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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 20.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 280.

The Holland City News.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	12 00
1/2 Column	0 17	0 25	0 40
1/4 "	0 17	0 25	0 40
1/8 "	0 17	0 25	0 40

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 10.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	5.15 " "
" "	† 9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
" "		* 9.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.15 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	† 9.30 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	† 5.10 " "	* 12.20 p. m.
" "	3.15 p. m.	† 9.45 " "
" "	* 2.05	

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.		Going South.
No. 4	STATIONS.	No. 3
p. m.		p. m.
8 00	Muskegon	1 45
7 25	Fortyburg	2 18
7 15	Grand Haven	2 23
6 30	Pigeon	2 58
5 35	Holland	3 35
5 07	Fillmore	3 55
5 55	Allegan	4 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

MEENG, D. R., 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 BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

REIDSEMA, J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & 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.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 8th and Market street.

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.
J. KRAMER, N. G.
N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of *UNITY LODGE*, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, June 20, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	2 00 @ 12
Butter, lb.	12 @ 12
Clover seed, lb.	12 @ 12
Eggs, dozen	12 @ 12
Hay, ton	8 00 @ 15
Onions, bushel	1 00 @ 100
Potatoes, bushel	1 00 @ 100
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 00 @ 100
Wool, lb.	1 00 @ 100

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cardwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 75
" " beach, dry	2 25
" " green	2 25
Hemlock Bark	12 00
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00
Railroad ties	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white bushel	\$ 1 80
Corn, shelled bushel	80
Oats, bushel	87
Barley, bushel	1 00
Buckwheat, bushel	16 00
Feed, ton	24 00
" " 100 lb.	1 35
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	5 13
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

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

Special Notices.

Without a Parallel.

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

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

COME and see our newly fitted up ice-cream parlor, and see if it don't beat anything in the city as well as the ice-cream and cake.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

WANTED

In every city, town and village in the United States, an agent for the sale of **Extract of Peach Branch**. Send for circulars. Address **DR. A. BOSISO**, No. 29 Ninth Street, Holland, Mich.

Dead Animals.

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

BENHARD WICK.

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

NOTICE.

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

MANLY D. HOWARD,

Assignee of E. KRUIZENGA & SON, HOLLAND, March 28, 1877.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, *Shiloh's Porous Plaster* gives prompt relief. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

HACKMETACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

A Novel Contest between two Senegambian Widows.

A negro roustabout fell from a steamer near New Orleans recently and was drowned. He left an estate of \$465 cash due him by the steamboat company, and among the many claimants who appeared before Commissioner Southworth as the rightful heirs to this munificent sum were two dusky females, one of whom was followed by six small-sized children, and the other by eight. They took positions on the opposite sides of the room, and their dusky broods gathered about them. Then each of these females took out a red bandana handkerchief, covered her face, and uttered a heart-rendering moan. This exhibition of sadness and depression was not without its effects upon the little ones, each one of whom broke out in a very unmelodious bellow. The commissioner by this time became extremely anxious to know something of his visitors and their business. After diligent inquiry and between many groans and moans, he was able to discover that they both claimed to be the relict of the dead roustabout, and that they both laid claim to his estate. Here was a dilemma, indeed for the commissioner. Which of the two women was the real widow? He questioned them closely, and each declared that she had been the wife of the dead roustabout. At last the commissioner gave up in despair. He couldn't decide which was the one entitled to the money. Then a happy thought struck him. He remembered the story of Solomon and the two women claiming the same child. It came to him like an inspiration, and he acted upon it immediately. He said to them: "I will give this money to that one of you who will go and search for the body of the roustabout. His body has not yet been discovered, and it may be lying along the shore near where he was lost. I will furnish you transportation to the locality." The female with six children dried her tears immediately and said that she wouldn't go on such an expedition on any account, that she had no time, and had enough to attend to at home. The female with the eight children said that she would go gladly, and that she would stay until she found the body of her dear husband; that she would have gone before only that she had no money and no way of going. The commissioner was satisfied that he had found the true relict of the roustabout, and without further hesitation he handed the estate over to the female who represented the most responsibilities.

THE Efficacy of Blood Drinking for consumptive, nervous and dyspeptic invalids is being freshly heralded to the public by a St. Louis paper. A visit to the suburb of "Butchertown" revealed to the reporter that during the year a considerable number of persons, mainly consumptives, frequent the shambles to partake of this remedy, and several prominent physicians of the city certify their belief in its beneficial effects. At one time five or six patients were taking this strange medicine at one of the larger slaughter houses, and it is said that after the first nausea and aversion were overcome their desire for the nourishment was intense. But the initiation is very hard, the scent to a nervous person being a shocking one, which has to be repeated quite often ere it becomes familiar. The oxen are dragged in by a windlass, knocked in the head and then "stuck." As the current of life floods from the gash, the cups or vessels are held to receive it and it is drank instantly with all the warmth of healthy vital action upon it. In this way alone it renders good, and as may be readily imagined it requires some exercise of nerves to indulge in the operation. The taste for blood when once acquired, however, does entirely away with the nausea which attends its first use. It is sweet in taste, resembling fresh milk, and the patient desires it quite as much as a strong, healthy person would a good meal when hungry. It is far from being unpalatable, and a moderate fondness for it is acquired in a comparatively short time. One physician finds that it is not necessary to subject his patients to the repulsive surroundings of the slaughter-house, but places the freshly-drawn blood in a steam-warmed bottle and then in a can filled with hot water, conveying it quickly as possible to the drinker. He has effected a number of cures by this means, and is of the opinion that when consumption is treated in this manner its progress can be arrested unless the disease has made most serious inroads upon the lungs. It has also been found most efficacious in cases of wasting of nervous fiber, atrophy and marasmus.

Another class of patients gain strength from inhalation and absorption of the peculiar particles which abound in the atmosphere of the slaughter-house. This peculiar and impalpable process is undoubtedly the means by which butchers acquire such exceptional health and wonderful strength. These patients merely sit in the apartment for an hour or two at a time in the morning and afternoon.

Heroism.

There is no more heroic chapter in all history than that which tells of the long and gallant defense of the Montenegrins against the Turks, and the brilliant engagement last week, in which a handful of these hardy mountaineers withstood for three days a Turkish army of ten thousand and sent it back at last utterly routed, must take its place in the annals of heroism alongside the story of Thermopylae. Montenegro is but a speck upon the map, and its entire population is less than two hundred thousand persons; yet it has been for years the bulwark of Eastern Christendom against the power of the Turk, the undismayed champion of the oppressed in the neighboring principalities, and against it the armies of the aliens have been hurled again and again, only to be beaten back as the waves from a rock-bound coast. Every man among them is a soldier from his youth, and only those who bear or who have borne arms are admitted to a voice in the government; and yet, though engaged in almost constant warfare for their liberty and their faith, no people in Europe have in recent years made greater progress in the arts of peace. Prince Nicholas has devoted himself to the improvement of civil order, the building of roads and the establishment of schools, but the ancient prowess of the people is in no way impaired, and the war which they have carried on for the past year and a half is the one glorious feature in all this sad turmoil in the East.

AGITATION against the fireworks nuisance always opens a few days before the Fourth of July, when it is of no particular use, except to increase the misery of nervous people. The Albany city council, for instance, passed an ordinance last week prohibiting the use of fireworks, and this week repealed it, because the dealers very properly urged the injustice to them of such a proceeding after their stocks were all laid in. But, unless half the city burns up the coming Fourth, it's ten to one that they never think of the matter again until next June. Fireworks are an unmitigated nuisance, and there is room for sharp satire on a civilization which looks down on that of the Chinese for its childish stupidity, and copies one of its most childish and stupid customs as the fit means of celebrating a grand national event. The insurance companies are endeavoring to impress on the public the immense excess of damage done by fireworks over their own commercial value, or their pleasurable use. For instance, there were \$4,000,000 worth of native and foreign fireworks used in the decade ending with 1876, and in that period two fires (out of some hundreds), directly chargeable to Chinese crackers, destroyed \$15,000,000 of property,—one of these was the conflagration of Portland. Every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has cost \$100. And every celebration of the Fourth in New York averages four lives lost, 44 persons maimed, and 35 fires. The transient pleasure of children and fools seems rather too dear at such prices.

A new issue broke out in New York last week—whether Jews have any rights at first-class hotels. It was precipitated upon the country by Judge Hilton, the manager of the Stewart estate, refusing to take Jews at its Grand Union hotel in Saratoga. The ground is that their presence drives away other and better and more customers. The application of the rule to Seligman, the great German banker in New York and one of the government syndicate, has resulted in a bitter personal controversy between him and Hilton, and the Jews threaten to make war on the Stewart business in all its departments in revenge. The Jews have a way of congregating at one or another of the leading hotels at the great watering places, somewhat to the annoyance if not exclusion of other guests; but they have the law on their side, they have the great American democratic principle with them, and it looks as if Mr. Hilton would be worsted in the fight that he has made against them. Other hotel-keepers say they manage to get along with the difficulty by having no rooms for the disagreeable kind of Jew applicants, or driving them away with high prices and poor rooms.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND, counsel for William M. Tweed, has written a long letter explaining the negotiations with Attorney General Fairchild for the release of his client, and accusing that official of deception and double-dealing. The letter is a very bitter one, and, from its tone, it is to be inferred that Townsend has given up all hope of effecting the release of Tweed. Four tramps were killed and one fatally injured by the giving way of the walls of a long-disused lime-kiln near Bridgeport, Pa. They were sleeping on the broken furnace. The explosion of Joseph Seligman from the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, on the ground of his being a Jew, continues to excite much public interest, and forms the topic of conversation among all classes of citizens in New York. The Hebrews are quite indignant, and are retaliating upon the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. (the owners of the hotel), by withdrawing their accounts from that house. Mr. Short, the inventor of carpet-looms, has just died by his own hand. New Brunswick, N. J.

Six murderers, all members of the "Molly Maguire" organization, were executed at Pottsville, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st of June. Their names are Thomas Duffy, James Carroll, James Roarty, James Boyle, Hugh McGeehan and Thomas Munley. The first five were hung for the murder of Policeman Yost, of Tanawana. Munley was one of the murderers of Thomas Sanger and William Wren, at Raven Run. On the same day, and at about the same hour, four murderers, also "Molly Maguires," paid the penalty of their crimes at Mauch Chunk, Pa., namely: Michael Doyle, Edward Kelly, Alexander Campbell, and John Donohue. Doyle and Kelly were hung for the murder of John P. Jones, a mine boss at Lansford; Campbell and Donohue, for the murder of Morgan Powell, another mine boss at Summit Hill. Anthony Lashan, another "Molly Maguire," was executed at Wilkesbarre for the murder of John Reilly. The culprits were all singularly firm in their manner, and died "game." Nearly all of them protested their innocence to the last. One of them—Kelly—confessed his guilt to the wife of his victim, and begged her forgiveness. The woman was unforgiving, and for a reply requested the privilege of hanging him.

The law-abiding people of Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and Luzerne counties, in Pennsylvania, are considerably excited by rumors that the friends of the men lately executed at Pottsville and Mauch Chunk are preparing to avenge their death. Two murders have been committed within a few days that are charged to the Mollys, two witnesses in the recent trials have unaccountably disappeared, several law-abiding citizens have received coffin notices, and there is a general dread that the reign of lawlessness has not been permanently checked by the late wholesale execution—that the snake is only scotched, not killed.

PRESIDENT HAYES visited Boston last week and was enthusiastically received. The entire State militia was called out for the occasion. There was a grand review, followed by a splendid banquet in the evening. The college yacht race, at Springfield, Mass., between the Harvard and Columbia crews, was won easily by the former.

THE WEST.

The first reports of the Indian outbreak in Idaho Territory were not exaggerated. About thirty citizens were murdered on Camas prairie and that vicinity. The Indians, numbering from 1,000 to 1,500, are not of the lowest class of hostiles. The trouble with them is said to be the result of an attempt of the Government to put the Joseph band of Nez Perces on a reservation. To this they had consented, when one of their number was inexcusably shot by a white man, and all endeavors to secure the punishment of the murderer failed. On Salmon river every white man was killed, but the women and children were spared. There has been some fighting between the savages and the white soldiers sent against them, resulting, according to the advices before us at this writing, disastrously to the whites, about fifty of whom have been killed and wounded.

ADVICES from the scene of the Indian outbreak in Northern Idaho report that thirty-three white soldiers were killed in the engagement of the 17th of June. A dispatch of the 22d from Boise City says: "At State creek the whites have fortified themselves in a stockade fort, into which has been received the wives and children of the murdered men, together with the families of the men who had escaped the massacre. These women are thus shut up in the midst of the hostile Indians without adequate means of defense and without aid, and will certainly be overpowered and murdered, as the Indians declare their determination to take the fort and murder the men. The situation far exceeds in gravity any Indian outbreak of our day, and it will tax the best resources of the Government and of the people immediately interested to subdue the Indians and restore peace to the country. The volunteer companies are being constantly organized in various settlements. An amateur pedestrian named Lake has just accomplished, at Columbus, Ind., the feat of walking 500 miles in 500 consecutive hours. The managers of the Winnipeg County (N. D.) Fair have secured Gov. Wade Hampton and Col. Bob Ingersoll as the oratorical attractions next fair week. A party of vigilantes, numbering about 240, rode into the town of Mitchell, Ind., one night last week, and hung, thereon two stuffed effigies, with a poster pinned to their clothes warning certain lawless men to beware lest the hand of a terrible avenger will be laid upon them."

A FIRE in the town of Marblehead, Mass., last week, destroyed thirty buildings in the business part of town, and forty dwellings. Total loss, \$530,000. The Molly Maguire murderers recently executed in Pennsylvania were followed to their graves by immense crowds of friends. The funerals were conducted in an orderly manner.

