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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 21.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 229.

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.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, April 23, 1875.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.25 a. m.	10.05 a. m.
" "	10.35 " "	12.10 p. m.
" "	3.30 p. m.	6.35 " "
" "	8.35 " "	* 9.15 p. m.

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

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

* Daily except Saturday
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.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.	Express. Mail.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4 15 7 30	Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10
4 32 7 44	Grandville. 9 55 6 55
5 15 8 26	Allegan. 8 45 5 45
6 13 9 41	Oshtemo. 8 16 5 18
6 19 9 19	Plainwell. 8 07 5 10
6 35 9 35	Cooper. 7 35 4 45
6 50 9 50	Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8 30 11 30	White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
6 00 6 30	Chicago. 10 40 8 50
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
2 40 5 00	Toledo. 11 55 8 30
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
7 05 9 30	Cleveland. 7 40 3 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1 15 4 05	Buffalo. 12 10 7 55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8 20 12 15	Muskegon. 2 00 8 00	
7 45 11 45	Ferryburg. 2 30 8 50	
7 40 11 40	Grand Haven. 2 40 9 00	
6 50 11 11	Pigeon. 3 13 9 50	
5 45 10 35	Holland. 3 55 11 15	
5 17 10 15	Fillmore. 4 12 11 45	
4 00 9 25	Allegan. 5 00 1 15	

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

ORT, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor at Chancery. Office, in Dr. Powers building, West of River Street.

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

VLSCHER, A., Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building, Corner of Eighth and River street.

Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietress of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, W. & H., General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

DR. SCHOUTEN & MEENG'S Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Broek's Family Medicines; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

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

Dressmaking.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

WELTON & AKELY, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc. River street.

Flour and Feed.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, Proprietor. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and at moderate prices throughout.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable: Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 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.

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

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

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

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 Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

CENTENNIAL ORATION

Delivered by Geo. W. McBride, July 4, 1876.

One hundred years have marked their impress on the dial of time, and the Republic lives. One hundred years of experiment has crowned the nation with success. From our long term of infancy, which has been but years of probation, the Republic to-day steps into its manhood; tried by all the tests, and found worthy of a position among the nations of the earth. Grandest of all forms of government, we your loyal subjects, to-day under the inspiration of truth, renew our allegiance to thy power as citizens, without regret for the past, and with wishes and prayers for the best in the future.

Let us then to-day forget party and creed, sectional disquiet, and national prejudices, social disagreements, and be to-day and all time hence, one people, under one common government, in one brotherhood, with one common aim; for this our Centennial year makes us all kings, crowned with equal rights under the law, and before the nations men—armed as we are, with the scepter of right, that the years have brought out, we are the peers of the powers of the old world, for they live only at the expense of the masses—their strength is measured by the ignorance and degradation of the governed. A theory in their political life is that the hundred years of our Republic has developed and proved to be a false doctrine of political economy. For we with our free schools and colleges, our individual right of representation at the ballot-box, the canvass, the town-gatherings, are sowing the seeds of destruction in the rotten, tottering despotism of the old world. For our free thoughts are yonder, on printed sheets, in the factories of England, the workshops of Germany. They echo from the ruins of old Rome; they flash over the vineyards of France; and are awakening to action the children of the sun, the Celestial and the fast advancing Muscovite.

Ah! when at Brandewine and Lexington, at Valley Forge and Philadelphia, this Republic was born into the family of nations; its mission was two-fold—to establish a home for the oppressed, and to show by comparison the injustice which had been engrained into the ruling powers in the earlier ages of the world's history. The missing of blood that marked the first years of our nation's young life, strengthened it, for the rough hard lines which the God of nations had marked out for it; for the thoughts of men were to level the walls of pride, the dogmas of the false, to overthrow the titles of beings, void of sense, but old in the line of royal descent.

The thoughts and words of the men of 1776 are ringing and echoing down the corridors of time, stimulating the States anew to the grand work before them and conversing the despotic rulers into a submissive acceptance of the fact, "that all men are born free and equal." The immortal sayings of those men, whom we revere, will yet hang on the government alters of Bismark and D'sraeli as the text of those powers, which are another century shall roll away, will stand united with this Republic, guardians and champions of the rights of man—rights as told by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and their compeers. Men, whose acts throw around their time a halo of splendor that shall brighten as the years go on.

The reform in English politics, and the throes which ever and anon exercise the mind of Bismark, have their origin to a great extent in the free circulation of American newspapers among the people of England and Germany. The masses are reading or hearing, and from the perusal of our papers, they become thinkers, and as thinkers grasp the thought as it goes out to take root in the soil sacred to monarchy and despotism. In time the seed must blossom, and the fruit of the blossom must be equality of man under no power save that of Jehovah.

Let it be a cardinal principal that nothing but what is fit to educate be found in the public press of the day; guard well thy utterances; for the language of the pen becomes the index of the heart. As you would form and mould the anxious and hungry that yonder feed from your labor, mould and create for the coming years, full of grand victories for you and your followers. Keep on advocating the principles which you and your countrymen enjoy, and thy harvest field shall be the world, and thy gleaners the whole people thereof. Use no shams or deceptions, lest thy converts become thy accusers, and in the moments of passion and indignation they arise and judge you by the example set for them.

The signs of the times indicate that the education of man, with this Republic—the end and result reached, will either eternally condemn, or throughout the ages applaud and revere us. The object that may be attained, calls for the full and complete power which our liberties, our lives and our intelligence possess.

Lay aside your greed for gold! to catch the destinies of empires and dynasties in the flow of popular passion, and stamp them with the seal of individual liberty. Rise above the petty life of life and become reformers, evangelists and educators, that you may carve for yourselves and your country a monument that shall abide

the coming centuries, and be co-existent with the durations of time.

Let this the first Centennial year of our existence as a nation, be but the door through which the Republic enters into a more extended field of usefulness, girt as it is with the flame of intelligence, struck by the hand of Divinity, it lights the world in the onward march of religious, political, and civil liberty. A flame which shadows the flash of the battlefield, and the powers which are born of blood, in whose light the theory of individual supremacy and royalty of birth and blood, dwarfs and sickens—for the one is merit, which worth grants, the other is wrought by golden gleams through robes of purple and fine linen.

But upon this sea of life there are false assignments and bogus manifests. All theories and creeds that are promulgated are not to be trusted. Our system of government opens the door to humbugs and quacks, and the land to-day is full of them, each assuring us of the completeness of his idea as applied to matter, or as applied to all questions pertaining to the general government, some of which challenge our admiration; but the greater part of them excite only our contempt for the theory and the theories. While the century past is strewn with the wrecks of theories, and of men that are fast drifting to the night of oblivion, there are landmarks in literature, the arts and sciences, in reforms of all kinds, in the elevation of society, by elevating humanity, by which the future shall measure and judge us. What if there were Arnolds and Burrs, and Proctors, and Breckenridges, and Davises, and Booths, and Tweeds, and Belknaps; have we not Washingtons, Hamiltons, Fultons, Moses, Whitney, Field, Howe, Whittier and Poe, Roger Sherman, and John Brown, and the murdered martyr, the hero of the century—Abraham Lincoln. Grand in thy conceptions of right, brave Lincoln! Thou art the frontispiece in the history of the century; framed as thou art in the hearts of thy countrymen, thou shalt hang resplendent on the walls of time, in comparison with the chains of slavery and the demon of secession—the rending of the one and the overthrow of the other, costing thee and thy country, thy heart's best blood.

Hang all the gloomy pictures of the century on the walls of history, and place beside them plain, honest, Abraham Lincoln, and the future skeptic and critic will forget our faults, in admiration of the man, who, unknown to himself, died, rich in great deeds, who had "charity toward all, and malice toward none." Rest, weary one, thy life and death mark a great epoch in the history of mankind. A careful study of our time will repay the future student. Give it freely to the coming generations, for it is greater in design and richer in result than any of the forty centuries preceding it.

Standing here to-day with the past written, with another chapter in the volume of time completed, I ask you what more would you have it contain? The question is handed back with the answer—with a demand of our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters for a recognition at the hands of the great law makers. Is it not a little strange that a land so full of charity toward all, should not have ere this extended to women what has been extended to the common drunkard and street loafer—the right to vote. The right to say what shall be the law of the land. Shame on the class of men who ignore this right. Come men! discard your creeds, you coward, and grant to woman what by the right of God's inherent justice she is entitled to. What is the basis of your judgment, and by what rules do you reach the conclusion that woman cannot enjoy the right which man does—place this in the chapter, write it on the brightest page of that record—that great in many things, America has a blot upon her fair escutcheon which nothing but the establishment of universal suffrage can erase.

Let us open a new account, having the experience of the past to profit by, and the errors to avoid, and build anew, not better, but more lasting, more thorough, that the years may record a step in advance of the age that precedes us.

At the city of Philadelphia, yonder, there are representatives of all forms of governments, all forms of society, nations and men. They come to learn what sort of a being an American is, and the manner and style of his living, his peculiarities and habits, and to-day they are studying our laws, institutions and faults. Which will they retain? The one or the other? With the former hatred which prejudice creates, the many will know us by our faults, others by our virtues. But it is not alone at Philadelphia that we are passing in review, for the eyes of the world are upon us, the pauper and the prince, the heathen and the Christian. All watch and criticize, all predict and forbode for us failure and destruction. We as a people, as a nation and as a sovereign power must stand or fall judged either by our merits or by our vices. For one have no fear for the result. For with the love of country born within us, with sufficient knowledge to know and resent an insult, be it offered either to the individual or to the nation; strong enough to protect our rights and courage to choose a settlement by arbitration. We are invincible.

There is one principle of our government that I ask you to remember and place it in the hearts of all who know you by the ties of blood or of friendship, and that is the idea of an inherent unity of our country. History is a good teacher, but often a neglected one. Men deal with the hardfisted abstracts and confine their thoughts too much to detail, when if they would master the logic of facts more as they appear, they would reach broader and sounder conclusions, and their acts be more judicious and statesmanlike. History teaches us the utility and power of inherent ideas. It is not so much the legislative enactments, the institutions and laws of a nation which give it tone and character, as it is the inherent ideas of the people, these give a power and stability of action, mightier than temporary necessities, by creating a bond stronger than organic law. The idea of soldierly superiority and Gallic succession has kept alive the imperialism and vigor of France. Greece is held together by the ideas of the past. Russia has the central idea of an eastern empire. German unity and the succession of the house of Holenzoln is the keynote of Bismark's success. The inherent idea of her constitution and race character is the strength and stability of England. In having no inherent idea lies our weakness and our danger, composed as our population is of the odd ends of the earth, they bring with them the ideas of their old homes, by the constant influx of strange elements, it is impossible to create and form a central idea, unless it be the idea of American unity and individual liberty. Ideas that measured Lincoln's success, and that shall cement this Republic in one common brotherhood, sufficiently strong to stand the elements of discord and local jealousies, which by the nature of things will assail our people and their laws. When the waves of discord are loudest and the voice of popular passion threatens to dismember this government—forget not the individual duty devolving upon each and all to retract, if need be, from your extreme partisan feeling, and correct the errors which the heat of blood or a morbid desire for party success and supremacy have created and fostered within you. Take for example the uprising of the loyal millions that peopled the canvas cities of the old army of the rebellion, and the heroes of a hundred years ago, who, throwing into one common receptacle all differences of opinion, all casts of society, all shades of belief, united in one grand effort to perpetuate and establish the unity of the States, thereby cementing the idea of individual liberty under one federal compact. Let these anniversaries burn the thought of national unity into the very hearts of our people. Let it be the monument of our greatness that we shall pass down to the untold future. Let it be to us what the pyramids were to the Egyptians, the Coliseum to the Romans, the sculptured sarcophagus to the Grecians; a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to the Israelites. Let it be to us what the Vendome column is to the French; the floating walls to the English. Let it be to us what the sword and intrigue are to the viper that to day stings liberty on Continental Europe, through the medium of the despot, cold, sinister, plotter, devil—Bismark. Let it be our one great central idea, the one to have to prosper by, to die by. Educate the masses, the leaders, the new comers, the world, that this is our strength, our pride, and the most precious of heritage. The idea of American unity and individual liberty threw this nation into existence; to establish which, placed the men 1776 in history, and in the hearts of coming generations. It fed the flame that burned through the Wilderness, over the Peninsula, Bull Run and Antietam; that lit the fires of bloody incense on the alters of Gettysburg and Vicksburg; that flashed in splendor over doomed Atlanta and Richmond; that crowned the veterans of the Cumberland Army in a halo of splendor on the summit of Mission Ridge; that glimmered from Hooker's walls of steel on the cloud-capped summit of Lookout; that shone out from the eyes of the poor hungry veterans of Sherman as they closed in death on the crimsoned steeps of Tunnel Hill.

Could I but impress upon the nation the importance of this idea I would deem myself richly paid for a life work spent in the endeavor; for could we roll back the mists that cover the times of the revolution and read the minds of Hamilton, Jefferson and the Adams; interpret the wish of Washington; we would see these ideas standing out pre-eminently above all others. It was the inspiration of these great truths that loosened the liquid pen of Morris to frame the Constitution, which measures all ideas of human right vouched to man to-day; under the sublimity of is diction Jefferson drafted the Declaration, and Hamilton conceived and produced the federal compact. Ideas that stamp the one redeeming feature in the life of Paine; that sustained Washington at Valley Forge; fired the heart of Putnam and made heroic the deeds of Marion and his men. Ideas sublime in truth and beautiful as poetry.

Think you there was nothing but enthusiasm in the acts of the old minute men; that it was but a desire for adventure that threw together the legion of Lee and the riflemen of Morgan, and that raised our Washington to the heights of divinity. Aye, was it not the power of revelation. Outraged humanity awoke, and through the sanction of God these men became heroic, and the times became big with the majesty of right, and guided by the voice of reason our destiny took shape and form at Yorktown, when the proudest monarchy of the world humbled its banner before the standard of the free. On that day the clock of destiny struck a new era in the history of man, and to-day we stand surrounded by all the refinements, advantages, benefits and rights which the century has developed. Convinced by the proofs which a hundred years have established, affirm anew the greatness contained in our bill of rights. The century has not alone established our country upon a permanent foundation, but it has swept away the superstitions, prejudices and ignorance that have heretofore clustered around a republic. It has opened the mind to reason and thought—a sure panacea for all

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CENTENNIAL BELLS.

