlemen, with well-filled baskets, made their appearance before the house about 9 o'clock. As they came up to the door, they saw the gentleman standing in the alleyway with his overcoat on, smoking a cigar, and the parlor was all lighted up. This struck them as rather singular, but the leader grabbed the door-knob, and they rushed hilariously in. The gas was burning brightly, and six dignified old ladies were sitting around the stove, looking as solemn as grand inquisitors.

"Oh, my! where's Mattie?" shouted one exuberant young lady, sitting her basket on the piano.

"She's up stairs," said the old lady, looking over her spectacles with solemn acrimony.

"Let's have her down," screamed half a dozen girls in chorus as they made a break for the hall.

"Here, girls, girls, don't go up there!" and the old ladies made hasty attempts to check the proposed raid.

"Why, what on earth's the matter here, anyhow?" inquired the impatient darlings.

"Well, I believe it's a boy."

"Oh, let's go!" And that company of nice young men and women moved away like a soap-bubble in a hurricane, and the girls never stopped for beaux or basket, but stuffed their handkerchiefs in their mouths to hold their breath down till they were safe behind their own doors, and not a girl in the Fourth ward knows where Mattie lives.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

NAST is reported to have remarked, the other day, that he "doesn't anticipate much fun in the caricature line during the campaign.

In what key would a lover write a proposal of marriage? Be mine, ah!

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Wm. ROWLAND has been appointed postmaster at Negaunee.

PLAINWELL expects to be a great fruit mart within the next three years.

WALTER MESICK recently caught alive a 400-pound bear in Wexford county.

MIDDLEVILLE is out of debt and has money on hand, and will raise no tax the present year.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph Publishing Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. on all stock.

THE Pointe aux Peaux Wine Company have shipped two cases of native wine for exhibition at the Centennial.

NELLIE SULLIVAN, of Marquette, aged twelve years, while carelessly handling a revolver, shot herself through the body.

THE people of Flint, according to the *Democrat*, express regret at the sale of "Nig," a favorite American Express horse that had done service in the city for many years.

THE Houghton Lake Pioneer says: "A few days since a boom containing about 300,000 feet of logs broke loose from its fastenings and the logs were scattered all over the lake."

A MAPLE RAPIDS boy is improving on the old way. Instead of shooting himself, only, with the nice little pistol fond friends have given him, he manages to shoot himself and another boy.

A WRITER in the *Mason News* who has looked the matter over pretty carefully says farmers cannot expect to sell their wool this season for more than twenty-eight to thirty-two cents a pound.

THE suit that has been pending for some time between the city of Marshall and private parties for damages sustained by the bursting of a sewer, is to be settled by arbitration.

AT Detroit, the other day, a boy, aged fifteen, while shooting at a target with an old musket, accidentally shot Mrs. J. Cohen on Salton street, inflicting a serious but it is thought not a fatal wound.

THE Bay City Novelty Iron Works were destroyed by fire at an early hour one morning last week. Nothing was saved except the books and papers in the safe. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, \$12,000.

Mrs. A. C. SHAW, from Marshall, is about to open a general abstract office in Reed City. A complete set of abstracts of both Osceola and Lake counties will be secured, as arrangements have been made for that purpose.

TWO BROTHERS, named Jones, one of whom formerly lived in Wayland and the other in Dor or Leighton, in Allegan county, have been sent to the Illinois penitentiary from Paxton, Ford county, one year each, for forgery.

Mrs. THOMAS M. CROKER, aged fifty-two years, and for many years a resident of Mount Clemens, died a few days ago, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Crocker leaves a large family and a great number of friends to mourn her death.

J. H. WOODWARD, of North Plains, while insane, attempted to kill his twenty-year old daughter by striking her upon the head with a bar of iron. Her cries brought assistance, and her father was placed in safe custody.

AT Howard City, on Sunday last, David Brock was found in his room at the Coburn Exchange with his throat cut from ear to ear, severing both jugular veins. Temporary insanity was the cause. Deceased was a single man, aged thirty years.

STEVIE POKAGON, an old Indian well known to Allegan county people, died at Morgan Maybee's, in Allegan, last Sunday. He was there on a fishing excursion, Hartford, Van Buren county, being his first home. His age is supposed to be about eighty years.

SAYS the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "People who wish to take a little summer trip, and at the same time avoid the crowd and noise of the Centennial, can run up to Battle Creek, Michigan, for a few days and look at the old Bible there. It is now in its 243d year."

PETER BELL, a worthy citizen of Grand Lodge, has received intelligence of the death of a relative in Ireland who leaves an estate said to be worth \$750,000. The amount is to be divided only among a few, and the probabilities are that Mr. Bell will receive a handsome fortune. So says the *Republican*.

L. J. MURPHY, a brakeman on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, while coupling cars at Kalamazoo one morning last week, slipped and fell, the wheels of the cars passing over his leg, crushing it. The injured limb had to be amputated. He lies in a very critical condition. He resides in Fort Wayne.

HON. GEORGE WILLARD has designated the library of the Battle Creek high school as the fortunate institution to receive the United States Congressional documents authorized to be distributed by the Interior department, on condition that the School Board pay all expenses of transportation and keep the documents as permanent portions of their library.

DETROIT Post: We are sorry for those delinquent subscribers up the shore, but it really begins to look as though they are to be deprived of their reading matter. The *Tawas City Gazette* says: "If at the end of another 100 years their account is still unpaid, we shall discontinue their paper without further notice." For an editor we should say the *Gazette* man is altogether too sudden.

ISABELLA DEWITT, a very fine looking girl nearly eighteen years old, daughter of James C. Dewitt, a farmer living four miles north of Fentonville, committed suicide recently by taking strychnine. She informed her sister after taking the dose, giving as a reason that she had been betrayed under promise of marriage, and had rather die than face her parents. Dr. Wixoll, of that village, was hastily summoned, but the unfortunate girl was dead before he arrived.

A MEETING of citizens was held at the City hall in Battle Creek a few nights since to take action in regard to having a rousing centennial celebration on the coming Fourth of July. The finance committee have already raised \$650, and hope in a short time to increase the amount to \$1,000, the sum which the city will be obliged to raise. It is proposed to have a grand old-fashioned celebration, with a street

parade, in which the fire companies and secret societies will take part.

AT Tawas City, one night last week, the notorious Farrington, confined in jail awaiting trial for the murder of James Stewart, of An-Sable, last fall, while the Sheriff was absent, made a desperate attempt to get away as the keeper was bringing in his supper. Farrington struck him three times on the head with a sharp stone he had dug out of the cell, knocking him down and cutting his head badly. After a hard tussel the keeper succeeded in locking him up again. He is now in irons, and will remain so until the trial.

GEORGE SMITH, of Angola, Indiana, came to Nashville one day last week, in search of his eloping wife, who had disappeared during his absence from home, and there found her in company with John Hart, a former neighbor and a married man. The transgressing couple had rented a dwelling in Nashville and had gone to housekeeping, having taken with them from Smith's house a sufficiency of furniture. The angry husband made a complaint against the couple for adultery, but afterward relented and begged his wife to return to him, to which she consenting, the complaint and suit were withdrawn.

Mrs. IRA B. LYONS was run over by the cars at Flint, on Friday of last week, and killed. It appears the woman came down into a cut, and, on account of the bank, could not be seen until she stepped out on the track, not twenty feet from the engine. It was too late to stop and the engine struck her, throwing her several feet into the air, and she dropped to one side of the track, dead. The train backed up, and the body was taken up and carried to the house of a relative near by. The woman's eyesight was not good, but she was not deaf, and must have heard the train coming. She was about fifty years of age.

MISS MAY WILLIARD, a young lady nineteen years of age, committed suicide at Battle Creek, one day last week. She was highly accomplished, and the daughter of a wealthy Marshalltown, Iowa, merchant. She was stopping at the Health Institute, where she was being treated for dyspepsia, but a broken engagement was what seems to have been her principal ailment, and what led to her rash act. In her dying moments she exclaimed: "Curse the druggist who sold me the poison." The druggist who gave her the drug did it without asking a question. An inquest was held, and the remains of the young lady were taken to Marshalltown.

JACKSON has a base ball club by which it sets great store, as the people of the Central City think it is the best in the State. A letter from Jackson has the following remarks: "The Mutual base ball club of this city, who for the last three years have been the acknowledged champions of this State, are again in the field for the present season with a nine much stronger than ever. Billy Foley, a well-known player of Chicago, was engaged, but after staying some ten days departed, and it has been since learned that he was gobbled up by the Cincinnati Reds. He made many friends during his brief stay, who mourn his loss, for had he stayed the Mutuals would have as strong infield as any nine in the country outside of the league. They are at present in want of a first-class second baseman. The following are the players composing the field nine: Hotelling, c., from Syracuse Stars; Naylor, p., of last year's Kingston, Ont., club; Brady, of Chicago, 1st b.; Cox, of Mansfield, Ohio, 2d b.; Gillespie, the fine third baseman of last year's Kalamazoo, and originally of Chicago; Lawler, s. s., and change catcher, the recognized best player in the State, and formerly of Chicago; Root, 1. f.; Benedict, c. f.; and Montgomery, r. f., with Moore sub. On the 19th a game was played with the Hillsdale club, which was won by the Mutuals—score, 18 to 4."

Mrs. JASPER HAYDEN, the wife of a farmer, residing in Springport township, Jackson county, committed suicide one morning last week by shooting herself through the heart with a pistol. She had been married only a few weeks, and her maiden name was Miss Phillips. Mr. Hayden had arisen and gone out to the barn to attend to his stock, and on coming into the house found his wife dead. The report that she was driven to the deed by domestic difficulties is stoutly contradicted by the friends of both parties, they asserting that she had been mentally deranged for some time, caused by a violent blow upon her head, which she accidentally received not long since. Mr. Hayden is a young man of about twenty-four years; his wife was some years his junior.