The storm of the 25th of June covered an immense area in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. It was the most violent and destructive summer gale experienced in the West for years. The damage inflicted is beyond computation. Forty-six business firms in Cincinnati, including some of the wealthiest Jewish houses in that city, have taken joint action in reference to the Hilton-Seligman affair, and, resenting the affront as one which is directed toward the entire Jewish race in America, have entered into a compact pledging themselves to hereafter hold no business relations with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Indiana Supreme Court has sustained the decision of one of the lower courts of the State, to the effect that Utah divorces are illegal and, consequently, void. Chicago elevators contain 4,095,000 bushels of grain, against 3,191,000 bushels at this time last year. Contracts have been signed, for the immediate construction of a railroad from Cheyenne to the Black Hills. The managers of the Union Pacific railroad have taken the enterprise in hand, it is said.

SOUTH.

REVENUE officers lately made a successful raid upon illicit distillers in Hancock county, East Tennessee. Eight crooked distillers were captured, and fourteen still-houses, 8,000 gallons of beer and seventy-five gallons of whisky destroyed. Maj. J. P. Flood, editor of the *Stewart County (Tenn.) Record*, Vice-President of the Tennessee Press Association, a prominent lawyer, Postmaster, and hitherto an honored citizen, has confessed to having stolen several thousand dollars from registered letters.

WASHINGTON.

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges of extravagance in the Printing Bureau of the United States Treasury at Washington shows a recklessness and waste of the public money greatly to be censured. The names of 958 persons were upon the pay-rolls of the bureau at the beginning of the investigation, about 60 per cent. of whom were not necessary for the prosecution of the business. The number has since been profitably reduced to 367 persons.

There were 9,000 bids for the 650 mail contracts recently advertised by the Postmaster General. Three-fourths of the contracts were secured by professional bidders, who farm out the contracts. The new 4 per cent. Government loan, which is for thirty days open for private subscriptions before being placed with the syndicate, is not subscribed to with the avidity that the administration could desire.

A DESPERATE attempt was made to rob an express car on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, near Ligonier, Ind., a few nights ago. Four desperadoes boarded the train at Ligonier, and immediately after it had passed beyond the town limits the robbers entered the express car and assaulted the messenger. A detective and several assistants, who had been notified of the plot and had secreted themselves in the car, at once pounced upon the robbers, and, after a desperate struggle, subdued and handcuffed all four of them. They proved to be four desperate characters that had for a long time infested Ligonier. Their names are Latta, Billman, Hathaway and Christy. On Lake Minnetonka, Minn., a few days ago, a little excursion steamer carrying five persons blew up with frightful effect. Three of those on board were instantly killed, and the other two badly wounded. Fragments of the boat flew 150 feet in the air and then sunk in forty feet of water. Three little boys were drowned in the Chicago river, at Chicago, a few days ago, while bathing. The banking-house of S. Pulsifer & Co., of Peoria, one of the largest financial institutions in Central Illinois, has suspended. A horrible triple murder was perpetrated, a few days ago, in Hocking county, Ohio. John Weldon, his sister and daughter were murdered at their home, their heads being crushed with an ax. The murderers, William Ferrell and Joseph King, have been arrested, and have confessed to the butchery, the object being robbery.

SECRETARY McCARY has sent a dispatch to the Governor of Utah, stating that, while the administration does not apprehend a Mormon uprising, additional troops will be sent to Utah. G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, is to be appointed Consul General of the United States to China. The President has commissioned Daniel T. Boynton as Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel Post, Pension Agent at Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Campion, Pension Agent at St. Louis.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family, accompanied by Secretaries Evans, Devens and Schurz, paid a flying visit to New England last week. The commission recently appointed to investigate the affairs of the New Orleans Custom House report reforms that will effect a saving to the Government of some \$55,000 per annum.

POLITICAL.

The President has addressed the following circular letter to all prominent Federal officers throughout the country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 23.
SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to elections: "No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes of officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. Very respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, commanding that laborers shall be employed in the navy-yards, by the proper officers in charge, with reference to their skill and efficiency alone, and without regard to political or personal considerations. Workmen are not to be required to contribute money for political purposes, nor discharged on account of their political opinions.

GENERAL.

The city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, has been almost obliterated by fire. The flames broke out in the afternoon of June 20, in McLaughlin's boiler-manufacturing in Portland, a suburb of St. Johns, and raged for twenty-four hours. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity toward the business portion of St. Johns, clearing in its career entire streets of buildings. The entire business portion of the city, including all the banks, hotels, newspaper offices, the Custom House, telegraph offices, a number of churches and public schools, besides hundreds of dwellings, were reduced to ashes in a few hours. Several schooners and larger vessels were burned. Crafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames and were consumed. The fierce wind drove the flames to the south and east and destroyed everything they reached to the water's edge. Five men and two infants are known to have lost their lives, and many are missing. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and the insurance will not, it is thought, exceed \$6,000,000. The area burned over is about 200 acres. Thousands of people are rendered homeless, among whom there is much suffering. The fast trains between the East and West have been withdrawn, and one of the shortest railroad wars on record is at an end. A report is received by way of Victoria and San Francisco of an uprising by the Black-foot Indians of British Columbia. The Rocky Mountain camp of the Canadian Pacific railroad was attacked by the savages, and all the men killed save one, who escaped to tell the story.

The Sunday-school Assembly to be held at Lake Bluff camp grounds, thirty miles north of Chicago, July 17 to 27, promises to be one of the most important and interesting gatherings of Sunday-school workers held for many a day. Railroads will give reduced fares, and ample provisions will be made to entertain, at small expense, all those who may desire to attend.

DISPATCHES from St. John, N. B., furnish the following additional particulars of the ter-

rible conflagration in that city: The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry-goods stores, the leading grocers, all ship brokers, commission merchants, all the wholesale liquor dealers, four provisions, coal, salt, lumber, tea, West-India goods, are utterly wiped out. Forty-odd blocks or nearly 200 acres south of King street have not buildings remaining. Every street, square, and alley is filled with furniture, and thousands of people are without either food or shelter. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats. Of the 810 acres in the city boundaries, 400 are burned over and 20,000 residents homeless. They have crowded in elsewhere or are under tents. The loss is still estimated at \$30,000,000, and the insurance so far as known is about \$8,000,000. It is said that all the offices will pay. The number of dead is reported to be on the increase, but the facts are not fully known. Mrs. Crane and the young ladies of her school had to go to sea in one of the international steamers to save themselves. There were many heartrending scenes. A great quantity of goods saved fell into the hands of thieves, who eagerly availed themselves of every opportunity that afforded to carry off what they could lay their hands on. The following newspaper offices, with their plant and stock, were completely swept away: The Freeman, Evening Globe, Daily Telegraph, Watchman, News, Intelligence, The Globe, Telegraph, News, Intelligence, and Watchman had job offices attached. The churches burned are Trinity, St. Andrew's, German Street Methodist, German Street Baptist, Christian, Duke Street; St. James' Church, Leinster Street Baptist, Centenary Methodist Church, St. Philip, Carmarthen Street Mission (Methodist), Pitt Street Mission, St. David's, Reformed Presbyterian, Sheffield Street Mission-House.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York Herald, who left suddenly for Europe some months ago to escape prosecution for fighting a duel, has returned to New York. The Montreal office of the cashier of the Grand Trunk railway was recently robbed of \$50,000. A. St. John, N. B., dispatch says: "Thirty bodies thus far have been recovered, and as many more persons are missing; but it is impossible, as yet, to tell accurately the loss of life."

SYMPATHY for the suffering people of St. John has assumed substantial shape, and liberal donations of money, provisions and clothing are pouring into the stricken city from all parts of the United States and Canada. Toronto has subscribed \$70,000, Halifax \$40,000, and other Canadian cities have contributed largely, while New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and all the large cities of the States have responded liberally to the cry of distress.

Labor troubles: There has been an extensive strike of the silk operatives of Paterson, N. J. The stove-molders of Louisville, Ky., have all struck, and every foundry in the city is closed in consequence. A large number of operatives employed in iron manufacturing establishments in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys, of Pennsylvania, are on a strike against a reduction in wages.

Two hundred Mormons arrived in New York from Europe the other day, and left immediately for Utah. Recent deaths: Robert Dale Owen, the well-known author and spiritualist; Commodore John R. Goldsborough, of the United States navy.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

TURKISH advices report terrible outrages by the Russians upon the Circassian population of Armenia. Towns are sacked, women ravished, and men banished. A reign of terror prevails. The Russians are reported by the Turks to have burned the military hospital in Ardahan. Eight hundred inmates are said to have perished. The Turks have again been defeated by the Montenegrins in a five hours' engagement between Dainlograd and Spuz.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch asserts that Layard, the British Ambassador, has counseled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the Ministers except Redif Pasha, Minister of War, favor peace. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies decided by a large majority that it is advisable to postpone for the present the question of the admission of Christians into the army, they continuing to pay the exemption tax. Details of the recent battle near Delibaba, in Asia Minor, represent the affair to have been very disastrous to the Turkish force. The Russians put them to flight, and then, pursuing with cavalry, converted the defeat into a rout. Relative to the late Turkish defeat near Spuz, a Cettinje dispatch says: "Later accounts show there never was a worse panic, or a more disastrous rout known in the annals of war between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction. The Turkish dead cannot be counted, because they lie along the plain nearly up to Spuz, and the artillery of the city prevent approach. Gen. Petrovich reports about 1,000 dead within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins."

ACCORDING to Turkish reports, the campaign in Montenegro is about ended, all the strategic positions being occupied by the Turkish troops. The crossing of the Danube was begun by the Russians at Ibrail on the 22d of June. Pontoon bridges had previously been erected unobserved by the Turks, and on the day named these were thrown across the river, and the Fourteenth Army Corps, 15,000 strong, marched into Bulgaria, taking up a position in a marsh, out of reach of the Turks. The Emperor of Morocco refuses to furnish military assistance to Turkey.

The cable furnishes copious details of the operations attending the crossing of the Danube by the Russians at Ibrail and Galatz. Early on the morning of Friday, the 23d of June, bands of cavalry crossed the river on barges at the points named, which are eighteen miles apart, and promptly formed a junction on the high slopes beyond the marshy river bank. Under the cover of this force, between the Turks at Matchin and the river, the Russians laid their pontoon bridges at both the above points, and two divisions rapidly crossed and effected a junction without opposition. Every movement of the Russians was characterized by the utmost skill and rapidity of action. By noon the forces were before the outworks of Matchin, which they carried by charging the batteries. The Turks were driven out and fled to Matchin, the Russians turning their own guns upon them, and that night they rested in the deserted Turkish camp, preparing for the battle of the morrow. On Saturday morning they advanced again with the intention of storming Matchin, but found no enemy to oppose them. The Turks had evacuated the place, and the Russians entered it, and held the key to the Dobruzscha.

It is announced from London that the British Cabinet has, after due deliberation, disapproved of Gortschakoff's declaration as to Russia's policy in the Eastern war, and the English Government has resolved not to allow even the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube near Rustchuk, but were unsuccessful, and a severe battle followed, the Turkish gunboats taking an active part. The town of Giurgevo, in Roumania, opposite Rustchuk, was set on fire by Turkish shells. Turkish reports of the campaign in Asia Minor: That the Russians at Bayazid have been defeated in a fourteen-hours' battle at Delibaba, losing twice as many men as the Turks; and that the Turks have worsted their foes in

a sharp engagement at Batoum. A London dispatch says: "Simultaneously with the crossing into the Dobruzscha, news comes of a general movement of Russian troops between Silistia and Alexandria, down to the Danube, between Turnu-Maguerel and Simitza. The Turks are reported preparing to concentrate their forces on the Lower Danube and the fortresses forming the quadrilateral—Rustchuk, Silistia, Shumla and Yarna—leaving the Widen free isolated."

DETAILED accounts of the terrible bombardment of Rustchuk by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo are furnished by cable: "The terribly effective character of the Russian fire can scarcely be described. The gunners seem to have directed every shot at Rustchuk without regard to the buildings liable to be injured. Shell after shell came crashing through the roofs of the houses, and burying themselves in the floors, where they exploded, demolishing the walls. The mosques seemed to be selected as particular targets at times, for two, three, and often more shells would fall on and around them, tearing pinnacles and dome with fearful effect. Not even the hospitals were spared by this awful rain of shells, and their inmates in many cases were killed in their beds. The unfortunate inhabitants of Rustchuk suffered terribly during the bombardment. Hid away in deep recesses or sheltered behind thick walls, the Russian shells found and destroyed them. As they darted through the streets toward places of greater security, their bodies were scattered in fragments by the explosion of these terrible missiles. Women flying from their burning and ruined homes were killed as they ran. Little children clasped in the arms of their terrified parents were struck dead by the fatal fragments. The scene was one of unequalled horror throughout."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Russians have purchased the monster Krupp gun which was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial. England has decided to send an army of 15,000 troops to Egypt to protect the Suez canal. A plot has been discovered in Egypt to blow up the banks of the Suez canal with nitro-glycerine.

THE Russian Finance Minister has been authorized to issue a 5-per-cent. loan of 200,000,000 roubles (about \$160,000,000). A commercial congress representing nearly five hundred of the leading commercial firms of Germany was held at Frankfurt the other day, and a resolution was passed asking the Government to suspend its free-trade policy and to institute an inquiry as to the state of trade and industry in Germany. The question of dissolution was put to a vote in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 22d of June, and carried by 150 to 130.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has pardoned 844 more French Communists. In replying to Lord Derby's propositions concerning the Suez canal, the Porte agrees that the navigation shall be unrestricted for neutral shipping, but claims the right to fight the enemy's ships if they appear in the canal. In the French Chamber of Deputies, the other day, M. Grevy, the President, read a decree formally dissolving the Chamber and intimating that the elections would be held after an interval of two months. Our old friend the Colorado beetle has turned up in France.

