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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 22.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 282.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGENDI'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 10.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 "	5.15 "
" "	† 9.35 p. m.	3.20 p. m.
" "		* 2.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.15 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	† 9.30 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	† 5.10 "	* 12.20 p. m.
" "	3.15 p. m.	† 9.45 "
" "	* 2.05	

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4	No. 2	No. 3
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
8 00	13 15	Muskegon
7 45	11 41	Ferrysburg
7 15	11 38	Grand Haven
6 30	11 07	Pigeon
5 55	10 40	Holland
5 07	10 18	Fillmore
3 55	9 30	Allegan
		4 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Bakers.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BEEK'S Family Medicine; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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 Sanghtuck, 9th street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJCKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

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' Furnish 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 of Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 5th street.

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

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.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

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

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, July 23, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, per bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, per bushel	2 00 @	12
Butter, per lb.	12 @	13
Clover seed, per lb.	14 @	14
Eggs, per dozen	15 @	15
Honey, per lb.	8 00 @	15
Hay, per ton	15 @	15
Onions, per bushel	15 @	15
Potatoes, per bushel	15 @	15
Timothy Seed, per bushel	15 @	15
Wool, per lb.	15 @	15

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00	
" " green	2 75	
" " beach, dry	2 50	
" " green	2 25	
Hemlock Bark	10 00	
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Heading bolts, softwood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	2 35	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	
Railroad ties	12	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white per bushel	\$ 1 80	
Corn, shelled per bushel	50	
Oats, per bushel	35	
Buckwheat, per bushel	1 00	
Barley, per ton	16 00	
Feed, per ton	24 00	
" " 100 lb.	1 35	
Barley, per 100 lb.	1 10	
Middling, per 100 lb.	1 50	
Flour, per 100 lb.	5 25	
Pearl Barley, per 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

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

Special Notices.

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

Dead Animals.

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

BENHARD WICK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-ly

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

NOTICE.

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

MANLY D. HOWARD,

Assignee of E. KRULSINGA & SON.

HOLLAND, March 28, 1877.

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalize.

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

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

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

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 15, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 5 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on a long and small payments down.

Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

A Bad Dose for Hard Money Men.

The following comes from such an undoubted source that we deem it of sufficient importance to publish it. Hard Money, or single (gold) standard advocates will find it difficult to ignore geological facts coming from such authorities, and the silver currency advocates will feel correspondingly strengthened:

The exclusive gold advocates, says the Cincinnati Commercial, have received a hard blow at the hands of one of the most eminent geologists of Europe, Herr Suess, professor of geology at the University of Vienna, who has recently published a work upon the future of gold, "Die Zukunft des Goldes." A recognized European authority in his special sphere, he not only has aimed in this able and invaluable book to garner and arrange the historical facts and the statistics of the production of gold, but also to supply the previously lacking information about money,—which is not small even with those who most affect special knowledge on the subject,—and at the same time to supply clearly formulate laws to the economic phenomena witnessed.

From the stand-point of the geologists, Prof. Suess pronounces as a demonstrated fact, that taking all the gold ever excavated from the remote era of Rameses II, down to the latest discoveries, there has not been enough of it unearthed to justify the general establishment of the single money standard of gold contended for by a certain school of writers in Europe. And so little reason does he find for that demand that he opposes to it the strong probability that mankind, within several centuries will have exhausted all its gold resources.

The present stock of gold, increased by all which may be hereafter extracted, estimated at any maximum that can be rationally assumed, Herr Suess maintains must be relatively so small that we cannot escape from the conclusion that, in the course of a few hundred years, there will not be gold enough at the disposition of mankind for money uses. From this conclusion there is no alternative, he affirms, when one calmly surveying the earth notes the small extent of it which geologically affords the least hope of furnishing future gold-fields at all adequate to supply the increasing demand for this precious metal. And it is upon this point the work of the German scientist is singularly valuable.

He says the precious metals have three separate sources which mark the geological transformation of their component matter in the outer strata of the earth. In the first clay gold and silver are found minutely disseminated in the rocks. Thus gold is found blended with platinum and other metals as Nijoi-Tapli in the Oural mountains, but so few are the localities and so small the product that this source is not to be taken into account in estimating the world's resources for maintaining a metallic money system. A second source he places in the seams or fissures which have resulted from volcanic forces, and to which belong the famous bonanza mines of Nevada, the lodes or veins of New Grenada, and of the Carpathian mountains, of Victoria and Queensland, and some of the "guages" of New Zealand. The third or other source is the placer and fluvial gold fields of California, Australia, New Zealand, the Oural and riverine districts of northern Asia, the gold deposits of which have had their present origin in the chemical alteration wrought by the air, together with the mechanical displacement and removal effected by water. These ever-active powerful forces, forming agents, decomposed the old strata, and transported them to the beds in which they are to be found, and which are worked by hydraulic processes.

Herr Suess places the aggregate production of gold from 1848 to the close of 1875 at about \$3,250,000,000 of which all but \$391,000,000 was drawn exclusively from the last-mentioned class of sources, which consequently must be regarded as the only substantial quarter of gold supply in the future. In this relation the geological lesson, according to the eminent scientist, is that the production of gold must depend essentially upon those parts of the earth where for a certain time the primitive rocks were exposed to the decomposition, and consequently as those sections are relatively very inconsiderable, and so much of them have already been exhausted of their gold, that we must reach the conclusion that at this very time "more than half of the gold which can ever be extracted, possibly, from the earth by human labor, ingenuity, and perseverance has

already come into the hands of man." And further, that the period of ultimate exhaustion must come with the greater rapidity because of the intensely greater scale with which mining is now carried on by the aid of modern improved machinery and processes for extracting and reducing ore to bullion, together with the great depths that are now reached and explored. Therefore the period at which there must come a permanent and substantial diminution of the annual discovery of gold, with a constant reduction of the amount of that metal left unconsumed in the arts and in handling, must be regarded as approaching so close as several centuries. Of course as gold becomes scarcer, it will be more and more difficult to transact the increasing business of the world with it, and some substitute will have to be found.

On the other hand silver, as Prof. Suess maintains, is mainly extracted from eruptive veins and fissures, those sources are so numerous and widely spread over the earth, and relatively so large and rich, that the supply may be confidently regarded as much more unailing than the sources of gold, and as likely to extend to a far remoter future. At the same time a great process is to be anticipated in the methods of extraction from all the ores of silver.

Therefore dispassionately regarded from the purely scientific point of right, Herr Suess does not hesitate to pronounce not only against the feasibility of establishing the single gold standard for Europe and America, but he goes further and assumes that at no remote time it will become prudent to renounce gold as the chief circulating metallic medium.

The French Republic.

The result of the French Parliamentary elections will be awaited with intense interest by all friends of Republicanism, both in this country and in Europe. That this appeal to the French people will be favorable to the republic, past events clearly portend; and the confidence with which the Republicans look forward to the approaching struggle is not all assumed, as a glance at the election returns since 1871 shows.

In the first Assembly after the war of 1870 there were only 180 Republicans to 373 anti-Republicans. But forthwith the movement in favor of Republicanism began to set in, a movement which has as yet received no important check. In July, 1874, 123 vacant seats were filled, 99 by Republican Deputies and only 23 by anti-Republican Deputies. Among the former, 46 were Radicals, with Gambetta returned by three constituencies. Partial elections to fill other vacancies occurred at different times until February, 1875, in which the Republicans got 53 seats and their opponents but 15. On Feb. 20, 1876, was held the second general election since the war, when the Assembly recently dissolved by MacMahon was chosen. This time the Republicans carried off 349 seats, while their opponents secured but 153. In sixty departments all or a majority of the Deputies elected were Republicans, and in twenty-nine departments one-half or less of the successful candidates belonged to the same party. In the general elections of 1871 there were department from which not one Republican Deputy was returned. The contrast is striking. If we turn to the total vote of France at the last general elections, there is found the same favorable showing for the republic. Of the 7,210,097 votes cast, 4,001,265 were for Republicans. In the city of Paris the Republican party polled 216,435 votes, against 58,844 Monarchical and Bonapartist votes.

The foregoing facts show a rapid and overwhelming gain for the republic in the National Assembly and among the French people; and we may expect in September another endorsement of the republic more decisive than any previous one.

THE "rocket" between Judge Hilton and the Jews recalls the famous tilt between O'Connell and Disraeli. The Irishman taunted the Jew with being a "lineal descendant of the impenitent thief on the cross." Disraeli's answer is not so well known; he conclusively replied that "one-half of Christendom worshiped a Jew, and the other half a Jewess."

THE Grand Jury in St. Louis has made a report saying that crime has increased since the repeal of the law licensing the social evil two years ago, and recommending its re-enactment.

THE largest whale ever caught on the Pacific coast was killed on the 10th instant by the Pigeon Point Whaling Company of California. It is estimated to be two hundred feet in length.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Keesville (N. Y.) National Bank was robbed a few night ago by eight masked burglars, who bound and gagged the watchman, and blew the vault and safe open. The bank loses \$15,000 and depositors about \$60,000.

The steamer J. H. Camden recently exploded one of her boilers between Parkersburg and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river. The pilot and three deck-hands were killed, and four others of the crew slightly injured.

THE WEST.

The Chicago Journal says: "The crop reports of the Illinois Central railroad state that in Iowa corn, now backward from rain and cold, will yield abundantly, should July and August be favorable; that the acreage is nearly half greater than last year, and that wheat will yield sufficiently to compensate for the reduced acreage, while in Illinois the wheat crop will be unparalelled."

A fight between the soldiers and one of the bands of hostile Indians in Idaho is reported by way of Portland, Ore. The savages were worsted in the engagement, losing four killed, while quite a number were wounded.

Reports from the scene of the Indian war in Idaho state that Capt. Perry's command had been surprised by a party of savages. One officer, ten soldiers and two citizens were killed, and the entire command narrowly escaped total annihilation. Troops are being rapidly hurried forward, and it is believed the hostilities will be whipped into submission before many days. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions instructing the delegates of that body to the National Board of Trade to memorialize Congress in favor of postponing the date of resumption of specie payment.

A destructive fire recently visited the town of Del Norte, Col. Two blocks of business houses were burned, involving a loss of \$200,000.

The town of Pensaukee, Wis., situated on Green Bay, was recently visited by a frightful tornado, which carried death and destruction in its track. Though lasting but a few moments, its effects were terrible in the extreme, leaving the village, which was but a moment before a flourishing lumbering town, a stricken and wrecked place. Six persons were killed outright, and some twenty wounded—some, it is thought, fatally. The band of highwaymen who have infested the road between Cheyenne and Deadwood, robbing stage coaches, bids fair to be broken up. Three of them have been arrested, and soldiers are in pursuit of the others.

Chicago elevators contain 427,264 bushels of wheat; 1,877,839 bushels of corn; 303,059 bushels of oats; 58,203 bushels of rye and 97,951 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,764,315 bushels, against 3,368,018 bushels at this period last year. The Directors of the German National Bank of St. Louis, finding that the business of the institution does not pay expenses, have concluded to close the bank and place its accounts in the hands of an assignee.

THE SOUTH.

In the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, the other day, the Attorney General filed an information against J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kenner, and G. Casanave, members of the late Louisiana Returning Board. The information is very lengthy, and charges them with having, on the 4th of December, 1876, falsely and feloniously uttered and published as true the altered, forged and counterfeited election returns for Presidential Electors from the parish of Vernon at the election of November last by adding 158 votes to each of the Hayes Electors, and deducting 395 from each of the Tilden Electors. The parties were arrested and required to give bail in the sum of \$5,000 each. J. Henri Burch, a State Senator and prominent colored politician in Louisiana, has been arrested at Baton Rouge on a charge of embezzling school funds.

There has been a smart bit of war and some bloodshed down in Carter county, Ky. A band of outlaws and horse-thieves had been lording it over the people of that section for a long time, until one day the law-abiding citizens got mad and concluded to put a stop to their depredations. They got out warrants for the arrest of the ring leaders, four brothers named Underwood. The latter took refuge in a cabin, barricaded themselves and bid defiance to their would-be captors. After a siege of seventeen days, during which time an almost constant fusillade was kept up between besieged and besiegers, the outlaws were starved into submission. One of the Underwoods was killed and two others wounded during the siege. The militia are now up in arms, and propose to arrest or clean out the whole band of outlaws, numbering upward of 150.

A DESPERATE fight recently occurred fifty-two miles from San Antonio, Texas; between a band of thirty-five highwaymen and twenty men who were escorting a specie train from Chihuahua to San Antonio. Several of the robbers were killed and wounded and the others put to flight. Two of the escort were killed and several others wounded.

WASHINGTON.

The President, it is announced, will make an extended tour through the Southern States, starting about the last of August.

The suit begun by Zachariah Chandler, late Secretary of the Interior, against Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, for alleged embezzlement of Indian trust funds, has been dropped by the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that \$10,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1863, and consols of 1865 will be paid at the Treasury of the United States on and after the 5th of October, 1877, and interest will close on that day.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that the President is so well satisfied that there is no further need of troops in the South that he will shortly direct the issuing of orders to withdraw all troops from that section, except such as may be necessary for garrison duty. The troops so withdrawn will be either transferred to service in the West or sent to the Rio Grande.