THIS item is from the *Vermontville Enterprise*: "Vermontville is now an incorporated village with 700 or 800 inhabitants. (If we were not modest we should say an even 1,000.) We have a good depot, fine union school house, five manufacturing establishments, two dry goods stores, four groceries, two boot and shoe stores, three blacksmiths' shops, a good grist mill, cheese factory, printing office, etc. In relation to the future, we need only to remark that the Hon. H. G. Barber has faith in Vermontville. He is about to expend several thousand dollars on his bank building. In addition to the banking business, Mr. Barber will fit up one of the finest dry good stores in the county. Several houses are under headway. As it is, the village is enjoying a steady and healthy growth."

Detroit Prices Current.

Apples, per brl.	5 40	@ 4 00
Beans, per bu.	40	@ 75
Beeswax, per lb.	28	@ 30
Butter, per lb.	17	@ 20
Cabbage, per 100	2 25	@ 3 00
Cider, per gal.	14	@ 16
Calves, each	5 00	@ 12 00
Carrots, per bu.	16	@ 18
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	8 00	@ 8 25
Live chickens	60	@ 90
Dressed chickens, per lb.	14	@ 15
Dressed turkeys, per lb.	16	@ 17
Dried apples, per lb.	8 50	@ 9 00
Eggs, per doz.	12	@ 12 1/2
Hay, prime, per ton	13 00	@ 12 00
Hides, per lb.	5	@ 5 1/2
Honey, per lb.	17	@ 20
Hops, per lb.	9	@ 11
Lamb, each	3 25	@ 3 50
Lard, per lb.	14	@ 16
Onions, per bu.	16	@ 18
Potatoes, per bu.	12	@ 20
Tallow, per lb.	7	@ 10
Turnips, per bu.	15	@ 18
Wood, per cord	3 00	@ 3 50
Wool, per lb.	25	@ 30
Wye, per bu.	70	@ 75
Barley, per cental	1 60	@ 1 75
Oats, per bu.	38	@ 40
Corn, per bu.	50	@ 54
Wheat, white, per bu.	1 00	@ 1 25
Wheat, amber, per bu.	1 15	@ 1 30

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- May 27, 1847, Puebla, Mexico, surrendered.
 " 28, 1858, Crampton (Br. envoy) dismissed.
 " 29, 1848, Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
 " 30, 1492, Columbus began his third voyage.
 " 31, 1863, Battle at Fair Oaks, Va.
 June 1, 1868, James Buchanan died.
 " 2, 1863, Union forces left West Point.

The Planets in May.

The planet Venus will continue during the month to be the most brilliant and conspicuous star in the western sky. On the 4th instant she reached her greatest elongation east of the sun, and as she does not set until nearly eleven o'clock, she can be watched throughout the whole evening. Seen through the telescope, she now presents the same phase as the moon does in her last quarter. This beautiful star will increase in brightness throughout the month, although she does not reach her greatest brilliancy until the 7th of June. She is, however, sufficiently bright to cast a shadow as may be proved by letting her light fall upon a pencil. After the 4th she gradually approached the sun, and came into inferior conjunction with the great luminary on the 14th of July, and will then become morning star.

Mercury reached his greatest elongation east of the sun on the 20th of the month. For a few days about that time he will be visible, and may be easily traced an hour after sunset a little north of the point where the sun sank below the horizon.

Mars is still an evening star, and though he sets about nine o'clock and is apparently very small, he can be recognized by his ruddy light, his being almost in a line with Venus, and his proximity to the horizon. He will be near Mercury at the time of the greatest elongation, and will be a help in picking up the shy planet. The new moon of the 23d will pass very near Mercury on the 24th, Mars on the 25th and Venus on the 26th. If the weather is favorable, the western sky on those evenings will present a picture that will be a source of enjoyment to all lovers of the starry spheres.

While these three planets hold their court in the western heavens, Jupiter will be a conspicuous object in the eastern, rising now about nine o'clock and shining in the constellation Scorpio with wondrous beauty and brilliancy. He is still very near the star Beta Scorpii, over which he nearly passed not long since, for a European observer reports that the stars seemed to touch each other, and barely escaped an occultation. On the 17th, Jupiter comes into opposition with the sun. He will then shine with his greatest brilliancy, for he is at his nearest point to us; the sun, the earth and the planet being in a line with the earth in the centre. He is at opposition one hundred and eighty-three million miles nearer to us than when in the opposite part of his orbit he comes into conjunction with the sun; the three bodies being then in a straight line with the sun in the centre. This difference in distance is the cause of the corresponding increase in size and brilliancy which will make the planet a sparkling gem in the firmament of stars during the whole month of May.

Saturn is the only one of the visible planets that holds the position of morning star, and he is too near the sun to be in a favorable condition for observation.—*Providence Journal*.

At the closing of the spring session of the Brooklyn Lay College, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered an address to the young men, graduating in theology. Those who wish to read the whole address will find it in the *Christian at Work* of the 18th inst. We make the following extracts:

"I want to-night to speak of some of the different kinds of ministers, that our young men may be induced to avoid the undesirable and emulate that which is holy and right. First there is the foppish minister. He has a handsome foot or hand, or thinks he has. It is evident from his gait and appearance that he has received most of his inspiration from his tailor. His glove fits so well that it seems to have grown on; his boot, as if made on a last of the last fashion. His hair twists as though it had been under curling irons. From his gesticulations you know he has practised them before the mirror. He prides himself on being a lady's man, and looks so sweet, and has the appearance of one of Godey's fashion plates. As he takes out his handkerchief to wipe away a tear in the midst of his sermon, the fabric drops musk and patchouli and "balm of a thousand flowers" and "new mown hay" and "kiss me quick." He is a stick of ecclesiastical candy—a moral peppermint—a religious chocolate drop. He takes his text from the most luscious part of Solomon's song, and lolls in a manner sweet beyond description. He has a diamond ring on two fingers, and a glittering stud in his shirt bosom. He sucks a sugar-plum while the collection is being taken up, and though not short-sighted at all, has his glasses astride his nose, lifts the hymn-book fantastically, and reads: "There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign."

It would take about sixty of them to equal one decent doll baby. After hearing such a young man preach, an old clergyman arose in the pulpit to make the concluding prayer, and said: "O Lord, bless this young man and make his heart as soft as his head." We come on now to the scolding minister. On stormy days he berates the people who are in church for the neglect of those who have stayed at home. He expects to bring up flowers of Christian character under the blow of a northeast storm. Now, there are times when a minister ought to be indignant and denunciatory; but learn this, young men; you can never scold people out of their sins, nor scold them into regularity of church attendance, nor scold them into heaven. You cannot scold your church up, although you can very easily scold it down. It takes honey to catch flies and men. Never go fishing with a crab-apple for bait. Now we come to the blundering minister. Through lack of culture of a deliberate spirit he easily loses his equilibrium, gets into a fluster, knocks the psalm-book off the pulpit, tumbles up the stairs, drops the baby that he is trying to baptize, or closes his sermon as a friend of mine did by saying: "Be not like Esau who sold his birthright for 'a pot of message!'" There are some people born to blunder. They blunder in their conversation, they blunder in their associations, as did the man on a very hot day when he came up to a woman who had lost her father, and not knowing of his decease, said to the lady: "Madame, how does your father stand the heat now?"

However much your audience may be excited, keep a bit on your own feelings. I don't care how fast you let your horse go if you are only sure that when you want to reign him in, you can do it. Depend upon it that while your audience will be in sympathy with you when you do well, they will have no mercy on you when you blunder. Avoid inaptitudes. * * * The best and the mightiest men will blunder sometimes. So did the great John C. Calhoun, who closed one of his greatest speeches advocating that all men were not created equal, with the following remark: "Only two men were created, and one of them was a woman."

Remember, my young friends, that when you are preaching on the Sabbath and in a consecrated place, and the surroundings are solemnized, that any slip you may make will cause mirthfulness! It requires but very little on the Sabbath day and amid a hushed assembly, to rouse up a merriment you do not desire. And so it was with a young man who had lost his balance somewhat in the large size of the audience. He was presiding on Sabbath day. Behind him sat a very tall minister, who was distinguished for his very long arms, and the younger clergyman presiding, in his excitement, as he was about to announce the closing of the services, said, "My friends, we will now conclude with the benediction in long metre."

PEANUT oil, first made in the South during the war, is now in large demand. It supplies the place of almond and olive oils for various uses, and is lower in price, retains its purity and flavor for a long time, and is less susceptible to the effect of light than olive oil. The oil is extracted entirely from the meat of the nut by pressure, the refuse being used as cattle feed or a fertilizer.

MOTTO.—Best goods and full weights is H. A. DeLand & Co.'s motto, hence they only recommend D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*. Call for it, get it and try it.

Special Notices.

Sealed Proposals.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals from tax-paying residents will be received at the City Clerk's office until the first day of June 1876, for the furnishing and delivery of pine and hemlock lumber for the City of Holland for the fiscal year, by order of the Common Council.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned have mutually agreed to dissolve their partnership, and request the public to settle all accounts with Mr. J. Albers, who will continue the business at the old stand.
 J. ALBERS,
 C. B. WYNNE.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 25, 1876.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Made and executed by Henry Samelt and Emma Samelt his wife of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles Storing and Melvin A. Storing, of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber '2' of Mortgages on page four hundred and eleven. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$152.38) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, there will be place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction, or vendue, to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage, to-wit: All that certain parcel of land, which is situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, and is further described as the east half of lot number four (4) in block numbered twenty-nine (29) in said city according to the map thereof, or record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.
 DATED: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.
 CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING
 Mortgages.
 HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagees.