ADVICES from South America report a disastrous rain-storm in the province of Buenos Ayres. The rain-fall was continuous for three weeks, and the pampas were flooded, causing the destruction of millions of horses, cattle and sheep. Ex-President and Mrs. Grant visited Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, the other day. They were, we are informed by a cable dispatch, "conveyed in her Majesty's carriages to the castle, where they were received by the Queen at the bottom of the staircase at the Queen's instance, and conducted through the state corridor to the white drawing-room. After a short interview, Gen. Grant and wife were conducted to apartments over the Waterloo Gallery, overlooking the home park. In the evening a grand dinner was given in Gen. Grant's honor."

A Noise-Extinguisher.

Everybody that travels has experienced the annoyance of having his ears deafened when on board a steamboat by the roar of escaping steam. Sometimes accidents have occurred during the racket of "blowing off" simply because the Captain cannot make his orders heard, and everything has to be done in dumb show while the disturbance lasts. Happily an invention called the spiral exhaust-nozzle is destined to choke off the noise. It operates by breaking the waves of sound, the escaping steam being surrounded with a wire helix, and obliged to pass between the wires. A report adopted by the Committee on Science and the Arts of the Franklin Institute says: "In view of the annoyance, fright, and danger arising from the roar of escaping steam, and of the completeness with which the nozzle destroys this roar, we are of the opinion that Mr. Shaw has done a great service to the community, and particularly to the transportation interests, in overcoming an obnoxious and dangerous feature in the use of steam; and we recommend the award to him of the Scott legacy premium and medal for his spiral exhaust-nozzle."—*New York Tribune*.

An Old Stove.

In the Virginia State Capitol, at Richmond, is the historic stove of the world. It unquestionably deserves this designation, although it is best known as the "Old Stove," having been manufactured in England by one Buzaglio, and sent over to Lord Botetourt, in 1770, as a present to the colony of Virginia. This old stove was used in warming the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg until 1779, when the capital was removed from that place to Richmond, and served the State altogether, in heating its legislative halls, for a period of sixty years; after which it was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, and warmed that portion of the building for about forty years more, when it was laid aside as one of the sacred relics of Virginia.—*Scribner for July*.

Riches and Reason.

The experience of the late Mr. John Daly, of this city, who got rich but lost his reason and committed suicide, points a moral for our time. The case of Dr. Ayer, the well-known millionaire, who is in an asylum for the insane, furnishes a commentary on the failure which some men are making by their appetite for money. There are scores of similar cases of insanity caused by a too intense application to business. Brains are of more account than bank notes, even in this world, truthfully says the *Christian at Work*, and it is never wise to risk one's head to accumulate a property for other people to quarrel over.—*Scientific American*.

SERBIA AND AUSTRIA.

What May Possibly Follow the Declaration of Serbian Independence.

The Chicago *Tribune*, discussing the situation in Europe, says: "It is not impossible that a new element will arise in the Eastern complication that may lead to a general war, growing out of the manifest determination of Serbia to follow in the steps of Roumania, and sever her connection with Turkey. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff to keep Serbia quiet and neutral, it now looks as if she would declare her independence, and prepare to maintain it by force, as soon as the Russians are over the Danube. It is no secret, also, that at the recent meeting of the Czar and Prince Milan at Ploiesti an arrangement was concluded allowing the Russians passage across Serbian territory, if they desire to approach Turkish soil from that direction. Any movement which tends to draw Serbia into the conflict, which threatens to change her relations toward Turkey, and constitute her an independent Slavonic state, or which indicates the possibility even of an occupation by Russia, must of necessity involve Austria in the struggle and compel her to occupy Bosnia, Herzegovina and Serbia as far as the valley of Morava, thus realizing the cherished dream of her millions of discontented Slaves of uniting these principalities in one grand Slavonic empire. The mobilization of the Austrian troops in Transylvania and on the Serbian frontier, which has already been decided upon, is an unmistakable indication of Austria's policy and of the predominance of the Slav element in her councils.

"And what then? Will Austrian occupation localize the war in Bulgaria, or will it increase its area and drag in other powers? Will Russia consent to this occupation, and, if she objects, how far is she able to oppose it? The answers to these questions undoubtedly depend upon Germany, and what response the sphinx in the spiked helmet will make no one can foresee. Russia certainly will not care to encounter Austria and Turkey combined, while if Germany sides with Russia for the sake of securing the German provinces of Austria, most certainly England must side with Austria, or at least oppose Russia, for the sake of securing Egypt and the Suez canal, which, in turn, must antagonize the Mediterranean states, whose interests might be menaced by English monopoly of the canal. It is evident that it only needs the match to fire the material which has been heaped up for a general conflagration. The success of Russia does not depend altogether upon the issues of the battlefield. She not only has to cut her way through the Turkish forces and fortresses, but she must follow a very tortuous diplomatic path without treading upon the interests of other powers, which are as thickly strewn in it as torpedoes in the Russian harbors. If she can localize the war and confine it to Bulgaria on the one hand and Armenia on the other, there can be no doubt of the result. A very slight misstep, however, like the Serbian complication to which we have alluded, may precipitate Austria, Germany, Italy, and even France, into a struggle whose duration and final catastrophe no one can foresee."

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, a nephew and namesake of the explorer, is living in San Francisco. The only other near relatives of the traveler are a brother John, who lives at Listowel, Ontario; a son Oswald, a physician in Trinidad, West Indies; an unmarried daughter, Anna Mary, who is finishing her education in Germany; and a married daughter, Mrs. Bruce, who lives in England.

It is with love as with apparitions. Everyone talks of it, but few have ever seen it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	9 00	@ 13 50
HOGS.....	5 10	@ 5 75
COTTON.....	11 1/2	@ 12
WHEAT—No. 2.....	5 60	@ 6 00
CORN—Western Mixed.....	57	@ 65
OATS—Western Mixed.....	34	@ 57
RYE—Western.....	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	14 00	@ 14 25
LARD.....	9	@ 9 1/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Choice Native.....	6 00	@ 6 50
Cows and Heifers.....	3 00	@ 4 50
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Medium to Fair.....	5 25	@ 5 75
HOGS—Live.....	4 60	@ 4 90
FLLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	9 50	@ 10 80
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 45	@ 1 47 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	1 23	@ 1 25
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 47 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	60	@ 62
BARLEY—No. 2.....	55	@ 56
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	18	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh.....	12	@ 13
PORK—Mess.....	13 10	@ 13 25
LARD.....	4 30	@ 4 60
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 55	@ 1 57
CORN—No. 2.....	1 45	@ 1 49
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@ 46
RYE—No. 1.....	63	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2.....	55	@ 67
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 94	@ 1 96
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	37	@ 39
RYE.....	60	@ 62
PORK—Mess.....	13 20	@ 13 30
LARD.....	4 30	@ 4 60
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red.....	1 75	@ 1 90
CORN.....	48	@ 50
OATS.....	38	@ 43
RYE.....	67 1/2	@ 68 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	13 40	@ 13 80
LARD.....	9	@ 10
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 99	@ 2 01 1/2
Amber.....	1 70	@ 1 72 1/2
CORN.....	52	@ 53
OATS—No. 2.....	38	@ 40
DETROIT.		
FLLOUR—Medium.....	8 00	@ 8 50
WHEAT—White.....	1 86	@ 1 98
CORN—No. 2.....	50	@ 52
OATS—Mixed.....	43	@ 44
RYE.....	65	@ 68
PORK—Mess.....	14 00	@ 14 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers.....	4 90	@ 5 00
Philadelphias.....	5 00	@ 5 75
CATTLE—Best.....	6 40	@ 6 80
Medium.....	5 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP.....	4 25	@ 5 25

ST. JOHN'S CALAMITY.

Detailed Account of the Destruction by Fire of the New Brunswick Metropolis.

Wednesday, the 20th of June, 1877, was the most calamitous day ever known in the annals of St. John, N. B. "Nothing," says a correspondent, "could have burst more suddenly on the unsuspecting citizens than the fire which destroyed so many valuable lives, wasted property by millions, laid an arresting hand on many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation, but terror and consternation, all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspapers and telegraph offices, school-houses, almost everything of which the citizens of St. John felt proud, were all in a few hours laid in ruins." The account continues:

The loss of our hotels, churches, school-houses, banks, etc., was made a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of life accompanying it.

The fire was discovered in a building owned by Mr. Fairweather on the south side of York's Point slip, next to McLaughlin's boiler shop. To the latter building the flames had spread before the firemen had reached the scene. The engines arrived and did their best to stop the flames, but all efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done. The flames then spread to various buildings on Have's wharf, which were also quickly consumed, and the fire broke out with a roar into Smith street, carrying everything before it. From there the flames spread into Drury lane and Mill street, following that into Dock street, taking both sides. Ere this, however, the rear of the London House and adjacent buildings had been attacked. When it was seen that the first fire would inevitably sweep along Dock or Mill streets, aid came from Portland in the shape of the town engine and firemen. The tinder-boxes on fire, aided by the wind, proved a combination too much for the gallant workers, and, almost in despair, they saw the flames advance upon them, not slowly, but with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts.

The Carleton engine came in on the ferryboat and lent its aid. One engine had been stationed at the corner of Mill and Union streets, while men with branches were down on Union street opposite Drury lane. The buildings were a mass of flames at the end of Smith street and Drury lane, and while the workers were vainly endeavoring to have the fire end there, a momentary gale took the flames across Union street to the opposite houses, and then they receded, but their touch had been fatal, and in less than five minutes the buildings were doomed to destruction. Both sides of the street were soon in the grasp of the devouring element, and men were obliged to drop their branch-pipes and run up the street, after which they dragged the hose after them.

Another lot of men were working at the foot of Union street, and, by placing boards in front of their faces managed to battle with the flames until their clothing became singed.

Proceeding along Smith street in a southerly direction, the fire soon reached Nelson street, and then Robertson's place; then extended to Robertson's wharf, and then up North wharf. As it gained Nelson street on the south, it met the flames coming up that street, and the combination made a terrific heat that could not be borne. Allied with the strong wind from the northwest, it did not take long for the entire wharf to be in a blaze. Half a dozen wood-boats were at the head of Market slip, and at the end of the wharves about the same number of schooners.

Before the fire had assumed formidable shape on North wharf the men on the vessels began to pour pails of water on the decks. The water was low just then, and something like this was necessary to extinguish the sparks that were continually showering down upon them. Those at the head of the slip were, in a quarter of an hour, on fire in so many places that it was impossible for each outbreak to receive attention before the vessels had been well on fire. The flames passed above their masts, that soon offered a stepping-stone to the shops on South wharf. Not one of these west of Ward street was capable of withstanding the intense heat and sparks. All being of wood, they went down as if felled by a hurricane, the schooners in front having been hauled to a place of safety. Many of the occupants of stores were off helping their unfortunate brother merchants, and some arrived just in time to save their books. Others were just enabled to witness the destruction of their stock.

Some of the embers lodged in the steeple of Trinity Church, Germain street, and, with nothing to save it—for the fire was so high as to be almost beyond reach—the flames were left to pursue their own way.

As news spread that some wooden houses on Horsfield street, as well as others on Duke street, near the Victoria Hotel, were on fire, thousands were alarmed, as it was soon seen that this fire was spreading south and east to Germain, Charlotte, Duke and Horsfield streets. Not an engine was to be had, and everything was going down before the unrelenting fire. A building on Charlotte street had hardly become a prey to the flames when others on the other side followed. In half an hour all the Germain street side of the square was in ashes.

The buildings at the southern corner of Dock and Union streets and on the opposite corner caught almost simultaneously. To say that the fire raged fiercely here would but too faintly describe the terrible manner in which it kept on, unheeding streams of water directed upon it. The engine was obliged to shift its position from this quarter, the heat being most terrific. There was danger, too, of the hose being burned,

and, of all things, the preservation of that was most essential. The engine was taken down Dock street, but the fire kept up its rapid pursuit. It also spread along the western part of Mill street, crossing over to the opposite side, and igniting Rankin & Sons' biscuit manufactory. Then, following onward toward North street from South wharf, the flames entered into Ward street and extended to Peters' wharf in a remarkably short space of time, carrying everything before them. Then they proceeded to Water street, and from thence soon made their way to the southern part of the Market square, making a jump up to Prince William street.

Then the flames advanced to Princess and King streets, and on Germain street. The fire commenced at the York Point slip and swept southward through residences to King street, where it spread and burned all the public buildings, hotels, and the business portion of the place, including the wharves. Great dread of starvation is felt, as not a grocery or provision store is left. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless. All the business portion of the town and fully one-half the residences are gone.

The following are among the list of public buildings burnt: Postoffice, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Custom House, Maritime Bank Building, in which are this bank, that of Montreal and Nova Scotia, office of the School Trustees, etc.; Bank of Nova Scotia, new buildings; Academy of Music, in which was the Knights of Pythias Hall; Victoria Hotel; Odd Fellows' Hall; No. 1 engine house; Orange Hall, King street; Temperance Hall, King street, East; Dramatic Lyceum; Victoria School House; Temple of Honor Hall; Barnes Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, the Acadia Hotel, the Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel; Wiggins' Orphan Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The Famine in India.