BY R. F. TAYLOR.

Ye bells! ye bells! blacksmiths in the air,
Smile your sweetest smiles good and strong!
Ye lions in your lofty lair,
Roar out from tower to tower, along
The wrinkled coasts and scalloped seas,
Till winter melts the orange breeze
From bridal lands that always wear
The orange-blossoms round their hair.
Centennial Bells, ring on;

Four out, ye goblets, far and near,
Your grand melodious iron food,
Till pine and palm shall think they hear
The axes suite the stately wood,
Nor dream the measured cadence meant
The clock-tick of the continent!
The foot-fall of a world that hears
The field-day of a hundred years,
Centennial Bells, ring on!

Ye blossoms of the furnace fire,
Ye iron tulips, red and swing,
The People's Primrose Age expires,
A hundred years the reigning king
Strike one, ye hammers overhead,
Ye rusty tongues, ring off the red,
Ring up the Concord Minute Men,
Ring out old Putnam's wolf again.
Centennial Bells, ring on!

Where prairies hold their flowery breath
Like statues in the marble lodge—
Where mountains set their glittering teeth
Through wide horizon's rugged edge,
And hold the world with granite grip
As steady as a marble lip,
And here, and there, and everywhere,
With rhythmic thunder strike the air.
Centennial Bells, ring on!

Ring down the curtain on To-day
And give the Past the right of way,
Till fields of battle red with rust,
Shine through the ashes and the dust
Across the Age, and burn as plain
As glowing Mars through window-pane.
How grandly loom like grenadiers
These heroes with their hundred years!
Centennial Bells, ring on!

Ring for the blue-eyed errand boy
That quavered up the bellfry stair,
"They've signed it! Signed it!" and the joy
Rolled forth as rolls the Delaware.
The old man started from a dream,
His white hair blew, a silver stream,
Above his head the bell unsung
Dumb as a morning-glory hung;
The time had come awaited long,
His wrinkled hand grew young and strong,
He grasped the rope as men that drown
Clutch at the life-line drifting down,
The iron dome as wildly rung
As if Alaska's winds had rung.

Strange that the founder never knew,
When from the molten glow he drew
That bell, he hid within its rim
An anthem and a birthday hymn.

So rashly rung, so madly tossed,
Its old melody and right,
Its thrilling horizon rent and cleft,
Of sweet vibration all bereft,
And yet, to hear that tocsin break
The silence of a hundred years,
Its rude discordant murmurs shake
And rally out the soul in cheers
Would set me longing to be rid
Of sweeter voices, and to bid
Centennial Bells be dumb!

Although no mighty Muscovite,
No iron bulwark rudely hurled,
That bell of Liberty and Right,
Was heard around the Babel world
Land of the green and golden robe!
A three-hours journey for the Sun,
Two oceans kiss the round the globe,
Up the steep tower they rivers run
From geologic ice to June.
A hundred years from night to noon!
In blossom still, like Aaron's rod!
The clocks are on the stroke of one,
One land, one tongue, one flag, one God!
Centennial Bells, ring on!

THE STORY OF THE SIGNING.

In the days of the Continental Congress the delegates used to travel to the capital, at the beginning of each session, from their several homes, usually on horseback; fording streams, sleeping at miserable country inns, sometimes weather-bound for days, sometimes making circuits to avoid threatened dangers, sometimes accomplishing forced marches to reach Philadelphia in time for some special vote. There lie before me the unpublished papers of one of the signers of the great Declaration, and these papers comprise the diaries of several such journeys. Their simple records rarely include bursts of patriotism or predictions of national glory, but they contain many plaintive chronicles of bad bed and worse food, mingled with pleasant glimpses of wayside chat, and now and then a bit of character-painting that recalls the jovial narratives of Fielding. Sometimes they give a passing rumor of "the glorious news of the surrendering of the Colonel of the Queen's Dragoons with his whole army," but more commonly they celebrate "milk today and bread and butter" after a wetting, or "the best dish of Bohea tea I have drank for a twelvemonth." When they arrived at Philadelphia, the delegates put up their horses, changed their riding gear for those habiliments which Trumbull has immortalized, and gathered to Independence Hall to greet their brother delegates, to interchange the gossip of the day, to repeat Dr. Franklin's last anecdote or Francis Hopkinson's last gibe; then proceeding, when the business of the day was opened, to lay the foundation for a new nation.

"Before the 19th of April, 1775," said Jefferson, "I had never heard a whisper of a disposition to separate from the mother-country." Washington said: "When I first took command of the army (July 3, 1775), I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully convinced that nothing else will save us." It is only by dwelling on such words as these that we can measure that vast educational process which brought the American people to the Declaration of Independence, in 1776.

The Continental Congress, in the earlier months of that year, had for many days been steadily drifting toward the distinct assertion of separate sovereignty, and had declared it irreconcilable with reason and a good conscience for the colonists to take the oath required for the support of the Government under the Crown of Great Britain. But it was not till the 7th of June that Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, rose and read these resolutions:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation."

These resolutions were presented under direct instructions from the Virginia Assembly, the delegates from the colony selecting Mr. Lee as their spokesman. They were at once seconded, probably after previous understanding, by John Adams, of Massachusetts—Virginia and Massachusetts being then the leading colonies. It was a bold act, for it was still doubtful whether anything better than a degrading death would await these leaders, if unsuccessful. Gage had written, only the year before, of the prisoners left in his hands at Bunker Hill, that "their lives were destined to the cord." Indeed, the story runs that a similar threat was almost as frankly made to the son of Mr. Lee, then a schoolboy in England. He was one day standing near one of his teachers when some visitor asked the question: "What boy is that?" "He is the son of Richard Henry Lee, of America," the teacher replied. On this the visitor put his hand on the boy's head and said: "We shall yet see your father's head upon the Tower Hill"—to which the boy answered: "You may have it when you can get it." This was the way in which the danger was regarded in England; and we know that Congress directed the Secretary to

omit from the journals the names of the mover and second of these resolutions. The record only says: "Certain resolutions respecting independence being moved and seconded, *Resolved*, That the consideration of them be deferred until to-morrow morning; and that the members be enjoined to attend punctually at 10 o'clock, in order to take the same into consideration."

On the next day the discussion came up promptly and was continued through Saturday, June 8, and on Monday, June 10. The resolutions were opposed, even with bitterness, by Robert Livingston, of New York, by Dickinson and Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and by Rutledge, of South Carolina. The latter is reported to have said privately, "that it required the impudence of a New Englander for them in their disjointed state to propose a treaty to a nation now at peace; that no reason could be assigned for pressing into this measure but the reason of every madman, a show of spirit." On the other hand, the impudence, if such it was, of John Adams, went so far as to defend the resolutions as stating "objects of the most stupendous magnitude, in which the lives and liberties of millions yet unborn were intimately interested;" as belonging to "a revolution, the most complete, unexpected and remarkable of any in the history of nations." On Monday the resolutions were postponed, by a vote of seven colonies against five, until that day three weeks; and it was afterward voted (June 11), "in the meanwhile, that no time be lost, in case Congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a Declaration to that effect." Of this committee, Mr. Lee would doubtless have been the Chairman, had he not been already on his way to Virginia, to attend the sick-bed of his wife. His associate, Thomas Jefferson, was named in his place, together with John Adams, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston, of New York.

This provided for the Declaration; and, on the appointed day, July 1, 1776, Congress proceeded to the discussion of the momentous resolutions. Little remains of us of the debate, and the best glimpse of the opening situation is afforded to the modern reader through a letter written by Mr. Adams to Mercy Warren, the historian—a letter dated "Quincy, 1807," but not printed until within a few years, when it was inserted by Mr. Frothingham in the appendix to his invaluable "Rise of the Republic of the United States." The important passage is as follows:

"I remember very well what I did say; but I will previously state a fact as it lies in my memory, which may be somewhat explanatory of it. In the previous multiplied debates which we had upon the subject of independence, the delegates from New Jersey had voted against us; their constituents were informed of it and recalled them, and sent us a new set on purpose to vote for independence. Among these were Chief Justice Stockton and Dr. Witherspoon. In a morning when Congress met, we expected the question would be put and carried without any further debate; because we knew we had a majority, and thought that argument had been exhausted on both sides, as indeed it was, for nothing new was ever advanced on either side. But the Jersey delegates, appearing for the first time, desired that the question might be discussed. We observed to them that the question was so public, and had been so long discussed in pamphlets, newspapers, and at every fireside, that they could not be uninformed, and must have made up their minds. They said it was true they had not been inattentive to what had been passing abroad, but they had not heard the arguments in Congress, and did not incline to give their opinions until they should hear the sentiments of members there. Judge Stockton was most particularly importunate, till the members began to say, 'Let the gentlemen be gratified, and the eyes of the assembly were turned upon me, and several of them said: "Come, Mr. Adams; you have had the subject longer at heart than any of us, and you must recapitulate the arguments." I was somewhat confused at this personal application to me, and would have been very glad to be excused; but, as no other person rose, after some time I said: "This is the first time in my life when I seriously wished for the genius and eloquence of the celebrated orators of Athens and Rome; called in this unexpected and unprepared manner to exhibit all the arguments in favor of a measure the most important, in my judgment, that had ever been discussed in civil or political society, I had no art or oratory to exhibit, and could produce nothing but simple reason and plain common sense. I felt myself oppressed by the weight of the subject, and I believed if Demosthenes or Cicero had ever been called to deliberate on so great a question, neither would have relied on his own talents without a supplication to Minerva, and a sacrifice to Mercury or the God of Eloquence." All this, to be sure, was but a flourish, and not, as I conceive, a very bright exordium; but I felt awkwardly.

"I wish some one had remembered the speech, for it is almost the only one I ever made that I wish was literally preserved."

"John Adams," said Jefferson long afterward to Mr. Webster and Mr. Ticknor, "was our Colossus on the floor. He was not graceful, nor elegant, nor remarkably fluent, but he came out occasionally with a power of thought and expression that moved us from our seats." It seems a pity that no adequate specimen remains to us of this straightforward eloquence. And yet it is cause for congratulation, on the whole, that the only speech fully written out after that debate, was the leading argument for the negative. Long years have made us familiar with the considerations that led to national independence; the thing of interest is to know what was said against it; and this is just what we happen to know, through the record of a single speech.

After any great measure has been carried through, men speedily forget the objections and the objectors, and in a hundred years can hardly believe that any serious opposition was ever made. How utterly has the name of John Dickinson passed into oblivion!—and yet, up to the year 1776, he had, doubtless, contributed more than any one man, except Thomas Paine, to the political emancipation, so far as the press could effect it, of the American people. The "Farmer's Letters" had been reprinted in London with a preface by Dr. Franklin; they had been translated into French, and they had been more widely read in America than any patriotic pamphlet, excepting only the "Common Sense" of Paine. Now their author is forgotten—except through the college he founded—because he shrank at the last moment before the storm he had aroused. Who can deny the attribute of moral courage to the man who stood up in the Continental Congress to argue against independence? But John Adams reports that Dickinson's mother used to say to him: "Johnny, you will be hanged; your estate will be forfeited or confiscated; you will leave your excellent wife a widow; and so on; and Adams admits that if his wife and mother had held such language, it would have made him miserable, at least. And it was under this restraining influence, so unlike the fearless counsels of Abby Adams, that Dickinson rose on that day of July and spoke thus:

"I value the love of my country as I ought, but I value my country more; and I desire this illustrious assembly to witness the integrity, if not the policy, of my conduct. The first campaign will be decisive of the controversy. The Declaration will be either a blessing to our country, or by the least supply, while it may expose our soldiers to additional cruelties and outrages. Without some preliminary trials of our strength, we ought not to commit our country upon an alternative, where to recede would be infamy, and to persist might be destruction.

"No nation recollected of a people without a battle fought, or an ally gained, abrogating forever their connection with a warlike commercial empire. It might unite the different parties in Great Britain against us, and it might create disunion among ourselves.

"With other powers, it would rather injure than avail us. Foreign aid will not be obtained but by our actions in the field, which are the only evidences of our union and vigor that will be respected. In the war between the United Provinces and Spain, France and England assisted the provinces before they declared themselves independent; if it is the interest of any European kingdom to aid us, we shall be aided without such a Declaration; if it is not, we shall not be aided with it. Before such an irrevocable step shall be taken, we ought to know the disposition of the great powers, and how far they will permit one or more of them to interfere. The erection of an independent empire on this continent is a phenomenon in the world; its effects will be immense, and may vibrate round the globe. How they may affect, or be supposed to affect, old establishments, is not ascertained. It is singularly disrespectful to France to make the Declaration before her sense is known, as we have sent an agent expressly to inquire whether such a Declaration would be acceptable to her, and we have reason to believe he is now arrived at the Court of Versailles. The measure ought to be delayed till the common interests shall in the best manner be consulted by common consent. Besides, the door to accommodation with Great Britain ought not to be shut, until we know what terms can be obtained from some competent power. Thus to break with her before we have compacted with another, is to make experiments on the lives and liberties of my countrymen, which I would sooner die than agree to make. At best, it is to throw us into the hands of some other power and to lie at mercy, for we shall have passed the river that is never to be repassed. We ought to retain the Declaration and remain masters of our own fate and fate."

These were the opinions of the "Pennsylvania Farmer," as condensed by Bancroft from Mr. Dickinson's own report, no words being employed but those of the orator. In the field, some of the bravest men were filled with similar anxieties. It was thus that the new Adjutant General, Joseph Reed, described the military situation:

"With an army of force before, and a secret one behind, we stand on a point of land with 6,000 old troops, if a year's service of about half can entitle them to this name, and about 1,500 raw levies of the province, many disaffected and more doubtful; every man, from the General to the private, acquainted with our true situation, is exceedingly discouraged. Had I known the true posture of affairs, no consideration would have tempted me to take part in this scene; and this sentiment is universal."