Slooter & Higgins,

Have just removed to their new and capacious store on the corner of Fish and 8th street, opposite Haverkate's Hardware Store, where we will constantly keep on hand a full stock of

Flour, Feed, Groceries, and Produce.

Which we will sell at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

We will also take Butter and Eggs in Exchange for our goods. Goods will be delivered inside of the City Limits free of charge.

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

No. 72.

An Ordinance.

To provide for the payment of the salaries of certain City Officers for the fiscal year A. D. 1876.

The City of Holland Ordains:

Section 1. That the City Marshal shall receive a salary of Four Hundred and Seventy-five dollars per year; the City Clerk shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Twenty-five dollars per year; the City Treasurer shall receive a salary of One Hundred dollars per year; the City Collector shall receive a salary of Two Hundred dollars per year; the City Attorney shall receive a salary of One Hundred dollars per year; the Director of the Poor shall receive a salary of Fifty dollars per year; the Chief Engineer of the fire department shall receive a salary of Twenty-five dollars per year.

Sec. 2. All salaries before mentioned shall be computed from the commencement of the present term of office of the officers named and shall be payable quarterly; Provided there shall be moneys in the Treasury applicable to the payment thereof.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Passed, May 16, A. D. 1876.
 Approved May 19, A. D. 1876.
 JOHN VAN LANDEGEND, Mayor.
 JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

BURRALS
IRON CORN SHELLERS
 FOR SALE BY
G. J. HAVERKATE
 AND
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS
 for \$8.00; until further notice.
 HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

BOOKBINDING!

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

PRINTING!!

NEW MATERIAL
JUST RECEIVED AT
 —THE—
"NEWS"
JOB OFFICE.

Our facilities for Job Printing are unequalled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
 Promptly and Neatly
 IN THE
English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

LETTER HEADS,
 NOTE HEADS,
 BILL HEADS,
 STATEMENTS,
 ENVELOPES,
 PRICE LISTS,
 CARDS,
 TAGS, &c

Programmes,
 Handbills,
 Law Blanks,
 Etc., Etc., Etc

All kinds of Color and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.

A BIG thing the "Bee Hive" cigar at SCHOUTEN & MEENGS.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

At the Store of

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,
 And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,
 Hats & Caps,
 Crockery and
 Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at

Wholesale and Retail.

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

Country Produce!

Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices.
 HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

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

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

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

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

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

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

B. P. HIGGINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eight St. Holland, Mich.

All work finished and finished in the latest style.

Old and Faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

1875. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
 Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and
 Cloaking, Spring and Summer Shawls,
 Parasols, Fans, and Kid Gloves.

Hats for 50 Cents and Upward.

All the latest styles in Ties, Ruchings, Collars and Cuffs, and a full assortment of Edgings, Standard Trimmings, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool and Canvas.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

Agents for the Sale of E. Butterick & Co's Patterns of Garments and their celebrated Shears and Scissors.

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

CITY HOTEL,

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

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

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
 HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

OUR PLAN
 We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves [consisting of about one hundred,] at Cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of
Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements.
 We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. our stock must be reduced.
 HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

Gottings.

BEAUTIFUL weather—good fishing.

MR. H. BOONE has started west for a fresh supply of horses for their increasing livery business.

Our saloon keepers ought to feel happy, the City Council having adopted a very low city license.

It is about time to change the name of Eighth street. Let us petition and get a good popular name for our most important street.

In spite of the cold nights we have recently experienced, fruit still promises well. Peaches are progressing and apple trees are in full bloom.

PATIENT (to doctors after consultation) —"Tell me the worst, gentlemen; am I going to die?" "We are divided on that question, sir; but there is a majority of one that you will live."

DRA. ANNIS & BROEK have already broke ground and commenced building on the lot recently purchased by them. We learn that they intend to veneer their store with brick and make it look fine.

We notice extensive improvements going on in the Fourth ward, in the vicinity of Cappon's Tannery. Maple street is being graded, and when finished, will add considerable value to the surrounding property. Their new school bell sounds well.

We recognize once again on our streets the well known face of J. Van der Veen. He has just completed a thorough course at Goldsmith's Business College at Detroit. Jake rather prefers Detroit to Holland, and thinks seriously of returning to embark in a business career there.

We learn that a brakeman, by the name Clark, fell from the freight train, on Saturday last, and struck his head on a pile of railroad ties, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken on board the train and carried to Grand Junction, where he was left in care of a doctor, with but little hope for his recovery.

WHILE taking a flying trip through the eastern and northeastern part of this Colony, we noticed that the crops in sight look well. The industrious husbandman can easily be traced. Zealand is improving, the railroad is doing her good, and has created enterprise; her railroad station is good and well handled by our friend Goosen.

MARINE matters at present are in a deplorable condition. Numerous vessels are unable to procure cargoes, while those that do are compelled to carry their freight at depreciated rates. The schr. Joses has during the last week been lying at anchor to secure a load. She cleared light for Chicago, on Wednesday, with the intention of returning with a cargo of stone for Rasser & Winston.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Church of America will meet in regular session, in the Second Church of Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 7th, at three o'clock P. M. The Synodical sermon will be preached on the evening of the first day of the session, by Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., President of the last General Synod. The sermon on Benevolence will be delivered by Rev. R. B. Welch, D. D., on the evening of the sixth day of the session, June 12th.

AN important improvement on Fish street has been requested by interested and disinterested parties and was presented to the Council at their last session, as will be seen by their proceedings in another column. We think it will be adopted and carried out. This improvement will give the citizens another thoroughfare in and out of town without running the risk of their lives in crossing the many switches around the depot. It will also be advantageous to the orderly progress of funerals, which have often been halted and delayed on account of the danger in crossing so many tracks with locomotives in close proximity.

It is surprising what quantities of fish are being daily caught in our Lake. Should you assume a standing position on the corner of Eighth and River streets, any afternoon between the hours of 4 and 8, you could judge for yourself of the quantity caught, as well as procure a sight at the various characters that indulge in the sport. You will always find Hope College pretty well represented from the frisky grammar school youth up to the dignified Divinity student. While standing there the other day, we were accosted by a little boy about six years old, who was trudging along under the weight of an immense string of fish, among which were some that would weigh over 4 pounds. He stepped up to us with his eyes sparkling with pleasure, "Say Mr., ain't that pretty d— good for a boy of my age?" We cautioned him concerning the use of bad grammar. He thanked us kindly for our good advice and continued on his way rejoicing.

If you want good Paints & Oils at bottom rates go to J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store.

It is about time for our City Council to establish a fire limit.

THE Vicksburg "cut off" does not deprive that city of its river front. Such a result has been predicted.

Our readers will see, by carefully perusing the Council proceedings, that the city keeps improving in different quarters, and still more are contemplated.

MASONS have started to work on Bosman's new building. This building will be all brick, twenty five feet front by seventy deep, and two stories high.

Mr. P. H. McBride, attorney at law, brother of our City Attorney, has moved here from Lansing, and has his office at present with Messrs. Howard & McBride.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., May 25, 1876. Miss Minnie Beaunter, Master Roby Brown, Earl Johnston, A. M. P. The Kelly. Miss Amelia Kirschenman.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

LAST Sunday afternoon quite a large private party chartered the steamer Twilight and indulged in an excursion to the harbor and vicinity. They returned in the evening, highly pleased with their afternoon pleasure, and expressed a desire of soon indulging in one of a similar description.

DECORATION Day next Thursday. Get yourself ready and engage abundant flowers to decorate the graves of our comrades, who had to pay with their lives for the luxuries of a United and free country, which we are still permitted to enjoy. We confidently expect to see the young ladies keep up their reputation.

ACCORDING to agreement our two fire companies met on Friday evening last, and tested their engines. The result was unsatisfactory, from the fact that No. 1 got "busted." We shall announce with pleasure a new trial. The engines ought to stand the test, and if they cannot, then "in time of peace prepare for war" applies to this case, as Count Von Moltke advised the German Parliament.

It is high time to organize and get to work for a first-class Fourth of July celebration. In this our Centennial year we cannot afford to have the slightest shadow cast on our patriotic feeling or history, either as naturalized or native-born citizens. Whatever the times may be, "Our Flag is [still] There." To work then like men—a procession emblematic of the past and present, and a good display of fireworks in the evening—nothing less!

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, May 25.

Clearances—Schr. Mary, Chicago, 230 m staves; scow Wm. Bates, Racine, 40 m ft. lumber; scow Spray, Racine, 30 m ft. lumber; schr. Tri-Color, Milwaukee, 100 m bri staves, prop. Sky Lark, Grand Haven, light; schr. Contest, Chicago, 90 cords wood; schr. Wollin, Racine, 40 m ft. lumber; schr. Four Brothers, Chicago, 2100 R R ties; schr. Joses, Chicago, light.

Arrivals—Schr. Mary, light; Wm. Bates, light; schr. Trio, 20 cds stone; schr. Tri-Color, 400 bu corn; scow Spray, light; prop. Sky Lark, 31 cds stone; schr. Contest, light; schr. Wollin, 300 bu corn; schr. Four Brothers, 30 cds stone; schr. Joses, light.

At the meeting of the Holland Soldier's Union on Wednesday evening, held at Bakker & Van Raalte's store, the necessary measures were taken to observe Decoration Day on next Tuesday, in a manner becoming the memories of that day. Committees were appointed on exercises, music, grounds, decoration, etc. The last named committee was instructed to ask the co-operation of the ladies. A general invitation was extended to the several organizations and institutions at this place to attend and join in the procession. The meeting adjourned until this evening at the same place, when we are requested to state there will be expected a more prompt attendance on the part of some of the members of the association.