LIEUT. BULLIS, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, lately struck the trail of a band of thieving Indians near the Rio Grande, in Texas, pursued them across the river into Mexico, attacked and drove them into the mountains. A large number of horses which the savages had stolen were recaptured and restored to the rightful owners. A full report of the affair has been made to the authorities at Washington, and the President and others in high official station express themselves gratified at the success of the affair. The receipts from distilled spirits from all

sources the last fiscal year were \$57,700,000, against \$56,462,000 for the year 1876.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR BLAINE and ex-Gov. Chamberlain delivered orations at Woodstock, Ct., on the 4th of July. The former took occasion to denounce what he considers a project now in course of agitation for the acquisition of the northern section of Mexico, declaring himself opposed to the addition of any territory which is likely to augment the power of the South. Chamberlain bitterly assailed the Southern policy of the President. When he concluded, one of the audience arose and said that he believed that the sentiment expressed in the address did not represent the feeling of New England. He then called for all those who favored the policy of President Hayes to signify it, and three hearty cheers were given for the President. Somebody then called for three cheers for Gov. Chamberlain, and they were loudly given.

PACIFIC coast dispatches announce the beginning of the inquiry, ordered by the Senate, into the methods by which Mr. Grover, of Oregon, secured his election to the United States Senate. Gov. Lindington notifies the Republicans of Wisconsin that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Wisconsin State Greenback Convention met at Portage on the 4th of July. Gen. Sam. Cary and several other prominent greenbackers from abroad were present. E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor. The remaining officers were filled as follows: Lieutenant Governor, E. H. Benton, of Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, Joseph H. Osborn, of Winnebago county; State Treasurer, William Schwartz, of Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, President Steele, of Appleton University; Attorney General, Emory Hayden, of Wood county. The Cabinet at Washington has been devoting its attention to the question whether the Federal officeholders of Wisconsin can call the State Convention without violating the President's civil-service order. It having been shown to their satisfaction that four-fifths of the State Committee are Federal officeholders, and that there is no provision for their resignation except to the convention when assembled, it was decided that under the circumstances the call could be made, but the expectation was expressed that the officeholders would resign their political positions on the meeting of the convention. A Washington dispatch says: "The indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board is looked upon as an affair of a good deal of political importance. The friends of the administration are very indignant, and are evidently somewhat disturbed at the possible effect of this proceeding upon public sentiment in the North."

A New York reporter has interviewed ex-Gov. Tilden, and extracted from him the information that he (Tilden) is going to Europe with a view to raising enough to build the East Side elevated railroad; that he will not contest the Presidency, and that he has withdrawn from politics.

GENERAL.

THE danger of a collision between the American and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, which at one time seemed threatening, has disappeared, at least for the present. Gen. Ord and Gen. Travino, the Mexican commander, after consulting together, have arrived at a full understanding. Travino asks only that Texas filibusters be restrained from crossing into Mexico, and Ord promises such restraint, at the same time notifying Travino that the United States forces will follow the Indians anywhere.

ONCE Col. Boulden has brought suit against the United States to obtain possession of Mare island, in San Francisco harbor, now used by the Government as a navy yard. The plaintiff alleges the title of the United States to the island, which was originally a Mexican grant, is unsound, and that he holds the only valid title.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A LARGE Russian force appeared before Silistria on the 4th of July, and at once began preparations to besiege the works. The city stands at the foot of the hills of Ackbar, is semi-circular in form, and is defended by stoutly-constructed fortifications of solid masonry, strengthened by forts. The Russians are organizing the Bulgarians into a force for their own protection. London dispatches of the 5th say of the campaign in Asia: "Advices from Turkish sources state that the Russian left wing is retreating in disorder in the direction of Bayazid. Paik Pasha, from Van, threatens their line of retreat north of Bayazid. Mukhtar and Moussa Pashas are within twelve miles of Kars. Three battalions of the Imperial Guard have reached Erzerum from Trebizond. A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle on the 29th ult. the Russians retired after enormous losses. The Turks buried 1,000 Russians. The Turkish loss was below 500. Since the 16th of June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed that they had lost 10,000 men to June 30. Their wounded filled 800 wagons." Of the eighteen Turkish gun-boats and monitors which were on the Danube at the commencement of the war, six are in a small bay near Sulina, two have been destroyed, three or four are water-bound near Matchin, two at Silistria, one at Turtukai, two at Rostchuk, and one at Nikolopis. All will fall into the hands of the Russians unless destroyed. The advance of the Russians across the Danube seems to have aroused the official world at Constantinople. All available troops, including the Imperial Guard, have been ordered to the seat of war.

The general tenor of dispatches from the seat of war, notwithstanding they come mainly from Turkish sources, makes it apparent that, if the Russians have not met with a serious disaster in Asia that will compel them to fall back to Russian soil, they have at least been baffled in their onward march to Erzerum, and their offensive campaign is over for the present. The Russian left and center is now retreating and thrown upon the defensive, the force before Batum has been defeated and compelled to retire, and the garrison at Bajazid will probably be compelled to surrender. Meanwhile, the insurrections in the Caucasus have broken out again, and it is not improbable that the Russians may have to abandon the siege of Kars. The Russians continue their forward march in Bulgaria. The Dobruzscha is cleared of Turks as far as Trajan's wall. The enthusiasm of the Russian troops is said to be very great.

Russian accounts confirm the reports of disasters to the Russian arms in Asia. A correspondent at Rostchuk telegraphs that no important action is expected on the Danube until the Russians have established depots of supplies on the southern side of the river and prepared everything for an advance. It is officially announced that the Russian losses in the crossing of the Danube at Silistria were 800 killed and 400 wounded. Thirty thousand Turkish troops have been sent to reinforce the army in Armenia. The 120,000 Russians who have crossed the Danube at Silistria embrace 20,000 cavalry and 250 cannon. These forces have been divided into three bodies, the principal of which is marching on Rostchuk, and the other two toward the Balkans and Nikolopis respectively.

The military situation on the Danube is thus sketched by a correspondent: The Turks have changed front and faced to the westward since the Russians' entrance into Bulgaria. The Russians are deploying, with their left flank

resting on the Danube, to face the Turkish line from Rostchuk to Shumla. When this movement is completed a general battle may be expected, unless the Turks fall back to the Balkans, or the Russians make the whole quadrilateral and turn it by passing the Balkans. The Russian forces coming through the Dobruzscha are approaching the rear of the Turkish Rostchuk and Shumla line.

The Sultan recently, at a private audience, declared to Mr. Layard, the British representative, that he would not guarantee protection to the Christians if the Russians continue to excite rebellion in Bulgaria and perpetrate atrocities in Asia Minor. The Roumanians are preparing to bridge the Danube for the purpose of crossing their army into Bulgaria. The Turks are reported to be committing atrocities in Bosnia which surpass in horror the butcheries in Bulgaria which occurred a year ago this spring. Unarmed and inoffensive peasants, men and women, have been slaughtered in their fields, in their huts, in the streets of villages, their bodies mutilated by the Turkish soldiery, and their heads cut off and carried away as trophies. Advice from Asia report that a Russian column has been defeated in an attempt to enter Ardahan, and driven back on Ardahan, where a great concentration of Russian troops is proceeding.

The reported collapse of the Russian campaign in Asia is fully confirmed. The Russians have retired from the neighborhood of Kars, and are marching toward Alexandropol, without fighting. Monkhtar Pasha has entered Kars. The Russian left wing has been driven across the Russian frontier, pursued by Ismail Pasha. Austrian papers publish shocking accounts of atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bash-Bazouks after the regulars had evacuated the Dobruzscha. A Constantinople dispatch confirms these reports, and states that "complete anarchy prevails beyond the lines of the confiding armies. Bulgarian and Circassian Tartars are murdering each other indiscriminately." A Berlin dispatch says that "at their last interview Lord Russell, the British Envoy, informed Prince Bismarck that England would under no condition whatever suffer the Russian occupation of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck replied that he considered the occupation of Constantinople the best way to obtain the purposes for which the war was commenced."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council, the most important religious body of the year, assembled at Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 3d inst. It is largely attended by delegates from all parts of the world. Gen. Grant was waited upon the other day, in London, by a deputation representing 1,000,000 British workmen, who presented him with an address congratulating him and the United States upon the prosperity of labor interests in this country.

A Russian dispatch says German financiers are alarmed at the large Russian issues of paper currency. It is stated that since the outbreak of the war 16,000,000 roubles have been emitted. A telegram from Constantinople announces that a decree has been promulgated authorizing the issue of one milliard piasters of paper money, redeemable in twenty years, at the rate of 50,000,000 annually. General Grant has left England, and is now traveling on the continent. Crops in France are unusually promising. The Paris City Council has voted a petition for a law permitting cremation. The Pope and Disraeli are both reported to be seriously ill. There has been some improvement in the condition of the people, and the crop prospects in the famine-afflicted presidency of Bombay; but in Madras there has not been the slightest alleviation of the terrible situation. More than 1,000,000 persons are now employed on the relief works or gratuitously fed by the Anglo-Indian Government.

The Mexican capital is greatly disturbed about the instructions given to Gen. Ord for the suppression of brigandage on the Rio Grande. It seems to be considered a direct blow at the dignity and independence of the country. The official newspapers assail the American Government, charging it viciously with violating treaties and of international law, and seeking pretexts for territorial aggrandizement. In the Stafford Northcott, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said the object of sending the Mediterranean fleet to Besika was that it is, and would be, a convenient station. The position was central, enabling the commander to communicate easily with the Ambassador at Constantinople and the Government.

The Khedive of Egypt has placed his fleet at the disposal of Turkey. Gen. Grant arrived in Brussels on the 7th inst., and on Sunday the 8th dined with the King of Belgium.

CONSTANTINOPLE is reported to be under a reign of terror. A cable dispatch says that "great crowds of desperate and lawless soldiery fill the public places. Bands of Circassians and Zebeks range at will about the city, robbing and murdering with impunity. The streets are given up to these outlaws after nightfall, and all the public resorts and respectable cafes are closed at sundown. The Italian Vice Consul has been forcibly robbed of a horse, and severely injured by Circassians. Two attempts have been made to force an entrance to the English Club."

The British Government has informed the Porte that the blockade of the Black sea is not binding, being ineffective.

College Notes.

Girard College has educated 1,300 boys, and expended \$2,500,000 on them. Cornell University sold \$70,000 worth of its Western lands during the past year. "Etiquette a specialty of this college," say the managers of Dean College, Binghamton.

The average age of the Dartmouth Seniors is 22.

The most spent by any man in the course is \$2,600, the smallest \$975, and the average \$1,730.

Madison University, Hamilton, has no debt, and has \$408,000 invested.

The late Donald Ross of Montreal bequeathed to the Trafalgar Institute of that city nearly \$500,000.

Dr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn, has given to the University of Virginia a full equipment for a gymnasium.

A large bowlder has been placed on the campus of Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., on which will be inscribed the motto of the class of '77.

The will of the late William Palm bequeaths \$100,000 to Washington University, St. Louis.

The cactus is regarded by Californians as a nuisance. A firm of ropemakers in San Francisco has recently discovered that from a species of the plant a fine quality of rope can be manufactured.

TOM THUMB got angry because a stinging crowd followed him into a Carson, (Nev.) barber shop, and he offered to fight any one of them.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

It is interesting to note that the first contract for railroad iron to be delivered at Rio Janeiro, since the revival in Brazil, has been received by an American house.

An establishment in St. Louis cans from 2,000 to 7,000 beeves daily. Part of this is exported to Europe, and an agent has now gone to Russia to obtain an army contract.

Among the queer things of commerce is the fact that beef, copper and so many other commodities which are sent from the United States to England sell for lower prices in England than they do here. The facts in regard to copper are peculiar. The exportation now amounts to 16,000,000 pounds annually, and the product sells in London from 2 1/2 to 5 cents a pound cheaper than here.

The war furore in Europe sent large quantities of wheat to England, and the accumulation has resulted in unsettling prices there. The *Mark Lane Express*, however, says that the demands of the country will absorb all the available wheat in sight before the next harvest. Considering that the grain crop this year will not be excessive, and that the war is certain to last until harvest time at least, the outlook is a promising one for the sale of the surplus of the United States this year by the farmers at better prices than they got in 1876-7.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States during the month of May, 1877, and for the six months ended the same compared with the corresponding period of 1876. The exports of cotton goods during the eleven months ended May 31, 1877, were 57,818,647 yards, valued at \$4,939,618, as against 44,279,405 yards, valued at \$3,729,316, in 1876. Other cotton goods, to the value of \$647,952, were also exported during the six months ended May 31, 1877, as compared with \$435,383 in 1876.

From the annual statistics of the trade and production of iron and steel some remarkable facts are apparent. The price of the metals has never before been so low in this country. The decline of value since January, 1873, has been 59 per cent. on the price of pig iron, 53 per cent. as to refined bars, 60 per cent. as to Bessemer steel rails, and 56 per cent. on best iron rails. The consumption of these metals by the industries of the country has not, however, declined in any similar proportion. The lowest point of depression in the business of building railroads was reached in the latter half of 1875.