There is no change for the better in India. The famine has not abated, and affairs everywhere are becoming critical. The price of grain is advancing, most of the Burmese rice-crop has been secured for English consumption, and there is no rain. The condition of the people on the relief works is gradually deteriorating. In eight districts, where the annual death-rate of the winter season is not usually more than 20 per 1,000, it ranged from 37.3 to 148.3 in December and from 62.6 to 118.7 in January. Many of the deaths are due to starvation, or diseases engendered by starvation, but these are debited to "cholera." The best authorities estimate the total loss of life which will follow from famine at 1,000,000, and think that the Madras census of 1881, with its population of 30,000,000 souls, will show, if not a retrograde a stationary population. A fact is cited by the London Times correspondent which upsets the assertion that periodical famines are necessary to keep down the redundant population of Hindostan. The remarks on this head, the correspondent holds, would be pertinent to the subject if the famine had displayed itself in the most thickly-populated districts of the country, but, as a matter of fact, the most thickly-populated districts have been able not only to grow food enough for their own necessities, but to export to places where there was scarcity. There is no evidence of any value to show that the population of India is beyond the capacity of the land to support. Every pound of grain consumed in the famine tract of the South during the present scarcity has been supplied by India itself; and, while an enormous local failure of crops over an area inhabited by 20,000,000 of people has prevailed, India has still been able to add largely to her exports of wheat to Europe.—*New York World*.

Serfdom in Russia.

In 1861, after some years of cautious preparation, Alexander II. proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs, and with one blow the fetters were stricken from 40,000,000 of human beings. Of this number, a little over 20,000,000 were attached to the estates of private proprietors, 1,467,000 were domestic servants, and the remainder belonged to the state demesnes, which cover about one-half the area of Russia. The peasant serfs were immediately invested with the civil rights before enjoyed by the free rural classes, and the communes were allowed to retain the lands which they already occupied, paying for the use of them certain yearly dues, with the liberty of purchasing them within thirty-nine years. The domestic serfs were compelled to serve their masters for a term of two years after the emancipation, and were thereafter free, but had no share in the communal lands. The peasant serfs, comprising, as has been said, five-sixths of the whole population, are still governed by the communes; but how much longer these organizations are destined to survive it is impossible to predict.

The condition of the serfs has not materially improved since the emancipation. It could not be expected that their advancement would be rapid. They form a colossal body for the Government to provide for and bring up to a point where they will be able to make the most of their opportunities. A few of them—two or three perhaps—in a commune can read and write; the remainder are illiterate. They are no longer subject to the rule of a private master, they have no more fear of the knout, or of banishment to Siberia, or of enrollment in the army at the caprice of a brutal owner; but, on the other hand, they can no longer turn for help and protection to a proprietor who is responsible for their welfare and in a majority of cases shows himself humane in conduct toward them.—*Chicago Tribune*.

It is estimated that the school fund of the State of Texas will be \$30,000,000 when the school lands are all sold, and the annual income will be \$2,800,000.

A TORPEDO TRIUMPH.

Detailed Description of the Destruction of a Turkish Monitor by Torpedoes on the Danube—Matchless Bravery and Skill of the Russian Sailors.

[War Cor. of the London Daily News.]

The destruction of a Turkish monitor the other night by torpedoes seems to have been a most brilliant and daring exploit. Two steam launches, with a handful of men, steamed boldly into the midst of the Turkish flotilla, placed two torpedoes under one of the monitors, and succeeded in blowing it up and completely destroying it. This feat, accomplished with impunity, without the loss of a single man, is a very remarkable one, and if it can be shown that it can be repeated with success, monitors and gunboats on inland rivers will be rendered completely useless, and even the modern monster ironclad, built at such expense, will likewise be rendered practically of no avail for any kind of service near an enemy's coast. An ironclad will not even be safe at sea, for any kind of ship, even a wooden one, can send out half a dozen steam launches in the night, surround an ironclad, and destroy it with impunity.

The little expedition which succeeded in blowing up the Turkish monitor was composed of four small steam launches, two of which were to make the attack and the two others to hold themselves in readiness to render assistance in case, as was possible, of an accident to either of the attacking ones. The two launches which were to make the attack were commanded by Lieuts. Dubasoff and Shestakoff, and manned, one by fourteen and the other by nine men. The crews were protected by an iron screen or awning, which covered the boat completely over from stem to stern, and which was sufficiently thick to stop a bullet. This screen, as well as the boat, was painted black, so as to be scarcely distinguishable at night, and the crew were thus protected against the fire of small arms, except the man at the wheel, who directed the movements of the boat, and who was necessarily exposed. The crews embarked in the boats a little after 12 o'clock on Friday night, at a distance of about seven miles from where the Turkish monitors were lying. The night was dark and rainy, and the clouds completely obscured the moon, which nevertheless prevented the night from being one of complete pitch darkness. There was just enough light to enable them to distinguish the dark masses of the Turkish gunboats without themselves being easily seen. After an hour's steaming they came within the immediate neighborhood of the enemy's flotilla. The engines of the launches were so constructed as to make very little noise, and when they were slowed down all the sound they made was a low, dull kind of throbbing noise that was almost drowned by the continual croaking of the frogs, which are very large and very numerous along the marshes of the Danube. Nevertheless, the quick ear of a Turkish sentinel caught the unusual sound and cried out, "Who goes there?" in Turkish. The boats advanced without replying. The sentinel again called out and again remained without an answer. He called out the third time, and, as it was becoming evident that the ship would be alarmed, Lieut. Dubasoff replied in Turkish, "friends!" and continued to advance. The sentinel, however, was by no means satisfied, and, after calling out again two or three times, he finally fired. Then the Russians, who were by that time very near the doomed monitor, heard a noise in the ship. There was a scuffling of feet, the rushing about of sailors, cries and shouts, and the voice of an officer commanding them to prepare the guns for action. They heard the order given for the gun in the bow to be fired. They heard it given three times, and three times they heard the click of the hammer, showing that an attempt had been made to fire, and that the gun had refused to go off. Finally, the third time the order was given, a globe of flame leaped over the side of the gunboat, and a shell went whistling over their heads. They were evidently seen by the Turks. One of the boats, that of Shestakoff, now drew off, while that of Dubasoff continued to advance. Each boat was armed with two torpedoes, attached to the end of a long spar that projected from the bow. These spars were arranged to move on pivots, and could be swung round so as to describe a half-circle. The torpedoes were so placed that they could be detached from the spars at any moment, and, in addition to this, long, light chains were attached to them, by which they were to be tied on to any projection of the attacked ship, and they were connected with the boat by a fine, flexible wire about 100 yards long. The officer in command carried a small electric battery fastened round his chest. A lively fusillade had now been opened upon the boat by the Turks, but, in spite of this, the launch of Dubasoff shot under the bow of the monitor, the chain which was fastened to the torpedo was flung round a chain or rope that was hanging from the bow of the ship, the torpedo was dropped from the spar, and the current of the river carried it against the bottom of the ship. The launch then shot away again until the full length of the electric wire had been reached. The officer applied it to the battery round his chest, and at the same instant a huge volume of water rose up into the air, which half-filled and nearly swamped Dubasoff's launch, and a fearful explosion was heard, which completely drowned the shouts and cries and firing of the Turks. In the meantime the other monitors became alarmed, and, without knowing the cause, fired at random, and a fearful scene of terror and confusion ensued. They not only fired on the Russian launches, that still kept dodging about like mosquitoes, but in their panic and confusion fired into each other. The bullets rattled over the iron awnings of

the launches, but did them no harm. They were not once struck, although the bow of one was pierced and sunk by a piece of shell that exploded near it. The two launches were now on opposite sides of the doomed ship. Dubasoff perceived that the monitor was sinking down before, but very slowly; while the Turks continued to fire away blindly, but incessantly, both with small arms and cannon. Dubasoff cried out to Shestakoff to try and place another torpedo in order to make sure of the ship, and the latter slipped in under the stern and put down another torpedo in the same manner as the previous one. He then shot off until he was at a safe distance, applied the electric battery in the same manner, and a still more terrible explosion followed. Parts of the ship were blown into the air, as they very soon perceived by a large plank which a few seconds later came down endways, driving its way through the iron screen into the boat between two of the sailors who were back to back close to each other, without injuring either of them. Then the monitor sank rapidly, and after a few moments nothing but her masts was visible above water. The crew had all either been drowned or had escaped by swimming. Day now began to break, and the position of the two little launches within the near range of two other Turkish monitors became very critical. To add to the danger of the situation, the screw of one of them got fouled, and the boat became unmanageable; while they perceived a Turkish launch from one of the other monitors bearing down on them. They opened a fire of small arms on the Turkish launch, which veered off and showed no disposition to come any closer. One of the sailors got out into the water, and, after several minutes' exertion, succeeded in clearing the screw, and the two launches, having accomplished their mission of destruction, darted off, passed under the fire of the two other Turkish gunboats, escaped unharmed, and, rejoining their two consorts, returned in triumph to their places of starting. The Grand Duke received the news within two or three hours after, and the rejoicing among the Russians was very great. The two officers and the crews of the two boats have all received the cross of St. George.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

MICHIGAN has 3,400 Sons of Temperance.

THERE are 400 prisoners in the Detroit House of Correction.

THE Jackson County Pioneer Society held an interesting meeting recently.

AT Leroy, readings from popular authors are given at the Reform Club meetings.

STRAWBERRY festivals by Red Ribbon Clubs are becoming popular throughout the State.

WM. D. MORTON, recently tried at Detroit for obtaining money under false pretenses, has been acquitted.

THE soldiers of Van Buren county held an encampment near Paw Paw last week. They had a fine time.

ROY McNEAL, aged 20, whose home was at Wrightstown, Wis., was drowned last week on Sturgeon river drive.

THE hotel and barn of Richard Power, at Carrollton, were burned a few days ago. Loss \$2,000, with an insurance of \$1,200.

WHILE engaged in wiping an engine at Negaunee recently, James Hicks, aged 16, was struck by lightning and killed.

THE Germania Fire Insurance Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., has withdrawn from and will do no further business in Michigan.

DURING the past week four Michigan colleges have held commencement exercises, viz.: Albion, Adrian, Kalamazoo, and Olivet.

OBID PYBUS, of Leland, was drowned in the river at that place last week while rafting logs, between two of which he fell and sank immediately.

A 14-YEAR-OLD boy was struck in the face and badly injured by the paw of one of Barnum's lions, in Detroit, and came near losing his life.

A HOTEL and barn owned by Stephen R. Cross, at Caro, Tuscola county, were destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$13,000; insurance, \$6,000.

ISAAC BUMPUS, a wealthy farmer of Rawsonville, Wayne county, shot his wife dangerously a few days ago, while drunk. He was arrested.

MATT McDERMOTT, the Midland man who was stabbed through the lung while in a drunken quarrel with his brother a few days since, is dead.

A FIRE destroyed the business block at Hartford a short time since. Twelve stores were burned, with most of their contents. Loss, about \$16,000; insurance, \$6,000.

HON. A. S. GAYLORD, late Assistant Attorney General, died at his residence in Saginaw City last week of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Deceased was about 45 years old.

MR. WILLIAM YOUNG, of the township of Gaines, Genesee county, suddenly dropped dead in his chair a few days since. Deceased was about 70 years of age, and was one of the oldest pioneers in the county.

IN Iahpeming, a week ago, a little 4-year-old son of Henry Brown was lost in the woods, and after a three days' search was found dead. He had been left in the woods by his two brothers to find his way home as best he could.

EX-GOVERNOR BAGLEY was a bondsman for the late defaulting Treasurer Thon, of Wayne county. The Governor has notified the County Auditors that he will draw his check for the whole amount now due, which is about \$30,000.

THE annual reports of the Michigan County Superintendents of the Poor,

compiled by the Secretary of State, show the number of paupers in poor-houses in the State in 1876 to have been 5,183. Of this number there were 2,075 Americans.

THE logs on the Tittabawassee will all come out. The rear of the entire drive, about 30,000,000 feet, was at Riverdale last week.

FIRE damaged the Michigan Pulp Mills, located at Jackson, \$15,000 worth last week. The mills escaped total destruction.

DR. ROMINGER, the State Geologist, has made Marquette his headquarters for the summer, with the intention of completing the State survey in that section.

THERE is growing on the farm of Mr. Lyon, of St. Johns, a white oak tree 17½ feet in circumference, of symmetrical form, and the first large limb is sixty-five feet from the ground.

ALBERT C. FISHER shot his wife, and his father-in-law, Henry Fitch, at the house of the latter, in St. Johns, recently. Fitch was mortally wounded, while the wife will probably recover.

JAMES A. RANDALL, a Detroit lawyer and Circuit Court Commissioner, has obtained a judgment against the Detroit Tribune of \$800 for libel. He was ridiculed as acting on both sides of a case.

FRANK McDONALD and George Harrington, both notorious burglars, broke from the Isoco county jail the other day, by burning a hole through the floor and excavating a passage under the foundation wall.

THE amount of the liquor tax rolls, as placed in the hands of the Treasurer of Mason county, so far this year, is \$2,611.67, against \$3,560.40 last year. There are twenty-one saloons, against thirty-two last year.

THE National Association of Stove Manufacturers held its twelfth annual convention in Detroit last week. It is composed of about eighty of the leading manufacturers of the country, representing a capital of \$40,000,000.

THE thirty-third annual session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America was held at Detroit last week. About seventy-five delegates were present, representing the most of the States and the Canadas.

A HORSE distemper, the symptoms of which are very similar to the so-called epizootic, has recently broken out in the vicinity of Grand Blanc. A large number of animals have been attacked with it, and over a dozen have died already from its effects.

AN incendiary fire at Cadillac destroyed two large barns owned by Geo. A. Mitchell and D. F. Comstock. The barns contained sleighs, trucks, etc., for lumbering purposes, which were all consumed. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance.

THE steamer Dunlap ran through Third street bridge, at Bay City, lately, carrying one span completely away. Ten or a dozen persons went down, one named Comins being seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The damage to the bridge and to the boat's bow will amount to several thousand dollars.