THE living issue of the coming Presidential campaign will be reform of official service. The Democratic stock in trade will be charges about Republican corruption, revenue stealing, etc. The candidates will be the platform. If the machine politicians throw Bristow overboard at Cincinnati, they will have to explain the reason for doing it on the stump, and they will not have time for much else. The Democrats will press them on that point at every step of the canvass. Preaching reform after slaying the champion thief-catcher will not carry conviction of sincerity to the casual mind. Advocating official honesty and Civil-Service purification, after rejecting the man who put these principles into practice in the Treasury Department, will be regarded as sounding brass and hollow hypocrisy by the numerous class of independent voters who constitute the balance of power between parties.—Chicago Tribune.

Dr. B. Ledebor will henceforth make his office at the Drug Store of Wm. Van Putten, where he can be consulted or orders left for his services, which will receive prompt attention.

WM. VAN PUTTEN.

MARYLAND has adopted the principle of allowing accused persons to testify in their own behalf.

THE health of General Joseph Hooker, who has for some time been at the Hot Springs in Arkansas, has not improved.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK of Chicago, of "reaper" fame, is mentioned as likely to be nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Illinois.

ONE of the rules of the Mount Holyoke (Mass.) Seminary, forbidding one lady from introducing a gentleman to another lady, was avoided the other day by a Northampton girl, who, when her father came with a trunk to her room, while her friend, a Miss Blank, was present, said, "Father, I am sorry I cannot introduce you to my friend, Miss Blank of Blank, but the rules forbid it!" "Yes," said the father, shaking hands with the young lady, "and I am sorry too."

THE English Patent Journal describes a combination of a foot-warming apparatus with a boot. The heel of the boot is of metal, and hollow, and contains a supply of artificial fuel. The heat from this is made to pass through channels in the inner sole, a part of which is placed upon a spring, so that the action of the foot in walking acts like a bellows, drawing in the cold air by an aperture in the heel and driving the heated air into the boot.

THE Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, has sent a letter to the committee in St. Louis which has charge of the arrangements for the National Convention, in which he suggests that the delegates occupy the centre of the hall, and that each state delegation be marked by a distinctive banner; that the positions of the delegates be assigned by lot; and that there be room on the stage for about one hundred distinguished guests, beside the officers of the convention, the president and vice-presidents.

BREAGDS robbed a stage in Texas last week in the old-fashioned way, which everybody who reads novels understands. The stage was stopped, and the passengers, after having thrown their weapons down in a heap, were formed in a line and their money and valuables were taken from them. After taking the valuable packages in the mail and joking with the frightened passengers, the robbers rode leisurely away with about \$600 in money and other property. There have been lately many such outrages in Texas.

Democratic State Convention.

The State Convention organized at Lansing on the 24th, by the election of Wm. L. Webber, of Saginaw, as President. Capt. Morse of Ionia, Secretary.

The delegates at large are Wm. L. Webber, of Saginaw; Peter White of Ontonagon; Merrill I. Mills, of Wayne; Henry Chamberlain, of Berrien.

The Convention was about three-fifths hard money and Tilden; the Lalance Hendricks. The Convention was very full and Conservative, nearly every county in the State was fully represented.

There were no instructions given to the delegates and no preference for candidates publicly expressed.

James Blair, of Kent, and Fred. A. Nims, of Muskegon, are the district delegates from the Fifth District.

The resolutions were hard money in sentiment, drafted by Chauncey Joslin, of Washtenaw, and others.

Don. M. Dickenson, of Wayne, was elected chairman of the State Central Committee in place of Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo. Some of the old members of the Committee were retained, and others changed; Cooper remains in the Fifth District.

THE Freedman's Saving Bank at Washington, which our readers will recollect bursted shortly after Jay Cooke went under and which served the colored people of the country for several years as a rat-hole wherein they could deposit their savings with the assurance that they would not have the opportunity to invest them in unwise speculations, has at last been turned inside out, and presents a spectacle decidedly disheartening to its depositors. The names of the persons who fattened on the credulity of the ignorant freedmen are given to the world, and are mostly included in the pestiferous body known as the Ring of the District of Columbia, and which has been in charge of the municipal affairs of the City of Washington during the greater part of Grant's administration. Gen. O. O. Howard, figured in the transactions as "Honorary Trustee" of the institution. The remuneration received for his services is not stated, but the General's career in Washington is a guarantee that he has a liberal estimate of his worth as a financial manager. If the parties to whose doors these shameless frauds have been traced escape punishment under the law, it will only prove another instance to illustrate the fact that the corrupt Ring wields a greater power in the District than the courts of justice.

A nice lot of Spring and Summer Shawls, the largest assortment Parasols ever shown in this city. Felt and Silk Hats of the latest styles are the latest attractions at D. Bertsch's Store. These goods are offered cheaper than ever before.

CITY BAKERY.

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

BAKING & CONFECTIONERY

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

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

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

ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.

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

REFRESHMENTS.

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

Coffee and Tea will be served at all hours.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The former patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26, 1875.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vißers.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Flour & Feed, Bolted Meal, Bran, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

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.

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, Chamouis Skins, Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

N. KENYON.

PURE

Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

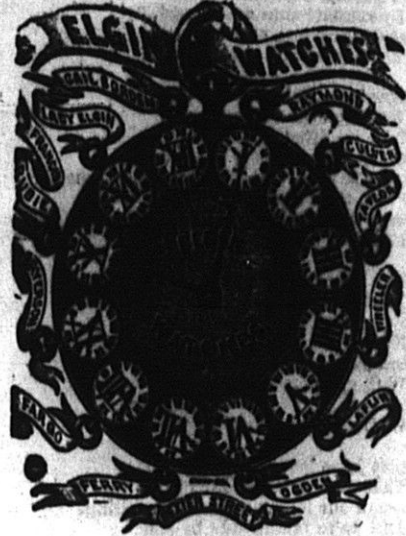
Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Stone House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to P. ZALSMAN, Holland, Mich.

Oct. 15 1875.

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers, Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments.

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

Mr. J. Wykhuizen, has established himself with us, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.

2-17 JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

4-17

The beautiful Stallion "BLOACH,"

Will stand at the stables of the

ÆTNA HOUSE, Of P. ZALSMEN, Proprietor.

The stallion was formerly owned by Benjamin Van Raalte, and produces the best stock colt in this vicinity, his colts being sold at a higher price than any of the others.

Price \$6, Cash down \$1.

We also keep the large Stallion of Veldheer of North Holland, whose weight is 1,400 pounds.

Price \$7.00, \$1.00 Cash down.

Come and see them, and take your choice.

5-12-4w.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER.

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

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

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

SENT FREE and postage paid. \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to sell, at home or foreign. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time,
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed,
And the birds of spring-time sung.
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed,
But O the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids,
On the splendours of the morn.
From the milk-white breasts that warmed us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the first sweet glances met us,
That will look for us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend
That shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise;
Fame is the soon-less sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breaking rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love
That we courted in our pride;
Though our loves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—
May heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like the old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

MY GEORGIE.

I have been asked to tell the story; but, if I tell it at all, it must be in my own way. I'm an old woman now, and if I ramble and mander at times, why, perhaps you would do the same if you were sixty years old. It wasn't necessary to see through a millstone to see that one of the girls loved him with her whole heart, while the other—but there! I have got into the middle of the story, and haven't told you the beginning yet.

There wasn't any great harm in Ida—I believe that thoroughly—but the child was too much of a kitten to know her own mind. Pretty? Oh, yes, very pretty, even to my old eyes; just the sort of beauty that old age likes, with plenty of light and color about it—great soft dark eyes, and heaps of dark tangled hair, and the bloom of the damask rose on her soft oval cheeks. She was a good little thing in the main, but fanciful and flighty and capricious as a will-o'-the-wisp, and with a whole storehouse of romance treasured up in her foolish little brain. It was really as good as a play to see that dainty, luxurious little creature sitting there in her silks and laces, talking about self-sacrifice and the pleasure of working and economizing for the man one loved. Work and economy, forsooth! and she knew about as much of either as a mollusk does of algebra. Not that I know what a mollusk is—heaven forbid!—but it seems to be the fashion now to talk the most of what you understand the least. Yes, Ida was a nice little thing, bright and good-natured, and generous in an impulsive, open-handed way; but, bless you! she had about as much power of loving in her as a kitten. She could like people and be fond of them, and all that sort of thing, as long as everything was smooth and pleasant; but at the first touch of adversity—puff! her little rush-light of love was out with a whiff, instead of burning up clearer and stronger and fiercer for the blast, as it ought to do if it were the right sort.

What is the use of being hard upon the child, though, for what she could no more help than she could the mole upon her cheek, which troubled her so? Love is a gift and a talent, like any other. Some people have it and some haven't, and whether it is a gift to be prayed for or not is a question my poor old brain cannot pretend to settle. I believe in it yet, old as I am, and I believe in insanity, but it's precious little I've seen of either the one or the other. They say we are all crazy, more or less, only in most people it never comes out very strong, and perhaps it's the same with love. I suppose most of us have more or less of the commodity lying loose about us ready to be squandered on anybody that comes along. People in general are satisfied to dribble it out, here a little and there a little, until it is all gone, and nobody the better for it—or the worse. Once in a while, though, you come across somebody who has hoarded up the whole stock, and kept it intact until the one comes along who claims it all. Is that the better way? I'm sure I can't tell. It all depends upon who comes in for it at the end.