This statement was not laid before the Congress, to be sure, but one from Gen. Washington, conveying essentially the same facts, was read at the opening of that day's session. In spite of this mournful beginning, and notwithstanding the arguments of Mr. Dickinson, the opinions of the majority in Congress proved to be clear and strong; and the pressure from their constituents was yet stronger. Nearly every colony had already taken separate action toward independence, and on that 1st day of July, the Continental Congress adopted, in committee, the first resolution offered by the Virginia delegates. There were nine colonies in the affirmative, Pennsylvania and South Carolina voting in the negative, the latter unanimously, Delaware being divided, and New York not voting, the delegates from that colony favoring the measure, but having as yet no instructions. When the resolutions came up for final action, in convention, the next day, the state of things had changed. Dickinson and Morrison of Pennsylvania had absented themselves and left an affirmative majority in the delegation; Cesar Rodney had returned from an absence, and brought Delaware into line; and South Carolina, though still disapproving the resolutions, joined in the vote for the sake of unanimity, as had been half promised by Edward Rutledge, the day before. Thus, twelve colonies united in the momentous action; and New York, though not voting, yet indorsed it through a State Convention within a week. The best outburst of contemporary feeling over the great event is to be found in a letter by John Adams to his wife, dated July 3, 1776. He writes as follows:

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men. * * * When I look back to 1761, * * * and recollect the series of political events, the chain of causes and effects, I am surprised at the suddenness as well as greatness of this revolution. Britain has been filled with folly and America with wisdom. * * * It is the will of Heaven that the two countries should be sundered forever. It may be the will of heaven that America shall suffer calamities still more wasting and distresses still more dreadful. * * *

"But I submit all my hopes and fears to an overruling Providence, in which, unfashionable as the faith may be, I firmly believe. * * *

"The 2nd day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. * * * from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

"You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory; I can see that the end is worth all the means. And that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

John Adams was mistaken in one prediction. It is the Fourth of July, not the 2nd, which has been accepted by Americans as "the most memorable epocha." This is one of the many illustrations of the fact that words as well as deeds are useful, since a great act may seem incomplete until it has been put into a fitting form of words. It was the vote of July 2 that changed the thirteen colonies into independent States; the Declaration of Independence only promulgated the fact and assigned its reasons. Had this great proclamation turned out to be a confused or ill-written document, it would never have eclipsed in fame the original resolution, which certainly had no such weak side. But this danger was well averted, for the Declaration was to be drawn up by Jefferson, unsurpassed in his time for power of expression. He accordingly framed it; Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal amendments; Sherman and Livingston had none to offer; and the document stood ready to be reported to the Congress.

Some of those who throng to Philadelphia, this summer may feel an interest in knowing that "the title-deed of our liberties," as Webster called it, was written in "a new brick-house out in the fields"—a house still standing, at the southwest corner of Market and Seventh streets, less than a quarter of a mile from Independence square. Jefferson had there rented a parlor and bedroom, ready furnished, on the second floor, for thirty-five shillings a week; and he wrote the Declaration in this parlor, upon a little writing-desk, three inches high, which still exists. In that modest room we may fancy Franklin and Adams listening critically, Sherman and Livingston approvingly, to what was for them simply the report of a committee. Jefferson had written it; we are told, without the aid of a single book; he was merely putting into more systematic form a series of points long familiar; and Parton may be right in the opinion that the writer was not conscious of any very strenuous exercise of his faculties, or of any very eminent service done.

Nothing is so difficult as to transport ourselves to the actual mood of mind in which great historic acts were performed, or in which their actors habitually dwelt. Thus, on the

7th day of that July, John Adams wrote to his wife a description of the condition of our army, so thrilling and harrowing that it was, as he says, "enough to fill a humane mind with horror." We fancy him spending that day in sackcloth and ashes; but there follows on the same page another letter, written to the same wife on the same day—a long letter devoted solely to a discourse on the varieties of English style, in which he urges upon her a careful reading of Rollin's "Belles Lettres," and the Epistles of Pliny the Younger. Yet any one who has ever taken part in difficult or dangerous actions can understand the immense relief derived from that half hour's relapse into "the still air of delightful studies." And it is probable that Jefferson and his companions, even while discussing the title-deed of our liberties, may have let their talk stray over a hundred collateral themes, as remote from the immediate task as were Pliny and Rollin.

During three days—the 2nd, 3d, and 4th of July—the Declaration was debated in the Congress. The most vivid historic glimpse of that debate is in Franklin's consolatory anecdote, told to Jefferson, touching John Thompson, the latter. The amendments adopted by Congress have always been accounted as improvements, because tending in the direction of bonities and simplicity; though the loss of that stern condemnation of the slave trade—"a piratical warfare against human nature itself"—has always been regretted. The amended document was finally adopted, like the Virginia resolution, by the vote of twelve colonies, New York still abstaining. If Thomas McKean's reminiscences, at 80, can be trusted, it cost another effort to secure this strong vote, and Cesar Rodney had again to be sent for, to secure the Delaware delegation. McKean says, in a letter written in 1814 to John Adams: "I sent an express for Cesar Rodney to Dover, in the county of Kent, in Delaware, at my private expense, whom I met at the State House door on the Fourth of July, in his boots; he resided eighty miles from the city, and just arrived as Congress met." Jefferson has, however, thrown much doubt over these octogenarian recollections by McKean, and thinks that he confounded the different votes together. There is little doubt that this hurried night-ride by Rodney was in preparation for the 2nd of July, not the Fourth; and that the vote on the Fourth went quietly through.

But the Declaration, being adopted, was next to be signed; and here again we come upon an equally hopeless contradiction in testimony. This same Thomas McKean wrote in 1814 to ex-President Adams, speaking of the Declaration of Independence. "No man signed it on that day"—namely, July 4, 1776. Jefferson, on the other hand, writing some years later, thought that Mr. McKean's memory had deceived him, Jefferson himself asserting, from his early notes, that "The Declaration was reported by the committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson." But Jefferson, who was also an octogenarian, seems to have forgotten the subsequent signing of the Declaration parchment, until it was recalled to his memory, as he states, a few years later. If there was a previous signing of a written document, the manuscript itself has long since disappeared; and the accepted historic opinion is that both these venerable witnesses were mistaken; that the original Declaration was signed only by the President and Secretary, John Hancock and Charles Thompson; and that the general signing of the parchment copy took place on August 2d. It is probable, at least, that fifty-four of the sixty-six names were appended on that day; and that it was afterward signed by Thornton, of New Hampshire, who was not then a member, and by McKean, who was then temporarily absent.

Jefferson used to relate, "with much merriment," says Parton, that the final signing of the Declaration was hastened by a very trivial circumstance. Near the hall was a large stable, whence the flies issued in legions. Gentlemen were in those days peculiarly sensitive to such discomforts by reason of silk stockings; and when this annoyance, superadded to the summer heat of Philadelphia, had become intolerable, they hastened to bring the business to a conclusion. This may equally well refer, however, to the original vote; flies are flies, whether in July or August.

American tradition has clung to the phrases assigned to the different participants in this scene: John Hancock's commentary on his own bold handwriting, "There, John Bull may read my name without spectacles;" Franklin's, "We must hang together, or else, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately;" and the heavy Harrison's remark to the slender Elbridge Gerry, that, in that event, Gerry would be kicking in the air long after his own fate would be settled. These things may or may not have been said; but it gives a more human interest to the event, when we know that they were even attributed. What we long to know is, that the great acts of history were done by men like ourselves, and not by dignified machines.

Even those who look with the greatest pride and hope upon the present and future of this nation, must admit that the Continental Congress contained in 1776 a remarkably large proportion of able and eminent men. The three most eminent delegations, naturally, were from what were then the three leading States—Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Virginia contributed Thomas Jefferson, who framed the Declaration; Richard Henry Lee, whose resolutions preceded it; Francis Lightfoot Lee, his brother; Wythe and Braxton, who had stood by Patrick Henry in the old House of Burgesses; Nelson, who had first proposed organizing the colonial militia of Virginia, and who later, as a General in the field, bombarded his own house at Yorktown, and Harrison, afterward the father of a President. Massachusetts sent Hancock, the President of the Congress; Samuel Adams, who shared with Hancock the honor of being "excused from a royal pardon; John Adams, "our Colossus on the floor;" Elbridge Gerry, afterward Commissioner to France and Vice President of the United States, and Robert Treat Paine, who had acted as public prosecutor after the Boston massacre. Pennsylvania contributed Dr. Franklin, "the Genius of the Day and the patron of American Liberty;" Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," by whose able credit the Continental army was sustained in its closing campaign, and who was afterward a prisoner for debt; Morton, who had been a member of the "Stamp Act Congress;" Ross, the mediator between the colonists and the Indians; Dr. Rush, renowned for science and for humanity; Clymer, soldier, student, writer, and prison reformer; the Irish-born Taylor and Smith, and the Scotch Wilson.

Yet the other Colonies were represented by delegations hardly less eminent. New York sent Livingston, of "Livingston's Manor," the correspondent of Edmund Burke, and one of the framers of the "Address to the People of Great Britain," in the first Continental Congress; Lewis, the Welsh merchant, to whom the British Government had given 5,000 acres of land for his services in the French and Indian war; Floyd, who, during the greater part of the Revolution, was an exile from his home, leaving it in the hands of the British; and Morris, afterward succeeded in Congress by his more famous brother, Gouverneur. New Jersey sent Hopkinson, lawyer, wit and poet—the author of "The Battle of the Kegs;" Dr. Witherspoon, the Scotch clergyman, President of Princeton College; Stockton, a patriot, and the ancestor of patriots; Clarke, known as "The Poor Man's Counselor;" though not a lawyer, and "honest John Hart." New Hampshire had chosen Dr. Bartlett, the first to sign the parchment roll; Dr. Thornton, who succeeded Gov. Wentworth, and became acting-Governor of New Hampshire; and Whipple, who rose from a cabin boy to be a General commanding with Stark at Bennington, and under Gates at Saratoga. Connecticut sent Roger Sherman, shoemaker, lawyer and judge, who had studied while working at his bench, and

had become a profound lawyer on borrowed law books; Huntington, afterward President of Congress, and Wolcott, who defended the Connecticut coast against Iroquois, and, later, made peace with the Six Nations. Rhode Island sent Hopkins, who had introduced a bill to the Rhode Island Assembly to abolish slave importation, and had, at the same time, emancipated his own slaves; and Ebery, whose house was burned by the British army as soon as it took possession of the island.

Delaware had elected Rodney, who rode eighty miles, as already stated, to be present at the vote for independence; Read, who had roused his colony to contribute for the sufferers by the Boston Port bill, and McKean, the only man who served in a Congress through the whole Revolutionary war. The South Carolina delegates, forming at first the only delegation which had united in opposing independence, were equally united in finally approving and practically sustaining it, Middleton losing his fortune in the cause, Hayward being scarred for life by a gunshot wound, and both, with Rutledge, being imprisoned for a year at St. Augustine by the British; while young Thomas Lynch, who had come from the London Temple to espouse his country's cause, escaped the dangers of war only to be lost at sea at 30. These were all natives of the colony from which they came; but North Carolina and Georgia were honorably represented by what we should now call "carpet baggers." North Carolina sent Hooper, a Massachusetts man, who had studied law under James Otis; Heves, the New Jersey Quaker, and Penn, the Virginian, who afterward rallied the mountaineers of his adopted State against Cornwallis, Georgia, again, sent the Virginian, Walton, who had learned to read by the light of pine knots when a carpenter's apprentice; the English Gwynnett, and Hall, of Connecticut, who at first came alone to the Congress, and was admitted to represent his district before the young colony had made up its mind. Finally, Maryland was represented by Chase, who, as Judge upon the bench, afterward said to a timid Sheriff doubtful about getting some rioters to jail, "Summon me, Mr. Sheriff, and I'll take 'em;" by Peca, who said, after his first session, that the Virginia gentlemen alone seemed able to carry on the Government, so that no one else was needed; Stone, one of the committee that afterwards framed the Articles of Confederation, and Charles Carroll, who, lest some namesake should share his risks, added "of Carrollton" to his name.

This is the story of the signing. Of the members who took part in that silent drama of 1776, some came to greatness in consequence, becoming Presidents, Vice Presidents, Governors, Chief Justices or Judges; others came, in equally direct consequence, to poverty, flight or imprisonment. "Hunted like a fox by the enemy," "a prisoner twenty-four hours without food," "not daring to remain two successive nights beneath one shelter"—these are the records we may find in the annals of the Revolution with respect to many a man who stood by John Hancock on that summer day to sign his name. It is a pleasure to think that not one of them ever disgraced, publicly or conspicuously, the name he had written. Of the rejoicings which, everywhere throughout the colonies, followed the signing, the tale has been often told. It has been told so often, if the truth must be confessed, that it is not now easy to distinguish the romance from the simple fact. The local antiquarians of Philadelphia bid us dismiss forever from the record the picturesque old bell-ringer and his eager boy, waiting breathlessly to announce to the assembled thousands the final vote of Congress on the Declaration. The tale is declared to be a pure fiction, of which there exists not even a local tradition. The sessions of Congress were then secret, and there was no expectant crowd outside. It was not till the 5th of July that Congress sent out circulars announcing the Declaration; not till the 6th that it appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper; and not till the 8th that it was read by John Nixon in the yard of Independence Hall. It was read from an observatory there erected by the American Philosophical Society, seven years before, to observe the transit of Venus. The King's arms over the door of the Supreme Court room in Independence Hall were torn down by a committee of the volunteer force called "Associators." These trophies were burned in the evening in the presence of a great crowd of citizens, and no doubt amid the joyful pealing of the old "Independence" bell. There is also a tradition that on the afternoon of that day, or possibly a day or two earlier, there was a joyful private celebration of the great event, by Jefferson and others, at the garden-house of a country-seat in Frankford (near Philadelphia), then occupied by Dr. Enoch Edwards, a leading patriot of that time.

It is certain that a portion of the signers of the Declaration met two years after, for a cheery commemoration of their great achievement, in the Philadelphia City Tavern. The enjoyment of the occasion was enhanced by the recent deliverance of the city from the presence of Gen. Howe, and by the contrast between this festival and that lately given by the British officers to him. A brief glimpse at the patriotic occasion, from the hitherto unpublished diaries of William Ellery, may well close this narrative.