From forty-nine of the larger cotton-manufacturing corporations of New England the Boston *Advertiser* has obtained some interesting figures. These corporations make nearly one-third (30 per cent.) of all the cotton goods made in the Northern States, their annual consumption averaging about 385,000 bales. In the first six months of 1876 they worked up 86,739,805 pounds of cotton. In the first six months of the present year they worked up 89,238,942 pounds. As the quality of the crop of 1876-7 was much better than that of the season before, the *Advertiser* thinks it safe to assume that these figures represent an increase (in pounds) of 5 per cent. in the quantity of goods turned out. These goods have found a market; there is no large accumulation on hand, and the demand is perceptibly improving. If prices can be kept down this summer, the *Advertiser* thinks autumn will find the New England mills unable to keep up with their orders.

The Silver Report.

A Washington correspondent says that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Silver Commission, has practically completed his report, and will be ready to submit it to Congress immediately upon its assembling in October. The report is an extremely long document. It attempts to cover the whole question of silver as a circulating medium from the earliest times. It is very forcibly in favor of the remonetization of silver. The report argues that silver has always been an important factor in the monetary transactions of all nations, and has always borne the same relative value as gold, and that the passage of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver was characterized by extraordinary lack of information as to the effect that such an act would produce. In connection with the consideration of the silver question the report discusses the obligations of the Government in the payment of United States bonds. The position assumed by the commission in their report is that the act of 1870 is a contract under which all subsequent loans have been issued. In order, however, that there should be no doubt as to the specific coin in which these bonds were to be paid, the act stipulates that they must be paid in coin of the United States of the standard value at that time; so that whatever legislation might subsequently be had which would depreciate the value of gold or silver, it would be the duty of the Government to pay in gold or silver coin at the standard value of 1870, even if obliged to strike coin of the standard value of that date in order to meet its obligations for the redemption of these bonds.

Joseph Seligman's Rise. Mr. Joseph Seligman, the banker, is the lion of the hour, even that of the tribe of Judah. He is a man of great wealth, great liberality; entertains with marked hospitality; is a man of distinguished business talent, and of great probity. He is one of the Syndicate, director in many banks; Vice-President of the Union League; and in religion is a radical, being a leading member of Prof. Adler's congregation. His history, as told by those who know him well, is an interesting one. He came from Ger-

many, and landed on our docks all unknown and penniless. His first job was to carry a valise up the wharf. He invested the coin earned in some papers; out of the profits of his papers he purchased a small stock of goods, which he carried around in a tray. He established a route, sold articles at a fair price, and those who traded with him once traded with him again. The spirit of thrift, industry and integrity, which marked his earlier tradings, has followed him through life. He has acquired a great fortune, and is one of the most honored men in New York.—*New York Correspondent.*

The President's Mexican Policy.

The President was asked what he thought of Blaine's Woodstock speech, attacking the Mexican policy of the administration. He replied that he had not found time yet to read it. When told that the ex-Speaker intimated that the disavowal of annexation plans by the administration might be an evidence that such plans were secretly cherished, he replied that he had never been accustomed to that way of dealing with individuals or with public questions, and did not think he should begin now. There was nothing secret or underhanded in his Mexican policy. The administration found that Mexico was not able to keep back her thieves and bandits from crossing the Rio Grande and killing and robbing our citizens. At all events, Mexico had failed to do so. It was the duty of this Government to protect its citizens against these raids. He was confident that the conservative element of the country would justify the course determined upon. Nothing hostile to Mexico or detrimental to her interests was intended. As to annexing any part of the Mexican territory, there was no thought of it. We did not want any more territory in that direction if offered as a gift. His idea was that we had all the territory we could manage already. If he were disposed, however, to disregard the Scriptural injunction against coveting his neighbor's possessions, he should look northward rather than southward. Should the day come when the Canadians manifested a wish for annexation to the Union, then a desire of territorial extension in that direction might be a proper addition on the part of the American people. As to Mexico, he was disposed to agree with leading Mexicans who talked with him lately, that to annex any of her territory would not only be of no benefit to us, but would be a positive calamity. The Texan people, he seemed to think, ought to have a better comprehension of the question than others from their proximity to Mexico.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Youthful Murderer.

Aimee Lacaton, a girl of 18, in Angouleme, France, was found running frantically through the streets besmeared with blood, and soon after dropped dead. Felix Fraiche, a youth of 15, with whose parents she was a servant, was found to be the murderer. He said that he was alone in the house with the girl, and that he seated himself in the dining-room to write a Latin exercise. The girl came to light the fire, when he became seized with an irresistible desire to murder her. He ascended to his father's room, took a dagger from the closet, and, on his return, plunged it into the girl's back, as she was on her knees at the fireplace. She rose with a scream and ran out, while he rushed to the window to throw himself out, but did not dare to jump. He then struck himself several times with a knife, and drank ether, but without succeeding in killing himself. The boy was of a forbidding aspect, and deformed, and had a heavy upper lip, which, being paralyzed, hung over the other. His eyes were sunken, and he squinted. He was condemned to imprisonment until his 20th year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	8 00	@13 25
HOGS.....	5 25	@ 5 60
COTTON.....	12	@ 62 1/2
WHEAT—Superior Western.....	5 90	@ 64 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 58	@ 1 60
CORN—Western Mixed.....	38	@ 67 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed.....	38	@ 67 1/2
RYE—Western.....	72	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	14 25	@14 40
LARD.....	9	@ 10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00	@ 6 50
Choice Native.....	5 25	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 15
HOGS—Live.....	4 80	@ 5 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	9 25	@ 9 75
Good to Choice Spring Rye.....	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 46	@ 1 47
No. 3 Spring.....	1 23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 2.....	48	@ 48 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	33	@ 33 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	60	@ 62
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	18	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess.....	13 00	@13 25
LARD.....	8 1/2	@ 9
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 58	@ 1 60
No. 2.....	1 54	@ 1 55
CORN—No. 2.....	48	@ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 33 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	67	@ 69
BARLEY—No. 2.....	60	@ 62
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 79	@ 1 81
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	46	@ 48
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 35
RYE.....	59	@ 61
PORK—Mess.....	13 20	@13 30
LARD.....	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
HOGS.....	4 80	@ 4 80
CATTLE.....	4 40	@ 4 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red.....	1 49	@ 1 51
CORN.....	50	@ 52
OATS.....	27	@ 28
RYE.....	67	@ 69
PORK—Mess.....	13 95	@14 05
LARD.....	8 1/2	@ 10 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	2 02	@ 2 04
Amber.....	2 12 1/2	@ 2 13 1/2
CORN.....	53	@ 54
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@ 37
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium.....	8 00	@ 8 50
WHEAT—White.....	2 04	@ 2 06
CORN—No. 1.....	52 1/2	@ 53 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	39	@ 44
RYE.....	75	@ 85
PORK—Mess.....	14 00	@14 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5 00	@ 5 10
Philadelphias.....	5 25	@ 5 35
CATTLE—Best.....	5 50	@ 6 25
Medium.....	5 75	@ 6 00
SHEEP.....	4 25	@ 5 00

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THEY had light snow at Ishpeming, last week.

GRASSHOPPERS are reported in various parts of the State.

THE shores of Lake Michigan are lined with potato bugs.

IONIA people are arranging to establish a first-class brass band.

A boy named Wm. Englebrecht was drowned at Big Rapids, recently.

A FARMER near Lyons had to pay \$15 for practicing deception in selling his wool.

J. G. MARRITT's millinery store at Ovid was burned, recently. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,800.

THE youngest child of William Wilson, of Benzonia, drowned in a pond near the house, a few days ago.

THE dwelling houses of Mrs. Ingersoll and Michael Healy, at Alpena, were destroyed by fire a few days since.

AN unknown colored boy fell into the river at Detroit, the other day, and was drowned.

JOHN WELLER, a laborer, fell into an open well at Kalamazoo and was drowned. He had no family.

MILES GORHAM, a famer living south-east of Ionia, had his legs broken by a log rolling upon him while logging.

MECOSTA COUNTY has traded her poor-farm and \$3,500 in cash for 200 acres of land near the city of Big Rapids.

EDGAR KEYS, of Oshkemo, has had his barn burned, his horses poisoned, and all his chickens killed, by some scamp.

HENRY FITCH and Mrs. Fisher, of St. Johns, who were shot by Fisher, some time ago, are recovering from their wounds.

MR. STEWARD's house at Omena, Leelanaw county, was struck by lightning and a little boy's clothing set on fire, burning him fatally.

THE excitement over the small-pox in Alcona county has about died out, and little more fears are apprehended of any further trouble.

NEVER apply Paris green to potato vines in a dry state. Already one death has occurred this season from inhaling the poison in a dry state.

A WOMAN named Ann Murphy recently died at the Wayne county house who was so paralyzed that the only member she could use was her tongue.

IN the Isabella county Circuit Court, Judge Hart has sentenced John Dunning, a brutal Loomis wife-beater, to a nine years' term in the State penitentiary.

MR. JAMES PARKS was almost instantly killed at Clam Lake while working in a saw-mill. A board flew from the saw he was running and struck him in the stomach.

ANDREW A. WILLISTON, of Chicago, a sailor on the propeller Caldwell, was drowned while bathing in the river, at Bay City.

MRS. JOHN HYER, of Saginaw City, has given birth to healthy triplets, weighing 4½, 5½, and 6½ pounds respectively.

WILLIAM T. RUMNEY, Secretary of the Detroit Board of Trade, and formerly United States Marshal of this district, died recently.

THE indebtedness of the city of Greenville is \$29,070, a decrease of \$6,669 during the past year, of which \$4,775 was bonded indebtedness.

THE Pioneer Furnace, at Negaunee, was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss, \$35,000 to \$45,000; partially covered by insurance.

MR. BROM, of Romeo, has a Mexican rooster which is very much like other roosters, but possesses a pair of horns two or three inches in length.

THE fire-engine house in Traverse City is connected by wires to the nearest church-steeple, and fire alarms are now given by tolling the bell.

At Houghton recently, Michael Strom, in the employ of Briggs, Meaneage & Co., Calumet, committed suicide. The cause is supposed to be temporary insanity.

B. ENSLEY, Esq., a farmer living about six miles from Howard City, has a lamb with five natural legs, six natural feet, and two tails, twisted one around the other.

THE Governor has appointed John J. Grafton, of Ionia, Warden of the new House of Correction, at Ionia, which will be completed, and convicts received, before the 1st of August.

THE new "City Directory" of Detroit is being bound, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers shortly. It contains 42,720 names, being largely in excess of any previous edition.

It has been ascertained that the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, passed during the last session of the Legislature, does not go into operation until Aug. 20 next.

A BROOKLYN woman has three sons, triplets, aged 14, who are so much alike that the landlord of the hotel where they stop only charges her for the board for one boy.

A MEETING of the Veteran Association of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry was held last week, at the City Attorney's office at Detroit, President Owen in the chair. The association will have a picnic by boat to Grosse Ile on the 8th of August.

A YOUNG girl residing in the vicinity of Kingston, Clinton county, was stung on the hand recently by a seventeen-year locust, and immediately afterward the wound began to swell and inflame, causing severe pain. It was with great difficulty that the victim's life was saved.

THE following patents were issued to Michigan inventors last week: Stamp elevator, Dunnebacke & Linden, Lansing; inhaler, J. B. DuGuise, Detroit; shields for tunnels, T. J. Jeynes, Detroit; door and drawer plates, T. H. Seymour,

Detroit; cultivator, G. Storm, Portland.

THE following are the shipments from the Saginaw river for the month of June:

Lumber..... 67,500,000
Of which Bay City shipped..... 63,500,000
Lath..... 7,000,000
Shingles..... 32,000,000
Staves..... 1,500,000
Hoops..... 6,500,000
Timber, cubic feet, for light-house..... 364

DAVID WILSON's building, used as a meat market and hotel, at Ludington, was burned a few days since. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$4,000. Gottfried Stoeckle lost his hotel and saloon furniture, worth \$1,800; insured for \$1,200.

WILLIAM DOELTZ, a prominent business man of Detroit and a Republican Presidential Elector for the First Congressional district last fall, died recently. He has been a member of the State Central Committee for the past six years.

AN aged woman of Greenleaf, Sanilac county, named Mrs. Lazenby, left her home a week or two since. Nothing further was known of her until Saturday last, when her body was found in Sheridan township, much decomposed. She was insane.

THE German saloon-keepers of Detroit have decided to combine to fight the liquor and Sunday law, and propose to engage Matt Carpenter to carry the contest up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasurer's office for the month ending June 30:

Balance on hand May 31, 1877.....\$ 875,523.39

Receipts for the month..... 156,399.95

Total.....\$1,031,923.35

Disbursements..... 378,786.21

Balance on hand June 30, 1877.....\$ 653,137.14

LIGHTNING recently struck the "mixer-mill" of the Lake Superior Powder Company's works, located near Marquette, and an explosion resulted, destroying a small amount of powder in the place and setting the building on fire, which was entirely consumed, together with the entire machinery and other contents. A portion of the track or tramway was also burned.

A SMALL child belonging to a German living near Cato, in Sanilac county, was drowned in a well, a few days since. The parents had gone away, and left the children, several in number, alone. When the child fell into the well the other children were too frightened to give the alarm to a man working close by, but shut themselves up in the house, where they remained until the return of their parents.