DURING the month of May new post-offices were established in this State as follows: Echo, Antrim county; Byers, Mecosta county; Morrice, Shiawassee county; Millet, Eaton county; Delton, Barry county; Caledonia, Kent county, and Oak Hill, Oakland county, were discontinued, and the names of the following were changed, viz.: Danaville, Sanilac county, to Crosswell, and South Wright, Hillsdale county, to Waldron.

AN investigation of the mounds in Gratiot and Montcalm counties, by Prof. Kedzie, showed skeletons with the following peculiarities: The skulls are nearly destitute of a forehead, there being a gradual curve from the base of the nose to the back of the head; the larger of the second bones of the leg is very much flattened at the upper extremity. There were also found a very large number of pieces of pottery of reddish color, with divers marks on them, several pieces of bones very much decayed, a distinct cast of a log box in which the bones were buried, and all through the mound pieces of charcoal, some of which were very much decayed.

PATENTS were granted to Michigan inventors for the week ending June 27 as follows: A. Rodgers, Muskegon, head-blocks for saw-mills; same, friction-wheels for saw-mills; T. Draney, Bay City, devices for extracting mud from steam engines; W. H. Merritt and T. A. Eckenfels, Manistee, towel-rack; J. F. W. Fawcett, Cedar Springs, window-blinds; S. D. Bonner, Newaygo, corner-stake; L. Mann, Ionia, apparatus for carbureting air; A. Beausoleil, Alpena, twine-holder; W. McKenzie, Detroit, gas-stove; A. S. Skinner, Hastings, lubricator; C. Johnston, Detroit, eyeglasses.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of a contested local election, has made a decision of general importance. Two men, John W. Jochim and Cornelius Kennedy, of Ishpeming, were respectively candidates for the office of City Treasurer, at the municipal election last spring. Seven hundred votes were cast, of which Kennedy had 392, John W. Jochim 380, and John Jochim 18. The latter were counted out, and Kennedy was declared elected. Jochim, carrying the matter into court, claimed that the votes cast for John Jochim must have been intended for him, because there was no other Jochim than himself residing in the city. The court below ruled that such evidence was not admissible, and the suit was carried to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judges held that where there was no other Jochim than the candidate, the votes cast for John Jochim should be counted for John W. Jochim; and, therefore, Mr. Kennedy must step down and out of the City Treasurer's office to make room for Jochim. The decision is a most proper and sensible one.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1877.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

ON Monday evening last the Commencement exercises of Hope College were commenced in the Chapel, by the Rhetorical Exercises of the Preparatory Department. The capacious hall was crowded to suffocation, handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the stage surmounted with the mottoes, Fraternity, Peace, Prosperity and Loyalty, and a proportionate display of "national bunting." After a prayer by Dr. Phelps, the exercises opened with singing. The declamations, dialogues, and debate were rendered with varying success by the young students—a detailed criticism of which we deem superfluous. The music was well and appropriately chosen to the words, but not as well sung as we have heard on previous occasions; however, the hall was to densely packed for any kind of singing, and the warm weather necessitating the windows to remain open, the musquitos played sad havoc with many a toilet.

The exercises of the General Commencement of Hope College took place on Wednesday evening, in the First Reformed Church. The temporary stage erected around the pulpit was neatly decorated with evergreens and flowers. The church was well filled with an interested audience, and the exercises commenced with a prayer by Rev. Dosker, of Grand Rapids, next we were treated to a piece of music by Miss Handy, of Allegan, on the piano-forte, which occupied a prominent place on the left of the stage. Then followed the Salutatory, in Latin, by Mr. M. Kolyn, of Zeeland, and although we cannot understand Latin, we do not hesitate to pronounce him the best orator of the evening; next came Mr. J. W. Visscher, with an oration in English, which was well done, with the exception of the gesticulations. The next on the programme was music, and Miss Handy reaped some more well deserved applause, for she displayed a masterly sway over the entire keyboard. The next oration was in Dutch, and fairly delivered by Mr. J. C. Groeneveld, a student from the Netherlands. Then we got the valedictory, by Mr. L. Heekhuis, which was well composed, but we dare not boast of its delivery. Next we were refreshed by some more music, to enable us to go through another oration, (master's) by Mr. J. G. Millsbaugh, M. D., from Battle Creek, Mich., his subject being a scientific one, was not a very good excuse for such an extremely quiet demeanor throughout its delivery. Miss Handy was again invited to the piano and gave us a beautiful piece of music and a rare display of skill, of which Allegan may justly feel proud. The closing oration was by Mr. H. Van der Ploeg, a graduate of the Theological Department, on the Esthetic Element in Religion. Mr. Van der Ploeg struck a happy vein when he took up this subject; he acquitted himself nobly in attempting to show the backwardness of most of the Protestant Churches in the use of a finer, better, higher, and more ennobling kind of music in their public worship. He seemed to feel at ease before an audience, although his voice is hardly strong enough for so large a congregation as he was addressing. The same lack of life on the stage during the orations, especially backwardness in gesticulating, was visible throughout in greater or less degree, which assertion we wished we might omit and still retain the consciousness of having published the truth. We say it, in a friendly spirit, however, and attach no blame for this to the pupil. Dr. Phelps then announced the certificates and degrees, accompanied by appropriate remarks, after which the Doxology was sung by the congregation, and the evening's exercises were closed with the Benediction by Rev. Wm. Coplin, of the M. E. Church. We wish the students of Hope College a merry vacation, and the graduates a glorious start in life.

HAMPTON AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is now nearly three months since the democrats came into full control in the Palmetto State, and enough has occurred to indicate what may be expected from their rule. On the whole, the record has been a very encouraging one. There have been instances of rather arbitrary abuse of power, but hardly more than was to be expected, taking human nature as it averages. On the other hand, there have been victories for liberalism and honesty over Bourbonism and sharp practice which are most significant. The election of a republican as chief-justice was a quite remarkable proof of Hampton's strength with his party, and the defeat of the repudiationists appears the more notable since the recent triumph of dishonesty in Minnesota. The threatened raid by the Legislature on the school system was not made, a proposition to put South Carolina on the same plane as Rhode Island by forbidding intermarriage of the races was overwhelmingly defeated, and none of those measures of proscription which we were told would surely be passed were put forward. All accounts agree that both races have settled down to earning their living, that the negroes are better

treated than ever before, and that a kinder feeling prevails than at any previous time since the war. Doubtless the occasional stories we hear of social proscription are true, but there has evidently been a great advance in the direction of toleration, and the growing desire for immigrants may be trusted to secure them good treatment.

On the whole, therefore, the prospect is decidedly encouraging. There were many people who had sufficient confidence in Hampton three months ago, but doubted his ability to control the democratic party and bring it upon his own liberal platform. The event has happily proved that he is strong enough to enforce his policy, and, after his decisive victories in the recent session of the Legislature, there is little reason to fear any serious set-back in the future. It is a great personal triumph, and deserves hearty recognition.—*Springfield Republican*.

POOR MAN'S SCHOOL-ROOM.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, (containing 8,000 illustrations,) has been said to be the "Poor Man's School-Room." It contains all that is necessary to a first-class elementary education.—Grammar, History, Classics, Mathematics, Geography, Astronomy, and in fact nothing is wanting to make it a perfect Encyclopedia of information. A book that every family should have, as it contains illustrated definitions, thus appealing to the understanding through that swift medium the eye.—*Morgan Mercury*.

ONE of Sherman's soldiers cut a painting from its frame in one of the Rhett family mansions in South Carolina, and sold it in Philadelphia for ten dollars. Neither he nor the purchaser knew that it was over two centuries old, and was valued high among the thousands. It has just been discovered in Cincinnati, and probably the rightful owner will get it back.

Special Notices.

No Old Cake on Our Plate.

Whereas we keep no Bakery we are unable to supply our customers with stale cake, which other parties in this city offer to "throw in with a dish of Ice Cream," but we do claim that we can supply them with the BEST Ice Cream, as the public do every day proclaim by their patronage. As to the pleasantness and elegance of our Ice Cream Parlors, we will let the public judge about them, as we do not desire to make ourselves ridiculous by praising our establishment TOO much—but this much we guarantee, that those that call on us, will call again.

L. T. KANTERS.

P. S.—Remember this notice, for we do not intend to spend too much money in printers' ink.

WE are prepared to furnish parties or any one person ice-cream at wholesale prices, as low as any other dealer, and we will guarantee a better ice-cream.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

PARTIES wishing Ice Cream taken to their residences on the evening of the Fourth of July can be accommodated by leaving their orders at my store.

L. T. KANTERS.

A NEW stock of choice cigars just received, some of which are new brands and very good. Call at

G. J. A. PESSINK.

L. T. KANTERS is agent for a large house and offers fire-works at wholesale and retail. The surrounding villages, who calculate to celebrate, can buy of him as cheap at wholesale as at Grand Rapids, or anywhere else.—Ice-cream at wholesale cheap, and warranted to keep one day.

CANDIES, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Shadines, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cove Oysters and all delicacies, we have a new stock just received.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

New Advertisements.

WOOLLEY, D. F. Physician. Office at residence, cor. 7th and Market St's. All calls promptly attended to, day or night.

House and two lots For Sale.

SITUATED on the corner of Maple and Eleventh street, A good cellar under the house. The lots contain all kinds of fruit trees, in bearing, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Crab Apples, Cherries, Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, and all kinds of flowers. Good high fences are around the premises. The whole can be bought cheap for cash, or part cash, and the remainder on time. Title clear. Inquire of

F. HUMMEL.

HOLLAND, June 25, 1877.

Administrator's Sale.

IN the matter of the estate of Frederick Van Den Beldt, deceased. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises herein described in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1877, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased, of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, particularly described as follows: commencing at a point two (2) rods south, and six (6) rods West of the North-east corner of the North-east quarter (34) of the North-west quarter (34) of section thirty-three (33), town five (5) North, range fifteen (15) West, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, thence running South eleven (11) rods, eight and one-fourth (8 1/4) links; thence East six (6) rods; thence South nine (9) rods, fifteen and three-quarters (15 3/4) links; thence West twenty (20) rods and ten and one-half (10 1/2) links; thence North twenty (20) rods and twenty-four (24) links; thence East fourteen (14) rods and ten and one-half (10 1/2) links; to place of beginning, containing two and one-fourth (2 1/4) acres of land, and being a part of the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of section thirty-three (33) aforesaid. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

ISAAC MARSILJE, Administrator.

DATED: June 2nd, A. D. 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the second installment) of a certain mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, A. D. 1874, made and executed by John A. Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Gilsbrecht Stein, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, 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 eleventh (11th) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y" of mortgages, on page five hundred and thirty-five (335), and whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said second installment of said mortgage of mortgage the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$126.81) for principal and interest; and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale therein contained the sum of the first part to the party of the second part as a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon 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, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered five and the west fourth part of lot numbered four in Block fifty-eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

DATED, HOLLAND, Mich., June 8th, A. D. 1877.

MARY STEIN.

Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Gilsbrecht Stein, deceased.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Executrix.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, made and executed by Albert Rogers and Janna Rogers, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Henrik Lanning and Albert Riddering, of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in Liber "T" of Mortgages, on page 84. And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date the sum of three hundred and sixty and 55-100ths dollars for principal and interest; and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of ten dollars as an attorney or solicitor's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in Chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof. Now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage for principal and interest, said attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the 18th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1877, at 1 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, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land, being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, excepting the Village of New Groningen and the Tannery property so-called, conveyed by Albert Rogers and Albert Nijmeyer, agents, to August Jensen, by Deed, executed September 14th, 1834, containing by computation twenty-three acres and land more or less.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 19th, 1877.

HENRIK LANNING, and ALBERT RIDDERING.

Geo. W. McBride, Mortgages.

Attorney for Mortgages. 19-3W

Farm for Sale.

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

42-1f M. D. HOWARD.



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3000 ENGRAVINGS; 1840 PAGES QUARTO.

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Fine Building Site For Sale.

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

H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

9-1f

A New Arrival
Of all kinds of
SUMMER GOODS,
And a fine lot of
BOYS' CLOTHING
Is offered very cheap at
J. W. BOSMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones
Of all kinds and sizes.Inscriptions cut in both the
English & Dutch languages.Dealer in all kinds of American
and Foreign Marble
and Granite.

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

14-1y

To the Red Ribbon Men!

Having opened a TEMPERANCE

RESTAURANT,

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

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

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. SOPHIA BARNIER.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the third installment) of a certain mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, A. D. 1874, made and executed by John A. Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, of the first part, Gilsbrecht Stein, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, 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 eleventh (11th) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y" of mortgages, on page five hundred and thirty-five (335), and whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said third installment of said mortgage of mortgage the sum of one hundred and seventeen and 4-100ths dollars, (\$117.40) for principal and interest. And whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of twenty (20) dollars shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part as a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder on the Tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1877, 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, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County; Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered five (5) and the west fourth part of lot numbered four (4) in Block fifty-eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated, HOLLAND, Michigan, June 8th, A. D. 1877.

ISRAEL O. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

105 ft N. KENYON.

THE

CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington St., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

9-1f

Dr. Bosio's Column.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A new medicine discovered by Dr. Alexander Bosio, July 1st, 1870. This remedy is an extract from the branches of the peach tree, and will cure the following diseases, viz: Sore Eyes, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Heart burn, Catarrh, Fevers, etc. This remedy can be procured from druggists, who will order if they have it not on hand; or by writing to the Doctor it will be sent C. O. D. Price, \$5 per doz., \$3 per half doz. Not less than a half doz. sold to any one.

For Sale at the Following
Druggists in Michigan:

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

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

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

W. G. F. BEEUWES.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

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

P. BERGHUIS.

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

G. V. N. SCHELVEN

HOLLAND, Mich., April 27, 1877.

Big Rapids, Sept. 26th, 1876.