"On the glorious Fourth of July (1778), I celebrated in the City Tavern, with my brother delegates of Congress and a number of other gentlemen, amounting, in the whole, to about eighty, the anniversary of Independence. The entertainment was elegant and well conducted. There were four tables spread; two of them extended the whole length of the room, the other two crossed them at right angles. At the end of the room, opposite the upper table, was erected an orchestra. At the head of the upper table, and at the President's right hand, stood a large baked pudding, in the center of which was planted a staff, on which was displayed a crimson flag, in the midst of which was this emblematic device: An eye, denoting Providence; a label, on which was inscribed, 'An appeal to Heaven'; a man with a drawn sword in his hand, and in the other the Declaration of Independence, and at his feet a scroll inscribed, 'The declaratory acts.' As soon as the dinner began, the music, consisting of clarionets, hautboys, French horns, violins, and bass viols, opened and continued, making proper pauses, until it was finished. Then the toasts, followed by a discharge of field-pieces, were drunk, and so the afternoon ended. In the evening there was a cold collation and a brilliant exhibition of fireworks. The street was crowded with people during the exhibition."

"What a strange vicissitude in human affairs! These, but a few years since colonies of Great Britain, are now free, sovereign and independent States, and now celebrate the anniversary of their independence in the very city where, but a day or two before, Gen. Howe exhibited his ridiculous *Champhaitre*."—*Scribner for July*.

Map of the Moon.

A chart of the moon six feet in diameter is soon to be issued in lithograph in Berlin. The original chart was drawn by Dr. Schmidt, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Athens, and is the result of thirty years' labor. Thirty astronomical observations were in some instances required to complete a small fraction of the chart. The Prussian Government purchased the drawing for \$10,000.

GEORGE ELIOT was wise of speech when she said: "Half the sorrows of women would be averted if they could repress the speech they know to be useless—nay, the speech they have resolved not to utter."

How the Oyster Builds His House.

A poor, weak thing is the body of an oyster, apparently incapable of doing anything at all. Yet what a marvelous house he builds around his delicate frame. When an oyster is first born, he is a very simple, delicate dot, as it were, and yet he is born with two shells upon him. For some unknown reasons he always fixes himself on his round shell, never by his flat shell, and, being once fixed, he begins to grow—but he only grows in summer. Inspect an oyster closely, and it will be seen that it is marked with distinct lines. As the rings we observe in the section of a trunk of a tree denote years of growth, so do the markings on an oyster shell tell us how many years he has passed in his "bed" at the bottom of the sea. The way in which an oyster grows his shell is a pretty sight. I have watched it frequently. The beard of an oyster is not only his breathing organ, i. e., his lungs, but also his feeding organ, by which he conveys his food to his complicated mouth, with its four lips. When the warm, calm days of June come, the oyster opens his shell, and, by means of his beard, begins building an additional story to his house. This he does by depositing very, very fine particles of carbonate of lime, till at last they form a substance as thin as silver paper, and exceedingly fragile. Then he adds more and more, till at last the new shell is as hard as the old shell. When oysters are growing their shells, they must be handled very carefully, as the new growth of shell will cut like broken glass, and a wound on the finger from an oyster shell is often very poisonous.

The member for Galway, speaking recently in the House of Commons upon Irish taxation, excitedly asked, "What are the national beverages of England?" He answered his own question by exclaiming "Beef and beer."

If I was a young lady and had a delicate, pale, sickly beau, I should tell him to take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It imparts vigor, strength, health, and purifies the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

OVER 300 miles of railway have been built in Colorado during the past eight months.

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

Liver and Blood Diseases.
By R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dizziness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, drowsy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, tearing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating, or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "house-keeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gather in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

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

If life and health is worth anything, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will impart vitality and strength, renovate the system and purify your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

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If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

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I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly \$400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week, I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged a great mass of matter. From this time it decreased in size, until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lances. I am now healthy and strong, and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of VEGETINE, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I submit for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
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American Historical Events.

- July 8, 1778, Massacre at Wyoming Valley.
- " 9, 1850, President Zachary Taylor died.
- " 10, 1950, Great conflagration in Philadelphia.
- " 11, 1863, Confederates occupied Hagerstown.
- " 12, 1787, John Quincy Adams born.
- " 13, 1874, Flood at Middlefield, Mass.
- " 14, 1873, Great fire in Chicago.

The St. Louis Candidate and Platform.

As in Cincinnati so in St. Louis the better forces have prevailed in convention. The Republicans have nominated a citizen of good character who has served well as Governor of his State for three terms. The Democrats have nominated a citizen of good character who has served well as Governor of his state for one term. We shall not have to discuss the question whether a man personally fit to be President shall be elected. The decencies of the canvass are thus guaranteed. It is true that the New York *Express* and some other Democratic newspapers opposed to Mr. Tilden have recently printed, with credit and approval, imputations against his professional integrity; but now that the contest of the nomination is over the continuance of these attacks is improbable. We shall have an election reasonably free from vicious personalities, and there will fortunately be opportunity for dispassionate discussion of broad political principles. Now that the battle lines between the two parties are drawn the country may be fairly congratulated upon the success of honest and independent influences. Both Republican and Democratic managers—even those of them who have openly sneered at the "reformers" as idealists, with no "practical" skill or sagacity—felt the power of non-partisan opinion; they not only listened respectfully to its demands, but actually yielded to them. There could scarcely be a more significant popular victory. Instead of making a choice of evils, instead of resorting to the expedient of a third party, which might have strengthened the worse evil, as it has done heretofore, the people have made themselves heard by the existing parties, and have influenced the proceedings of both.

—N. Y. *Evening Post*.

The Congressional Block.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* reviews the congressional block at length, and its arguments being sound and conforming to our views, we clip the concluding sentences which throw the burden of fault on the Senate in the following way:

Every one who has read English history is familiar with the part which the right of self-taxation has had in developing and maintaining English and American liberties. Let it also be remembered that the growth of constitutional rights has been side by side with the growth of the powers of the Commons; and none of the powers of the Commons has been more strenuously asserted or more jealously guarded than its power over the public purse. At the present time, in the matter of money bills, the House of Lords, indeed, scarcely exercises a hypothetical veto. Even when it dares to amend a money bill in a way agreeable to the Commons, the latter body asserts its traditional and honorable prerogative by throwing out the amended bill and bringing forward a new bill in which the amendments are incorporated. The last reported instance of the interference of the Lords in a matter of taxation took place sixteen years ago, when they rejected a bill for the repeal of certain duties. In this case the interference was resented by the Commons, which tacked the rejected bill on an important appropriation measure, and this the Lords were fain to accept.

These were the identical principles which guided the framers of our Constitution when they granted the function of originating money bills to the popular branch of Congress—the American Commons. But there are more positive and cogent reasons why, in an obstinate conflict with the Senate, the will of the House should predominate. The House of Representatives more directly reflects the views of the people who pay the taxes than the Senate, which is not only chosen less frequently but in an indirect manner. The Senate itself is the outgrowth of the ter-

ritorial principle of representation, and this principle is manifestly further removed from the public purse than the principle of population. Nothing should be more freely conceded than that our Senate even in money matters may have the privilege of suggestion, of amendment, of exercising veto. Its proper office as the more dignified and mature of the branches of Congress and the one which is least affected by a popular caprice is to counsel and guide the deliberations of the House. But where the House is thoroughly in earnest on a vital and necessary bill the Senate must yield; and its appeal manifestly is to the people if the House has acted wrongly. In the present case at Washington, where the popular demand for economy is known and the resistance to the reductions appears to be in a measure factious, there can be but one sober opinion of the duty of the Senate. If the House has made prudent reductions the appropriations as reduced should certainly be passed by the Senate. If the appropriations in some of the details appear to be improper, what course, on the eve of a Congressional election, can be more honorable and expedient for the Senate than to recede from its position and appeal to the people?

DON'T USE SODA—Nor any of the common kinds of Salaratus in making bread, if you value health, and desire to have bread that is palatable. Always use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Salaratus* and you will have a pure article. It may be had at the grocers.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	1 50	60
Beans, bushel	1 50	3 00
Butter, lb	16	
Clover seed, bushel	8 50	
Eggs, dozen	12	
Hay, ton	18	25
Onions, bushel	12	40
Potatoes, bushel	2	30
Timothy Seed, bushel	4	00
Wool, lb		

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00
" " green	2 00
" beech, dry	2 00
" " green	2 00
Hemlock Bark	4 00
Staves, oak, white oak	40 00
Staves, Firce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	2 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00
Railroad ties	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white bushel	1 30
Corn, shelled bushel	65
Oats, bushel	33
Buckwheat, bushel	75
Bran, ton	16 00
Feed, ton	26 00
" 100 lb.	1 40
Barley, 100 lb.	2 00
Middling, 100 lb.	1 33
Flour, 100 lb.	2 32
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00

Special Notices.

Feathers! Feathers!

Prime Live Geese Feathers at
H. MEYER & CO.

I. O. of 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 brothers are cordially invited.

P. SCHAFFNER, R. S.

Whoever likes to see a first-class clean bakery with a good fresh stock of goods? Go to Pessing's.

To Consumptives.

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

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

Choice Cigars and Tobacco at the City Bakery.

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

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, August 2, at 7½ o'clock.

GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

Children's Carriages.

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

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co partnership in business under the firm name and style of Bakker & Van Raalte is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN O. BAKKER,
DIRK B. K. VAN RAALTE,
HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1876.

The business heretofore carried on in the city of Holland, under the firm name of Bakker & Van Raalte will be continued by D. B. K. Van Raalte. All claims in favor of or against the late firm of Bakker & Van Raalte, will be adjusted by me, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are requested to come and settle with me within 90 days and save expense.

DIRK B. K. VAN RAALTE,
HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1876.

EVERY one suited in the line of Cigars at
SCHOUTEN & MEENS.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of

Boots and Shoes

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer at greatly reduced prices.

J. O. Bakker

Will be on hand to wait on his friends and customers and

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

JUST RECEIVED

A large stock of

Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Feathers & Feather Beds.

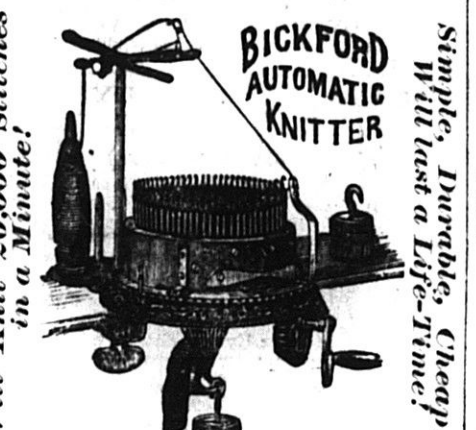
—ALSO—

A beautiful assortment of
Baby Carriages, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

—AT—

J. M. Reidsema & Son.



A Family Knitting Machine!

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy work

With almost Magical speed,

and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. It will knit a pair of socks in fifteen minutes! Every machine **WARRANTED** perfect, and to do just what is represented. A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.

No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 72 needles, \$30.

No. 4 " " " 2 " 72 & 100 " \$40.

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agent), express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO.
6.18-1y Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

No. 73.

An Ordinance.

Relative to the running at large within the city limits of the City of Holland of Cows and other horned animals.

The City of Holland Ordains:

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for cows, calves, steers or any horned cattle of any kind to run at large in the public streets, lanes, alleys, vacant lots, or other open or public place or places within the city limits of the City of Holland, from the hours of nine o'clock afternoon until the hours of five o'clock forenoon, from the first day of April up to and including the first day of December of each year, and that from the first day of December to the first day of April it shall not be lawful for said cattle as aforementioned to run loose or at large within said city limits at all.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the City Marshal his deputies, together with the Pound Master to detain take up any and all cows, calves, steers, heifers or horned cattle of whatever age or kind of nature so found or seen loose or at large and not being under the immediate care or control of some one who is competent to care for and control said beasts, and emponnd the same within the pound to be located and designated as public or city pound of said city.

SEC. 3. Whenever any beast shall be so emponnded in accordance with sections 1. and 2. of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Pound Master of said city to notify the owner of such beast (if known) of the facts, and said Pound Master shall have power and shall collect from said owner of such beast or beasts the following sum of money, to-wit:

For every beast taken up the sum of..... \$0.50
For each day keeping, the sum of..... 0.50
For advertising any beast for sale..... 0.50
For the sale of each beast and for each adjournment of the same..... 0.25

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Pound Master to advertise and sell any and all beasts mentioned in section 2 and 3 of this ordinance as prescribed in section three (3) of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance, to prevent the running of Animals and establishing a pound," passed August 30th. A. D. 1869.

SEC. 5. This ordinance is to go into effect twenty (20) days after its passage.

Passed, June 20th. A. D. 1875.

Approved, June 24th. A. D.

JOHN VAN LANDEGEND, Mayor.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crookery and
Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,

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

Country Produce!

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

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

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

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

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty. Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875.

4-11

B. P. HIGGINS, PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

All work finished and finished in the latest style. Old and Faded Pictures Copied. Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

1875. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and
Cloaking, Spring and Summer Shawls,
Parasols, Fans, and Kid Gloves.

Hats for 50 Cents and Upward.

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

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH.

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

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

HOLLAND, April 2, 1875.

W. BUTKAU.

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

Jottings.

NAVIGATION is very dull.

RASPBERRIES have made their appearance on the market.

FIGHTING Joe Hooker has come out for Tilden, and Carl Schurz for Hayes.

PEACHES promise well, but of apples there will be a light crop, a great many falling off.

P. & A. Stokette's large double brick store is nearing completion. They intend to occupy it in about sixty days.

ALBANY, Oregon, is said to be the only place in the United States, of 3,000 inhabitants, which has no Catholic Church.

A MAN working in Sweet & Taylor's lath mill at Ludington, Mich., had one of his hands partially sawed off, a week ago last Monday.

A WAG in "what he knows about farming," gives a very good plan to remove widows' weeds. He says a good-looking man has only to say "Wilt thou?" and they wilt.

DURING the course of the week just past the Government detectives were successful in unearthing a complete manufactory of bogus greenbacks. There are a great many spurious bills in circulation. Look out for them!

THE poem, "The Burning of Holland," by C. Van Oostenbrugge, delivered by the author at the Commencement of Hope College, is crowded out this week for want of room, but we intend to publish it. We deem it a pleasant duty to illumine home talent.

THE House of Mrs. M. H. Howell, located about half a mile south of the city, was entirely consumed by fire, on yesterday morning about 1:30. No alarm was given and but very few knew of it until the following morning. The house was insured but to what amount we could not ascertain.