THE work on the new Capitol is now progressing rapidly. The rooms in each of the wings, the Governor's room, and the library are plastered, the ceiling and cornices in the Supreme Court room are finished and the Senate and Representative chambers are well under way. The west and north porticos are nearly complete, and ground was broken on Wednesday last for the east portico. The latter is equivalent to breaking ground for a \$40,000 house. The dome will be finished by Sept. 15, and the contractors fully expect to have the entire building ready for occupancy by July 4, 1878. There are 150 men now employed on the premises.

SECRETARY J. P. THOMPSON, of the State Agricultural Society, has printed the premium list for the State Fair which is to occur at Jackson on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 17 to 21. It is a very complete list, as it gives the excursion rates of fare to Jackson on every line of railroad, from nearly every station in the State, the officers of the State Agricultural society, the organic law for the incorporation of the society, the constitution of the society, as now in force, rules and regulations for the government of the Executive Committee, the general rules of the society, and the usual list of premiums offered. The premiums this year are very liberal. This list can be obtained from Secretary Thompson, of Detroit.

Poor Shells.

A good story of Prince Paskievitch, father of the Princess Volkousky, and grandfather of the charming Princess Kourakine: During the siege of Warsaw he had ordered a certain Polish battery to be silenced by his own artillery, and became perfectly wild with rage on observing that the artillery fire produced no appreciable effect. Galloping to the battery he asked: "What idiot is in charge here?" "I, sir," answered an officer. "Then down you go to the ranks this very day," said Paskievitch; "you don't begin to know your trade; your shells do not explode." "I know they don't," answered the Captain; "for the best of all reasons, that they can't explode." "That's a lie," said the Prince. "Is it? See for yourself, then," replied the officer, coolly picking up a shell from the pile and lighting the fuse, and holding it up between himself and the Marshal. The Marshal tranquilly crossed his arms and watched till the fuse sputtered and went out. "There, sir," said the artilleryman, triumphantly, as he threw the shell on the ground. "You were right, after all," growled the Marshal, and rode away to another point of the line, but at night the Captain received at his tent the Cross of St. Vladimir for bravery in the field.

Assessed Valuation of New York.

THE valuation of real and personal property in the several wards of the city has been received from the Tax Commissioners by the Supervisors. The valuation of real estate this year is \$895,063,933, and of personal property \$206,028,160, making a total together of \$1,101,092,093. The valuation of real estate has increased \$2,776,918, and there has been a decrease in personal property of \$12,598,019, leaving a net decrease of \$9,821,101.—*New York Herald.*

THE aggregate amount of the mortgages on church property in Chicago is about \$1,411,000.

VITAL 1411.

Some of the Needless Ways in Which It is Wasted.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

Let us consider a few of the many ways in which we waste the stuff that life is made of. It has been well said that "the habit of looking on the bright side of things is worth far more than a thousand pounds a year;" and certainly it is a habit that must add many years to the lives of those who acquire it. Really every fit of despondency and every rage take so much out of us that anyone who indulges in either without a great struggle to prevent himself doing so should be characterized as little less than—to use an American expression—"a fearful fool." How silly it seems even to ourselves, after cooling, to have become generally done up, stamping round the room, and showing other signs of foolish anger, because the dinner was five minutes late, or because someone's respect for us did not quite rise to the high standard measured by our egotism! As if it were not far more important that we should save our vital energy, and not get into a rage, than that the dinner should be served exactly to the moment. One day a friend of Lord Palmerston asked him when he considered a man to be in the prime of life: his immediate reply was: "Seventy-nine. But," he added, with a playful smile, "as I have just entered my 80th year, perhaps I am myself a little past it!" How is it that such men work on vigorously to the end? Because they treasure their ever-diminishing vital force. They studiously refrain from making a pull on the constitution. Reaching the borders of 70 years of age, they as good as say to themselves: "We must now take care of what we are about." Of course, they make sacrifices, avoid a number of treacherous gayeties, and living simply; they perhaps give some cause of offense, for the world does not approve of singularity. But let those laugh who win. They hold the censorious observations of critics in derision, and maintain the even tenor of their way. In other words, they conserve their vital force, and try to keep above ground as long as possible. Blustering natures, forgetful of the great truth that "power itself hath not one-half the might of gentleness," miss the ends for which they strive just because the force that is in them is not properly economized. Then as regards temper, any man who allows that to master him wastes as much energy as would enable him to remove the cause of anger or overcome an opponent. The little boy of 8 years old, who in the country is often seen driving a team of four immense dray-horses, is one of the innumerable instances of the power of reason over mere brute force, which should induce violent tempers to become calm from policy, if from no higher motive.

The Fire Brigade of Constantinople.

C. W. Stoddard writes the San Francisco Chronicle from Constantinople: "The fire brigade of this inflammable city is better than nothing, for it shows a willingness on the part of the authorities to afford the populace a cheap and perfectly harmless amusement. Constantinople is always in flames. It has several times attracted the attention and the sympathy of the world in consequence of the extent of its suffering. I have wondered what means are taken to arrest the progress of so dangerous an element in a community that is perfectly at the mercy of it. Lounging on the bridge one day listening to the delightful chant of a pair of sherbet-sellers who went off every two minutes like a musical clock, looking at the spectacular populace crowding to and fro, I heard an unusual commotion, and saw that a charge of half-naked infantry was cutting an avenue through the dense crowd. Then came five-and-twenty lusty fellows who bore above their heads in triumph a small box—its size might have been two by four and a couple of feet deep—with a garden hose pump attached. If it were the Ark of the Covenant being hurried away to the mountains it could hardly have created more sensation in the bosom of the Constantinopolitan. The ten tribes leaped for joy; all the nations sang together. I joined the chorus for it was impossible not to be infected by such universal enthusiasm. On came another and another and yet another caravan, bearing its trophy aloft and shouting the battle-cry of something which I was unable to interpret. It seemed to me that hundreds of these machines were hurried over the bridge. Some of them were returning at a moderate pace long before the procession was over. The companies saluted one another in great glee, and the enthusiasm of the hour was in no wise abated. I asked what was the meaning of this extraordinary demonstration. It might have been a race of the youths of Turkey, or happy souls bearing tribute to the happy Sultan of the unhappy empire—but it was not. It was only the fire department of Constantinople on active duty, and the wonder is that there is a sole survivor capable of telling the tale, or a solitary stone left standing upon the hills of the Bosphorus.

An Interesting Discovery.

A discovery of much literary interest has been made in a region that would have seemed unlikely enough to yield such a treasure. The long-lost "Poetry for Children," Charles and Mary Lamb, published in two tiny volumes at Godwin's Juvenile Library in 1809, has at last been found in South Australia, in the possession of the Hon. Mr. Sanderford, of Adelaide, and though his courtesy has been transmitted to England. The total disappearance for so many years of a book of which a whole edition was rapidly sold off at the time is a striking testimony to the power of destruction possessed by children. In the forthcoming number of the *Gentleman's*

Magazine a paper will appear containing an account and description of the volumes, with extracts from them. The poems are eighty-four in number, and of these only twenty-nine were hitherto known.

Queer Discipline.

It is with reason that the Turkish officers are often reproached with not being at the head of their ranks, etc., for one often meets officers who can neither read nor write. This would be a very serious inconvenience in any other army; in Turkey these defects are less thought of, for a very wide latitude is allowed a soldier who fights, and here the warrior imitates the hunting dog. This initiative is especially remarkable in the outpost service, where there are only small squads. Thus I saw at Rakovitz a post of some ninety men commanded by two sergeants who absolutely did nothing; each went his own way, taking advice of none save the sun, which told them the time of day. That which strikes the stranger most is the absence of respect which soldiers show and the cool and pleasant manner in which they salute their superiors. The soldier borrows his tobacco from the officer, and the officer will take from the soldier without the slightest scruple. If by chance a soldier meets a drunken officer in the street, which sometimes happens, he leads him to his quarters, managing the matter so adroitly that no one knows anything about it. When campaigning, officers and men live the same life. At Rakovitz the military Governor lives side by side with his orderlies, smokes the same tobacco, dines from the same cuisine—with this difference, however, that the officer eats with a fork, while the men dip their fingers into every dish. If by chance the morsel of mutton he puts up is not sufficiently appetizing he puts it back again into the dish.—*Giurgevo Cor. New York Herald.*

The Heliotype Process.

One of the most important discoveries of modern times is a method of producing fac-similes of choice engravings, paintings, drawings, etc.; called the "heliotype process." The discovery or invention of the process may be said to have been made in 1855, though it is only very recently that it has been brought to its present high degree of perfection. Briefly stated, the process is as follows: Gelatine, mixed with bichromate of potash, has the property of being so acted upon by light that its pores become entirely, partially or not at all closed, according to the amount of light. By mixing slum with this bichromated gelatine, and drying it on plates in the dark by artificial heat, a parchment-like sheet is produced hard enough to print from; and by exposing this sheet to light through a photographic negative, its surface becomes so varied as exactly to reproduce the marks of the engraver and etcher. After the plate has been prepared, it is printed from in an ordinary press, copies being thus produced very rapidly, and, of course, cheaply. So perfectly is the original reproduced, that only an experienced eye will readily detect the difference. Copies of fine steel engravings, and other high-priced pictures are thus brought within reach of people of limited means; and the method by which the picture is produced, being purely mechanical, insures a much more perfect copy than any lithographic process can produce.

The Greek Revolution.

The revolutionary feeling in Greece since the Russians crossed the Danube has grown so intense that the Sultan, on Monday last, called an Extraordinary Council to consider measures necessary to meet possible hostilities, and, as the result of the Council, Mehemet Ali Pasha was appointed to the command of the army on the Thessalian frontier. The rising of the Greeks does not grow out of any sympathy for the Slaves, but from a disposition to profit by the misfortunes that have overtaken Turkey. The Greek Revolutionary Committee, who incited this uprising, was founded at Athens in 1867 for the purpose of aiding the Cretan insurgents. After the suppression of that rebellion, a society was established for the purpose of emancipating all the Greeks under Turkish rule from the Adriatic to Armenia. When the rebellion in Herzegovina broke out, the Committee promised Serbia that as soon as she gained a victory over the Turks there should be a general Greek uprising all over the empire, but the victory never came. Serbia was defeated, and the Greeks remained quiet until Russia was in the field, and now that she is over the Danube, there is every prospect the signal will be given for a Greek uprising in Epirus, Thessaly, Southern Macedonia, and the islands in the Archipelago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Charley Ross Three Years Missing.

Three years ago on the 1st of July Charley Ross was beguiled from his home by Mosher and Douglas. Three days after the newspapers recorded the then known incidents of the abduction of the boy—a story that has grown in interest with each succeeding month, during which the search for the lost boy has been continued. The story of the half-crazed father traveling hundreds of miles with a fortune in his pocket to pay for the return of his boy, the tale of retribution that fell so strangely upon the boy's abductors, the record of the trial of a man, nearly, if not altogether guiltless, who was sent to prison to satisfy public clamor, and the reports of the discovery of hundreds of boys claimed to be the lost one, have excited the interest of all the Western world. There has been talk of certain unraveling of the mystery at the end of three years, and now public attention is excited somewhat by reports of new developments that may lead to the boy's return. That he may be returned is the wish, if it cannot be called the hope, of millions.

ALL SORTS.

THERE is a Methodist preacher on the Atlanta (Ga.) police force.

AMHERST COLLEGE needs \$500,000 to supply its pressing needs.

THE cotton-manufacturing business in Great Britain is very dull.

THIS is the season when apples begin to lose their flavor. The same cannot be said of butter.

THE plague which has broken out this year at Bagdad has been dormant for forty-two years.

MR. ALBERT RHODES has just become the editor of the *Daily Nation* of Washington. It is to be an independent journal.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal de Geneve* states that the medical staff of the Turks does not exceed one per 1,000 strength.

BOYS are engaged by farmers in the northern and western portions of New York to pick potato-bugs at five cents a hundred.

NEARLY 250,000 passengers were conveyed on the London Underground railroad on Whitmonday, the largest number on record.

THAT merchant who doesn't advertise can give the best definition of "Nothing" when he stands all day in his store and looks in his till to find—nothing!

A SLEEP-WALKING young lady in Cottonwood county, Cal., while passing through her father's sleeping-chamber, was awakened by his hand upon her shoulder. She fell down dead.

SECRETARY THOMPSON is graphically described as a thin, nervous little man, with snowy white hair, a quick gray eye, and a wrinkled face without mustache or beard; he wears a rusty suit of black and a white necktie.

A CINCINNATI clothing dealer, being unable to suit a countryman, threatened to have him arrested if he did not buy a coat. The simpleton thereupon paid \$18 for a \$5 garment; but the police compelled the clothier to return the money.

FRENCH publicists employ a regular staff of fighting men, who assume responsibility for articles reflecting on individuals, while imprisonment resulting from censure of Governmental affairs is borne by substitutes, who receive \$1 a week.

ONE of the Southern newspapers tells of a man whose life was saved by a plug of tobacco carried in his pocket. A pistol bullet fired at him lodged in the tobacco, and the man was unharmed. Moral: If you will use tobacco, don't take it out of your pocket.