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

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. ELL MARSHALL.

FREMONT CENTER, Mich., March 22, 1877.

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

CHAS. ICKERSON.

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

Respectfully

CH. HACKERSON.

In behalf of Dr. Bosio, I will say that my daughter has been sick with fever and ague six months; have tried a great many different medicines but with the same result.—Procured some of Dr. Bosio's medicine, and after taking 1 1/2 bottles of it she was entirely cured.

MRS. H. RINGTON.

I have been troubled with the ague for 11 months; have tried every kind of medicine that I could get; could not get anything to help me. Hearing of Dr. Bosio I sent to him for some medicine, and after taking one bottle I am entirely cured.

Yours Respectfully,

CECHINNE NTINE.

538 Jewett St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

MISS NINIE BAUTHER.

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

Your true friend,

SUS. N. BILEY.

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

MRS. M. RY. SHOOTER.

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

NEGLINE TROYLEY.

Webber, Lake Co., Mich., July 25, 1876.

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

MISS LICE ROWE.

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

H. N. LINSE N.

Jottings.

STRAWBERRIES have passed away.

Mr. H. Boone has started on a western trip after some more fresh horses.

Mr. C. A. Vaughan, of the firm of Mar-der, Luse & Co., Chicago, was in town this week.

A DETAILED account of the St. Johns fire, war news, Washington and State news will be found on the inside.

THE apple crop in this vicinity will be far short of last year, there being but few orchards, comparatively, that are well loaded.

LAST week we were presented with a box of the finest strawberries we have seen this season, by Rev. Bronson, for which he will please accept our thanks.

OUR wheat on the sandy soils around the city is ripening fast. Farmers expect to put their sickle in immediately after the Fourth of July. The yield promises to be good.

VAN den Beldt Bros. have finished burning their first kiln of brick this season, and now have a fine lot of red brick on hand, and are prepared to meet the wants of the people in their line.

WE notice from the Grand Haven *Herald* that Mr. C. H. Dubois has sold his office to Mr. W. S. Benham, of Newton, Iowa. We extend a fraternal welcome to M. Benham, to Ottawa County.

Dr. D. F. WOOLEY, whose card will be found in our advertising columns, has recently located in this city, and designs making this his permanent home. The public will find him always ready to attend to their medical wants.

A YOUTH refused to take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon secretly placed the pill in a preserved pear and gave it to him. Presently she asked: "Tom, have you eaten the pear?" He replied: "Yes, mother; all but the seed."

WE were shown a fine job of painting and graining by Mr. J. Hummel, at his residence, executed by Mr. John Grooten-huis. Mr. Grootenhuys expresses a great deal of taste in fine work, and is fast becoming a favorite in his line of business.

LAST week Friday the Third Reformed Church Sabbath School had a picnic, which was largely attended. They went by boat to the harbor of Black Lake, and rambled around to their heart's content. Yesterday (Friday) the M. E. Church had a similar boatripe and picnic.

GER's Band is advertising excursions on Black Lake and Lake Michigan for the Fourth of July. This will be a rare treat to a great many, and will undoubtedly be a nice relief for the threatened dullness of the day. We hope they will be liberally patronized. A social hop will be given on the evening of that day at Kenyon's Hall.

QUITE a number of people went from here and from the villages along the rail-road, on Tuesday last, to see the big show at Grand Rapids. Although Mr. P. T. Barnum was at the time on the Ocean, the show travelling under his name made a good appearance—see the menagerie alone was fully worth the price of admission.

GLORIOUS day for the young folks. The long looked for vacation has come. Our public school closed last night, with an entertainment at the College Chapel, a report of which we cannot give, as we have to go to press. The public examinations were very well received, and our public school is generally regarded as in a prosperous condition.

A VERY systematic attempt was made on Wednesday last to "lift the till" in Mr. D. de Vries' grocery store, on River street. Just about noon, while the proprietor was to dinner, a boy was left alone to take care of the store, two strangers stepped up and one of them engaged the young man in conversation at the front door, while the second one sneaked around the store and entered the back door, and with cat-like stillness kept up to the drawer to empty it. Just at that moment, however, Mr. J. C. Kleyn came around the corner in a great hurry to get something out of the store, and while entering saw this stranger come from behind the counter on his hand and feet in a very dexterous manner, and when he emerged from behind the counter he complained of having hurt his knee. This was evidently said to Mr. Kleyn (a stranger to the would-be thief) to withdraw his attention. He then made his way to the door and asked the boy if he had seen a black and tan dog around there, (in a somewhat excited manner) which were all the signals necessary for his partner, and they departed in a great hurry, jumping over lumber piles just north of Mr. Meyers' store, and proceeded down 8th street and out of sight before the intent of the crime was realized. However, Kleyn's appearance on the scene was just soon enough to prevent the theft, as was shown by the boys' examining the drawer immediately after their departure.

Mr. J. Lesman, has returned home from a trip to Nebraska.

BEFORE you decide whose Ice Cream is the best—taste of L. T. Kanter's.

If you don't believe that Ice Cream can be carried in paper bags—go to Pessink's and try it.

Mr. Henry Westveer is home on a visit from Chicago, looking quite well, considering the arduous labors he has just vacated—that of being a city drug clerk.

Mr. Geo. S. Harrington took up the last piece of Government land on Friday last, in Ottawa County. Mark this down as an item for the future historian of Ottawa County.

QUITE a number of students of Hope College had an excursion on the steamer Fanny Shriver, on Saturday last, to the mouth of Black Lake and return. Boat-rides and excursions are in fashion now.

A RESOLUTION was adopted at the last session of the Common Council that every hotel, restaurant and soda fountain shall each pay a license to the city of \$1.00; also, each refreshment stand shall pay a license of \$1.00 on the Fourth of July.

Mr. M. Harrington had the rare luck to shoot a blue falcon, on Thursday last, on his farm. The falcon is a rare bird, but a terrible destroyer of chickens. This one measures 8 feet and 6 inches across the wings and is a beautiful specimen.

OUR fruit-growers will gradually be compelled to fight the curculio, in order to insure a good peach crop, quite a percentage of the peaches are dropping from the trees, all stung by the curculio—especially from those trees which are in close proximity to the plum trees.

It is a sorrowful task to announce that Mr. E. P. Ferry, who was reported as almost entirely recovered, a few days ago, has had a relapse, which required the constant attention of doctors and friends. It is rumored that he will now be taken East for treatment, and it is hoped that a rigid treatment will ultimately cure him of his temporary derangement.

A new feature in our trade is the fact that Messrs. P. & A. Steketee are shipping butter to California. One of their old Muskegon customers, whom they have supplied with butter for the last five years, having moved to California, has butter sent to him from here. Besides being something new, it certainly speaks well for the reputation of the largest business house in this city.

THE Springfield *Republican*, in closing an editorial review of the temperance question, says: "The clubs of reformed drinkers, who have taken the only practicable path out of their dissipation by vowing total abstinence, are all well enough as unions of rescued men, but they do not carry the social and political weight for the enforcement of law which would accrue from an association of people who never got so far as to need the restraint of personal vows."

THE Common Council held a session on Thursday evening last, and practised a little more economy by introducing three ordinances: An ordinance to repeal ordinance No. 81, which passed; an ordinance to amend ordinance No. 51, which passed also; and an ordinance relative to salaries, etc., which was not acted upon. The liquor bonds were referred to the City Attorney, to examine if the State has not made an error in prescribing a form of a bond. These constitute the important points of the transactions of that night of the session of the Common Council.

THE Masonic picnic on Saturday last, (St. John's Day) was a decided success, about 95 persons, consisting of the Masons and their families, and about 25 invited guests, participating in a very pleasant boat ride to the mouth, and back, of Black Lake, partook of a good square meal, and came home and wound up with a very fine hop at the City Hotel, Mrs. J. Meyers donating her capacious dining room for the purpose. Gee's Band furnished the music throughout the whole day, discoursing some fine pieces of music, and also furnished the music for the dancing—which terminated at 11:30—in time to reach home before the Sabbath.

THE discontinuing of the Theological Department connected with Hope College is not well received by the farming community. Nearly all of these have been induced to sign their endowment notes and also their "Ebenezer-fund" notes, with the understanding that our young men could here finish their entire course. Preparing young men for the ministry is what they look upon as the main object, and have always labored under that impression. It is very probable that there may be a "stir" at the next meeting of the Classis of Holland, Grand River, and of Wisconsin, and some of our delegates may be called upon for an explanation. One thing is certain, that the interest the people have in the institution will be materially abated, and the aid heretofore extended considerably lessened.

Misses Katie and Maggie Plugger have arrived home from Kalamazoo.

CAPT. Gorman succeeds Capt. Gallagher in the Grand Haven tug J. G. Campbell.

THE propeller Gen. H. E. Paine has again been laid up at Grand Haven. This throws Capt. Pardee out of a job.

THE first shipment of lumber from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Holland, Netherlands, was made recently; 450,000 feet was the size of it.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Michigan, June 27, 1877: Louis Hanoniny Holm, N. D. Ward, F. M. Hubbard.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Coleman iron furnaces, at Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa., have received an order for 50,000 tons of pig iron. This will keep the six furnaces steadily in blast for one year.

Look not upon the cucumber when it is wilted: when the grocery man showeth it aright. It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like a bumble-bee. Yea, it is full of stomach-ache, and its ways are the ways of cholera morbus.—[*Rome Sentinel*.]

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* learns that Stanley Matthews advised Hayes that John Sherman is not the man for the head of the Treasury Department. The temperature at Washington will be two or three hundred in the shade before many weeks.

THE late Queen of the Netherlands was in the habit of spending many months of the later years of her life at Torquay, in the South of England, of which place she was so fond that, after her first visit, she said: "Now I can die happily, for I have seen Torquay as well as Jerusalem."

Colored Cadet Flipper had a pretty hard time of it at West Point, but he got a little compensation in a round of applause from the spectators when he stepped forward to receive his diploma on Thursday. Flipper by the way has almost the same record as Gen. Butler's son, the former standing 50th in the class of '76 and young Butler 54th.

ONE night the Hodja Nasr-ed Din, seeing the moon reflected in a well, thought it had tumbled in, so he lowered a bucket to pull it out. The rope getting entangled, he pulled so hard that he broke it and fell backward. When he came to, after the shock, he saw that the moon was all right in the sky. "God be praised and thanked!" quoth he; "I've hurt myself but at all events the moon is put back in her place."

AN elderly Christian of San Antonio had been listening for some time to a discussion between a few muscular young gentlemen as to the comparative merits of certain amateur bruisers of the period. At length the elderly Christian became impatient and broke out disdainfully: "You youngsters don't know anything about fightin' and fighters. You'd orto been in these parts thirty year ago, before the big revival had tamed the boys down. I'd be willin' to put up even that Deacon Dan'l Brown, unrestrained by grace, can lick any man in Texas to-day."—[*San Antonio Herald*.]

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Over the Danube.

The Russians have Successfully crossed the Danube.

SYNOPSIS OF LATEST DISPATCHES.

The long expected crossing of the Danube by the centre of the Russian army occurred early on Wednesday morning at or near Sistova, about midway between Rustuck and Nicopolis, the Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief, taking immediate charge of the movement. Nicopolis was bombarded and set on fire, and a large force was preparing for crossing at that point. The success or failure of this demonstration is a matter of little consequence now. Complete control of one crossing point having been gained, the transfer of the entire army to the right bank of the river is at most a question of a few hours, and the resistance or acquiescence of the Turks can have no effect beyond the slaughter of a few men more or less. There will probably be two or three hundred thousand Russians in Bulgaria within a day or two. The next matter of interest will be the Balkan passes. There may be severe fighting before they are reached, and still more desperate conflicts before the Russians see the sunny side of the mountains; but the invading army is overwhelming in numbers, and successful resistance on the part of the Turks is scarcely within the bounds of possibility. A sufficient force will, doubtless, be left to invest and ultimately to reduce the Turkish fortresses, while the main army, bearing down all opposition in the field, will push forward at once for the Balkans. Here the great battles are to be fought, if the Turks have any stomach for fighting.

STAR HAT STORE,

NO. 22 MONROE STREET.

Next door to Sears' Bakery. Has the

LARGEST

And best assorted Stock of

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,
IN GRAND RAPIDS.

11-18w PRICES VERY LOW.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Stoneware, Notions and Trimmings, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Flour & Feed, Provisions, etc
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

NEW FIRM! CROSBY'S

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class
PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.
G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 36, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at short Notice.

24-1y

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies, Gents, Youth and Misses Wear.

Fall line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Tonia streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

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

Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

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

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY

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

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

JOHN VAN DEN BERG.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

FOR SALE.

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

HOLLAND, April 10.

TUG FOR SALE.

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

HOLLAND, b

Holland, Mic

THE TWO SERPENTS.

An Oriental Fable.

Carigama, the Sultan, put his son With Saib, the wise; and, when the boy was done With studious tasks, it was the teacher's way To weave for him some moral tale each day. One evening when the hour had come around, This tale he told—in Persian annals found!

"Once a magician, skilled in every art, Meeting King Zohab, breathed upon his heart. When from that region, bright and light, Two hideous serpents, writhed forth in sight. The King, who saw them follow in his path, Stormed the magician with his fiercest wrath; But he, undaunted, answered back again: 'These are the tokens of your glorious reign; And, if you wish henceforth unbounded good, Fail not to feed them well with human blood. Give them your steadiest love in sacrifice For their support—for this is just and wise.' The King, at first, grew pale when this was said, But by degrees to his result was led, And scattered slaughter till tumultuous fear Smote all his stricken subjects far and near. At length his people, seeing so many slain, Revolted at the King's bloodthirsty reign, And locked him in a cavern far away, Where to the serpents he himself was prey."