THE Saugatuck Commercial being totally disgusted with both the Cincinnati and St. Louis nominations, comes out with her colors flying for Peter Cooper and Newton Booth as their choice for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. It is now in order for somebody to subscribe for the Commercial and pay for it in advance with new silver money.

THEY were returning from a moonlight excursion to Rockaway. The sea was quite rough, and the little steamer rose and fell, with every pulsation of the great deep, like the bustle of a stormy woman. After studying the sky and ocean for about an hour in silence, he turned to her and said: "Dear Georgina, you will be mine? You will give me your hand and heart?" "Oh, Alfred," she answered, turning deadly pale, "I'd rather give you my stomach."

RATHER a pleasant game of base-ball was indulged in on the afternoon of the 4th, between the Red Stockings of Fennsville and the Pickmeup's of this city, resulting in the defeat of the former. The score standing Red Stockings—3, Pickmeup's—13. The umpire Mr. Orr of Richmond gave general satisfaction. A return game will be played at Fennsville during the coming month. The result of the game was rather unexpected as the Holland boys have practiced but very little since the fire.

THE custom of appointing young and inexperienced lawyers to defend pauper criminals received a setback the other day. The judge had appointed two young lawyers to defend an old and experienced horse-thief. After inspecting his counsel for some time in silence, the prisoner rose in his place and addressed the bench: "Air them to defend me?" "Yes, sir," said his Honor. "Both of them?" inquired the prisoner. "Both of them," responded the judge. "Then I plead guilty," and the poor fellow took his seat and sighed heavily.

THE following is an extract of the latest news from the Indian battle-field. It is too horrible to linger over. It is a beautiful illustration of our Indian peace policy: "Accounts are received by way of Stillwater, Mont., of a terrible defeat suffered by the troops under the command of Gen. Custer. On the 25th of June an attack was made by Gen. Custer with five companies of cavalry upon a Sioux village of about 4,000 warriors, and the attacking party was absolutely annihilated, Gen. Custer, his two brothers, his nephew, and brother-in-law being killed. Not a man belonging to the five companies escaped, the killed numbering three hundred and fifteen. Major Reno's detachment of seven companies narrowly escaped the same fate, as the Indians surrounded them in the hills for an entire day, and were only driven off by the timely arrival of Gibbons' command. United States arms and ammunition in the hands of the Sioux did the fearful work, and the advantages of the peace policy have been once more illustrated in a startling manner."

Ice cold Lemonade kept at Pessink's City Bakery.

THE weather is hot—interspersed with a number of rain showers.

A PRINTER invariably gets out of sorts when he reaches the bottom of his case.

THE engine cylinder in Green, Kelsey & Co.'s mill, at Whitehall, Mich., burst on Saturday of last week.

THE saw-mill of Messrs Sisson & Sibley, at Spring Lake, Mich., is cutting an average of 70,000 feet of lumber per day.

MRS. CARNOLE of Breckinridge county Ky., has a child five years old whose body appears to be absolutely boneless. Although well developed in every particular, its limbs can be literally tied in a knot.

MR. A. J. Benjaminse, theological student at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., will preach to-morrow evening in the M. E. church, in the place of Rev. F. Glass. Mr. Benjaminse was formerly a student at Hope College.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., June 22, 1876: Charles S. Ford, A. J. Greene, Miss Sarah Jennings, Dick Sherman, care schr. Z. G. Simmons, John Spotter.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

If you want to see some nice printed labels, done at this office, go to the Drug store of Schouten & Meengs, who will be pleased to show you them, or anything else you may wish to get. The large number we struck off for them convinces us of their fast increasing business, and the popularity of the medicines they are intended to enwrap.

THE celebration of the Centennial at Zeeland was a success, with the exception of the explosion of a part of the fire-works, caused by some part of a rocket dropping into them. Everything turned out gloriously, and even more than was expected. After the forenoon procession, and other exercises were over, we were taken by surprise by a wagon-load of "horribles."

At the final meeting of the Committee of Arrangements the following resolution was offered by G. W. McBride, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July celebration, be, and the same are hereby tendered to Mr. K. Schaddelee, for his thorough and complete canvas, and for his success in procuring and realizing by subscription the handsome sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars, for the purpose of celebrating this Centennial 4th of July, and that this resolution be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

A. M. KANTERS, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of Hope College was held on Tuesday the 27 of June, the day preceding Commencement. Wm. Moerkky occupied the Chair. G. J. Kollen was elected President for the ensuing year; Jacob Van Halteren, Orator; James Zwemer, Poet.

The first class graduated in 1866. This, then was the tenth anniversary and rendered more memorable because occurring in the Centennial year.

The Council of the College were present for a short time at the Collation in the evening. After the Council had withdrawn, there was among the members of the Association, a free interchange of opinion with reference to the way in which the Alumni might promote the interest of the College. Great unanimity prevailed.

WM. A. SHIELDS, Sec'y.

HOPE COLLEGE, June 29, 1876.

OUR Centennial Fourth of July was well celebrated and duly appreciated, considering the fact that all the surrounding villages and hamlets went to considerable expense to have a celebration at home. After a few minutes delay the procession was formed and proceeded on their march to their destination. We cannot refrain from saying that the young ladies looked splendid; that the firemen made a brilliant appearance, and that the Indians were very well personified—in fact, the whole procession was a success. At the grand stand it was that the only accident occurred that marred the entire proceeding. The terrible rush for seats brought them down with a crash and broke the leg of a son of Capt. Warren. The programme, as previously announced in this paper, was carried out as complete as possible, and while we regret that we have no space to publish the entire proceedings, we refer our readers to the first page for the oration, delivered by Geo. W. McBride, Esq., of this city. At some future time we propose to publish some parts, or the whole of the Historical Sketch, which was delivered by G. Van Schelven, Esq., also very interesting. During the afternoon boat-riding was extensively indulged in, and it is but on such occasions that our beautiful Black Lake is duly appreciated, although ample facilities remain during the whole summer season. In the evening the fireworks were displayed and closed a day's proceedings, which we are happy to chronicle as an honor to the City of Holland. The marshals informed us that this Fourth was remarkable for the sobriety and good behavior of the masses in general.

The cheapest place in town for Bread, Pies and Cakes and ten different kinds of Crackers at Pessink's old stand.

NEXT to a diary the most difficult thing to keep is a lead pencil.

W. L. BARBER's saw and shingle-mill, at Cedar Springs, Mich., was burned to the ground on June 20th.

Lewis & Drummond, of Manistee, Mich., cut 1,204,000 shingles at their mill in six days recently with two machines.

RUNNING Antelope, a Sioux chief, says that when he learned that the white men had killed their Savior he was astonished, but he changed his mind when he got better acquainted with them.

WHAT do you think of an unbroken furrow six miles long? That's what you can see any day, according to the Fargo (Cal.) Times, by going to Elm river, in that State, where Messrs. Dalrymple and Grandin are breaking prairie. The teams start in the morning and make one round across an entire township and back (twelve miles) before dinner, and the same in the afternoon—twenty-four miles' travel for each team every day. All for wheat next year.

THE First day of the War in Turkey may be summed up as follows: The blow has been struck. The Servians on Monday last crossed their frontier, both north and south, and attacked the Turks at three different points. The Montenegrins also crossed their mountainous border into Herzegovina, and struck an important blow. It was a somewhat unusual spectacle the weaker power taking the aggressive, marching into the enemy's territory, and attacking; but the weaker power knows that behind it are the solid Russian columns for it to fall back upon if worsted. The day's work seems to have resulted in one victory for the Turks and four victories for the Servians and allies, so that, in the language of the diamond-field, the score stands 4 to 1 in favor of the Slavonic Christians.

The telegraphic butchery of names of places makes it almost impossible to find the exact localities of the different engagements on Monday, but it can be stated with certainty that the Servians crossed the frontier at three different points—from the northeast, southeast, and northwest.

MR. BRYANT's eightieth birthday has just furnished the occasion of a tribute as deserved as it was spontaneous and hearty. Certainly it is rare that any audience has assembled in N. Y. city better representing its culture and literature than that which gathered in Chickering Hall on Tuesday of last week, when the magnificent vase, which, as a specimen of American skill, is unequalled for beauty of design and workmanship, was presented by the committee, of which Dr. Samuel Osgood was chairman, on behalf of many prominent citizens from all parts of the country. The gift is a most stately one, and its bestowal honors alike its distinguished recipient and the gentlemen who gave it. Mr. Bryant deserves all this; his Muse has never drunk at an impure fount. He remains as true to Nature to-day as when he first wrote forest flowers and sang the songs of the seasons, and in this day of the intensely dramatic and passionate this is saying much. But it will not be long before we lose our trio—Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier. Who will be the successors? We may not answer yet; but one thing is sure: whether those shall follow who can fill their places or not, nothing can rob us of the treasures which they have already given us. The true poet never dies.

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, June 22, 1876.

Clearances—Scow Wm. Bates, Chicago, 40 cds wood; schr Tri-Color, Chicago, 90 m bbl staves; schr Hope, Muskegon, sundries; schr Wollin, Racine, 50 m lumber; scow Banner, Muskegon, 11 cords wood; schr Garibaldi, Racine, 16 cds wood; schr Anna Robertson, Milwaukee, 16 m lumber; schr Elva, Chicago, 1800 R. ties; schr Tri-Color, Milwaukee, 25 m staves, 200 bbls heading; schr Mary, Chicago, 50 cds wood.

Arrivals—Scow Wm. Bates, sundries; schr Tri-Color, 400 bush corn; schr Hope, 40 m lath; schr Wollin, light; scow Banner, light; schr Garibaldi, light; schr Anna Robertson, light; schr Elva, light.

Special Notices.

Why do they go to the City Bakery for the best Raisins? Because they always keep the very best.

Do you like to see a fine assortment of Candies? Go to the City Bakery.

Errors of Youth.

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

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

WALL PAPER

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

Choice Sweet Oranges and beautiful Lemons at Pessink's Bakery.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-ninth day of April A. D. 1875, made and executed by Louisa A. Becker of the Township of Wright, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Arthur E. Turner of the Township of Alpine, County of Kent and State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May A. D. 1875, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber No 7 of Mortgages, on page 129. On which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$171.92), besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00), provided in said mortgage, to be paid to said mortgagee, in case of foreclosure; and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any portion 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 may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage as aforesaid, (both principal and interest, said attorney fee and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law,) at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the 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 are described in the said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain place or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Village lots number ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) as numbered on the village plat of the village of Berlin, and situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on section number thirty-four (34) town eight north of range thirteen (13) west commencing at the angle of the State road in the Village of Berlin, and running north four (4) degrees west two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet and three and one-half (3 1/2) inches; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees west to high water mark of the mill pond; thence south-easterly along the high water mark to the center of the said State road along the center of the said State road to the place of beginning. Dated June 10th, A. D. 1876.

ARTHUR E. TURNER, Mortgagee.
MILLER & VOORHEIS, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Visser.)

DEALERS IN

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

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

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,
Chamois Skins,
Counter, Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

105 tf

N. KENYON.

PURE
Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

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

For further information apply to
P. ZALSMAN,
Holland, Mich.
Oct. 15 1875.

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers.

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

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

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

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.

2-1y JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES,
YOUTHS,
AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,
AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE
Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

2-1y

Slooter & Higgins,

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

Flour, Feed, Groceries,
and Produce.

Which we will sell at

LOW PRICES For CASH Only.

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

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

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

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

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

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Beecher scandal is likely to be reopened. A commission has been agreed upon for prosecuting another investigation of the matter.

The efforts of Chief Washburn and his assistants of the United States Secret Service Bureau, which have been directed for several months to breaking up an extensive counterfeiting business in New York city, have met with complete success, and have resulted in the capture of the entire gang of counterfeiters, including some of the most dangerous and experienced in the business. The gang has been in existence for a long time. Nearly \$100,000 worth of the queer, together with a large lot of plates, dies, and other paraphernalia of the profession, were seized. The gang had facilities for issuing at least \$20,000 per month, or about \$250,000 a year. The detectives expect that these arrests will lead to the capture of forty or fifty more counterfeiters in different parts of the country. This is said to be the most extensive seizure of counterfeit money ever made in the United States, with the exception of the Griggs case in Illinois last winter.

The American Linen Mill, at Fall River, Mass., was damaged by fire, last week, to the amount of \$200,000. The disaster will necessitate the shutting down of the company's works for several months, and throws out of employment 1,100 people.

A FEARFUL domestic tragedy is reported from Lawrence Station, a village located in the suburbs of New York city. O. A. House, a noted divorce lawyer of New York, arrived home in the evening, and while waiting for his supper had some words with his step-son, a lad of 15 years, named William Anderson. House, who is of violent temper, beat the boy and knocked him down. The boy's mother interfered, when House turned upon her and struck her over the head. He caught her by the hair and kicked her in the abdomen. The boy then interfered, when House placed his hand upon his pistol pocket, in which he always carried a weapon, and swore he would shoot the boy and any one who interfered. Mrs. House ran into the house, got a pistol from her bedroom, ran down stairs, and seeing her husband about to draw his pistol, fired the ball taking effect in the right temple, killing her husband instantly. Some persons near seized the pistol from Mrs. House, and prevented her doing injury to herself. Jones Wood, a picnic ground in the suburbs of New York, was the scene of a serious Sunday liquor riot last Sabbath. The police arrested about twenty men who were engaged as bar-keepers and waiters, selling lager beer. A crowd of people assaulted the police and rescued the prisoners. The selling of beer was resumed. One hundred extra policemen were called from the reserve forces in the station-houses, and the rescued prisoners were re-arrested and beer-selling stopped. Many men who engaged in the riot were also arrested.

THE WEST.

A WAGON-TRAIN from Gen. Crook's camp arrived at Fort Fetterman, last week bringing the wounded in the late engagement. They endured the trip well, and are all likely to recover. Gen. Crook will make short excursions with the cavalry until the return of the train and infantry, when he will endeavor to strike the Sioux hard.