OF the 40 members of the graduating class at Williams College, 12 are to be ministers, 7 lawyers, 4 physicians, 3 business men, 3 teachers, 1 a journalist, and the rest undecided. Every man is a Free Trader, and there are 10 who class themselves as Independents in politics.

MAJOR BOLDEN of the Sixty-eighth British Infantry in India, went tiger hunting near Manselghur, in the estate of Shahpour. He was upon an elephant, in the act of firing, when the beast suddenly started on a run and threw him. Matters were then reversed. The tiger hunted the Major, and before assistance arrived had killed him.

A WELL-KNOWN clergyman of the Church of England, in Liverpool, has resigned his charge and left the neighborhood in consequence of having become seriously involved in speculations on the Stock Exchange. He was incumbent of one of the most fashionably attended churches in the town. His losses are estimated at from £7,000 to £10,000.

LOWELL's acceptance of the mission to Madrid incites Western newspapers to reproduce what, as Hosea Bigelow, he wrote thirty years ago:

I do believe it's wise an' good
To send out furin missions,
That is, on sartin understood,
An' orthodoxy conditions;
I mean nine thousan' dolls. per ann.,
Nine thousan' more fer outfit,
An' me to recommend a man
The place 'ould jest about fit.

A VIRGINIAN has just compiled a genealogy of the descendants of Pocahontas. During the course of his labors he incidentally gathered the pedigrees of nearly all the prominent families of Virginia, and his investigations reveal the singular fact that nearly every family in the State of any duration of residence may be interlinked lineally or collaterally.

THE well-to-do pauper isn't a person to read about with much equanimity. In Dubuque, Iowa, one woman who owns several houses and lots, and another who has a good bank account, have been receiving money all along from the county. In St. Paul a woman purchasing a valuable lot of a real-estate dealer asked that nothing should be said about it in the newspapers, as she was "getting a little aid from the county."

At the Hammersmith Police Court in London, the other day, a laborer named Hemmings was arraigned for whipping his child Mary with the buckle end of a belt. The magistrate, in order to test the girl's knowledge of the nature of an oath before swearing her, questioned her as to her knowledge of the Bible, and she replied that she never heard of it. The magistrate, expressing surprise, adjourned the hearing a fortnight, and gave instructions for the child to be taken to a school and instructed as to the Bible and the nature of an oath.

SO IS THE STORY TOLD.

A fair head meekly bowed,
A shy glance coming after,
Voices not overloud,
And a low sweet laughter;
So is the story told
Up in the cottage old,
Under the smoky rafter.
A fair maid flushing red
With an unknown feeling,
But shamed to bow her head
For all her lover's kneeling;
So is the story told
Down 'mid the white and gold
Under the painted ceiling.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1877.

THE ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT.

There can no longer be any doubt of the existence of a cunning conspiracy on the part of the disaffected republican leaders to cut the party out from under the president by reviving and forcing the old issues, and thus leave the administration high and dry outside, while they resume running the machine after the old fashion. Packard's suggestive appearance at Des Moines last week, and the pointed rebuff administered to the president by the Iowa convention, show one of the ramifications of the conspiracy. The ostentatious dinner to Robeson in New Jersey, with Blaine's significant presence and speech, is obviously a part of the same movement. Brother Bowen's celebration at Woodstock this week turns out in the same direction, more important and striking, because less masked, than any previous one.

Senator Blaine's speech, is eminently characteristic. Seizing the Mexican situation as a ground upon which to base a just and needed protest against any territorial grabs in that direction, he cunningly digressed into a revival of the old sectional issue, as uncalled for as it was unjustifiable. With equally characteristic cunning the Maine senator avoided the responsibility and possible danger of open opposition to the president, while allowing his animus to appear as plainly as though he had formulated it in words which might sometime come back to plague him. To Gov. Chamberlain was assigned the duty of making open fire upon the president, and he discharged it with evident satisfaction. It is natural that he should take the front eagerly in a war upon the administration. He is out of politics; he has everything to gain, and nothing to lose; he gets at least notoriety.

Our readers can see for themselves the spirit and the force of Gov. Chamberlain's address. He is an effective speaker, and he spoke on a subject that showed him at his best. Of course, his argument against the president's course in Louisiana and South Carolina is strong, and even logical in words and forms, but it is not logical in history. Progress is always inconsistent, and logic has always been invoked to prevent and discredit progress. The simple fact about this whole matter is the precise fact which Gov. Chamberlain fails to see, that the old policy was played out. It had failed. The war was over, and peace must come. The question was not one of logic, nor even of choice, but one of absolute necessity. President Hayes could not have carried on the government upon the Grant and Chamberlain policy—as Grant himself saw and confessed.

The issue with the president is thus sharply made. It is the future vs. the past; peace vs. anarchy; unity vs. discord. It is well for the president, and well for the country. He has only to cut loose from the politicians and take the reform field openly and boldly, and he will find the people at his back. The open dissent from Chamberlain's attack as soon as he was done on Wednesday, and the hearty cheers for the president, are most significant. The republican leaders can no more hold their party against Mr. Hayes on the old bloody-shirt cry than the democratic leaders their followers in a protest against supporting a "fraudulent president." The prospect for a break-up of the old parties grows visibly brighter, and no other political prospect could be half so inviting as that.—*Springfield Republican*.

ENGLAND AT HER OLD TRICKS.

The Philadelphia Weekly Times says: If a nation choose to commit robbery, there is no court in which it can be held to account, except a court of war, and nobody is likely to take up arms against Great Britain to restore the South African Republic to its rightful owners. And yet it can hardly be that in this age so brutal a piece of usurpation, so gross an outrage upon all accepted ideas of local liberty, can pass unrebuked among the nations of the world. It is quite likely that the people of the Transvaal have not actually suffered from the annexation of their territory to the British Empire. We infer from the very dignified proclamation of President Burgers, who "submits provisionally under protest" until he can lay the facts in the case before the governments of Europe and America, that the local administration will be practically undisturbed, while the Volksraad will be relieved from the necessity of maintaining a military force for protection against the native population. This may be regarded as an actual advantage, but the people might have been allowed to choose for themselves whether to accept the advantage or not. The English colonists in America did not think the protection of the crown sufficient to counterbalance the loss of liberty, and it is possible that the Dutch colonists in Africa to-day hold the same opinion, strengthened by the fact that they are bound to the British crown by no ties whatever, and have no reason to feel otherwise than distrustful toward their British neighbors at the Cape.

A news item appeared in the Chicago papers last week stating that: "Secret agents from the French Government have been secretly contracted with large firms of Chicago packers for immense quantities of army supplies."

Agents have been in a few other of the large cities of this country and in Canada. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a long campaign."

Special Notices.

The largest supply of bleached and unbleached Muslins in the county can be found at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

P. & A. STEKETEE have received 100 barrels of salt that must be sold.

A full line of the finest Teas, and a lot more of new calicoes at 6 cts. per yard, of the finest colors, just received at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

New Advertisements.

A NEW PATENT CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY CHARLES MULDER.

The patent will be for sale by November next. State rights, County rights and township rights will be offered.

The corn planter will be a cheaper machine, and plants much faster, and with less power than any other corn planter known.

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatocoe, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure, once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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

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

Address the Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

Administrator's Sale.

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

ISAAC MARSLIJ, Administrator.

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

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

PETER BRAAM

Has opened up a new

Meat Market,

Near the corner of

RIVER & TENTH STREETS.

Fresh & Salt Meats

As cheap as

ANYWHERE ELSE.

Call and See and trade to

your own advantage.

P. BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 1, 1877. 16-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the second installment) of a certain mortgage of mortgage, dated on the eighth (8) day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four (1874), made and executed by John Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Gijbrecht Steijn, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the eleventh (11) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page five hundred and thirty five (355). And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said second installment of said mortgage of mortgage the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$126.81) for principal and interest; And whereas, the said mortgage of mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale therein contained the sum of twenty (20) dollars shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part as a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction and to the highest bidder on the tenth (10) day of September, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered five and the west fourth part of lot numbered four in Block fifty eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

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

MARY STEIN,

Executrix of the Last Will and Testament

of Gijbrecht Steijn, deceased.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Executrix.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, made and executed by Albert Borgers and Janna Borgers, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Hendrik Lanning and Albert Ridderick, of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in Liber "T" of Mortgages, on page 84. And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date the sum of three hundred and sixty and 55-100ths dollars for principal and interest; and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained the sum of ten dollars as an attorney or solicitor's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the 18th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, of known and described as follows, viz: The south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty three (23) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, excepting the Village of New Groningen and the Tannery property so-called, conveyed by Albert Borgers and Albert Nijmeijer, agents, to August Jansen, by Deed, executed September 14th, 1852, containing by computation twenty-three acres of land more or less.

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

HENDRIK LANNING, and

ALBERT RIDDERICK,

Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Geo. W. McBride, 19-13w

Farm for Sale.

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

M. D. HOWARD.



WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

3000 ENGRAVINGS; 1840 PAGES QUARTO.

Four Pages Colored Plates. A whole library in itself. Invaluable in a Family.

Now contains twenty-five per cent. more matter than any other one volume English Dictionary published in this country or Great Britain.

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"Indispensable to every student of the English language."—*M. R. Wallis, Chief Justice United States.*

The Highest Authority in Great Britain as well as in the United States.

"The best practical English Dictionary extant."—*London Quarterly Review, Oct. 1873.*

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Common School " 274 "

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Illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 26. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of

H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our

Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch languages.

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

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,

77 CANAL STREET.

14-17 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

To the Red Ribbon Men!

Having opened a TEMPERANCE

RESTAURANT,

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

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

—AND—

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. SOPHIA BARNIER.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the third installment) of a certain mortgage of mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, A. D. 1874, made and executed by John A. Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, of the first part, and Gijbrecht Steijn, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the eleventh (11th) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page five hundred and thirty-five (355) which third installment of said mortgage was on the fifth (5) day of March, A. D. 1875, duly assigned by said Gijbrecht Steijn to I. O. Hoffman, of Allegan, Michigan, said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the third (3d) day of May, A. D. 1877, at one (1) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "44" of Mortgages, on page two hundred and ninety-eight (298). And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date, on said third installment of said mortgage of mortgage, the sum of one hundred and seventeen and 42-100 dollars, (\$174.42-100) for principal and interest. And, whereas, the said mortgage of mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of twenty (20) dollars shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part as a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder on the Tenth (10) day of September, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered five (5) and the west fourth part of lot numbered four (4) in Block fifty eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

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

ISRAEL O. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

105 tf

N. KENYON.

THE

CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

Dr. Bosio's Column.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

For Sale at the Following Druggists in Michigan:

1. Heber Walsh, Holland. 2. M. W. Beecher, New Baltimore. 3. A. R. Foster, Otsego. 4. Chas. W. Johnson, Holly. 5. J. K. & S. McPherson, Niles. 6. J. F. Hoffman, Hubbardston. 7. E. S. Dunham, Grandville, Kent Co. 8. Arthur Velch, May P. O. Tuscola Co. 9. Kerkwood Bros., Ishpeming, L. S. 10. Louis Meyer, No. 519 13th st., cor. Galena Milwaukee, Wis.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

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

W. G. F. BERUWES.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

It is a pleasure to inform you, that my wife, who has been confined to her sickbed for 22 years, has so far recovered her health and strength that she is enabled to enjoy her out-door walks regularly after having been treated by Dr. Bosio three weeks. This improvement is steadily going on, and we have reason to hope for a further cure.

P. BERGHUIS.

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

G. VAN SCHELVEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

Big Rapids, Sept. 26th, 1876.

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

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. ELLA MARSHALL.

Fremont Center, Mich., March 23, 1877.

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

CHAS. DICKERSON.

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

Respectfully

DOHA HACKERSON.

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

MRS. HARRINGTON.

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

Yours Respectfully,

CECILE ANTINE.

538 Jewett St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Notings.

RASPBERRIES are scarce.

THE bark business is raging with unabated fury.

THE doctors say it is distressingly healthy this summer.

WE are happy to announce the safe arrival home of Mr. J. O. Doesburg—all well.

MR. W. W. Burke, our harbor inspector, who has been quite ill for some days, is better.

MEN learn wisdom by experience. Nobody nowadays wakes up his second baby to make it laugh.

COLUMBIA Fire Engine Co. No. 2 indulged in a picnic and boatrip on Wednesday last. The boys said they had a good time.

THE Graphic has information that the ladies who say "i-ther" and "ni-ther" are going to hold a convention and bring their eye-glasses and poodles.

A BOAT-RIDE and picnic to Saugatuck was indulged in, on Thursday, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The weather was pleasant, and a good time enjoyed.

MR. S. REIDSEMA is constantly receiving new goods, he is bound to keep a full line and sell them so cheap that sales are easily effected. The store is neatly arranged and cannot fail to please the eye of the customer.

WE see posters around town advertising that the steam barge John T. Edwards will make weekly trips between Holland and Manistee, touching at all intermediate points. The intention is to supply the towns up north with fruit and produce from here.

It is offered as something new that four little pigs were found killed in North Holland, last week, by a porcupine in a pig pen, and whereas we don't pretend to be posted in all the meanderings and natural traits of a porcupine, we invite some of our old American settlers to enlighten us on this subject.