Georgie was one of that kind, I think; a little mite of a creature, with none of Ida's brightness or bloom about her, but taking, in her way, too, with the look of quiet resolution about the square chin and firm little mouth, and the wistful, yearning spirit that seemed always peeping out of the blue-gray eyes. Soft brown hair, and a fair, quiet little face that could wake up and sparkle with life when anything stirred or amused her—that was Georgie. And both of the girls thought they loved him, though what there was about him that was so wonderfully attractive I never could see. A good-looking young fellow enough, tall and manly, with a brown mustache, and a clear frank look in his brown eyes. You see hundreds as good as he is every day, and what there was about him—well, well, girls are mysteries, and very different from what they were when I was young. Then we didn't consider it proper to talk, or even think about such things. We took the good the gods gave us in that line, and were thankful; or, if we didn't choose to take it, we went without, and never vexed our heads about any "might have beens." That's what I did, and I'm none the worse for it now. Perhaps, though, if Georgie's father—but that is all over and done with long ago. Sometimes I think, though, that that may be the reason I love the girl so well—better, yes, certainly better, than Ida, though she is my own niece.

But here I am mandering on about

my own views and my own thoughts and my own feelings, and haven't told you who they all are yet. Ida, you see, is my niece—Ida Merton, my brother's only child. Georgie is Georgie Gresham, a distant connection of Ida's, who lives in the house, but supports herself by giving music lessons. Such a patient, plucky, indomitable little mite as she is, trudging out in all weathers, and coming back pale and tired, but with never a complaint from her firm little lips, and always with a bright smile and a cheerful word for "Aunt Jemie," as she, too, calls me. I believe the child really does love me; and does Ida, only hers is a different sort of love. You feel that if you were away, Ida would love a stick, or a stone, or anything that might happen to be in your place; but Georgie would never forget you—never. The young man is Mark Drayton, and he is only a clerk in my brother's store; but, for all that, he is of good birth and breeding. The wheel of fortune has tramped up and down, and he was glad enough of the place when Mr. Merton sought him out and offered it to him, in memory of early benefits which he had received from young Drayton's father. Neither of them had ever had any reason to repent the step, for Mark had proved to be steady and honorable, with rare flashes of what was almost like a genius for business, if there can be such a thing. He had risen steadily, until it was quite understood that next year he was to be a partner in the large wholesale and retail dry goods house of Merton & Co. All things considered, he would not have been such a bad match for Ida, only that I knew that the child did not really care about him, and there was Georgie breaking her proud, patient little heart for his sake, and nobody saw it but one old woman, who had been through it all herself and knew what it meant. It was hard enough for her sometimes, but she was not the kind to fret or bemoan herself.

Of course the young man was caught by Ida's witcheries, for the little puss was as fond of admiration as a cat is of sparrows, and spared no pains to fascinate him. I wonder that the two girls continued as good friends as they did; but I think Georgie saw that Ida was not to blame, and was only acting out her nature, in perfect ignorance of the deadly hurt which she was inflicting upon her friend. For though Georgie had told her of her long, long friendship with Mark Drayton when he was only a poor, struggling clerk, she had never told of the looks and words and ways with which he had won away her heart before either of them knew it. Not that the young man was dishonorable either. She had been his only friend in those days, you see. That was while her widowed mother was still living and Georgie was living with her. It was not until after her mother had died that the girl came to live in Mr. Merton's house. Sympathy and friendship are very sweet, and Georgie had been patient, tender and true, and the young man had learned to think of her as a sister, and perhaps to love her as something more, but it all seemed so hopeless that he never spoke. And then he met Ida, and was dazzled and bewitched by her, and so Georgie was eclipsed for awhile—only for awhile, I felt sure, if he and Ida could but be kept from committing themselves until both had had time to wake up from their foolish dream.

That evening, though, I began to fear that the rash young things would take matters into their own hands. Mark always did run about the house like a tame cat; there were few evenings that did not find them in our drawing room. No doubt it was very good for the young man, and kept him out of a great deal of mischief, but I could not help thinking sometimes that he was not the only one to be considered. That even Ida exerted all her witchery. Such a bright sparkling little puss she was when she chose! It was not what she said; that was well enough in its way, but neither remarkably wise or witty, but so enforced and pointed by droopings of the long lashes, and poutings of the red lips, and flashing of the dark eyes, and flutterings of the little white hands, that even an old woman like me couldn't help forgetting for awhile what nonsense the whole thing was, and be carried away and captivated and fascinated in spite of herself. And all the while my little Georgie sat there, with her pale face and her gentle, quiet ways and her quaint little words, just the same as ever, for anything they could see. And I fancied now and then that there was a quick catching of her breath or a passing contraction of her pretty forehead—why, perhaps it was only my fancy. I tried to think so, at all events.

Presently they began to talk of the opera, and Ida declared with her pretty hands clasped, that she adored Nilsson. Didn't Mr. Drayton think she was just divine? And oh! what would she give to see her in "Faust"? She never had seen her in that, and was sure she must be a perfect *Marguerite*. Did Mr. Drayton know that that was the opera for to-morrow night, and perhaps that would be the last time it would be given?

And Ida stopped, with her hands still clasped and her eyes fixed on the young man. I declare I could have boxed her pretty pink ears. Georgie could not have done it; but then things that would have seemed forward and unmannerly in other girls, in Ida seemed so simple and artless and unconscious that you could not be disgusted with her.

Of course there was nothing for Mr. Drayton to do but to say that he would be delighted to escort her. I caught one swift glance from Georgie's eyes, and then I remembered that he was to have taken her on that very evening to hear a celebrated pianist, who was setting the whole city wild; but Georgie did not speak. She was only a friend and a sister, and must learn to be quietly put aside when others claimed his services. Perhaps the young man's

conscience smote him a little, for he was unusually gentle and attentive in his ways to Georgie that evening, and I heard him say,

"You know, Georgie, that he will be here for some time, and any night will do for him, but Nilsson may not appear as *Marguerite* again."

"Oh, yes, it is all right. I quite understand," said Georgie; and if his ear was not quick enough to detect the little quiver in her voice, nor his eye sharp enough to see the flutter of her lip, though my old eyes and ears could perceive both, whose fault was that?

Love is blind, they say; but a calm, friendly indifference is blinder than any mole.

I scarcely saw Georgie the next day, but Ida was in and out, bright and blithe as usual. When the evening came both the girls were in the drawing room. Ida was radiant. Her dress was of black silk, but all tricked off with soft, fine laces, with flecks of scarlet here and there. Scarlet fuchsias nodded in her hair and dropped at her dainty throat. Georgie looked like a pale shadow beside her, in her soft gray gown, unrelieved by a single dash of color, but, to my eyes, so sweet and fair in her grave, quiet composure.

Well, the evening crept slowly on, and Ida grew impatient, flashing hither and thither in her quick, restless way, while Georgie, half hidden in the shadow of the curtains, knitted on steadily at some piece of soft fleece work, apparently unmoved. The carriage had been waiting at the door for an hour, and still no sign of Mark.

Just as Ida was for the fortieth time appealing to us to know if it were not the strangest thing we ever heard of, and where in the world could he be, the door opened and Mr. Merton entered. A tall, fine-looking man was this brother of mine, with silver hair and clear blue eyes, and the port and bearing of a gentleman of the old school, with the polished courtesy of that by-gone class, too, and the dignified calm which scarce anything could ruffle. So it startled us to see a shadow on his face, which deepened after the quick glance which he cast around the room.

"What is the matter, brother Paul?" I asked; and both girls looked up.

"I am vexed and puzzled," was his reply—a most unusual thing for him. "I came in hoping against hope to find Mark Drayton here. You have seen nothing of him?"

Mark Drayton! Ida listened in earnest now, and even Georgie dropped her work.

"It is a most perplexing thing," he went on. "I would stake my life on the young fellow's truth and honor; yet what can have become of him?"

Become of him! A perfect hurricane of questions arose; only Georgie was silent as death in her obscure corner. As soon as Ida could be induced to listen and let the rest hear, brother Paul told his story.

How that in the morning a lady had entered the store, a lady regal in silks and laces, more regal in port and bearing, so brother Paul said, tall and fair, with great flashing hazel eyes, and hair of palest gold. How that this lady, after inspecting and lavishly ordering the richest and costliest goods, velvets, silks of every shade, laces—old point, Honiton, guipure, Mechlin—"enough to dress you from head to foot, Ida"—had suddenly discovered that she had forgotten her purse and check-book. In sore perplexity she sent her card to Mr. Merton—Mrs. Laurence D'Arleton was the name he bore—with a request for an interview. Explaining that she was obliged to leave town that afternoon, she begged him to send a trusty clerk in the carriage with her to receive and bring back the money.

"So," said brother Paul, in conclusion, "I asked Mark to go as a personal favor. It is hardly his business, but I thought I could trust him."

"Well, papa?" said Ida, as he paused.

"Well, that is all," said brother Paul.

"All, papa? But where is Mark?" "Ah! that is the question. Since he entered the carriage with Mrs. D'Arleton, nothing has been seen of him. The sum was a large one, and whether he has yielded to the sudden temptation—but that is impossible. Yet foul play, the only alternative, seems equally impossible. I have set the police on the track, but I am utterly baffled and bewildered."

I cannot pretend to describe the scene that followed this announcement. I know that for a moment there was dead silence in the room. We were all, I think, too much shocked and stunned to speak. Ida still stood in the middle of the floor, with a face from which every vestige of color had fled. Then Georgie came forward, and, as if her movement had snapped the spell, the silence broke up suddenly—questions, surmises, doubts, suspicions, set aside as soon as formed, for none of us could really suspect of any evil-doing the young man whom we had known so long and so well. But all came back to the one horrible, unanswerable question, where could he be?