A SAD case of drowning is reported from La Crosse, Wis. John Magee, accompanied by his wife and two children, his father-in-law and brother-in-law, visited the city in a small skiff for the purpose of shopping. They loaded their bark and started to return home. When near Goose Island the boat struck a snag and capsized, throwing the occupants and goods into the Mississippi. The father-in-law, brother-in-law, and one child managed to get hold of the overhanging bushes, being near the shore, and were saved, but Magee, who did all he could to save his wife and child, sank with them both clinging to him, and all were drowned.

The advices of the *Prairie Farmer* regarding the wheat prospects in Minnesota are to the effect that many of the recent reports regarding the ravages of the chinch-bug, Hessian fly, etc., are the exaggerations of interested parties.

COLORADO is now a full-fledged sister in the great family of States, the people of the Territory having ratified the new constitution by a large majority.

GENERAL.

SEVEN members of the Indiana whisky ring have been pardoned out of the Penitentiary by the President. Bishop George D. Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died at his residence at Lutherville, near Baltimore, last week.

A WORLD'S convention of homeopathic physicians was in session at Philadelphia last week, Dr. Durham presiding. Edward Prickett, the champion sculler of Australia, has defeated Joseph H. Sadler, the champion of England, in a sculling race for the championship of the Thames and \$1,000.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Mo., says Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed. He prescribes absolute rest, forbidding him even to write letters. He gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

THREE men, named Forbes, McGee and Hurlbut, customs officials on the Great Western railway of Canada, were drowned at Montreal last week, by the upsetting of a boat.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "When Earl Derby makes an explanation of the reasons why the British Government adhered to its demand that the United States must guarantee that Winslow should only be tried for the offense on which his extradition was based, it is said in diplomatic circles the main reason will be shown to be the desire to perpetuate peace and good will between England and the United States."

The vacancy in the United States Treasury, caused by the resignation of Mr. New, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. N. Wyman, the present Assistant Treasurer.

The House Committee on Territories has postponed further consideration of the bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union until Dec. 18, which is considered as a defeat of the measure. The President has removed H. T. Yarnall, Chief of the Revenue Agents. James Gillilan, of Connecticut, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer.

GEN. R. D. MORSEY, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has placed in the hands of Proctor Knott, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee,

a memorial charging D. C. Humphreys, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District, with being unfit, mentally, for Judge; that he is ignorant of law, frequently intoxicated upon the bench, and has sat in at least one case where he had a direct pecuniary interest. A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst. says: "The Judiciary Committee again postponed what is known as the Blaine investigation until July 10 next. This postponement was had upon representations that Blaine's health will not permit him to be present. The witnesses, Mulligan and Fisher, were granted leave accordingly."

WASHINGTON advices say that it is probable Congress will adjourn about the 20th of July.

The last monthly statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent bonds \$ 84,999,550
Five per cent bonds 711,685,800

Total coin bonds \$1,696,685,408
Lawful money debt 14,000,000
Matured debt 8,992,420
Legal tenders 369,859,201
Certificates of deposit 32,840,000
Fractional currency 34,446,896
Coin certificates 28,681,400

Total without interest 458,807,196

Total debt \$2,198,593,087

Total interest 35,614,004

Cash in Treasury 3,881,377

Coin \$73,628,584

Currency 13,004,141

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit 32,840,000

Total in Treasury 119,469,726

Debt less cash in the Treasury \$2,099,439,349

Decrease of debt during June 3,881,377

Decrease since June 30, 1875 29,249,385

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding \$4,623,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid 1,938,705

Interest paid by the United States 30,141,513

Interest repaid by transportation of mails 4,852,491

Balance of interest paid by United States 23,289,021

FOREIGN.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Miss Harriet Martineau, the celebrated English authoress, in the 75th year of her age. A Paris telegram says: "President MacMahon has pardoned or reduced the sentences of eighty-seven participants in the Communist insurrection. There will be no further prosecutions, except in cases involving attempts upon life or liberty, or in the cases of insurgent leaders, and such cases will be referred to a Council of Ministers before their prosecution."

The London *Times*' Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the new Sultan is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his position, and contemplates abdicating in favor of his younger brother. PRESIDENT MACMAHON has pardoned 125 more French Communists. Robert Buchanan, the poet, in a libel suit against the proprietors of the London *Examiner* for \$25,000 damages, has been awarded \$750 by the verdict of a jury. Montenegro has declared war against Turkey.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.—Senate.—The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and a new conference committee was appointed. A long report from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of balances due the Government from public officers, since 1836, was laid on the table and a condensation ordered printed. Logan reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the House joint resolution to authorize the issue of arms, etc., with amendments which provide that the number of arms issued to any State mentioned shall not exceed 1,000, and to any Territory the number shall not exceed 500. The resolution was passed.

House.—The bill in regard to the sale of spirituous liquor in the Indian Territory was passed; also the bill providing for the sale of the Cherokee strip of land in Kansas. The committee appointed at the request of Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, to investigate the published charge against him, unanimously reported that in no instance did he, directly or indirectly, receive pecuniary or other consideration for any appointment made by him.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.—Senate.—After passing the House bill for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands, in Kansas, to actual settlers, the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill for the issue of coin, and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance.

House.—The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. The Speaker appointed, as a committee of conference, Atkins, Randall and Hurlbut. Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the amendments to the Silver Coin bill, recommended a concurrence in them, and moved the previous question. The amendments were non-concurred in.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.—Senate.—Windom reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Sargent, from the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and, in explanation of the report, said the House conferees had accepted the legislative amendments of the Senate in regard to the employment of force in navy-yards. The House bill to authorize the construction of a railway pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City, Neb., was passed. Morrill (Me.) back the joint resolution recently submitted by the President to provide for defraying the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service by extending the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year into the next, with an amendment providing that in no case shall such appropriation be continued for a longer period than thirty days. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed. West, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked for another conference. The report was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Holman, Clark of Missouri, and Hale as the new committee of conference. The Speaker pro tempore before the House a memorial of the National Board of Trade, in session at New York, that silver coin shall not be made legal-tender for any sum beyond \$5. Referred. The House met in the evening and debated the Geneva Award bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.—Senate.—House bill authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the work required by law in advance of the regular appropriation for printing for a period of ten days, was passed. Hamlin called up the House bill to amend the Revised Statutes providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery advertisements from passing through the mails. After discussion the bill passed. The Senate passed the House bill to continue the unexpended balances, to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government for a period not to exceed ten days. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

House.—The bill providing for the use of the unexpended balances for ten days of the next fiscal year was passed. Senate bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners was passed. A bill was passed giving all employees of the Government a week's furlough to attend the Centennial. The House passed a resolution accepting the invitation of the Centennial Commission to attend the celebration of the 4th of Independence Square, Philadelphia. The Senate amendments to the House bill making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the next ten days, were on

motion of Mr. Randall, concurred in. Hurlbut from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the payment of the three months' extra pay to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war. Passed.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.—Senate.—Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, and recommended that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered. Sherman, Boutwell and Boyer appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate. Windom, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new committee be appointed. The ground of disagreement was the section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The motion to appoint a new committee was agreed to. The Senate then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A number of amendments were agreed to, including one for printing and distributing the agricultural reports, when the bill was read a third time and passed. The House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market was passed. Windom, Logan, and Carpenter were appointed a new conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

House.—The Senate bill exempting vessels navigating the Mississippi and tributaries above New Orleans from entries and clearances at its several points, was passed. The bill for the immediate purchase of the supplies needed to keep the Indians from starving, to the amount of \$150,000, in order to prevent suffering in case there is no final agreement upon the general Indian bill, was also passed. Randall reported that the conferees on the Legislative Appropriation bill had been unable to agree, and asked for another conference. The difference was in regard to the second section, which provides for salaries of employees of the Government. The money difference between the two Houses on this bill was \$7,700,000. After a long discussion of a political nature, the report was agreed to, and a new conference committee appointed—Randall, Singleton and Foster. The joint resolution for a meeting of Congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, was passed.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

[By Our Own Correspondent.]

While I may have spoken of the "method of the madness" in the Japanese prices for their articles, I cannot withhold from them the praise due their energy and enterprise, their confidence in the Exhibition, and their happy facility in their accommodation to American manners and tastes. The Japanese have invested heavily in the Exhibition, and deserve credit for their sympathy. The Government of Japan appropriated \$300,000 for the general expenses of her exhibitors, and \$70,000 for a Government collection. The Government also pays the personal expenses of all exhibitors as may wish to accompany their exhibits. There are 250 exhibitors. The principal portion of the articles are from the provinces of Higo, Tokio, Kiyo, Huiga, Omi, and Yokohama. The fan, so peculiarly a Japanese design, was invented in the reign of the Emperor Tenji, A. D. 668, by a native of Tamba, he taking his idea from the wings of a bat, called Kana-hori, which was the name given the fan.

The "Japs" have some beautiful specimens of swords. Until lately, the wearing of one was considered an evidence of gentility. A late decree forbids the wearing of them. With the Japanese the sword is of divine origin, as it was handed by Amaterasu-on-kami, the heavenly ancestress of the actual dynasty, to one of her descendants, together with a mirror and a rounded stone, similar to those worn in former times as amulets. "When," said the divine Amaterasu, "thou art in want of contemplating the spirit of thy ancestors in all purity, and of distinguishing clearly the good and the bad, then look in this mirror; govern thy country as mild as is comparable to this soft, rounding stone, and when any people disturb the peace of thy subjects chastise them with this sword and force them into submission." The scabbards of the swords are generally made of magnolia wood handsomely ornamented, often in fine repoussé work. The carving, inlaid and gilded work of this ingenious nation is wonderful. They have a splendid collection of bronze work. Their silks are rich and durable, but rather flaring for American taste.

Anthony Waterer, Knaphill Nursery, Wyking-Surrey, England, must have made a great sacrifice when he presented the park with the 200 varieties of the rhododendrons. I inspected them, and they are beautiful, filling an apartment some 50 feet front and 100 feet in length. The initial movement of a compromise has been inaugurated. The grounds will be kept opened on Saturday's until 9 p. m., the buildings until 7 1/2 o'clock. This is a concession that will be quite acceptable to the masses, and to all of our visitors and the citizens generally, who will fly to cool spots at that period, the hottest of the evening, from 7 to 9 p. m. Gilmore's band received \$20,000 for their month's services, and it was money well invested by the Commission. Puget Sound, Alaska, has an Indian carving forty feet high, wood of that region, made by the Klueth Indians.

In Agricultural Hall is a wind-mill of 1776. The California golden wine has many admirers. A Centennial light-house is in course of construction; the base will be of wood; to this the iron flanges of the superstructure are bolted, and above this is an iron cylinder 18 feet in diameter, capped by an ornamental tower. Near the light-house is the fog horn, which can be heard thirty-five miles. Just the distance all the visitors will every time they hear it howl, yet it is a good thing that in a fog, if icebergs had ears it would serve a better purpose off the banks of New foundland. Mr. Peduzzi's beautiful statuette has been purchased by Bailey, the sculptor, for \$7,000 gold. This was the lowest price I have heard of sales being made. Brazil has a strange piece of machinery, a stationary double upright engine which has neither cross-heads nor guides for the piston rod, and is connected directly with a horizontal beam. The "Japs" continue opening fresh arrivals of their specialties—many of the goods are beautiful, but the price, when! No wonder they commit *hari kari* with so much ease, having no bowels of compassion, upon purchasers to lacerate.

Belfast, Ireland, sends roofing, ship sheathing, and inodorous felt. Edinburgh exhibits hand painted cloths in imitation of tapestry, very handsome for wall decoration. Halifax, Nova Scotia, has a creditable display of woven fabrics. Balbriggan, Ireland, sends a fine line of the celebrated Balbriggan hose from that place. The Countess of Adare furnishes from Dunraven, Ireland, lawn embroidery, insertion or dress. Belfast also sends a unique list of gob articles in ornaments. Durham, England, sends a novelty in paper manufacture, opacimens made from esparto grass, bamboo, megarse, phormium, maize, and other fibres. Northampton, England, sends the binding of the hexaglot Bible. New Zealand sends a paint made from hematite ore, also a varied assortment of fabrics made from phormium tenax. New South Wales has a rug of tanned platypus skin, with a collar and cuffs of the same.

Exeter, England, exhibits a carved oak chest made out of ancient beams, nearly 600 years old, from the choir of Salisbury Cathedral. London sends beautiful furniture in the Jacobean and Queen Anne styles, bed-room furniture in the Anglo-Indian style, curtains and carpets. Birmingham, England, sends cloisse and champleve, enamel on silver and copper goods, bronze statuary, antique art treasures from the South Kensington Museum, oxidized and electro-plated decorative ware. Dublin, Ireland, sends process for decorating glass.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

BORING for salt will be tried at Tuscola.

THE boys of Battle Creek have organized a gymnasium.

CAPT. A. HOSEMER has sold his farm near Marshall, and will remove to Illinois.

FIFTY-ONE teachers are employed at East Saginaw in the public schools.

ONE of the Kalamazoo college orators forgot what he had to say, hesitated, and retired. No applause, no bouquets.

DURING the year 1875 there were 258 deaths in Ionia county, and 605 births. There are twenty-two insane persons in the county.

THE National Park at Mackinac, is being surveyed and roadways laid out and graveled, by material being brought from a neighboring island.

THE new chimney at Wright, Witherell & Co.'s mill at Saginaw City contains seven cords of stone and 140,000 brick. It is 13 feet square at the base, and 125 feet high.

AMOS PIKE was recently killed at Muir by driving his team off the embankment between Lyons and Muir—his wagon, loaded with lumber, falling on top of him. He was intoxicated.

THERE was a silent wedding at Flint, when Thomas L. Brown, a deaf-mute teacher in the State Institution, was married to Miss Hoegland, Superintendent of the Blind Department.

A GAMIN invaded Greenville the other day and sold about \$50 worth of "imported roses." After he had gone it was found that the ladies had been buying common wild rose blossoms that had the stems stuck into little rolls of wet moss.

THOMAS CROUCH, living near Ceresco, while leading a cow the other day was thrown down by the sudden jumping of the cow and died almost instantly. Mr. Crouch was a feeble man 80 years old, and it is supposed broke his neck by falling.

JOHN SHORRY, sentenced from Washtenaw county in January, 1867, to twenty years' imprisonment for murder in the second degree, has been pardoned by the Governor, conditioned that he forever abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks.