THE latest war news from Europe indicates that the Russian campaign in Asiatic Turkey is a failure. The Russians are making steady progress on the South side of the Danube, and more seem to be crossing every day. England is sending reinforcements to her fleet in Besika Bay. The grain markets in London are steady. Fears are entertained that the war may yet become general in Europe.

A mistake occurred in our locals last week, stating that Mr. B. P. Higgins, was building an addition to his art gallery. Mr. Higgins will move his gallery in Mr. Bertsch's store, immediately west of his present place, which he has rented with a view of enlarging his gallery and increasing his facilities, and the addition is being built on the back of Mr. Bertsch's store, for Mr. Higgins' accommodation. It is a pleasant task to make note of all improvements.

As we promised, when we took hold of this office, over a year ago, we would constantly enlarge our facilities for all kinds of job printing—so we have again added a lot of new material to this establishment which will enable us to do better work and cheaper. All kinds of fancy and plain work done, from a card to a poster, at the shortest notice, and cheaper than ever before. Brief work we make a specialty, and will do it cheaper than any other office in the county. Come and see our new material and machinery.

A VISIT to our harbor works revealed the fact that the work is progressing nicely, the center cut of the dredges is nearly completed, and have now started on the side cuts. When the dredging is completed we will have ample water in the channel for anything that floats in Lake Michigan. The piers are being refilled by Mr. B. Kanters, which work is also progressing finely. A brush mattress has been sunk outside of two bad, leaky cribs, and had to stand a heavy storm immediately after being sunk, the mattress stood it amazingly well, however, and it is hoped will effectually stop the further settling of those cribs. At some places where the filling and stone have washed out, the cribs are being prepared to receive their refilling by the dredge, which will pick up the stone out of the channel and deposit it back in the crib, where it belongs, thus doing double work. For once, it seems as if our harbor was receiving an overhauling that is intended to keep. The difficulty which the dredge machine has encountered with heavy currents running in and out, sometimes crippling the dredge, effectually explodes the idea that we have not current enough at this harbor to keep a channel, and confirms the idea that if our piers are sand tight, our channel will remain good. Preparations are also being made for the crib which is to be sunk at the end of the north pier, and the whole work is in a fair way of early completion.

GOLD is steady at 105½.

WHAT is being cut, and is pronounced good by the farmers.

WENDELL Phillips will lecture all over the country next season.

THIS evening the bell ringers will give us an exhibition of their skill at Kenyon's Hall.

LENAWEE county Michigan, has the best wheat crop for years. Ditto Genesee county.

A MASSACHUSETTS gardener says that a wash made of chimney soot will keep potato vines clear of bugs.

WATERMELONS, peaches, figs, and plums are more abundant this year than ever before in San Antonio, Tex.

NEAR 1,000 more Mennonite emigrants from Russia arrived at New York on Saturday, and have gone forward to new homes in the West.

BOWDOIN college conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hon. Alpheus Felch, class of '27, ex-governor, ex-United States senator, and ex-judge, of Michigan.

IN his memoirs, Jeff Davis will sharply criticize Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and charge him with the responsibility for the non pursuit of the federals at Bull Run.

THE baptism, of which we made mention in our last issue, was conducted by Rev. Wm. M. Coplin, and was done by the M. E. Church, instead of the Wesleyan Methodist.

ALEXANDER H. Stephens, when asked for an opinion on the European war, answered, "I hate all wars, and will be satisfied if dogs who will fight keep away from my door."

THE enterprising proprietors of the City Hotel have added a free hack to their business, for the accommodation of their guests—something that was needed, and will be an addition to their growing popularity.

THE following members have been duly installed as officers of the I. O. O. F.:
N. G.—R. A. Schouten.
V. G.—W. Butkau.
Sec.—N. W. Bacon.
Treas.—J. Hummel.

FROCK coats of enormous length are now fashionable in London. "The other day," says a writer in the London World, "I saw a faultlessly dressed young man nearly dislocate his backbone trying to reach his coat-tail pocket."

MESSERS. Boone & Alberti have received a fresh supply of horses. This firm handles a large number of horses in a year, and would foot a larger number of dollars in the aggregate than one would superficially imagine.

QUITE an improvement has been made in the Post office consisting of a special place for the transaction of money order business. The carpenter work was done by Messrs. Te Koller & Schoon, who are fast building up a reputation for doing the finest kind of work. Our friendly and accommodating postmaster is always on the alert to supply all the accommodations to the public within his power.

THE new blacksmith shop of Dykema Bros., has been thrown open to business a few days since, just west of the Pioneer Bakery on Eighth street. The building is painted a lively red, and contains room enough to accommodate several horses at once. Mr. C. Dykema's reputation as a blacksmith needs no recommendation at our hands, as he is well known among our farmers as an efficient and a hard working mechanic. Call and see him in his new quarters.

REV. J. D. McCord, from the Presbyterian Church of Allegan, intends to visit this place during part of next week, in view of holding a "Children's Sunday School Singing Convention," and desires that every Sunday-school shall be represented. The object is to instruct in Sunday-school singing. Mr. McCord is known among us as an excellent singer and has had much experience and success in these conventions. More particular notice will be given in the various Sunday-schools tomorrow.

IT is rumored that we are to have a steamboat plying between Holland and Chicago in a few weeks. We sincerely wish to see it, and build up a remunerative route. The fruit culture is steadily increasing, and it is fair to presume that in about two years more one boat will not be able to carry it to market. About a quarter of a million of fruit trees have been set out since the big fire, and this year we hear of a hundred thousand more by two parties, in close proximity to Black Lake, and we are happy to say, at last it begins to look as though we will have a regular steamboat line between this city and Chicago at no distant day. It would undoubtedly have this advantage that by steady running it would stimulate trade and travel and would build up its own business. Our railroad connections are such that a steady boat line ought to find lots of freight.

THE weather is good for harvesting.

THE jubilee offerings to the pope will aggregate \$3,000,000.

A PLANTER near Savannah, Ga., sold his cucumbers on three acres of vines for \$1,250.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Red Ribbon Club will be held on next Tuesday evening, at Kenyon's Hall.

"PLEASE don't shoot the cows," is a sign on a farmer's fence near Chicago, intended for city sportsmen who go out after prairie chickens.

THE aggravation of this world is not in being censured when you deserve it, but in being misunderstood and misconstrued when you are doing your best.

BON Ingersoll, in a speech in San Francisco, offered \$1,000 reward for proof that the death of Voltaire was not peaceful, and the same as to Thomas Paine.

THE Pittsburgh Gazette declares that the progress toward better times is apparent. In the iron trade the volume of business has been equal to the average for the last seven years.

"J. VANDERVEEN & Son," was the reading of a sign displayed from the City Drug Store, cor. Washington and 2d streets, on Monday last. The new firm have our best wishes for posterity. The son weighs 9 pounds.—G. H. News-Journal.

HOLLAND objects to the annexation of the Transvaal republic by England, and a protest drawn up by the famous Prof. Broede, Utrecht, has received numerous signatures, as also has another which is headed by all the professors of the University of Leyden.

CHEAP John has moved his auction store across the street, in the building near to the Post office, where he hopes to see all his old customers. He offers to sell now cheaper than ever, and will increase his stock in accordance to the growing demand of his trade.

THE undersigned hereby tender their sincere thanks to the young men of North Holland for their kindness in clearing away the temporary shade erected for the celebration of the 4th of July in North Holland.

By order of Committee,
A. P. STEGENGA.

"PULL out, Bill!" shrieked an engineer's son to a playmate, a brakeman's boy, who was in imminent danger of getting smashed by his mother who was coming after him. "Git on the main line and give her steam! Here comes the switch engine!" But before the juvenile could get in motion she had him by the ear, and he was laid up with a hot box.

AT the Vassar commencement Miss Culbertson in her defense of the women who enter the profession of medicine, said: "Statistics prove to us that even if they desire it all woman cannot marry, as they are largely in excess of the male population, and even then the growing scarcity of estimable men renders it still more hazardous, if not impossible," a sentiment which elicited considerable applause.

THE loss of the schooner Wm. J. Whaling, near Grand Haven harbor, and the gallant rescue of her crew by Capt. Jerome McBride and the crew of the tug Miranda, are well remembered by most of our lake mariners. Senator Ferry, it is understood, has taken in hand the task of procuring medals for the heroes of that occasion, with such success that the medals will probably be struck and forwarded before fall. Only a short time ago, Alex Patterson, one of the heroes of the Whaling rescue, who is now a fireman on the steam barge Tempest, rescued a lumber shover from drowning in one of the South branch (Chicago) slips, when every one who witnessed the accident supposed the man to be beyond succor.

ANTHONY Grogan, jumping for the ferry boat Victoria, at the foot of Woodward avenue, Detroit, missed and fell, but he was saved by John Horn, Jr. This makes the one hundred and thirtieth person that Mr. Horn has rescued from drowning. It is thirteen years since Mr. Horn, Sr., took up his quarters at the foot of Woodward avenue, occupying the restaurant on the wharf. His son John was then a youth of twenty years, a powerful athlete, well known in base ball circles there as one of the strongest batsmen ever turned out in Detroit. Before Mr. Horn established his headquarters on the wharf at the foot of Woodward avenue, the place was dangerous, as there were no railings along the shores, and oftentimes the nights were so dark and so foggy that it was easy to walk off suddenly into twenty-five feet of water. Mr. Horn has lost \$1,500 worth of clothing in saving life, sometimes ruining a new and handsome suit within an hour after putting on for the first time. In 1871 his admirers in Detroit gave him a beautiful gold medal, and this he lost in rescuing a person from drowning. In the rescue of Anthony Grogan, Mr. Horn lost his gold watch and chain and a medal presented to him by the city authorities. Two years ago Congress voted him a gold medal.

STAR HAT STORE,

NO. 22 MONROE STREET.

Next door to Sears' Bakery. Has the

LARGEST

And best assorted Stock of

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,
IN GRAND RAPIDS.

11-13w **PRICES VERY LOW.**

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

NEW FIRM! CROSBY'S

G. Van Putten.

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

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

**The Goods are first-class
PRICES ARE LOW.**

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

CALL AND SEE.
G. VAN PUTTEN.
HOLLAND, AUG. 2, 1876.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 36, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Fancy Articles.

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

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.
T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

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

—AT—
NO. 23 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan

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

84-1y **W. & H. ELFERDINK.**
BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—
E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies, Gents, Youth and Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.
HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

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

Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

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

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY

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

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D B K VAN RAALTE.

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

Come and Give us a Trial.
JOHN VAN DEN BERG.
HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 200 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of
J. VAN LANDEGEND,
HOLLAND, April 1876

TUG FOR SALE.
I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.
HOLLAND, b Holland, Mich.

THE HEBREW JEW.

A Subtle Distinction Known Only to Few.

BY BRET HARTE.

There once was a tradesman renowned as a Jew,
Who sold pins and needles and calicoes too.
Till he built up a fortune—the which as it grew
Just ruined small traders the whole city through.

Between me and you,
There was a distinction
Twixt Christian and Jew.
Till he died in his mansion—a great millionaire,
The owner of thousands—but nothing to spare
For his needy and poor who from hunger might
Drop,
And only a pittance to clerks in his shop.
But left it all to
A lawyer who knew
A subtle distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

This man was no trader, but simply a friend
Of this Gent who kept shop and who, nearing his
End,
Handed over a million—twas only his due,
Who discovered this contrast twixt Ebrew and Jew.
For he said, "If you view
This case as I do,
There is a distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew."

"For the Jew is a man who will make money
through
His skill, his finesse, and his capital too,
And an Ebrew's a man that we Gentiles can 'do,'
So you see there's a contrast twixt Ebrew and Jew,
Ebrew and Jew,
Jew and Ebrew,
There's a subtle distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew."

So he kept up his business of needles and pins,
But always one day he stoned for his sins,
But never the same day (for that wouldn't do)
That the Jew faced his God with the awful Ebrew.

For this man he knew,
Between me and you,
There was a distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew.
So he sold soda water, and shut up the fount
Of a druggist whose creed was the speech on the
Mount,
And he trafficked in gaiters and ruined the trade
Of a German whose creed was by great Luther
made.

But always he knew,
Between me and you,
A subtle distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew.
Then he kept a hotel—here his trouble began—
In a fashion unknown to his primitive plan;
For the rule of this house to his manager ran,
"Don't give entertainment to Israelite man."

Yet the manager knew,
Between me and you,
No other distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew.
"You may give to John Morrissey supper and wine,
And Madame X, to you are I'll resign;
You'll see that those Jenkins from Missouri Flat
Are properly cared for; but recollect that—
Never a Jew
Who's not an Ebrew
Shall take up his lodgings
Here at the Grand U."

"You'll allow Miss McFintsey her diamonds to
wear;
You'll permit the Van Dams at the waiters to swear;
You'll allow Miss Decollete to flirt on the stair;
But as to an Israelite—pray have a care,
For, between me and you,
Though the doctrine is new,
There's a business distinction
Twixt Ebrew and Jew."

Now, how shall we know? Prophet, tell us, pray do,
Where the line of the Hebrew fades into the Jew,
Shall we keep out Dimsdale and take Rothschild in?
Or smug Meyerbeer and fink Verdi a sin?
What shall we do?
O give us a few
Points to distinguish
Twixt Ebrew and Jew.