I can only tell the story from my own point of view, and there is no use in my trying to enter into the details of the police search, of the rewards offered, of the clues which they thought they had found, but which invariably led to nothing. Had the earth opened and swallowed Mark and that mysterious woman, they could not have disappeared more utterly. The detective system was a mystery past our comprehension, and we could do nothing but sit at home and wait, deluded with fresh hopes or sickened by fresh fears as day after day crept slowly on.

You understand that, apart from the horror of the mystery so suddenly thrust into our midst, my heart was wrung for Georgie, bearing her burden of anguish so patiently. Day by day her little

face grew paler and thinner, and the wistful, yearning look deepened in her eyes, and her lips were more firmly set in their resolute line. But I knew that her dread was only of his death; I knew that no shadow of a doubt of his truth and honor had ever crossed her mind.

And how was it with Ida? The child, at first, was the most wretched of any of us, and yielded to her feelings without restraint. But when the first horrible shock was over—how shall I express it? I think the long misery of suspense bored her. She could never endure *ennui*, and, sad and shocking as it may be, there is a certain dreadful *ennui* in all protracted grief. She grew tired of it; tired of waiting and hoping and fearing; tired of our sad faces; tired, most of all, of the long strain of grief on her light, careless nature. So at last it was really a relief to her to open her ears to the rumors and suspicions which circulated among those who did not know Mark as we did. It justified her in casting aside the show of sadness, which had already ceased to be anything but a show, and when a doubt was once entertained, it was easy for it to become a settled, angry conviction.

Well, time passed on, as it always does, whether its foot falls on roses or on breaking hearts. We were all collected in the drawing-room. How well I remember the scene! The room was lighted only by the wood fire, which sent its fine flickers wavering over floor and ceiling. Georgie sat on a low ottoman. How thin her face looked as the bright lights and deep shadows chased each other across it! She was dressed in black, put on, perhaps, poor child! as a silent emblem of the sorrow that had almost died into hopelessness. Ida was at the other side of the room, talking to young Somerby, who had dropped in, just as she used to talk to Mark, with the same pretty gestures, the same arch inflections, the same soft, ringing laughter. How could she? But it was the child's nature. I dared not forget that, or I should have hated her for her fickleness and heartlessness.

Suddenly the door into the hall opened. And who stood there, a black figure sharply defined against the glare of light? For an instant we all sat mute and motionless, uncertain, I think, whether it was a ghost or not. For we had become so sure, Georgie and I, that he was dead, you see, though neither of us had breathed the suspicion to the other, nor would we have acknowledged it had we been taxed with it. For an instant we sat so, and then with a low cry of "Mark! oh, Mark! is it you at last?" Georgie sprang forward, her face all lighted up with eager joy and triumph.

But he? He scarcely noticed her—my poor little Georgie!—just took her hand mechanically as he peered into the shadows.

"Ida!" I exclaimed, sharply, for the child had never stirred, though she saw him well enough.

Then she came forward, slowly and reluctantly. I think she was frightened, for she hated tragedy with every fiber of her nature, and she had been living in the midst of it for two weeks, and now its culmination in bodily shapes too before her. She did not know what to do. The kitten had nothing in her nature to enable her to rise to the level of such a crisis as this. She could neither cast away her suspicions nor avow them boldly to his face. She just stood before him, with eyes half downcast, half averted, but with fear and suspicion and distrust written so legibly on every feature that the young man must have been blind indeed not to read that silent language. Not a word of welcome, not a question as to where he had been, nothing but that confused, blushing silence which the most easily deluded lover could never have mistaken for the timidity of love and joy. I think Mark was bewildered at first, but as he stood and gazed at her, gradually the meaning of it all grew plain to him, and his expression changed. I saw the pride and calm contempt slowly rise and overflow his face, as it were, as a wave may spread slowly over a flat when the tide comes in. There was no anger in his look, no resentment. He seemed only like one who wakens slowly from a pleasant dream. And then—then he turned to my Georgie at last, and over his face there came a glow and a light such as I had never seen there before, as he said, simply:

"But Georgie believed in me."

And she went to him and wept her heart away in his encircling arm, and I drew Ida softly away and left them. Young Somerby had had sense enough to take himself off before. So Georgie had won not much of a prize, after all, to my thinking; but if she was satisfied, that was all that was necessary.

Of course I was dying to hear Mark's story, but I had not the heart to intrude upon them then. When he did tell it at last, it seemed more like a crazy dream than a sober, matter-of-fact episode of the nineteenth century. When he got into the carriage with Mrs. D'Arleton, she, it seems, began to talk in so brilliant and fascinating a manner that he did not notice the direction in which they were driving until they stopped before a large building, which he recognized as the lunatic asylum. Requesting him to wait a few minutes, as she had business inside, she left him. Shortly after he was greeted politely by the doctor in charge, who came to the carriage, and, addressing him as Mr. D'Arleton, requested him to step out for a minute. Mark disclaimed the name, but for this Dr. Langley was prepared, as Mrs. D'Arleton had told him that her husband was the victim of a strange hallucination, believing himself a clerk in the house of Morton & Co., and giving his name as Mark Drayton. Recognizing the trap set for him, Mark by his own account, lost his head for the moment, knocked down one or two of the men who advanced to seize him, and conducted himself generally so like a lunatic that

there was no room for doubt of Mrs. D'Arleton's story in any mind. Of course he was overpowered at last and taken into the building, catching a glimpse as he passed of Mrs. D'Arleton in an attitude of bitter and most becoming grief. She had taken the precaution to pay his board a month in advance, thus securing his detention long enough to allow her to escape with her booty. As time went on and he became calmer, his entreaties to be confronted with Mr. Merton, which at first had been treated as mere ravings, began to make more impression. At last Dr. Langley, meeting Mr. Merton accidentally, mentioned the circumstance, and the result, of course, was Mark's release.

So there is my story, and if it is not artistically handled, why, I am an old woman, as I told you, and not used to such things. To me the chief interest centered in Georgie, and if I have made her the principal figure, and rather slurred over Mark's adventures, it is partly for that reason and partly because, beyond the bare outline, we could not get much out of him. He had suffered too much, I suppose, during his incarceration to let his mind dwell upon it willingly. Mrs. D'Arleton was never traced; but whenever we take up a paper and read of a successful swindling operation, we look at each other and wonder, "What is she?"

Georgie and Mark are very happy, if we may judge by appearances, and I think we may. Ida has outgrown her suspicions, and Mark has forgiven her for them, but the old glamour has gone forever, which is very fortunate for all concerned. And if Ida and young Somerby should come to terms, why, I think it will be a very good thing, for there are no heights in the nature of either after which the other must strain in vain.

So my task is done, and now I can lay down my pen and take my rest by the hearth where we have sat, Georgie and I, so many times, and where we have both dreamed our dreams—I of a darkened past, she of a darkened future. We dream them no more; and if her future is bright, I see beyond and above a future for me which is bright with a brightness that earth can never give.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Million Postage Stamps.

Several times there have been published stories to the effect that some good little boy (after the manner of the Sunday school books), animated by a noble ambition to distinguish himself, had undertaken to collect 1,000,000 defaced postage stamps, but usually these stories are discredited, and cynical people intimate that the statements are printed to cover design on the part of dishonest persons to collect large quantities of old stamps, and then by removing the canceling marks, dispose of them as new stamps to the innocent and unsuspecting. Here is a story, however, which is strictly true. Some time ago a young girl, a pupil in an up-town Sunday school, over which one of our dry goods princes presides as superintendent, received a promise from a wealthy gentleman, a patron of the school, that if she succeeded by July 1 in collecting 1,000,000 she would settle an annuity upon her sufficient to support her for life. She communicates this extraordinary promise to the aforesaid superintendent, who told her to get it in writing. She obtained the written promise, and now the superintendent is assisting her to procure the requisite number to obtain the annuity. He has already interested such firms as H. B. Clafin & Co., Peake, Opdyke & Co., Keane & Frayne, the Home Insurance Company, and others who receive a large number of letters, and already she has on hand nearly 400,000 old stamps. She had received over 20,000 from Clafin alone. Doubtless if any of your readers wish to assist in this laudable enterprise, contributions to either of the houses mentioned will find their way to the painstaking girl in question.—*New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Riding Camels.

Mounting the camel is not difficult, but it has some sweet surprises for the novice. The camel lies upon the ground with all his legs shut up under him like a jackknife. You seat yourself in the broad saddle, and cross your legs in front of the pommel. Before you are ready, something like a private earthquake begins under you. The camel raises his hind quarters suddenly, and throws you over upon his neck; and, before you recover from that he straightens up his knees and gives you a jerk over his tail; and, while you are not at all certain what has happened, he begins to move off with that dislocated walk which sets you into a see-saw motion, a weaving backward and forward in the capacious saddle.

Not having a hinged back fit for this movement, you lash the beast with your koorbash to make him change his gait. He is nothing loth to do it, and at once starts into a high trot, which sends you a foot into the air at every step, bobs you from side to side, drives your backbone into your brain, and makes castles of your teeth. Capital exercise.

When you have enough of it you pull up, and humbly inquire what is the heathen method of riding a dromedary. It is simple enough. Shake the loose halter rope (he has neither bridle nor bit) against his neck as you swing a whip, and the animal at once swings into an easy pace; that is, a pretty easy pace, like that of a rocking-horse. But everything depends upon the camel.—*Warner's Book on Egypt.*

Two ALBANY medical students went out after a corpse for dissection. They had dug open a grave, and were lifting the coffin, when a watchman fired upon them. The bullet hit a student and tumbled him into the grave. He and his companion escaped, but without the body.