EDWARD BRIGHAM, of Battle Creek, a young man about 20 years of age, has one of the finest private geological cabinets in Michigan. His collection consists of over 2,000 rare and valuable specimens, all of which were secured in his own rambles.

It is reported that twenty-five miles of the missing link between Flint and Lansing of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad have been graded, and that the laying of iron will commence in August. It is expected the road will be connected in November.

THE balance of cash in the State treasury May 31, was \$1,208,163.11; receipts during the month ending June 30, \$190,665; payments during the same time, \$358,940.28; balance in the treasury June 30, 1876, \$1,039,887.83; decrease for the month, \$168,275.28.

PROF. W. J. BEAL writes home from the Centennial that he has exchanged his collection of Michigan woods for 2,000 specimens of Brazilian woods. Duplicates of Michigan woods have been preserved in the museum at the Agricultural College, and with the addition of the Brazilian woods will be a valuable collection.

SAGINAW Courier: "One of the members of the Board of Supervisors made a speech the other day, and, while alluding to high water, burst forth in the following strain of impassioned eloquence: 'The water on the flats was so high that it swept away fences; yes, gentlemen, it was so high that there was hardly any water left in the river.'"

PROF. DUTTON, late principal of the Greenville schools, will visit the Exposition and thence go to Germany for a two or three years' course of study. Prof. E. P. Church succeeded him at Greenville. Mr. Church is a graduate of Oberlin College, class of '63, held a position of importance in the Ohio Reform School for some time, and for ten years thereafter was president of the Oahu College, near Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

THOMAS CARPENTER, a man 80 years old, living near Bedford station, was knocked down by a freight train at the Michigan Central depot, in Battle Creek, last Monday evening. His head was badly injured, and four toes of the left foot were amputated. Six cars passed over him, but he lay lengthwise on the track between the cars and saved himself from being cut to pieces.

AN Alpena correspondent writes to the *Saginawian*: "It is safe to say that 10,000,000 feet of lumber from the supply of logs, old and new, for 1876, has been sawed and shipped, leaving, after deducting the shingle timber, less than 70,000,000 feet of lumber to be manufactured and disposed of in Alpena for the remainder of the season, which is certainly not an overstock, and there will not be a log hung up."

PROBABLY the oldest person in Michigan is Mrs. Lucy Kearney, of East Saginaw, aged 114, of whom the Rev. E. E. Caster, of that city, gives this account: "Mrs. Kearney was born in the town of Freehold, N. J., January 1762, where she lived a slave upwards of seventy years. Although her vision is dim, she is able to walk about the house and yard without assistance; rises in the morning, dresses herself, and is ready to sit down to an early breakfast with the rest of the family."

CHARLES J. KKEZLAND, a young man 18 years of age, was drowned in the Kalamazoo River, five miles west of Battle Creek, one afternoon last week, while in bathing with a younger brother. He could not swim, and it is supposed he was taken with the cramps, and carried out into the middle of the stream, where he was powerless to help himself. The young man was possessed of unusual ability and graduated from the Battle Creek High School the week previous to his death. The report of his sad fate has cast a gloom throughout the entire community.

In their last wrestling-match at Whit. ney's Opera House, Detroit, Messrs. J. H.

McLaughlin, of Detroit, and J. H. Martin, of Ypsilanti, struggled from 10:43 one night until 6:30 next morning, nearly eight hours, without either party obtaining a fall. The referee endeavored to induce them to continue the match, but was unable to do so, and he declared the match a draw and all bets off. This was the most equally-contested match ever witnessed, both of the participants having acknowledged in conference with the referee, in the presence of the audience, at the close of the match, their inability to throw the other.

JUDGE CALES ELDRED, one of the oldest pioneer farmers of Kalamazoo county, died at his residence in Climax the other day, from old age. He came to this State from Vermont in the year 1830, first settling at Comstock, in Kalamazoo county. At one time he was quite a prominent politician, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1837 and 1838. He was also a Judge both while Michigan was a Territory and after it became a State. For many years he was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and a liberal supporter of its benevolent and educational institutions. He was one of the founders of Kalamazoo College. In 1831 he erected the first mill at Ceresco. At the time of his death he was 95 years of age.

MONROE Commercial: The wagon road leading from Toledo to Adrian runs by the side of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, through Bedford township. It is a noted thoroughfare for tramps. One day last week a farmer living on that road was at work in a distant part of his farm. His wife went to a neighbor's, locking her house securely before starting. The house had not been left more than half an hour when she returned, and as she entered one door she saw a burglar going out of an opposite door. She "went for him" and caught him, and, being a powerful woman, she brought him back to the house to give an account of himself. As it appeared that his only object was to get something to eat, she let him go after compelling him to take an ax and cut a good lot of stove wood for her.

L. H. FOSTER, a member of the School Board at Ludington, was murdered in a mysterious manner a few nights since. A robber entered his house, which is a prominent one of the city, surrounded by beautiful grounds, and went through the rooms, it seems, quite at leisure, lighting a lantern which stood in the cellar-way, taking and loading a revolver which lay on the table unloaded, and partaking of some refreshments. Mr. Foster was awakened and inquired who was there. Receiving no answer he pursued out through the door, grounds and gate, where he received a shot; but he still pursued to the street corner and then was shot twice. In a few moments his wife found him dead. Mr. Foster has represented great interests in Ludington, being a member of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, and one of the most stirring and public-spirited of men. His loss is a great calamity. The Union School-house was sacked the same night, and probably by the same party.

Detroit Prices Current.

Wheat, white.....	\$ 16	@ 1 25
Wheat, amber.....	13	@ 1 15
Corn, per bu.....	40	@ 44
Oats, per bu.....	29	@ 30
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1 40	@ 1 55
Buckwheat, per bu.....	75	@ 80
Rye, per bu.....	65	@ 66
Beans, unpicked.....	40	@ 60
" picked.....	75	@ 85
Butter.....	15	@ 16
Beeswax.....	28	@ 30
Dried apples.....	8	@ 8
Eggs.....	12	@ 12 1/2
Hops.....	7	@ 11
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	12 00	@ 14 00
Hay, mixed, per ton.....	9 00	@ 10 00
Hay, marsh, per ton.....	7 00	@ 8 00
Straw, per ton.....	7 00	@ 8 00
Onions.....	23	@ 25
Potatoes, rose, per bu.....	18	@ 20
Potatoes, peachblows, per bu.....	27	@ 30
Honey, comb.....	20	@ 22
Chickens, per pair.....	50	@ 55
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	12	@ 13
Turkeys, dressed, per lb.....	10	@ 11
Tallow, per lb.....	7	@ 7 1/2
Hides, per lb.....	5	@ 6
Felts.....	30	@ 1 25
Wool, per lb, unwashed.....	18	@ 20
Wool, fleece washed.....	20	@ 25
Wool, combing.....	30	@ 35
Wood, soft, per cord.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Wood, beech and maple.....	4 50	@ 4 75
Wood, hickory.....	5 50	@ 6 00

DR. HENDERSON, a Welsh surgeon, has a hobby. He goes around Great Britain requesting the privilege of assisting at hangings.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	9 00	@ 10 60
Hogs—Dressed.....	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON.....	12	@ 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	3 40	@ 4 25
CORN—Mixed Western.....	1 12	@ 1 14
OATS—No. 2 Chicago.....	83	@ 84
RYE—Western.....	84	@ 86
PORK—New Mess.....	19 75	@ 20 00
LARD—Steam.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Choice Native.....	4 65	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 75
Good second-class Steers.....	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Hogs—Live.....	5 85	@ 6 00
FLLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 04 1/2	@ 1 05 1/2
No. 8 Spring.....	88 1/2	@ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	46 1/2	@ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	67	@ 67 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	58	@ 60
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18	@ 22
Eggs—Fresh.....	12 1/2	@ 13
PORK—Mess.....	19 25	@ 19 50
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, assembled in the Chamber of Commerce, in the city of St. Louis, at noon on Tuesday, the 27th of June. The convention was called to order by Augustus Schell, of New York, upon whose motion Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was made temporary Chairman by a unanimous vote. Mr. Watterson delivered a brief address upon taking the chair, at the conclusion of which Bishop Marvin invoked Divine blessing.

The chair, after naming Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as temporary Secretary, and T. O. Walker, of Iowa, and T. K. Doniphan, of Ohio, as Assistant Secretaries, announced the convention ready for business.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

After discussion the resolution was adopted. Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution for a call of the States for the announcement of committees on permanent organization and on credentials. Agreed to, and the call proceeded, with the following result:

Alabama, Leroy P. Walker; Arkansas, J. V. Mangum; California, John S. Hagar; Colorado, F. J. Marshall; Connecticut, B. D. Hubbard; Delaware, George Gray; Florida, John Westcott; Georgia, C. P. Howell; Illinois, John A. McClelland; Indiana, D. W. Voorhees; Iowa, H. H. Trimble; Missouri, Thomas L. Davis; Kentucky, Alvin Duval; Louisiana, P. H. Mann; Maine, D. R. Hastings; Maryland, George Frenner; Massachusetts, Edward Avery; Michigan, William L. Bancroft; Minnesota, Daniel Bucke; Mississippi, A. M. Clayton; Missouri, C. H. Hardin; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, E. C. Bailey; New Jersey, J. W. Gates; New York, William Dorsheimer; North Carolina, Thomas L. Clingman; Ohio, Gen. Thomas Ewing; Oregon, M. V. Brown; Pennsylvania, Montclair Hay; Rhode Island, William B. Bead; South Carolina, Samuel McGowan; Tennessee, John C. Brown; Texas, Ashbel Smith; Vermont, James H. Williams; Virginia, John A. Meredith; West Virginia, John J. Davis; Wisconsin, Alexander Mitchell.

The chair announced that delegates from the National Woman's Suffrage Association were present, asking for a hearing, and appointed a committee to escort the ladies to the platform.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, on behalf of the delegation, then addressed the convention with much self-possession, but her voice was too weak to be heard many feet distant. She referred to "this Centennial year," said it was in order not only for woman to make proposals, but to have them accepted. If the Democratic party wanted to live long, she warned them to hear woman's prayer, to heed the voice of inspiration, which says, "It is not good for man to be alone," and take women into this political association as a matter of eternal justice and sound policy. She concluded by presenting resolutions of the Woman's Suffrage Association, which, on motion of Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions for respectful consideration.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, presented a petition from citizens of Omaha, asking that a plank be incorporated in the platform demanding the extension of the Presidential term to six years, and the restriction of the incumbent to one term. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions declaring, among other things, opposition to a further increase of the public debt and of the demand notes of the Government, and demanding the repeal of the Resumption law of 1875.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The convention thereupon took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Credentials, through their Chairman, made the following report:

Your Committee on Credentials would respectfully report that there are no contested seats, that the States are fully represented, and that the delegates reported by the Chairmen of the respective delegations to this convention are entitled to seats from their respective States. Respectfully submitted, JAS. LAWRENCE ENGLISH, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Finch, of Iowa, offered a resolution to give the Territories representation in the convention as States.

A delegate from Maryland moved to amend the report so as to give the District of Columbia representation in the convention, with the right to vote.

This was made to include the Territories, and the report was then adopted.

Mr. Hanna, of Missouri, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report:

Mr. Chairman: In behalf of the Committee on Permanent Organization, I have the honor to submit the following report of officers for this convention: For Permanent President, Mr. John A. McClelland, of Illinois; for Vice Presidents and Secretaries, one from each State.

The temporary Secretaries, with Mr. Prince, of Boston, as chief, were continued as the working Secretaries, and Sergeant-at-Arms Able was also reappointed.

D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, Manton Marble, of New York, and Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, having been designated by the Chair for that duty, escorted Gen. McClelland to the platform. After a brief address he assumed the chair as permanent President of the convention.

The Committee on Organization also recommended that the rules and regulations of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 be adopted by this convention for the government of the proceedings. This was agreed to, and the report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

President McClelland called the convention to order five minutes after 10 o'clock, introducing Father Brady, of St. Louis, who offered prayer.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered a resolution that "the convention indorse the reform inaugurated by the House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations, approving their investigations of fraud, and congratulating the country on bringing public criminals to justice."

The chair decided that the resolution must go to the Committee on the Platform.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution that the will of the people for retrenchment, as expressed in the Appropriation bills, and ought to be sustained. Referred to the Platform Committee.

Mr. Kelly, of New York, at the request of some New York delegates, presented a paper signed by many eminent gentlemen who are opposing the nomination of Gov. Tilden. [Applause and hisses.] Mr. Jacobs, of New York, made a point of order that this was out of order. The chair so decided.

Mr. McLane moved that the convention then proceed at once to ballot.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, offered an amendment, that the convention will not ballot until after action on the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by a substitute ordering the roll of States to be called for nominations, and then proceed to ballot.

Mr. Wallace moved to lay the entire subject on the table.

Mr. McLane accepted Mr. Abbott's amendment, which was again read. Loud cries of "No" greeted its proposition that the declaration of a State's vote by the Chairman of any delegation shall alone be accepted.

Mr. Wallace asked what would be the condition if a motion to table failed.

The Chair replied that the convention would then come to a vote on the amendments.

The Chair here announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report.

The request for a call of the States was withdrawn without taking a vote.