"O history horrible!" the young Prince said, "What could have put such business in his head? Now tell another tale more fair, I pray, That I with shuddering may not end the day." "Most willingly," said Saib, "and when 'tis done, You will confess it is a simple one:

"Once on a time a young Sultan was led To heed all that the crafty courtiers said, Who crammed him with delusions that were rife With all the poignancies of sinful life. With dreams of glory and imagined joy, And things that dazzle only to annoy. Pride and voluptuousness performed their part Till they became joint rulers of his heart; And, held by these, above his people's groan He walked, until they snatched him from the throne. Still, though he lost his crown, Pleasure and Pride Clung, like two adders perched upon his side, Till, sinking down within their coiling snare, He died, at length, of sorrow and despair."

Then said the Prince, when Saib paused for rest, "Untrue or true, I like this tale the best." "Alas!" said Saib, "why do you thus exclaim? Better or not—both stories are the same!" —Joel Benton, in *Appleton's Journal for July*.

THE LADY OF LAROSE.

Not many years ago the gay world of Paris was excited by a strange and romantic affair. Emilie Lamont, a young lady with a splendid fortune, and highly accomplished in mind and manners, announced to the world that she would bestow her hand and fortune upon any gentleman who pleased her, but that he must be willing, in consideration of her wealth and other attractions, to put up with a face of unparalleled ugliness. A certain time each day was appointed to receive the suitors at Larose, Mademoiselle's beautiful residence in the vicinity of Paris.

Among the first who responded to the singular announcement was Sir Charles Dashington, a young Englishman of noble family, who had squandered a princely fortune in the gaming-houses of the dissipated capital of France. He eagerly seized upon the opportunity to mend his broken fortunes, and to establish himself again in the world of pleasure. Dashington was possessed of that beauty of form and face which attracts the gaze of artists and wins the love of women. His self-conceit led him to suppose that no woman could resist him; and he thought it only necessary to present himself before the Lady of Larose in order to win her hand, and what he valued more, her fortune. With this object in view he attired himself in a magnificent suit of clothes, hired a carriage, and proceeded in dashing style in search of wealth and a wife.

It was a delicious day in June, and the gardens and grounds of Larose presented a scene of ravishing beauty to the eyes of Sir Charles Dashington, who looked upon himself as soon to be "monarch of all he surveyed." After a drive of a quarter of an hour through winding roads, bordered with sweet and brilliant flowers, and through shady and cool groves, the superb villa of Larose burst upon his enraptured sight. As he drove up he was met by a servant in handsome livery, who conducted him through an elegant marble gallery into the spacious reception-room.

The matchless splendor of this apartment dazzled the eyes of Sir Charles Dashington. The floor was composed of exquisite mosaics, wrought into quaint and curious patterns; the walls were beautifully frescoed after the manner of Raphael; before the crimson-tinted windows hung purple silk curtains, which trembled in the vibration of low, melancholy music, whose origin could not be discovered; tables of pearl and agate were placed in different parts of the room, some of them loaded with richly-bound books, and others having on them gorgeous vases of flowers, whose odor pervaded the whole apartment. In one corner stood a massive cabinet containing curiosities, and surmounted with busts of celebrated authors, among whom the Englishman was pleased to see Shakespeare crowned with immortelles.

While he was admiring the splendid saloon, a door glided softly back, and Emilie was announced. Dashington rose and advanced to meet the person who entered. He was prepared to see a face ugly, indeed, but when his eyes fell upon the frightful features of the lady he shrank back with an exclamation of horror. Her lips were withered and bloodless; her eyes were sunk deep in their sockets; her large and misshapen nose was a revolting object; and her skin was as dry and yellow as an Egyptian mummy.

Without appearing to notice Dashington's embarrassment, Emilie welcomed him to Larose in a few sweetly-spoken words; and, to his surprise, she spoke in English, with a slight but charming accent; for among many accomplishments of this singular creature was a perfect knowledge of the modern languages. Sir Charles was somewhat reassured by her kind welcome and winning voice; and he succeeded in overcoming, or at least concealing, the disgust which the horrible ugliness of her face first occasioned. After a long preliminary conversation he ventured to approach the subject which had brought him to Larose.

"Mademoiselle," he said, with a bow,

"if I did not know that the Garden of Eden was in Asia, I should think that I had found it to-day in your delicious retreat."

"Sir Charles Dashington is pleased to flatter my poor Larose."

"Mademoiselle, it is no flattery; the beauty and splendor of your grounds far surpass all my expectations. Oh, how dream-like my life would be, passed in this lovely spot! With a congenial companion to share its sweets, this place would be a paradise on earth."

"What do you mean by a congenial companion?" Emilie asked.

"One who possesses an appreciating love of nature; one who finds a greater delight in books than in balls; one who prefers meditation and study to the frivolities of modern society."

"You say nothing of beauty; is not that a requisite?" demanded Emilie, who saw the serpent lurking beneath his flowery language.

"Give me the lasting beauties of the mind, and I care not for the fading beauties of a pretty face," cried Dashington.

Soon after this interview terminated, and Sir Charles rose to depart. Emilie told him he should hear from her in a week.

"I shall expect your communication with impatience," said Dashington, bowing himself from the room.

As he crossed the long gallery to reach his carriage he muttered, in a sufficiently loud tone to be overheard by a servant who had kept close behind him:

"What a monster! But for the gold that gilds her hideous face, I never could have gone through the interview. But her manners are easy and elegant, and her voice—how can such sweet sounds proceed from such repulsive lips?"

Those remarks were duly reported to Emilie Lamont, and they were not likely to advance Sir Charles Dashington's suit. Inquiries were instituted about his habits and prospects, and nothing very favorable to that gentleman was elicited. The consequence was that one evening, as Dashington was preparing to go to one of his accustomed haunts of vice, the following note was placed in his hand:

"Mademoiselle Emilie Lamont begs leave to say to Sir Charles Dashington that he need not take the trouble to repeat his visit to Larose."

This unexpected termination of his suit destroyed all Dashington's hopes of retrieving his position, and to "avoid the wrath that was to come" from tailors, shoemakers and other creditors, he fled from Paris to Baden, where he soon afterward lost his life in a gambling quarrel with a Russian nobleman.

The novel announcement of Emilie Lamont continued to attract many persons to Larose. All admired the beautiful grounds and magnificent reception room, but, when Emilie appeared, her frightful face drove them away in disgust.

At last Victor St. Aubyn, a poor but accomplished youth, ventured to advance his claims. He was of an old, respectable family, which had become impoverished during the stormy days of the French Revolution. At 20 Victor went to Paris to begin the battle of life. Like Alexander the Great, when he set out to conquer the world, he took nothing but hope; the Grecian hero depended for success on his sword—Victor relied on his pen. He was a graceful and elegant writer; but, poor and friendless, his success was not equal to his genius; he was obliged to write for bread, not fame. Victor was not discouraged by his want of success. He was persuaded that the dark clouds which hovered over him would at last be dispelled, and that the world would acknowledge his merit. Young St. Aubyn's dreary existence was sometimes brightened by delightful dreams.

In these exquisite moments his disappointment was forgotten, and his cheerless chamber was changed as by magic. He saw before him galleries of light, airy beauty, filled with lovely women, who crowned him with amarantine wreaths as he approached. One morning, while Victor was dreaming a gorgeous dream like this, the ethereal fabric was suddenly demolished by a gentleman coming in and exclaiming, "Victor, would you like to change this poor room for a charming retreat near Paris, a beautiful villa in the midst of sunny groves and blooming gardens?"

"Certainly a most desirable exchange, my dear Eugene! But how is it to be done?"

"By marrying Emilie Lamont."

"And, pray, who is Emilie Lamont?"

"Who is Emilie Lamont? Why, all Paris is ringing with her name."

"The sound has not ascended so high as my room. Tell me about her."

Emilie Lamont, better known as the Lady of Larose, has announced that she will accept the addresses of any gentleman who pleases her, and bestow on him her hand and fortune, if he can be satisfied with an inconceivably ugly face. Many have visited her, but only one gentleman as yet has mustered up sufficient courage to "pop the question."

"Really, Eugene, this is a most singular and interesting affair. I am tempted to visit the Lady of Larose, merely out of curiosity."

"Do so, Victor; perhaps something may come of it. Good-by."

A few days after this conversation Victor put on the best suit of clothes that his wardrobe contained, and proceeded to visit the Lady of Larose. He did not go at once to the house, but wandered about the grounds delighted with the beauty of the scene. A new surprise met him at every turn. In one place he came to a little rivulet running through the grassy turf, which was gemmed with a thousand flowers. Here he came across a grotto, whose cool recesses wooed him to enter. In another place he saw a fountain of water sparkling in the sunlight. He reached the flowery eminence, which was adorned with a

pavilion so delicately constructed that it might have been the work of fairy hands. Around and about the spot gorgeous pheasants and stately peacocks walked with pompous steps. At last his eyes rested upon the crowning glory of the scene—the superb villa of Larose.

Victor advanced with hesitating steps to the magnificent porch, where he was met by a servant, who politely invited him to walk into the house. Entering the saloon the poor young man was amazed at the splendid display. He began to repent of his presumption in daring to offer himself as a suitor to be the possessor of so much wealth; he dreaded to meet the Lady of Larose, and a thousand times wished himself back in his poor chamber.

While occupied with the thought, the door opened, and Emilie Lamont entered. Victor arose and bowed as she came forward, without raising his eyes to her face. With a voice sweet as angels when welcoming souls to Elysian bliss she addressed him, and on the subject which is always interesting to every man—himself.

"May I ask whether you are Monsieur St. Aubyn, the poet?"

"I do not know, Mademoiselle, whether I deserve the name of poet, but I plead guilty to publishing a volume of verse a year ago, which brought me but little fame and less money."

"Your beautiful book should have secured you both."

"Am I to understand that Mademoiselle Lamont has read my little book?"

"I have read and admired it over and over again, and if all the world were like me your book would have made you famous."

"If all the world were like you this world would be a paradise," cried Victor, overjoyed to hear his neglected book praised.

"Look at me, Monsieur St. Aubyn; is paradise composed of such?"

Victor raised his eyes to her face. Those lips were indeed hideous, but from them came words of praise and encouragement to cheer him onward in his efforts to reach Fame's proud temple. Those cheeks were pale and yellow, but perhaps they had glowed with enthusiasm over his poetry.

"If you will excuse me, Mademoiselle, I will say that the hours are not quite so plain."

"Don't mince matters, Monsieur St. Aubyn—my glass tells the truth, and I want you to do the same."

"But, Mademoiselle, it is not customary for gentlemen to speak so plainly to ladies about their personal appearance."

"Monsieur Victor St. Aubyn, I want you to understand, once for all, that Emilie Lamont is not like other women. Therefore, do not hesitate to say what you think of me."

"Well, then, if you insist on it, I can only say you are bitter ugly."

"Bitter ugly! I like that; that is refreshing—bitter ugly—very good!" cried Emilie, with a laugh as sweet and musical as a silver bell.

"I am glad my plain language has not offended you. It is certainly venturing upon dangerous ground to tell a lady that she is ugly."

"You must remember that I am not like other women."

Emilie rang the bell and ordered the servant to have everything arranged in the blue room.

"You have a harp, Mademoiselle; do you play and sing?" asked Victor, drawing her attention to a superb instrument in one corner of the room.

"Sometimes to while away a weary hour."

"Will you favor me with some music?" he asked, handing her the harp.

"With pleasure," lightly touching the strings, and eliciting strains that might have come from the inspired fingers of St. Cecilia.

Victor was deeply affected, and, when the last sad notes had died away, he said: "Mademoiselle, I thank you on my knees for your sweet kindness in singing that and calling it your favorite."

As he spoke a door in the lower end of the room glided back, displaying an inner apartment arranged for a repast.

"Monsieur, will you partake of some fruit which is served in the next room?"

"Thank you," said Victor, rising and offering Emilie his arm to escort her to the next apartment.

"Monsieur," said Mademoiselle Lamont, as they sat down to a tempting array of delicacies, "Monsieur, I wish you to see what I can produce. All the fruit of the table came from my garden."

"They are like everything else here—delightful," said Victor, tasting a luscious peach. "Indeed, I can hardly believe that all I have seen to-day is real and substantial. Walking through your splendid grounds I could have imagined myself in the garden of Hesperides. Seated in your gorgeous saloon, I could hardly help fancying that I saw an enchanting vision which would soon dissolve, leaving me nothing but the dull realities of life."

"You poets are like that ethereal bird, the huma, which never touches the ground; you are always flying in the air, and dislike touching this poor earth of ours."

"Had I the wings of an angel I could not fly to a more delightful abode than I have found to-day, nor receive a more gratifying welcome than that which you have so kindly given me."

Victor returned to his books and studies from his visit to Larose with a feeling of satisfaction to which he had long been a stranger. His prospects looked brighter. He had secured a powerful friend in the Lady of Larose. Her kindness to him had touched his tender heart, and it seemed as natural for her to be agreeable as it is for the flowers to bloom and the birds to sing.

Emilie had invited Victor to visit Larose by moonlight. He did so one beautiful evening. They strolled about the lovely grounds. He told her of his struggles, of his golden aspirations, and

of his disappointments. She consoled him with sweet and gentle words, and she pointed to the future and assured him that his hopes would be realized. Victor felt the influence of that delicious voice, and in that soft hour he knelt at her feet and told her that he loved her.

To shorten the story, the day appointed for the wedding arrived. Everything was ready. Victor, handsome and expectant, advanced to meet the bride, when a lovely girl of 19, with a face and form that might have served as a model for Apelles when he painted his exquisite picture of Venus, came forward and took the hand of the future husband.

This beautiful being was none other than the Lady of Larose, who had so long excited the curiosity of Paris, her ravishing beauty being concealed by a frightful and ingeniously-constructed mask.