There was One—Heaven help us—who died in
man's piece,
With thorns on his forehead, but Love in his face,
And when "foxes had holes" and the birds of the
air
Fad their nests in the trees, there was no spot to
spare.
For this "King of the Jews,"
Did the Romans refuse
This right to the Ebrews
Or only to Jews?

THE MAID OF CULTA-MORE.

On the northern coast of Ireland the
traveler's attention may be attracted by
numerous islands lying adjacent to the
mainland. On one of those lovely spots,
named Culta-More, there lived a widow
about 50 years old, her husband having
met his untimely death during a violent
storm off the coast.

The widow, Mrs. MacDermot, was
blessed with one child, a daughter of
sweet 16, who, for beauty, could not
be excelled by any of the *colens* on the
three adjoining islands. As might be
expected her home was the favorite re-
sort of all the youngsters about the place,
each one of them in hopes of gaining
Miss MacDermot's affections.

Mary, such was her name, received
them all cordially, but paid no more at-
tention to one than another. On an ad-
joining island there lived a farmer named
Jim O'Donnell, who had three sons,
Thomas, Martin and James. Thomas be-
ing the eldest, he thought he should be
thinking of getting married. He was a
stout young man, about 25 years of age,
of dark complexion, but well-built and tall.
Thomas, thinking the widow's daughter
a good chance, as she was the heiress of
a large farm, paid numerous visits to her
house, while his younger brother, James,
a boy of eighteen, handsome and intel-
ligent, visited there often, and, as it
proved, with more success than his
brother. Thomas, finding this out, grew
jealous of his brother; he consulted his
father and advised him to send James to
college, to prepare him for teaching
school in the parish they lived in. The
old man consented to send James to a
college in Glasgow, where he had some
acquaintances. When James became
aware of this arrangement, he did not
care to leave without making a visit to
Miss MacDermot. About three in the
afternoon he rowed his boat across the
channel to the opposite shore and went
immediately to the widow's. He was
received with *cade-malle-failthe*. He
told Miss Mary that the principal object
of his visit was that he was going to
Glasgow to study, and, as that was to be
his last visit for some time, he informed
her how deeply he was in love with her,
and if she only loved him in return he
would be the happiest man on earth.

She gave him her hand silently, the
tears rolling down her bright cheeks, un-
til she broke the silence by telling him to
go and inform her mother of his de-
parture. Both went immediately to the
old woman, and James informed her that
he was going away for three years, and
he had come to bid her and Mary good-
by. "Giving him a hearty shake of the
hand, and a *dianchasa* (God preserve
you), the lovers parted, leaving the tears
standing in Mary's eyes. Two days af-
terwards he started for Glasgow, and ar-
riving safe he sent two letters, one to his

father and the other to the widow's
daughter, to inform them of his safe
arrival.

For a year after the letter-carrier might
be seen twice a month crossing the wild
moor toward the Widow MacDermot's,
and dropping a letter for her daughter.

After James O'Donnell's departure,
his brother Thomas made frequent visits
to the island. One evening in the month
of October, 18—, he started from home,
determined to know his fate before his
return. When he got to Mrs. Mac-
Dermot's, there was no one in but that
lady.

"Good evening, Mrs. Mac."
"Good evening to you kindly; take a
seat and sit down," was the widow's
reply.

"I came on particular business this
evening. I came to know if you would
be wishful to receive me as your son-in-
law. You want a good, strong man to
work your farm, and to make you as com-
fortable as I possibly can."

The widow said: "Thomas, I have no
objection to your being my son-in-law,
but I did not think Mary had her thoughts
on marriage at present. However, Mary
is coming in; ask her, and if she is will-
ing I am content."

The words were scarcely spoken when
Mary entered with a pail of milk in her
hand.

"Good evening, Mr. O'Donnell," she
said; "you are quite welcome."

"Thank you, Mary," he answered,
reaching her his hand; "I hope you
will not be angry with me for what I am
going to say. I love you dearly. I
you will consent to be my wife, I will
do all in my power to make you and
your mother as comfortable as I possibly
can."

Mary stepped back from him and an-
swered:
"Mr. O'Donnell, I have not made up
my mind to marry for a couple of years;
besides, I would not marry you any-
way."

A dark cloud of anger overspread his
features, and, muttering to himself, "I
knew it; but she will rue the day she
will ever marry any other," he departed
from the widow's as angry as he could
be, and returned home.

Time rolled on, and James O'Donnell's
three years were drawing to a close.
Mary was expecting a letter from him
every day, to inform her of his arrival
home. One pleasant evening, as she was
sitting on the door-step, pondering over
the last visit he had made her, "Per-
haps he had seen some Scotch girl in
Glasgow to admire more than me," she
thought. At that moment she heard
the echoes of a horn, and, raising her
head, she saw the letter-carrier crossing
the wild moor, with his leather bag on
his back. She ran to meet him, for he
never took that road except he had a
letter for her or her mother. He gave
her a package; on opening it she found a
nice book and a note from the object of
her thoughts. The note informed her
that he would go home after another
month. A smile of joy spread over her
countenance as she read the note.
"Perhaps he may love me yet," she
inwardly said. She hastened to tell her
mother the news. Her fond parent was
overjoyed to hear of his return home.
Four weeks afterward Mary received
another visit from the mail-carrier, with
a note to inform her that James was
about to start for home on the next day.
He had made all preparations to leave
on the day appointed. The ship was to
sail at 8 a. m.

After four-and-twenty hours of tedious
sailing she cast anchor in view of the
city of Londonderry, and James O'Don-
nell arrived safe at home. After a hearty
welcome from all his friends, he thought
it was time he was on his road towards
the widow's. He started, therefore, for
her home, and as he got to the channel,
who did he see on the opposite shore,
sitting in the boat, but Mary MacDermot,
waiting for him. As soon as she espied
him she rowed the boat to meet him.
But what a different man from the boy
of eighteen that left her three years ago;
a full-grown man, handsome-featured,
broad shoulders, elegantly-built and well
dressed. He grasped her in his arms
and pressed her to his heart.

"Oh, Mary," he exclaimed, "is it
you?"

"Yes, James, it is me; I was waiting
for you come over to the house; how
glad my mother will be to see you."

They got into the boat and pulled
across to the opposite shore, and started
for the widow's house. Mary's mother
was waiting on the threshold to meet
them. The new arrival chatted with the
mother and daughter for a few hours,
when the old woman retired and left the
young people to have a quiet talk.
James then drew his seat towards Mary,
and, taking her hand, asked her if she
remembered the promise he made her
three years before, and if she was willing
to renew it then and to become his wife.

"Oh, how good of you, James, to ask
me. I could never marry any one but
you," she answered. Taking her hand
in his, he imparted a kiss on her blush-
ing cheek.

"This is the happiest moment of my
life," he said. "Appoint the wedding
day."

The wedding day was appointed and
arrived at last, and all the neighbors in
the adjoining islands were invited to the
wedding. The marriage service was per-
formed by the parish priest in the village
church, and on their return home old
Micky Brennan, the piper, took the lead
with his bagpipes, playing "Haste to
the Wedding," "All the way to Galway,"
"The White Cockade," the "Hymns of
Glinn," and "Patrick's Day," and other
Irish airs, on the way home. When they
arrived at Mr. O'Donnell's, there was a
good dinner ready for them. The wed-
dingers ate heartily, and, as there was
plenty of poteen, everyone helped him-
self plentifully. Everything was going
on well, when it was proposed for the
bride to give a toast. She took a bump-
er in her hand and gave them a few brief
words, most worthy of the occasion. Old

Paddy Gallagher, who was sitting in the
corner, next to Micky Brennan, the piper,
jumped from his seat and asked why she
did not speak in the Gaelic for the old
man could not understand any English,
and he considered it an insult to speak
English in his presence, and a violent
altercation ensued, but it was soon qui-
eted. Micky Brennan squeezed the
bagpipes, and played the "Irish Wash-
woman," and set them all a-dancing.
The groom and the bride were as happy
as could be. The bride says to her
husband, "James, I have something to
say to you."

"What is it?" he said.

"You remember when I told you of
Thomas proposing to marry me. I am
afraid to meet him or speak to him; I
see anger in his eyes. Everyone seems
to be happy but him."

"I will tell you what I intend doing
Mary," he added.

"James, what is it?" she said.

"We will go over to your mother's
to-night, and a few others, and we will
have a pleasant time. You will go over
with Thomas and try to make friends, as
you are my wife now. He will not be
angry with you. I will speak to him
myself."

He went to Thomas and told him "that
a few of the company were going over to
my mother-in-law's, and I want you for
to take Mary over along with you, and
I will take over the rest of the com-
pany." Thomas and the bride started first,
and as they reached the shore they went
into the boat.

"Mary," he said, "I hope you are
contented with your choice. I suppose
you remember the evening I offered to
marry you and you refused."

"Yes," she answered, "I do. But
could you blame me, as I was already
engaged to your brother?"

By this time they were midway in the
channel. Instantly he dropped the oars
in the sea and exclaimed, "The plug is
out of the boat and the water is gushing
in. Save yourself the best you can."
Jumping out into the sea, leaving her to
her fate, he swam to shore and returned
home to his father's. When he got with-
in a quarter of a mile of his father's, he
met James and his friends going to Mrs.
MacDermot's.

"What is the matter, Thomas?" said
James, "and where is my wife?"

Thomas hung down his head and spoke
slowly. "As we were crossing the chan-
nel the plug (a wooden stopper used in
a hole to let the water out) must be
taken out by someone. The boat com-
menced leaking rapidly, and I had enough
to do to save myself."

"Is my wife drowned?" James asked,
running to the shore. When there he
ran along the strand calling "Mary,
Mary!" but all to no avail; the echoes
of his voice died away amid the sounds
of the dashing waves. As he was run-
ning about in wild despair, he heard a
voice saying, "James, James! help,
help!" He stood and listened, but
could not hear any more. He returned
home like a man in a dream. He could
not rest all that night, but walked about
not knowing where he was. Early in
the morning he went to the sea-shore,
and stopped there all day long, watch-
ing the waves ebbing and flowing. Often
the words of the poet crossed his
memory:

The waters wild went o'er his child,
And he was left lamenting.

Time rolled on, and six weary months
passed by, and during that time he
never spoke to Thomas nor Thomas to
him. They always shunned each other.
One day James met his father. "Fath-
er," says he, "if I do not leave this
country, my brother Thomas will kill
himself. I know by the way he acts, I
have my mind on going to America." A
few days after James started for Glas-
gow to take his passage to America.

When Thomas jumped out of the boat
and left Mary to her fate, a thought
came to her to try to stop the hole to
prevent the leakage, in which she suc-
ceeded by stuffing it with her shawl.
"Now if I had the oars I would get to
shore, but they are floating away with
the tide." She was drifted northward
with a lively breeze. She was giving
herself up for lost, when she heard the
cries of her husband. Then she an-
swered with all her strength, "James,
James! help, help!" and she fell insen-
sible in the boat.

Next day she awoke from her insensi-
bility and found herself in the midst of
the ocean; she became aware of her
danger and stood up in the boat holding
her handkerchief in her hand, hoping it
might attract the attention of some pass-
ing ship. She waited about for a night
and a day, and no sign of relief. The
sun was sinking down on the waves of
the Atlantic, when she espied coming
towards her, a full-rigged ship. "Thank
Heaven, relief at last!" she says. She
was taken on board the ship, and
wrapped in warm clothing, and the Cap-
tain's wife took charge of her and nursed
her tenderly. When she recovered her-
self properly, the Captain's wife took
her on deck. But to her dismay, in all
her grief, sorrow and trouble, she had no
one to speak a word to her, for it was a
Danish ship, bound for Iceland. There
was only one sailor on board that could
speak a little English. They all en-
deavored to make her as comfortable as
possible.

The voyage was made to Iceland, and
on her return back she was informed that
the ship would call in at Glasgow, and
she could get off there and take shipping
there for Ireland. When they arrived
in Glasgow the Captain sent her on shore,
with money enough to take her home to
Ireland, and directed her to a hotel.
When she got to the hotel she entered
the office. She heard a voice saying,
"Good-bye, Mr. P. I am bound for
America to-day." Passing through the
office he saw a lady. He stood, and
looked—ran and clasped his fainting wife
in his arms, saying, "My wife, my wife,
it is you?" He took her to his room and
ordered a doctor. The doctor came and
told him it was only weakness—she

would be recovered immediately. When
she recovered, how thankful she was to
have her husband once more. After
taking a few days' pleasure in Glasgow,
they returned home to Culta-More,
where they were received with "Cade-
malle-failthe" from all friends and
neighbors. Next morning after their ar-
rival Thomas O'Donnell was missing,
and in a week after his dead body was
washed ashore. James O'Donnell and
his loving wife lived happy afterward.

So ends the romance of Mary MacDer-
mot, or the maid of Culta-More.

The Roads Across the Balkans.