The Chair recognized Mr. Meredith, the Chairman of the Committee on Platform, who said they had agreed on the resolutions, but had referred them to a Committee on Revision, and are to meet again at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Kernan moved a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

During the recess speeches were delivered by Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

The convention was called to order at 2:15. Judge Meredith, of Virginia, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented his report. He stated that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to agreement. He then requested Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, to read it to the convention. It was as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, and we hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversy that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before the law; and in the sacredness of the rights of individual conduct untrammelled by statutory laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness, and behold the noblest product of a hundred years of changeless history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and the great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice, also, that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and looked for the ruin of an industries people in the paralysis of hard times.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption, and no preparation for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finance which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well-devised, and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open to the public, and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to endow the citizen with the freedom from distrust, and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly-rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce, from the first, to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses, Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from \$60,000,000 in gold in 1860, to \$450,000,000 in currency in 1870; our aggregate taxation from \$154,000,000 in gold in 1860, to \$730,000,000 in currency in 1870, or, in one decade, from less than \$5 per head to more than \$18 per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than twice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of the public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, held to perform servile labor-contracts, and demand such a modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the officeholder class and the party in power seek to smother it: the false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and the false issue with which they would divert the attention of the Democratic party from its foundation and its resolution to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any of them; the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common country.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient, economical conduct of the Governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election; if it is a prize fought for at the ballot-box; if lost, a brief reward of party zeal instead of a post of honor, assigned drooped competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispenser of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. The President, Vice

President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the people's servants; and their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President, a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer, three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers, five Chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery, a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts, a late Attorney General misappropriating the public funds, a Secretary of the Navy enriching his friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department, an Ambassador to England concerned in a dishonorable speculation, the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon his trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue, a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdeeds, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest, by making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the Republicans themselves; but their reformers are stoned down in convention, and displaced from the Cabinet; the party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 officers, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

At the conclusion, Mr. Dorsheimer said that the committee had adopted and indorsed, though not as a part of the platform, a resolution which he read, indorsing the action of the House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations and exhorting to firmness; also a resolution as to the just claims of the soldiers, sailors, widows and orphans.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, took the platform. He said that at the request of several members of the committee he presented the minority report, recommending striking out the following clause in the majority, to-wit: "As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal." He proposed to substitute therefor the following words: "The law for the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party, without deliberation in Congress, and without discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure its object, and highly injurious to the business of the country, should be forthwith repealed."

Mr. Ewing moved, and Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, seconded, that the amendment thus suggested be made.

Mr. Ewing proceeded to state his objections to the clause proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, spoke in favor of the majority report. He said: "I propose here to make a straight issue between soft money and hard money. By that we stand or we fall. If you want soft money give your votes to the resolution offered by the most distinguished advocate of soft money in the United States; but if you want to leave to the hard-money men some chance to carry their States, then stand by the report of the committee, which was a compromise so great that a protest has been sent here signed by every one of the Eastern Democratic States, and to which I have put my own signature. This is a middle ground which does leave some hope; but if you declare, in the language of the gentleman from Ohio (Gen. Ewing), for a repeal forthwith, then abandon all hope. I make this issue fair. As I said, we will stand to that, and now, Mr. President, I demand a vote by the States."

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, supported the minority report. "My friends," said he, "Something was said by the gentleman from New York about the effect on his State and other States. I stand here surrounded by ten States who have a right to be heard on this subject. West Virginia, Ohio, my own gallant Democratic State of Indiana; Missouri, on whose bosom we are holding the Convention; Tennessee, that contains the Hermitage and the ashes of Jackson and Polk; Iowa and Kansas; are they not to be considered? Do they amount to nothing? I will say, with all respect to the gentleman from New York, who has just said down, that we have followed the lead of New York for twelve long years, and each time to disaster, and I for one assert the West—the mighty West, with its teeming population—I assert the power of the Mississippi valley, with its mighty interests and its great resources."

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, made a conciliatory speech, and succeeded, to some extent, in pouring oil upon the troubled waters. He closed by moving the previous question—the amendment of Mr. Ewing. Amid much excitement and confusion the roll was called, and showed 219 yeas to 550 nays.

The call of the roll was next proceeded with on the adoption of the platform. The announcement of the vote—yeas 651, nays 83—was loudly applauded.

On motion of Mr. McLean, of Maryland, the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for President.

Mr. Whitely presented the name of Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware.

James D. Williams nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Mr. Abbott nominated Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

Senator Kernan nominated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.

Mr. Ewing nominated William Allen, of Ohio.

Mr. Clymer nominated Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary then called the roll of the States for the first ballot, with the following result:

STATES.	Tilden.	Hendricks.	Thuman.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Allen.	Parker.
Alabama.....	13	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	26	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	10 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	403 1/2	133 1/2	3	95	88	56	18

Before the announcement of the result of the ballot, Missouri changed her vote to 16 for Tilden and 14 for Hendricks. The clerk then announced the vote, as follows: Tilden, 738; Hendricks, 133; Bayard, 87; Allen, 86; Parker, 15. Necessary to a choice, 412. S. J. Tilden received 417. Thomas A. Hendricks, 146 1/2. Bayard, 87. Allen, 86. Hancock, 95. Parker, 15.

A second ballot was proceeded with amid much excitement, with the following result:

STATES.	Tilden.	Hendricks.	Hancock.	Allen.	Bayard.	Parker.	Thuman.
Alabama.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	26	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	608	75	60	54	11	18	2

Several delegates—"I move to make the nomination unanimous."

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—Pursuant to the orders of the Pennsylvania delegation I move to make the nomination of Mr. Tilden unanimous, and as the second State in the Union, although we should have preferred one born on our soil, still she will not slack one nerve nor weaken one effort for the success of the nominee of this Convention, and when the idea of November comes we feel assured that victory will crown our banners with success.

Mr. Abbott, from New Jersey, desired that the nomination of Tilden be made unanimous, and said: "And I will tell this Convention this: that as we have stood by Joel Parker before this nomination was made, so with the same energy and the same fire we will stand by Samuel J. Tilden [loud cheers], and although New Jersey has had no voice in the nominee, she will have nine votes in the Electoral College for Samuel J. Tilden."

A delegate from Tennessee—"In behalf of the delegation from Tennessee—whose votes have been cast against the voice of this Convention, —Tennessee will give her electoral vote for Mr. Tilden."

A delegate from Virginia—"I am the man from Virginia who cast the one vote against Tilden. I move to make the nomination unanimous. I will take off my coat and work for him." [Loud cheers.]

The question was put and Tilden declared the unanimous choice of the convention and the Democratic party of the United States.

The convention thereupon adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

The convention

such ills and complaints. It has not alone put our people to thinking, but the world is fast falling into line, and the standing armies of empires are vanishing, to be replaced by schools and halls of learning, the battlefield is lost in the carpeted room, nations meet in civil arbitration to questions heretofore left to the sword and pillage. Rise ye! men of 1776, and behold the fruits of thy toll. Open the portals of the unknown and let the spirits of Brandywine and Germantown forth to behold the fruits of their labor and witness that they died not in vain. Stalking forth comes the spirit of Haynes the martyr, Warren the hero, and the great unknown dead that were flung along the battlefield of the revolution. There too is Lafayette, the noble of France. There too under the white plume of Poland is seen the iron gray visage of Pulaski, with a round red hole in the massive brow that speaks of Savannah and rush of death that fell on the forces of the Continentals, bravely facing the minions of George III. There too comes Benedict Arnold, in the shame of his deceit, the weight of English gold received for his treachery binds and blisters, this New Haven druggist, has no pride in the wealth which genius and thought have spread out as an offering on this the nation's one hundredth birthday. Poor Arnold! your courage on the field of battle is unquestioned, but your treachery stamps you with the scorn of all men. But even Arnold can rejoice, for his old temptress has not yet ceased to pay in gold for her privileges, as witness see the fifteen millions of dollars paid to us in settlement of the Alabama claims, but while it may please you Arnold, the traitor, it will only add to your shame, for the money so paid is but the stamp of a new contract among the nations, whose seal is the pledge of honor, which you, traitor and assassin, never had. Back then, thou despised and damned! Seek kindred spirits in the regions of darkness. This age has no use for such as you, it looks to a grander mould of men and leaves to the shades of oblivion the despots and traitors of all time.

From the dead turn we to the living. By the past let us measure the present, and what is the result. Forty millions of people each a king and each recognizing the right of his neighbor to the full enjoyment of the gifts with which God has endowed him. Learning the truth contained in the bill of rights, men become masters of their own understanding, and know no superior except the supremacy of intelligence. Growing strong in individual worth, the masses strengthen and unite society; society is the bulwark of our laws, ourselves and our country. Let us go on then, until the land is purged of all unclean things, all forms of falsehoods and despots; wipe out the hypocrites and liars, the canting fossils of corruption, be they of the church or state, in public or private life. Wage eternal war upon all the croaking, garbling quacks, "smite them hip and thigh." "Let no guilty man escape." Having the good of the individual under the law in view, you have the whole people and the nation to benefit thereby. On then until every false doctrine is overthrown, every theory but the one based upon true democracy has fallen. On then until the nation rounded and perfected in every detail, stands forth a pyramid of justice, at whose base bloom perpetually the flowers of eternal peace, whose summit pierces the blue of heaven and crowned with the glory of God's approval, whose sides bear the inscription written in lines of living light, America, youngest of nations, strongest in right.

Common Council.

THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

The Common Council met pursuant to the call of the Mayor.
Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanter, Minderhout, Cropley, Breyman, Schmidt and the Clerk.
Minutes of the last meeting were read and stood approved.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the order of business be suspended.—Carried.
(Ald. Matrau, appeared and took his seat.)

The following bills were presented for payment:
M. Lyden, labor on street.....\$20.38
H. Nibbeling labor with teams.....20.00
D. Slayter, ringing bell.....25.00
D. Te Toller, paid poor order.....10.00
—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

The City Clerk presented the bond of C. Blom, Jr. with Edward Cole and James Cornford as sureties.—Approved.

The Com. on Claims and Accounts reported the following bills for payment:
C. Pit & Co., per order J. Quartel on Maple Street job.....\$100.00
P. Zalsman, per order J. Quartel on Maple Street job.....23.50
H. H. Kok, per order H. Kenyon, teaming Centennial Park.....13.50
H. Sprk, on account teaming Cen. Park.....50.00
G. Hechuis.....25.00
H. Van Wey.....29.00
G. Boudjenga.....16.00
P. Van den Tak labor.....11.25
W. Roseboom.....32.00
A. McDonald.....19.63
B. Looljenga.....2.50
J. Dinkeloo painting Cen. Pole.....1.50
J. Despelder teaming on street.....19.18
H. Wiersema labor on street.....20.00
H. S. Eagle labor Lincoln Park.....12.40
C. A. Dutton repairing Engine No. 1.....12.60
M. Lyden labor on street.....30.00
Derk Te Roller services Board of Review.....13.00
Derk Te Roller paid poor orders.....10.00
—Adopted.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the wages of the Street Commissioner for the fiscal year, 1876, when he should be instructed to "only work on streets etc., by the Common Council according to title 3, sec. 20, of the charter, shall be as follows: from the first day of May until the last day of October for 10 hours work \$1.25, from the first day of November till the last day of March for eight hours work \$1.00. Yeas and Nays being called each answered respectively to his name as follows: Kanter, Matrau, and Minderhout—Yea—3. Cropley, Breyman and Schmidt—Nay—3. The Mayor casting the decisive vote.—Lost.

Ex-Mayor B. Ledebore, as chairman of the committee of arrangements for the centennial celebration made a verbal request that the Common Council should appoint six policemen to keep order on the 4th of July.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the request be granted, and that six policemen be appointed by the Mayor.—Carried.
Council adjourned.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

ST. PAUL.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.
Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its
OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE
Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northwestern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its
CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE
Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its
WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE
Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its
GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE
Is the only line for Jaccsville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its
FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE
Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE
Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS
are run on all through trains of this road.
This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.
At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.
On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:
For St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior. Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.
For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.
For Sparta and Winona and points on Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and for points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.
For Dubuque, via Freeport. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.
For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.
For Sioux City and Yankton and points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.
For Lake Geneva. Four Trains daily.
For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.
New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 63 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to
W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Farm Implements.

Heald & Fairbanks

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

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

Orders for repairs and parts of machines taken and promptly filled.
HOLLAND, April 20 1876. 10-3m

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Made and executed by Henry Samett and Emma Samett his wife of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles Storing and Melvin A. Storing, of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber '27' of Mortgage on page four hundred and eleven. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$152.38) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceeding either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said Mortgage. In case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: All that certain parcel of land, which is situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, and is further described as the east half of lot number four (4) in block numbered twenty-nine (29) in said city according to the map thereof, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.
DATED: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING
Mortgagees.
Howard & McBride, Att'ys for Mortgagees.

A BIG thing the "Bee Hive" cigar at

SCHOUTEN & MEENGES.

BOOKBINDING!

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

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

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.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875. J. FLIEMAN.

FOR a good smoke go to
SCHOUTEN & MEENGES.

P. & A. Steketee,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS,
[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

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

We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City: Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as
Flannels,
Sheetings,
Blankets,
Shawls,
Yarns and
Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce. P. & A. STEKETEE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay. In your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States 16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly illustrated; Terms only \$1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 23 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have many agents who are making as high as \$20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address, THE CENTENNIAL RECORD, 5.17-ly Portland, Maine.

Meat Market,

—OF—
Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE. 46 2-

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 19

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Writs of Execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, one tested on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874, and the other on the fifth day of May A. D. 1874, against the Goods and Chatties, and for want thereof, then against the Lands and Tenements of John Cochrane, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on all the Right, Title, and Interest of the aforesaid John Cochrane, of, in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, "to-wit." The North-west quarter of the North-east quarter of section twenty-one (21) and the North half of the North-west fractional quarter of section twenty-one (21) all in town five (5) North range sixteen (16) west. The first piece or parcel containing forty acres of land and the second piece containing forty one acres of land, be the same more or less, and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at three o'clock, in the AFTERNOON OF THE SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1876, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: GRAND HAVEN, June 20th, A. D. 1876.
ARIE WOLTMAN,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.
Howard & McBride, Attorneys, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.
D. TE ROLLER,
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

Excursions!

I am again prepared to run excursions from here to the mouth of

Black Lake,

This summer I will take small parties down in the morning and back at night for THREE DOLLARS. Larger parties, FIVE DOLLARS. Having fitted out a large barge, which will carry from 300 to 400 persons, I will take

Sunday-School & Church Pic-nics

For Fifteen dollars instead of Twenty dollars as heretofore. Thanking all my former patrons, I solicit their favors again this season, as the price is very low.
FRANK R. BROWER, Captain.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 2, 1876.

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

591 Broadway, New York.

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the
*Micro-Scientific Lantern,
Stereo-Panopticon,
University Stereopticon,
Arlington,
Advertiser's Stereopticon,*

SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN, PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

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

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

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.
46 3 -

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

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

Address the Publishers,
F. Brugman & Son.
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box. 4599.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

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

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—
H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

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

1876. 1876.

EXCURSIONS!

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HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

PRINTING!!

NEW

MATERIAL

JUST RECEIVED AT

—THE—

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING.

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

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PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c.

Programmes,

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Etc., Etc., Etc

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