Her object in veiling those charming features from the gaze of the world was to secure a partner who would not marry her for the accidental advantage of wealth and beauty alone, but for her own intrinsic worth. She obtained such a partner in Victor St. Aubyn.

Homeric Warriors.

The Montenegrin army is described by a correspondent of the *London Times* as a mass of tatterdemalions. In the ranks a majority are more or less ragged, and the battalions in their ranks do not trouble themselves much with being in exact line or keeping any particular position, although no army drill could secure more absolute obedience to any order. Life at the headquarters of the Prince of Montenegro is an Homeric study. When in the morning the Prince appears, a line is formed instantly, and all uncover while he takes his walk up and down the terrace. As he walks along the line, now and then a man runs forward, catches the hand of his Prince, and kisses it, dropping back into his place and then another and another, the ruler accepting the homage with a manner which has a great fascination for the simple-minded folk—with a smile, a word of interest, in some cases a question as to their affairs; for he knows, it is said, every head of a family in his dominions personally and by name, and occasionally breaks his promenade to enter into conversation more seriously, or even to provoke a general discussion, when a circle rapidly forms around him to listen and take part. There is nothing servile in their manner even to him, but the most unbounded reverence and devotion. It is a favorite amusement of his to wake up the emulation of the men by talking to some one of them of some heroic deed he has done, and provoking comparisons, when a contest of pretensions to equal or greater merit begins, every man considering himself entitled to push his claims, which he does in no vainglorious way, but by recounting what he has done. As they are surrounded by witnesses of the deeds, no man dares to exaggerate his exploits, and the crowd confirms. These are the warriors who are now renewing in Western Turkey the battle which they have waged with the Turks for four centuries.

Why Farragut was "Lashed."

The press has frequently spoken of an incident in Admiral Farragut's life which in the popular mind adds to his well-earned reputation for gallantry. In a well-known painting the Admiral appears lashed to the mast of his ship in the midst of the Mobile bay fight. The question why the Admiral took that unusual position has often been asked, but as far as I know the true answer has not yet been given. I have now read attentively a charming letter from Mrs. Bartlett, to a Portsmouth (N. H.) journal. Mrs. Bartlett, who met the Admiral at a ball given in his honor, availed herself, during a pleasant conversation, of an interval to inquire why he lashed himself to the mast. His answer, as given by that lady, is incomplete. He was lashed to the mast, as she relates, to protect him from being precipitated to the deck by casualty. He had another reason for the lashing which she does not mention. He needed the free use of his hands, in one of which he held his speaking-trumpet. But the Admiral's object or reason for going aloft instead of remaining on the quarter-deck is still a mystery.

And yet that reason, as he gave it to me, very much in the spirit of his conversation with Mrs. Bartlett, was a very simple and yet a very satisfactory one. In his former battles below New Orleans and up the Mississippi river he had been seriously embarrassed, once by the condition of the atmosphere and again in the vicinity of bluffs, when the smoke of his guns, instead of rising and leaving his view unobstructed, formed and hung about the decks. The high bluffs in the bay of Mobile, with a heavy atmosphere as he was about to commence the engagement, induced an apprehension that his view might again be obstructed by the smoke of his own guns. He went aloft, therefore, to get above the smoke and to obtain a clear view of the enemy's batteries and of the position and movements of his own ships.—*Thurlow Weed, in the New York Tribune*.

A Fire-Defier.

A Frenchman named Buvert has invented what seems to be a highly-successful dress for defying fire. It is believed to be chiefly formed of sponge, which is soaked just before use. The portion which covers the head is sufficiently large to contain the air necessary for breathing while the operator is at work. M. Buvert rolled over red-hot coal without apparently experiencing any inconvenience, and it is believed that the dress might be of great value in enabling the wearers to save valuables at fires.

QUEEN VICTORIA has just begun using note paper and envelopes with the monogram V. R. I. (Victoria Regina et Imperatrix) stamped thereon.

WHO SHALL JUDGE.

Who shall judge man from his manners? Who shall know him by his dress? Paupers may be fit for princes, Princes fit for something less: Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket May belicthe the golden ore. Or the deepest thoughts and feelings Seem rest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar, Ever flowing out of stem and bud. There are purple beds and golden hidden, crushed and overthrown. God, who counts by souls, not dresses, Loves and prospers you and me, While he values thrones the highest But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows Oft forgets his fellow men; Masters, rulers, lords, remember That your meanest hands are men; Men of labor, men of feeling, Men of thought, and men of fame, Claiming rights to golden sunshine In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans, There are little wood-clad hills; There are feeble, inch-high saplings, There are cedars on the hills. God, who counts by souls, not stations, Loves and prospers you and me; For to Him all vain distinctions Are as pebbles in the sea.

Tolling hands alone are builders Of a nation's wealth and fame; Titled laziness is pensioned, Fed and fattened on the same. By the sweat of other's foreheads, Living only to rejoice, While the poor man's outraged freedom Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal, Borne with loveliness and light; Secret wrongs will never prosper While there is a sunny right. God, whose world-wide voice is singing Boundless love to you and me, Heeds oppression with its title, But as pebbles in the sea.

PITH AND POINT.

WHEN is a bed not a bed? When it is a little buggy.

CAN any one define the exact width of a narrow escape?

NATURE is like a baby. There is always a squall when its face is washed.

WANTED—The receipt which is given when a gentleman pays his respects.

HOW should a husband speak to a scolding wife? My dear, I love you still.

SOME one says the Russians sleep in their clothes. We should think it would destroy the nap.

A LATE book is entitled "Half-Hours with Insects." What a lively half-hour one can have with a flea.

WE can't understand why it was so awful dark in Egypt when there were so many Israel-lights there.

"WHEN I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

A KENTUCKY editor remarks that ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong end.

"PA," said a little fellow the other day, "was Job an editor?" "Why, Sammy?" "Because the Bible says he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

LORD NELSON, when a boy, used to make little boats and sail them in his mother's buttermilk pans; but it was only after she caught him at it that he run off and resolved to be a pirate.

"If you wish to have a shoe of durable material," exclaims the facetious Matthew Langsberg, "you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

A WESTERN paper, in describing an accident recently, says, with much candor: "Dr. Jones was called, and under his prompt and skillful treatment the young man died on Wednesday night."

A WITTY Frenchman says that "a French Major is a man who has three decorations. The third was given him because he had two, the second because he had one, and the first because he had none."

SYDNEY SMITH'S DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE.—"It resembles a pair of shears, so joined that they can not be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing anyone who comes between them."

"I MAKE it my point, madam, to study my own mind," said a gentleman to a lady who had exhibited some surprise at an opinion he expressed. "Indeed!" she replied, "I didn't suppose you understood the use of the microscope."

THE house of Mr. Dundas, late Lord President of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, having, after his death, become converted into a smith's shop, a gentleman wrote upon its door the following impromptu:

This house a lawyer once enjoyed, A smith does now possess; How naturally the iron age Succeeds the age of brass!

THE other day a boy started to carry home a yellow-jacket's nest to tie to the dog's tail to have some fun. He didn't get the nest all the way home, as it became so heavy he couldn't carry it, but he succeeded in coaxing most of the yellow-jackets to accompany him the whole distance, and they supplied him with so much amusement that he hasn't once thought of fun or the dog since, and doesn't think he ever will.

NO KISS.

"Kiss me, Will," sang Marguerite To a pretty little tune, Holding up her dainty mouth, Sweet as roses born in June. Will was ten years old that day, And he pulled her golden curls, Teasingly, and answered her: "I'm too old—I don't kiss girls." Ten years past and Marguerite Smiles, as Will kneels at her feet, Gazing fondly in her eyes. Praying, "Won't you kiss me, sweet?" She is seventeen to-day; With her birthday ring she toys For a moment, then replies: "I'm too old—I don't kiss boys!"

DURING the fifty-eight years which have passed since American Odd Fellowship was established, over \$60,000,000 have been collected, of which upward of \$22,000,000 have been expended for the relief of those entitled to it. Some 720,000 brothers have been aided.

Mr. Editor:—On the vexed question, what games, if any, should be used in connection with the Reading Room of the Reform Club, there has been much discussion in and out of the Club. For all practical purposes the question has been settled. So important, however, does it seem to be right in this matter that you will please allow me to publish the opinion of Dr. Reynolds in relation thereto. The Doctor is the acknowledged leader of this Reform movement and I wish to emphasize his views on the subject. It may do good in future, not only here but elsewhere where similar questions are being agitated. In a letter from the Doctor dated, Adrian, June 25, 1877, he says: "I can only say about games, that I laid (I think) the law down pretty clearly *only in favor* of checkers, chess, dominoes and back-gammon. Of course localities will take the matter into their own hands in spite of all that I might say or do. I look for Christian people to bring such influences to bear as will make the work have an upward tendency and hope that such will be the case in your city." The Doctor's position then seems briefly this, that the work have an upward tendency and that Christian people bring such influences to bear as will secure this most desirable result.

ALTHOUGH woman suffrage was couched out of the House of Commons this year, it is now pretty evident that, when the British Parliament next takes up the extension of the suffrage to the English rural population, it will have to admit women,—or at least single women owning or renting property to the same amount as required of men,—to the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. Women owning property already vote in municipal elections in England, and at Bath, one-fourth of the householders are of that sex, and take as much part in the elections as men. Sir Stafford Northcote, the chancellor of the exchequer, in replying to a deputation of women urging the government to take up the bill, admitted that there was no reason why single women owning or renting property should not have the suffrage, except the general inexpediency of disturbing the basis of representation, until the whole question was again up. As Beaconsfield entertains the same view, and many other Tories, both parties are likely to be only too happy to confer the parliamentary suffrage on women, when the general suffrage question next comes up.

It has long been believed that the bureau of printing and engraving in the treasury department was one of the most rotten and corrupt in the whole service at Washington, and the report of a recent investigation, ordered by Secretary Sherman, fully justifies the suspicion. For many years the clerical force in this bureau has been from twice to three times as many as were needed. It became a sort of hospital, where members of Congress and other politicians quartered their favorite women and serviceable men, relatives or otherwise, and in order to keep the thing a-going the same congressmen voted unnecessarily large appropriations for the expenses of the bureau. Another feature of the corrupt jobbing of the bureau is found in an unnecessarily large supply of paper for the greenbacks, bank-bills and bonds. In some cases there is a six years' supply on hand, and, in others, two or three times as much as will ever be wanted for the special issues for which the paper was made. —*Springfield Republican*.

A YOUNG man, a graduate of Dartmouth, and a noted law student in Merriam county, Maine, who had the misfortune to lose his hearing, having settled on a farm in the West, writes thus of the occupation which he has chosen: "There isn't much glory on a farm, but you get a good, sure living. You are your own master; you can't starve or be turned out of business; and as far as the work is concerned in these days of horse-power, a man needn't kill himself farming any more than at any other business. It is brains that win on a farm as well as every where else, and the smart man is going to ride, while the stupid one goes on foot in the corn-field as well as in the bar or pulpit. I should like to have my hearing again, but I wouldn't leave my farm if I had it."

TORPEDO balloons are proposed by a correspondent of the *Scientific American*. The idea is to float the balloons over the enemy, and drop the torpedo by means of electricity sent over a wire. It is calculated that a city could be totally destroyed in this way by dropping a sufficient quantity of nitro-glycerine.

A Pleasant Duty.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains all recommendations as does Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. Dr. King's New Discovery is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. As you value your existence you can not afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Patten, also by J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Michigan.

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL & SEE.

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

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils

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

Trusses, Chamomils Skins,

Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

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.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 13, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 3 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

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

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4596.

PETER BRAAM

Has opened up a new

Meat Market,

Near the corner of RIVER & TENTH STREETS.

Fresh & Salt Meats

As cheap as ANYWHERE ELSE.

Call and See and trade to your own advantage.

P. BRAAM.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 1, 1877. 10-4w

Go to E. J. HARRINGTON'S Cheap Cash Store

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES AND GROCERIES.

A Fine line of New Style of Dress Goods just received.

Great bargains in Sugar. Cash paid for Wool.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,
J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

J. VANDERVEEN.
HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of NEW FURNITURE.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

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

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

Live Geese Feathers a Specialty.

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

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

Joslin & Breyman,

Stocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Watches, ELGIN WATCHES

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

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

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

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

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S MEAT MARKET

Livery, Sale and Board, Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.
JOHN VAUPELL.

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

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Deming, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines,

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-bulding for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery. At a session of said court, held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877. Present, Hon. Dan J. Arnold, Circuit Judge. Sarah E. Wilson, Complainant vs. James C. Wilson, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit, that James C. Wilson, the defendant in the above entitled cause, pending in this court, resides out of the said State of Michigan, and in Canada, on motion of William N. Angel, Solicitor for Complainant, Ordered, that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause, by the *Eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1877*, unless the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed by him; and further that this order be published, within twenty days from its date, in the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS*, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Ottawa, and be published therein once in each week, for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary, in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

Examined, countersigned and entered by me.

A. A. TRACY, Register.

A true Copy of the original, on file in said cause. Attest: ALFRED A. TRACY, Register.

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

A full line of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,

Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,

Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols

and Zephyrs.

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU.
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the estate of Josephine L. Boyes, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James G. Boyes, representing that said Josephine L. Boyes lately died in said County of Ottawa intestate, leaving estate in said County of Ottawa to be administered, and praying among other things, for the appointment of himself as administrator thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the third day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "*HOLLAND CITY NEWS*," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,
17-4w Judge of Probate.

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH

CANDY in use—For

sale in New York for

the past 20 years, but

new in this State.

For Sale by the pound

or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

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

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. Meegs, 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. 8 1875.

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS MICH

79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.