A Novel Wager.
A drove of thirty-six mustangs arrived at Jersey City, on April 18, in charge of six California rancheros. Many of the animals were unbroken, and were driven out of the cars in which they had been transported like sheep. None of the inquiries made in relation to them developed any information in regard to their ownership or purpose here, and for a time an impression prevailed that they were intended for the use of Mr. Bennett's Polo Club. They had been shipped from Visalia, Cal., on March 23, and had been consigned to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad here. Application was made to the office of the Baltimore and Ohio company for information, but the reporter was informed that none would be imparted—at least not for some days. This was, however, explained yesterday. On March 1 a conversation upon the comparative merits of California native and blooded stock, between a well-known New Yorker and an old Californian, resulted in a heavy wager for a race against time, to take place within ninety days after March 2, and on a track not further than 100 miles from New York. The amounts were \$25,000 against \$15,000. The conditions of the race were as follows: "The animals to be used were the ordinary grass-fed native horses, or mustangs, of California, picked up out of the stock-yards without selection. The race was to be run in relays, the entire distance ridden by one man, and not more than thirty horses were to be used. The feat to be performed was the same as that achieved by N. H. Mowery, on August 2, 1868, when, at San Francisco, he rode 300 miles upon relays of mustangs, thirty in number, within fourteen hours and nine minutes. The animals were to be ridden in the California style, with Mexican saddle, Spanish bit, and free rein. The horses are being exercised and broken at their new home, while the principals in the race are making the final preparations. The affair has been kept as secret as possible, neither of the parties to the wager being sporting men."—*New York Times.*

The State of Europe.
Don Arturo de Marcaratu, recently a member of the Spanish Cortes, has issued an essay in favor of international arbitration, in which he observes that "During the present peace, which the Emperor of Germany asserts to be as calm and as lengthened as that which Europe enjoyed during the twenty years which preceded the reconstruction of the Germanic Empire, cultivated and religious Europe arms and arrays more than 5,000,000 of soldiers, or as many in number as the whole population of Belgium; annually expends in war about 300,000,000 of pounds sterling; and if to this we add 350,000,000 of pounds interest upon national debts, chiefly contracted for war purposes, we have an amount of more than 650,000,000 per year, or nearly 2,000,000 a day, as the sum which Europe in these latter years dedicates to secure her own extermination and destruction. And as it is impossible to estimate the cost of pauperism in Europe, it is well to remember that in England and Wales alone £150,000,000 have been expended under that head within the last twenty-five years. The deaths occasioned by the different wars which have occurred during the present century in Europe, Asia, Africa and America exceeded in number the whole population of London, and it is absolutely impossible to calculate the myriads of millions which these wars have cost and have destroyed. And, absorbed as we are in our preparations to resist wars between nations, we never imagine that we are by such a system exposing ourselves to provoke a social war of classes, and we forget the existence of more than five millions of destitute poor who afflict the heart of civilized Europe with their piteous lamentations—five millions of laborers who deeply feel the consequences of resolving international conflicts by means of force and enormous war imposts, and who might in their turn determine to attempt the employment of force, and in their brutalized desperation devastate with the fire-brand of socialism the achievements of many generations."

Now for the Centennial!
Everybody is going. The tide sets toward Fairmount Park. None of us will be at the next American Centennial, and such a chance should not be missed. Go by all means, if you can. The month of June is the best time, when the Great Exposition is fresh and in good order, and before hot weather comes. But just a word before you start. Get a General Accident Policy in THE TRAVELERS' INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn. It covers all the risks of accident, and costs but a small sum. A yearly policy is the cheapest and best. Whether you go or not, accidents will happen, and every prudent man will be insured. The TRAVELERS has paid 24,000 losses, amounting to over \$2,000,000. Any agent will write a policy at a moment's notice. This Co. also furnishes the best Life Insurance, all approved forms, with ample security, at very low cash rates.

CATARH is a common disease—so common that sniffling, spitting, and blowing of the nose meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important, then, to give early and prompt attention to a Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines, with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

The attention of all lovers of the horse is called to the advertisement of E. C. Stone, in another column.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

JOURNALISTIC.—The success of the New York Sun is something marvelous in journalism. It prints over 1,000,000 copies per week.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, salt rheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

SUITS, LACES, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, Etc.—J. W. Griswold & Co., manufacturers, 54 Madison-st., Chicago, offer the trade the largest and best lines of these goods at prices astonishingly low.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by Parsons' Purgative Pills in small doses.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

To ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manifested by G. J. Caswell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

20 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. L. Jones & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

Profitable, Pleasant work: hundreds now employed, hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Order free. Better than Gold. A. OULSTER & CO., Chicago.

\$10-\$25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BURNARD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

Centennial Hand Book mailed for 15 cents. BENJ. F. LEWIS, P. O. Box 2555, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA. The only cure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

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\$300 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. Business first-class. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

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\$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for SALESMEN. No peddlers wanted. Address MONITOR MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$350 A Month. Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Ezekiel, 47th Chapter, 12th Verse.
"By the rivers upon the banks thereof shall grow all trees for meat whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine." Our Great Redeemer has made a provision for the cure of disease of man and beast, yet thousands upon thousands are overtaken with sickness without suspicion that it is caused by mercury or other subtle poisons that are so freely used in many medicines and remedies of the present day.

A Walking Miracle.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you that VEGETINE has done for me.
Last Christmas a scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the one, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.
The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.
When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to play corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it was a miracle to see me round walking and working.
In conclusion, I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored me the blessings of good health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to know of no better statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10th, 1872.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.
178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 10th, 1874.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can say most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW.
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

\$40 to \$80 a Week and Expenses, or \$100 for a year. All the new and standard Novelties, Chromo, etc. Valuable Samples free with Circulars. R. L. FLETCHER, 111 Chambers Street, New York.

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW SEWING MACHINE. The simple to sew out. Sent Free for \$3.00!! JAMES DRE, Newark, N. J.

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OPION and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured, without the use of any medicine. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. O. C. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female. Send for our Circular. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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Imitation Gold Watches and Chains. \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Gold \$2 to \$12 to match. Jewelry of the same. Sent C. O. D., by Express. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 235 Broadway, New York. Box 389.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art can possess, free, by mail, 25 cents, together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Art, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc., 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Phila., Pa.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 TRANSPARENT VISITING CARDS, for 25 CENTS. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG. AGENTS WANTED for the new book by Brigham Young's Wife No. 19. 25,000 already sold. Illustrated edition, sent free. Dustin, Gilman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Richards, Va.

CARDS—50 white or tinted Bristol, 20 cts.; 50 Snodgrass, 20 cts.; 50 of Dimes, 20 cts.; 50 of Glass, 40 cts.; with your name beautifully printed on them, and 66 samples of type, agents' price-list, etc., sent by return mail on receipt of price. Discount to Clubs. Best of work. J. O. ANDERSON, 46 Nassau St., Boston. Refer to S. M. PATTERSON & CO.

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PIANOS \$250 We offer extraordinary inducements—New Seven Octave full iron frame, overstrung bass Pianos, with Rosewood case and carved legs, for \$250—Boxed and delivered at any R. R. Depot in Chicago—Terms of payment, \$25 cash, remainder \$15 monthly or \$50 cash and \$10 monthly; or \$100 cash and \$25 quarterly. Send for catalogue with full explanation. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 24 Van Buren Street, Chicago. [Of this out and inclose it in your letter. Q. U.]

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS. Will cure or prevent Disease.

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RUSSELL & MASSILLON, CHICAGO.

W.A. BROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS. PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

A Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of rheumatism, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in whole years. They do not palliate, they CURE. Instant relief afforded in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Spasms, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters, that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater far greater curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz., 45 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Instant, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 45 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.45 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

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that leak are costly property. You cannot afford them. The damage to your house crops which results from one storm is often more than the cost of putting your Barn Roof in order. The yearly decay of agricultural machinery and implements, arising from leaky roofs on out-houses, would more than pay the cost of roofing every shed, crib and storehouse on your farm. Your stock suffers from the drippings of your stable roof and the necessity of their lying in wet stalls. These evils affect property, but when your house roof leaks it is worse yet; then comfort departs, and you have a garret full of pails and pans to catch the steady streams; there are wet ceilings and falling plaster; there is spoiled furniture, damp bedding and rheumatism; there is the anxious wife, wearied with running up stairs to guard against new leaks; it is every and ruin, and property wasted. You cannot afford it. Our Slate Roofing Paint will end your difficulties and make your roof water-tight. For new roofs, our Rubber Roofing Felt, covered with Slate Roofing Paint, will give satisfaction to any one. For full information in regard to Roofing and House Painting generally, send for our 100-page Book, which is free to all who write at once, and mention this newspaper. Address N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., LIMITED, 7 Cedar St., N. Y.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY Can Actually be Made with the Great Western Well Auger

WE MEAN IT! And are prepared to demonstrate the fact. OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from 3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER, And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, and sand and hardpan. And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS IN QUICK-SAND. GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, etc., proving our advertisements bona fide. Address GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA. State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Selected French Burr Mill Stones Of all sizes, and superior workmanship. Portable Grinding Mills, upper or under runners, for Farm or Merchant work. Genuine Dutch Anker Bolding Cloth, Mill Flacks, Corn Shellers and Cleaners, Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc.; all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet—Frank M. H. Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TARRANT'S SELTZER WATER. There will be many, who resorted to the fashionable mineral springs in by-gone years, whose pockets will not permit them to leave this year, as all must visit the Centennial. We advise such to buy Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, drink it, get good from it, save money, and visit Philadelphia. A word to the wise is sufficient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

H.W. JOHNS' PATENT ASBESTOS MATERIALS. Asbestos Roofing—With LIGHT GRAY FIRE PROOF COATING for steep or flat Roofs. The only RELIABLE substitute for tin. In use by all of the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS and R. R. Co's. Ready for use. Easily applied. Asbestos Flues, all colors, ready for use, unexcelled in richness of color and beauty of finish. Asbestos Steam Pipe and Boiler Coverings. The cheapest and most effective non-conductors in use. Asbestos Roofing—Indestructible, self-lubricating. WILL WEAR TEN TIMES AS LONG as any other. Paint for Tin Roofs, Iron Work, etc. Fire-Proof Coating, for Single Roofs, etc. Best Roofing, Sheetings, Vermica Proof Linings, etc. Send for Pamphlet, Price List, Samples and list of parties using our goods, and compare with all others. Satisfaction guaranteed and exclusive right of sale will be given to responsible parties. Special prices to consumers where our goods are not kept for sale. Established 1856. Patentee and Manufacturer, H. W. JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION
This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swapt the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MARVELLOUS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.
THE NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO. "VIBRATOR"

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large savings made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this Improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 4, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Power. Also a specialty of Separators, designed and made expressly for STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES of HORSE POWERS, viz: our improved "Triple Gear" and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Baling, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

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WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED. PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. TRADE MARK.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

Have You Weak Lungs?