Bulgaria, from the river to the Bal-
kans, is a rolling country, covered in
some places with rich pastures and fer-
tile fields, and traversed by numerous
streams. The villages are not numer-
ous, and are widely separated from each
other, but of considerable extent and
generally well-provisioned; on this re-
source, however, an invading army can-
not rely, as in all probability they have
been already well drained by the Turks.
This circumstance will, in consequence,
necessitate the transportation of every-
thing needed for the subsistence of the
columns. The roads during the rainy
season are, in this light, clayey soil,
simply impracticable. The descent into
the valleys, as we approach the moun-
tains, becomes steep, and is rendered
more difficult by the absence of bridges
over all but the principal water-courses.
In the winter, when the snow is very
abundant, there are no roads at all. In
the summer all vegetation is burned up
by the excessive heat, and the want of
water is sensibly felt, although Mussul-
man piety has established fountains and
dug wells wherever it is possible. This
circumstance often necessitates long
marches, particularly for the cavalry,
and is a reason for an enforced bad se-
lection of camps and cantonments.
Even when the roads are practicable an
advance across the country is impossible
for an army accompanied by a heavy
train. The difficulties of the passage of
the Balkans depend less upon the abso-
lute height and inaccessibility of the
mountains themselves than upon the
countless obstacles of detail which accu-
mulate during six or seven days' march,
and are increased by the paucity and
bad condition of the lines of communi-
cation. The Balkan is almost uninhab-
ited; its sides are covered with virgin
forests, and as, even in the valleys, vil-
lages are not numerous, the roads are
neglected.

The first operation of any army of in-
vasion will, then, necessarily, be the
construction of roads. The defense of
the Balkan itself demands no addition
to its already existing permanent fortifi-
cations, but merely the establishment of
field works and abatis at all the differ-
ent defiles, as the enemy's forces must
be opposed at many points, it not being
within the limits of possibility to con-
centrate at any one.—*Bucharest Corre-
spondence.*

Windsor Castle Hospitalities.

A correspondent writes to the New
York Herald:

"In connection with your graphic and
interesting account of Queen Victoria's
reception of Gen. Grant this remark oc-
curs: 'No such honors, nor anything
approaching them, have ever before been
paid to an American citizen.' A similar
distinguished attention was conferred
upon Commander Henry I. Hartstene,
United States navy, about the year 1854
or 1855. He was sent by our Govern-
ment to return to England one of her
vessels which had been abandoned in
the Arctic sea and brought to this coun-
try and refitted. On this occasion Com-
mander Hartstene received and enter-
tained the Queen upon the vessel, per-
sonally escorting her Majesty through an
inspection of it. He afterwards dined
with the Queen and Prince Albert, sur-
rounded by their children. He spent
the night at the palace, but, with char-
acteristic modesty and aversion to
notice, he obtained permission to leave
privately before breakfast the next
morning." This reception was somewhat
less stately than that of Gen. Grant,
but to balance, this had in it even more
of the elements of personal intercourse
with the sovereign.

A Curious Will Case.

A very singular will case was brought
to the attention of the Probate Court to-
day. A man died leaving his property
one-third to his wife, one-third to his
child and the other third to a child then
unborn. The unborn party proved to be
twins, and the executor is sorely per-
plexed as to whether he shall divide the
third, giving each of the twins one-sixth
of the estate, or whether he should carry
out the testator's purpose to serve all the
children alike by giving them and the
widow each one-fourth, or whether, again,
he shall give the widow her third and
divide the other two-thirds among the
three children. The case being wholly
without precedent in this State, the
court gave the executor no advice, and
the conundrum is to be in some way
brought before the Supreme Court.—
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Alcohol and Insanity.

A correspondent of the *Journal of
Medical Science*, Dr. Noland, writing
from Guinea, states with regard to the
etiology of insanity in that colony, that
it is not found to be depending in any
way on, or modified by, the nature of the
climate, but that one of the most fertile
causes of the malady is intemperance;
this is more particularly the case among
Creoles and Portuguese, alcohol being
traceable, in many instances, as the di-
rect agent. Dr. Noland states that
among the lower classes rum is mostly
used, and frequently, in the form of
highwines, rum 40 over proof, so that
it can easily be understood that this in-
time seriously interferes with the bodily
health, and, acting as a poison, eventual-
ly produces cerebral lesions.

A BACHELOR'S GROWL.

I'm a grumpy old bachelor,
Grizzled and gray,
I am seven-and-forty
If I am a day.
I am fussy and crusty,
And dry as a bone;
So ladies—good ladies—
Just let me alone!

Go shake out your ringlets,
And beam out in smiles,
Go tinkle your trinkets,
And show off your wiles,
Bewitch and bewilder
Wherever you can;
But, pray—pray, remember,
I am not the man!

I'm frozen to blazes,
I'm proof against eyes;
I'm hardened to sinners,
And stony to sighs;
I'm tough to each dart
That young Cupid can lance;
I'm not in the market
At any advance!

I saw my own house,
I darn my own hose,
I keep my own counsel,
And—fold my own clothes
I mind my own business,
And live my own life;
I won't—no, the Dickens—
Be plagued with a wife

And yet there's nine spinsters
Who believe me their fate;
There's two dozen widows
Who'd change their estate
There's silly young maidens
Who blush at my brow;
All—! all bent on marrying me,
No matter how!

I walk forth in trembling;
I come home in dread;
I don't fear my heart,
But I do fear my head!
My civil speech
Is a growl and a nod;
And that—Heaven save me!—
Is "charmingly odd!"

So ladies—dear ladies—
Just hear me, I pray;
I speak to you all
In the pluriest way.
My logic is simple
As logic can be—
If I won't marry you,
Pray—don't marry me!

PITH AND POINT.

A TUNE that young ladies try to catch:
a million air.

A SPLENDID ear, but a poor voice, as
the organ-grinder said of the donkey.

You know mock modesty as you do
mock-turtle—from its being the produce
of a calf's head.

"Don't you think, husband, that you
are apt to believe everything you hear?"
"No, madam, not when you talk."

An inquiring individual writes to a
paper to ask "how long cows should be
milked?" "Why, the same as short cows,
of course!"

A LITTLE boy went to his mother and
said, "Mamma, I'd think, if I was made
of dust, I'd get muddy inside when I
drink coffee."

WHAT'S the difference between the
lower part of the leg and the late comet?
One's shin and bone, and the other's
been and shone.

A LITTLE boy, disputing with his sis-
ter on some subject, exclaimed: "It's
true, for ma says so; and if ma says so,
it is so, if it ain't so."

A BOY, writing to his sister, said:
"Sarah Jane Gibbs is dead, and her
mother's got twins. They are girls, and
this is awful fine weather for ducks."

"WHAT to eat and how to cook it," is
the title of a book recently published.
"What to eat and how to get it," would
meet with a livelier sale among the labor-
ing classes here just now.

THE man who is curious to see how the
world could get along without him can
find out by sticking a cambric needle
into a mill-pond, and then withdrawing
it and looking at the hole.

A STRONG-MINDED woman was heard to
remark the other day that she would
marry a man who had plenty of money,
though he was so ugly she had to scream
every time she looked at him.

A LINE in one of Moore's songs reads
thus: "Our couch shall be roses be-
spangled with dew." To which a sensi-
ble girl replied; "T'would give me the
rheumatiz, and so it would you."

Two sable philosophers took shelter
under the same tree during a heavy
shower. After some time one of them
complained that he felt the rain. "Neb-
ber mind," replied the other; "dere's
plenty of trees. When dis un am wet
through we'll go to de oden."

At a duel the parties discharged their
pistols without effect, whereupon one of
the seconds interfered, and proposed that
the combatants should shake hands. To
this the other second objected as un-
necessary; for, said he, their hands have
been shaking this half hour!

A NEGRO having been brought up be-
fore a magistrate, and convicted of pilfer-
ing, the magistrate began to re-
monstrate. "Do you know how to
read?" "Yes, massa—little." "Well,
don't you ever make use of the Bible?"
"Yes, massa, strap him razor on him
sometimes."

A DRY goods clerk relates that a very
pretty and stylish young lady called in
the store the other day and requested to
see some lavender kid gloves, whereupon
she was shown several different shades of
that color. Being a little overcome with
so great a variety, she asked, "Which of
those pairs are the lavenderest?"

APPROPRIATE names: For a printer's
wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Betty; for
a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's
wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Net-
ty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for
a carpet man's wife, Mattie; for an
auctioneer's wife, Biddy; for a chemist's
wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife,
Bridget.

Two eminent members of the Irish
bar, Doyle and Yelverton, quarreled one
day so violently that from words they
came to blows. Doyle, the more pow-
erful man (at the fists, at least), knocked
down his adversary twice, exclaiming
most vehemently, "You scoundrel, I'll
make you behave yourself like a gentle-
man!" To which Yelverton, rising, an-
swered with equal indignation, "No sir,
never! I defy you! I defy you! You can't
do it!"

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The process of laying the steel wire for the great cables of the East river bridge is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Several improvements in the preparation of the wire have recently been adopted, including a change in the process of coating the wire with linseed oil. By the new method the oil is put on while the wire is hot from the galvanizing bath, thus forming a japanned coating impervious to moisture. The bridge yard at the foot of the anchorage on the Brooklyn side has been recently enlarged for the admission of the large quantity of wire needed, and is now occupied by large coils of wire suspended on a timber frame-work six feet in height. In one corner of the inclosure is the boiling house in which the wire is uncoiled and immersed before being raised to the top of the tower. When all is in readiness the wire is hoisted to the top of the anchorage. Each lot of wire from below is first placed on a "swift," or reel, and carefully wound off on another reel four feet in diameter. From this it is again wound off on a large wooden drum ten feet in diameter and twenty-four feet wide. When the end of the coil is reached another is attached, the ends being coupled together by a steel nut a quarter of an inch thick and an inch and a half long, which is screwed to the ends of the coil, and possesses a strength equal to 96 per cent. of that of the wire itself. In order to make the joint entirely air and water tight it is galvanized by immersion in melted zinc. A coat of red paint is then put on and the coil wound off on the drum, coil after coil being disposed of until fifty thousand feet, or fifty coils, have been joined into one continuous wire. Four drums, carrying up daily two hundred tons of wire, are used when the cable machinery is in operation.

The number of cables on the bridge will be four, each consisting of nineteen strands, and each strand of three hundred wires. Two of the four are constructed at the same time, and are made strand by strand. When finished the cable will be fifteen inches thick. The cable proper is not twisted in any way. It is simply a bundle of straight wires, tightly bound together, and in engineering parlance is "a laid cable." The operation of stretching the wire from one anchorage to another is accomplished by means of a large horizontal wheel, eleven feet in diameter, with a number of horizontal pulleys behind it. Around these pulleys passes the endless iron-rope, known as the "working rope," which serves to carry the wire across the river. The end of the wire is attached to the steam-propelled "traveler," which runs smoothly over the rope to the other side. Wire after wire is then carried across, all the while being kept in place and bound together at intervals by workmen stationed in the hanging "cradles" or platforms on the foot bridge. When a sufficient number have been got across to form a strand, they are bound together by smaller wires, arranged at intervals of fifteen inches throughout the entire strand, which, when completed, form a large rope of straight wires three and a half inches thick. As the strand, when completed, weighs fully seventy tons, it requires the heaviest description of tackling to handle it. When the strands are all completed the "servings" of the small wire will be taken off, and the entire nineteen strands put together in circular cable, which, in turn, will be wrapped from one end to the other with wire of the same size as that used in the construction of the cable. The rapidity of the work depends greatly on the condition of the weather. In a high wind it proceeds slowly, but in pleasant weather, such as that of the past few weeks, the bridge grows visibly. At the present time from twelve to fifteen minutes are required to carry a wire across the river, a rate which the engineers expect to reduce to ten minutes when everything works smoothly. At least two years will be required to complete the cables alone.

FOREIGN papers believe that Europe can take two million head of cattle from the United States every year, the limit of cattle-rearing having been reached in many parts of Europe. The impression abroad is that Americans are not acting with reference to the export of beef as vigorously as they might.

THE first contract for railroad iron to be delivered at Rio Janeiro, since the revival of trade in Brazil, has been received by an American house.

An Honest Medicine.

Of all medicines calculated to cure, affections of the throat, chest and lungs we know of none we can begin to recommend so highly as Dr. King's new discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, &c. It does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been wrought by this wonderful remedy. For the Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific curing the worst cases in the shortest time possible. We would say by all means give it a trial. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten and at J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Mich.

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL & SEE.

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

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

NEW MATERIAL

Just Received at
THE
"NEWS"
JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c.

Programmes,

Handbills,

Law Blanks,

Etc., Etc., Etc

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

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

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

A Fine line of New Style of Dress Goods just received.
Great bargains in Sugar. Cash paid for Wool.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

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

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

Live Geese Feathers

a Specialty.

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

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

Joslin & Breyman,

Stocks

JEWELRY

WATCHES

SILVERWARE

ELGIN WATCHES

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

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

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1876.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

JOHN VAUPELL.

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

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured.

It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines,

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.,

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

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

Order of Publication.

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

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

Examined, countersigned and entered by me, DAK J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

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

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877

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.

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

A full line of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,

Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,

Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols

and Zephyrs.

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

Probate Order.

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

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

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

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,

17-4w Judge of Probate.

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH

CANDY in use—For

sale in New York for

the past 30 years, but

new in this State.

For Sale by the pound

or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

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

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

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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.