Have You a Cough or Cold?

Have You Pain in Your Breast?

Have You any Throat Disease?

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USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Are You Weak and Debilitated?

Do You Suffer from Indigestion?

Do You require a Tonic?

Have You No Appetite?

Do You need Building Up?

Do You wish to be Strong and Healthy?

USE DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Sold by all Druggists.

Principal Depot, No. 232 North Second St., Phila.

\$5 to \$20 a day at home. Samples worth \$1 sent free. BURNETT & CO., Portland, Me.

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HORSE,

Scientifically, Anatomically, Physiologically and Mechanically Explained by Illustrations.

A book of importance to Horse Dealers and all lovers of the horse; sent postpaid to any address for 50 cents. Address E. C. STONE, Publisher, 70 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast,

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO MORE IT WILL NOT CURE NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE NO ACHES NO PAINS THAT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN BODY OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL. THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

O. N. U. No. 21

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

[Official.]

Common Council.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1876.

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

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanter, Matrau, Cropley, Breyman, Sipp, Schmid and the Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

(Ald. Minderhout appeared and took his seat.)

PETITIONS.

Of M. P. Vissers as retail liquor dealer. Foppe Klooster retelling wine and beer. John Meyers retelling beer and keeping restaurant.

C. Blom, selling liquor, and running a pool and billiard table.

J. W. Minderhout, keeping a hotel.

—Laid on the table.

ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment:

J. W. Minderhout, service board of review..	\$ 8.00
G. W. McBride, " " " "	8.00
Otto Breyman, " " " "	8.00
G. W. Sipp, " " " "	8.00
H. Kanter, " " " "	8.00
John A. Root, Clerk	8.00
Cappon & Bertch, " " " "	3.08
Herwijnen, soda	3.75
Van Scheven, 1 copy session laws	2.50
J. Van Landegend, Room rent	25.00

—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Isaac Cappon and 20 others, reported separately. Ald. Schmid chairman of Com. recommended that the liquor dealers should pay a license of Five Dollars. Ald. Cropley, one of the Com., recommended that they should pay Five Hundred Dollars.

By Ald. Matrau seconded by Ald. Cropley Resolved, That the report of Ald. Cropley be adopted and that the liquor dealers shall pay a license of \$500.

Yea—Matrau, Cropley.—2.

Nays—Kanter, Minderhout, Breyman, Sipp and Schmid.—5.

By Ald. Breyman seconded by Ald. Sipp. Resolved, That the report of Ald. Schmid be adopted and that the liquor dealers pay a license of Five Dollars.

Yea—Kanter, Matrau, Minderhout, Breyman, Sipp and Schmid.—6.

Nays—Cropley.—1.

The Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred the petition of G. J. Haverkate and seventy-two others asking for the opening of Fish street from Tenth street to Sixteenth street, and the petition of Isaac Marilje and 27 others of the Township of Holland praying for the same object would respectfully report as follows: After the completion of Centennial Park with earth from Fish street, your Com. estimate that the expense of making a good passable track of 33 feet in width along the west side of Fish street will not exceed \$500, for which amount a part of this dirt is to be hauled to Seventh street to complete the width of said street and enable the residents to build a sidewalk for which they have often petitioned, your Com. recommend the granting of the petition on the following grounds: 1st, the laying of a sidewalk along 7th street as above stated. 2d, the necessity for opening another street leading to the cemetery and country and thereby avoiding the many railroad crossings. 3rd, the opening of Twelfth street so as to facilitate the laying of a sidewalk on said street west of Land street to River Street.

By Ald. Matrau,

Resolved, That we meet here to-morrow, May 24, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of looking over the grounds.—Carried.

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

K. Van Haften, soda	\$35.00
John Root, stone	27.00
Purington & Seranton, rope	4.25
H. D. Post, service and room rent for election	5.50
A. Van Vuren, labor on street	2.19
C. Verschuur, clerk election	3.40
Jacob Smit, labor on street	1.88
M. Lyen " "	12.00

—Adopted.

The Com. on Claims and Accounts also recommended that the bill of R. B. Ferris, be referred to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the bill of Wm. Van Puiten, be referred back for explanation.—Adopted.

The Com. on Fire Department to whom was referred the Constitution and By-Laws of Columbia Engine Co. No. 2, recommended that they be approved.—Adopted.

The Com. on Rules to whom was referred the revision of the rules of the Common Council, reported recommending the changes as marked in the printed rules now in use on Clerks' Table.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk reported the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance fixing the salaries of certain City Officers for the fiscal year, 1876, as signed by the Mayor.—Referred to Com. on Printing.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Matrau,

Resolved, That River street be placed in order on both the north and south ends under the direction of the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges, with power to purchase gravel if needed to repair the same.—Carried.

After a recess of ten minutes the Com. on Claims and Accounts recommended the following bills for payment in addition to those recommended before:

G. Van Scheven, copy session laws	\$ 2.50
Cappon & Bertch, " " " "	3.08
J. W. Minderhout, board of review	8.00
O. Breyman, " " " "	8.00
H. Kanter, " " " "	8.00
G. W. Sipp, " " " "	8.00
G. W. McBride, " " " "	8.00
John A. Root, Clerk	8.00
J. Van Landegend, room rent	25.00
R. Herwijnen, soda	3.75

—Adopted.

By Ald. Minderhout,

Resolved, That the proprietors of Hotels pay a City license of one dollar for the fiscal year, 1876.—Carried.

By Ald. Breyman,

Resolved, That the saloons pay a license of Five Dollars for the fiscal of 1876.

Yea—Kanter, Matrau, Minderhout, Breyman, Sipp and Schmid.—6.

Nays—Cropley.—1.

Council adjourned.

JOHN A. ROOT, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

ST. PAUL

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R. Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and North-West, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northwestern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREESPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains of this road. This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior. Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points on Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and for points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton and points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva. Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 233 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, made and executed by Aaron A. Brott and Rosetta his wife, of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to John Garretson, of the city of New Brunswick, and State of New Jersey, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at one o'clock, p. m. of said day, in Liber "Z" of mortgages, on page ten; and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents (\$142.08); and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, for said County, there will be sold at Public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with interest thereon and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in such mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, as appears in said mortgage, to-wit: That place or parcel of land, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, viz: Lot numbered four in the sub-division of lot numbered one in Block A in the city of Holland, according to the recorded maps of said city, and said sub-division, in the office of the Register of Deeds, Ottawa County, Michigan.

DATED: Holland, March 1, A. D. 1876.

JOHN GARRETSON, Mortgagee.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

HEAD-QUARTERS

—FOR—

Farm Implements.

Heald & Fairbanks

Have opened a Salesroom on Eighth street in the store formerly occupied by Slooter & Higgins, opposite the City Hotel, where the Farmers of this section of the country are respectfully invited to examine all the improved machinery lately introduced in Agriculture.

Russell's combined Reaper and Mower. Adams & French Harvester. Empire State Mower. Triumph Reaper. Gale's Horse Rakes. The Dodge Plow, of Kalamazoo. Buckeye Grain Drills. Cultivators, Et., Etc.

Orders for repairs and parts of machines taken and promptly filled.

HOLLAND, April 20 1876.

10-3m

FIFIELD & WESTVEER.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

We offer for sale and will constantly keep on hand a choice stock of

FLOUR, FEED, CORN, OATS, PORK, SALT

A full line of Fancy and Staple

GROCERIES,

Also, all kinds of

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, &C.

We offer these goods for cash and for cash only and will not be undersold. We defy competition.

Store, Corner of Eighth and Market, Streets.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3 1y

P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

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

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

Flannels,
Sheetings,
Blankets,
Shawls,
Yarns and Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

NEW

FURNITURE

AT

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 3, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.

D. T. MOLENAAR.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.

EVERY one salted in the line of Cigars at SCHOUTEN & MEENGS.

PHENIX HOTEL

—AND—

DINING HALL.

J. McVICAR, PROPRIETOR.

The Phoenix Hotel is now the popular resort of most all the travelers coming to this city and is considered the best place to stop at. Certainly the proprietor gives every attention to his guests. Some of his rooms are being nicely and neatly furnished. His table is the very best to be found at any hotel in this city. Success to the Phoenix hotel.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 24, 1876.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly. They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

BY
H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-1f

Meat Market,

—OF—
Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE.

46 2-2

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 Speciality.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Mag-

ic Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,
Stereo-Panopticon,
University Stereopticon,
Arlopticon,

Advertiser's Stereopticon,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lantern and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Put out this advertisement for reference.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46 3-2

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatocyst 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,

F. Bragman & Son.

41 Am St., New York; Post Office Box: 5336.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Peaches, Apples, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND,