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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 23.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 231.

The Holland City News.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	8 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	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, April 23, 1875.

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

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. 5.30 a. m. † 10.20 a. m.

" " † 4.20 p. m. 10.25 " "

" " 6.40 " " * 8.30 " "

New Buffalo & Chicago. † 10.40 a. m. 5.20 a. m.

" " 12.25 p. m. 3.25 p. m.

" " * 9.35 " " † 4.10 " "

* Daily except Saturday

† Mixed trains.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Dressmaking.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 60
Beans, bushel	1 50 @ 3 00
Butter, lb.	15
Clover seed, bushel	8 50
Eggs, dozen	12
Honey, lb.	18 @ 25
Hay, ton	19 00
Onions, bushel	40
Potatoes, bushel	30
Timothy Seed, bushel	4 00
Wool, lb.	4 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 00
" " beach, dry	2 00
" " green	4 00 @ 450
Hemlock Bark, dry	10 00
Staves, white oak	12 00
Staves, birch	3 00 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, softwood	25 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	50
Stave bolts, softwood	4 00
Stave bolts, hardwood	12
Railroad ties	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@ \$ 1 30
Corn, shelled bushel	65
Oats, bushel	33 @ 40
Buckwheat, bushel	75
Bran, ton	16 00
Feed, ton	14
Barley, 100 lb.	2 00
Middling, 100 lb.	1 33
Flour, 100 lb.	3 33
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00 @ 7 00

Special Notices.

Feathers! Feathers!

Prime Live Geese Feathers at
H. MEYER & CO.

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 brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
P. SCHRAVESANDER, R. S.

To Consumptives.

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

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

WALL PAPER

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

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August 2, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

Children's Carriages.

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

Errors of Youth.

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

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

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

War in Europe.

The war between Turkey on the one hand and Serbia and her allies on the other appears to have begun in earnest. Conflicting accounts come to us by cable of the fighting which has already taken place, and it is not easy to determine with which side the advantage in some of these first collisions of the opposing forces lies. In truth it does not greatly matter. The skirmishes with which wars usually begin decide nothing, and frequently mean nothing, from a military point of view. They are usually accidental collisions between fragments of the rival armies, and may be regarded as mere incidents in the work of forming the opposing lines of battle. They are bloody affairs enough sometimes, but they mean no more than the drawing of chess-players for the privilege of moving first. The hard play comes later.

In this new war in Europe, indeed, the interest which early conflicts have for us is still less than usual, for the reason that the war is more important for what it threatens than for what it is. A conflict between Turkey and her tributary provinces would be by itself a very small affair in European story, but the thought of what it may lead to gives it a foremost place in the worlds consideration. England for many reasons, is a possible ally of the Turk, while Russia is still more certainly a possible ally and supporter of Serbia, and the careful student of current affairs will look a good deal more anxiously for the effects of the war upon the policy of these two great powers than for the lists of killed and wounded Turks or Servians.

England's jealousy and suspicion of Russia cannot be concealed, while Russia's sympathy with the Christians of her own faith, in their war with their Mohammedan masters, is undoubtedly hearty. Watching each other suspiciously already, these two great powers may at any time take the decision of the questions between Turkey and her subjects principalities into their own mightier hands for solution.

As if to complicate matters still more there is a strong disposition upon the part of many Englishmen of influence to favor the Christian side of the controversy, regarding the religious question as paramount to the political considerations which prompt the British government to maintain the integrity of the Turkish dominions. This feeling has already had expression from high sources, and the effect of its expression may prove to be an important factor in the problems which Prince Milan has set down for solution.

The uncertainty which attends this war, the impossibility of guessing to what it is likely to lead, must be regarded as its worst and most disturbing feature. We know only that a war has begun in Europe, we cannot say as yet what nations are to fight it; we do not know whether the skirmishes reported are the beginnings of a struggle between Turkey and her tributary provinces, or the preludes to a great European war with Great Britain and Russia for the leaders, with a chance at least of involving France, Germany, Austria and Italy in the work. We see the beginning, but no man can guess what the end is to be, because no man can know what it is that has begun.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Personal Recollections of General Custer.

It is very hard to believe that Custer—the gayest cavalier in our army—has had his gallant head laid low, and his long yellow hair smeared by the hand of some filthy Sioux brave! He was the Murat of the American army—the dashing, brilliant, handsome, proud and daring cavalryman par excellence.

There are several errors in the published notices. Writing entirely from personal knowledge or personal information, we feel sure that it is an error to say Custer was a native of Michigan. He was born in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, and was sent to West Point by John A. Bingham. He married in Michigan, and both Custer and Sheridan commanded Michigan cavalry regiments at one period in the war. It is also an error to say that the most of his service was on McClellan's staff and with the Army of the Potomac—omitting entirely his service with the Army of the Shenandoah. The truth is, his most brilliant service was with Sheridan's incomparable cavalry in the Valley. It was here he won his rank by some of the most dashing fighting of the war. He was a very severe disciplinarian, and it was only by the most supernatural daring in the face of the enemy that he was able to maintain a

place in the esteem of his men. A story was told which well illustrates this, and which we have not seen in print. We have it from soldiers of the Twenty-third Ohio, who were out on picket, and saw it. It was when Rosser—"this new Savior of the Valley," Sheridan called him—followed the rear guard of the Army of the Shenandoah, so pertinaciously down the Valley, after the advance in 1864. Sheridan was finally irritated at Rosser's impudence, as he kept pounding away at our pickets with his cavalry in front of Strasburg, and finally ordered Custer's division out, to drive him back. They passed through our picket lines, Sheridan and his staff along, to see the thing start off right. Rosser's cavalry were drawn up within plain sight of our lines. Custer formed his cavalry for the charge, and then rode out toward Rosser slowly, all alone. Rosser was an old friend at West Point. Custer was a very striking figure, with his long yellow hair floating over his shoulders, his red necktie, his dashing hussar jacket, and a wide-brimmed bandit-looking hat thrown backward on his head. He rode slowly out, entirely clear of his command, toward Rosser, many yards to the front, then halted and lifted his hat and made a royal cavalier salute to Rosser, dropping his hat to the horse's side. He then rode slowly back, placed himself at the head of his command and ordered the charge. The charge was so sudden and impetuous that Rosser was swept before it like the wind, and he was followed at a run to Rood's Hill, miles distant, without ever having a chance to reform, and with only one piece of his artillery left. Sheridan used to say, laughing, that that one piece of artillery went over Rood's Hill so fast that only one wheel touched the ground.

This is one of a thousand such stories told of Custer.—Columbus O. State Journal.

"He's a Brick."

If it is slang, it is really classical slang. And yet of the thousands who use the term, how few—how very few—know its origin, or its primitive significance. Truly, it is a heroic thing to say of a man to call him a brick. The word so used, if not twisted from its original intent, implies all that is brave, patriotic, and loyal. Plutarch, in his life of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, gives us the original of the quaint and familiar expression.

On a certain occasion an ambassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the king over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that though only nominally king of Sparta, he was ruler of Greece—and he had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defense of the town; but he found nothing of the kind. He marvelled much at this, and spoke of it to the king.

"Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for defense. Why is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Agesilaus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly, on the following morning, the king led his guest out upon the plain where his army was drawn up in full array, and pointing proudly to the serried hosts, he said:

"There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—ten thousand men, and every man a brick!"

The Republican and Democratic candidates are both men of good personal character; and moreover, the third candidate, Mr. Peter Cooper—a gentleman of mature age and faculties—must be included in the same category, as an entirely respectable man. We have never heard that his glue would not stick. His ground bone might be rather better as a fertilizer if the glue were not extracted from it, but then we do not suppose it would be as good for him.

We regard all attempts to show that Mr. Tilden or Hayes is not possessed of what is ordinarily considered a good personal character, as labor thrown away. The men are good enough, both of them. There is no proper place or room for personal abuse and vituperation in the campaign. The battle is to be fought, and to be won by one side or the other, on principle; and it is fortunate that this is so.—Sun.

Two surviving members of the staff which assisted Gen. Jackson

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

MANY cases of syncope are reported in Eastern cities, attended by a fatal or alarming degree. The number of immigrants landed at New York last month was 35,000 less than during June of last year. The total last month was only 10,558, as against 45,566 in June, 1875.

Dr. J. C. AYER, the millionaire patent-medicine druggist, of Lowell, Mass., has lost his reason, and is now an inmate of Dr. Chastet's private insane asylum in Westchester county, N. Y., the institution in which the lamented Horace Greeley died.

The first legal battle over the estates of the late A. T. Stewart has been won in the New York courts by the executrix and executor, Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, as against the alleged heirs-at-law, who have contested the validity of the probate of Mr. Stewart's will. A tragedy almost without a parallel, and resulting in the death of seven persons, occurred the other day at Newark, N. J., the particulars of which, as furnished by telegraph, are about as follows: It appears that three Germans, brothers, named Thielhorn, who have been known as desperate characters for years, were arrested by Police Officers Dickinson and Elsen for disorderly conduct. As the officers attempted to march them off, the men drew revolvers and shot Elsen dead and fatally wounded Dickinson. Escaping, the desperadoes ran up street to T. W. Dawson's tannery on River street, where they formerly worked. There they called for Mr. Meyer, the foreman, who had discharged them, but not finding him they commenced an indiscriminate firing on the shop, which resulted in the killing of John Abens, assistant foreman, and the wounding of two workmen. The employees turned out en masse, and chased the murderers towards the river. In pursuit the workmen used stones and knives, striking the murderers several times before they reached the river. The latter leaped into the water and attempted to escape across, but were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. The deaths number seven—Policemen Elsen and Dickinson, the three Thielhorns, Abens and a workman. Most intense excitement prevailed in the city, and the summary action of the workmen was generally commended. During the excitement F. W. Dawson, proprietor of the factory where the shooting occurred, was robbed of \$2,230 in checks, which he was about to deposit.

THE WEST.

The agency Indians along the upper Missouri, who have received an account of Custer's fight through some hostile Indians who took part in it, say that Custer shot three Indians with his pistol, and killed three others with his saber, when he fell, shot through the head by "Rain-in-the-Face," a chief whom Custer had formerly arrested some time ago for murder. The Indians lost seventy killed, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was hand-to-hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols as much as they did the sabers. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies. A Fort Snell special says the Indians who were in the fight with Custer's troops assert that his remains were shockingly mutilated; his heart torn out, placed on the end of a pole, and a war-dance held around it, and that the "Rain-in-the-Face" still has possession of it.

A LETTER has been received at Fort Lincoln, D. T., from Col. Poland, commanding the Sixth Infantry, reviving the rumor that Sitting Bull was killed in the battle of June 25, when Custer and his command were slaughtered. The story was brought by a small party of the hostile Sioux, who reported that 300 soldiers and 200 Indians were killed, among them Sitting Bull and other chiefs. It is believed that Sitting Bull's band must have obtained \$15,000 or \$20,000 in money and jewelry from Custer and his men as the command had just been paid off, and had had no chance to spend it. This money will enable Sitting Bull to buy as much ammunition as he may need for summer. White traders along the Montana and Pembina line are well supplied and always ready to sell ammunition to hostile Indians, if they have money to pay for it.

The rumors that have been afloat, to the effect that Gen. Crook had met the fate of Custer and his men, prove to have been without foundation. At last accounts Crook was still safe, though confronted by a large, savage force. He was awaiting reinforcements, which have probably reached by this time. Advice has reached Omaha to the effect that the Indians are moving on Medicine Bow, a station on the Union Pacific almost due south of Fort Fetterman, it is supposed, for the purpose of capturing or destroying the supplies which have been stored there recently in great quantities by the Government, there being 50,000 rounds of ammunition there, among other things. A very small force of Indians could seize and destroy these stores, as Medicine Bow is a small station, and the country round about is sparsely settled. Their destruction at this time would seriously impede military operations against the Indians. A Cheyenne dispatch says that, in consequence of a report that 800 Cheyennes were about to leave Red Cloud Agency for the north, Gen. Merritt has delayed the proposed movement of the Fifth Cavalry northward from Fort Laramie to join Crook, and has moved it to a position where it expects to intercept these Indians, and, if possible, give them a warm reception. A young man named Patrick O'Neill died in Chicago, the other day, of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog inflicted about eight months ago.

GEN. SHERIDAN is in receipt of dispatches from Gen. Crook, dated "Camp on Goose Creek, Wyoming, July 13," in which he says: "The best information I can get from my front is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one, although I have no doubt of my ability to whip them with my present force, but the victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it better to defer an attack until I can get the Fifth here, and then the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my advice, encamped on the Little Horn, near the base of the mountain, and will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up."

THE SOUTH.

HAYWOOD GRANT, a crime-stained villain who was hanged for arson at Rome, Ga., the other day, confessed to having committed four murders, one of them being the killing of Gen. Hindman, at Helena, Ark., in the summer of 1869. Gen. Hindman was fired upon through an open window by an unknown assassin, and the murder has remained a mystery up to this time.

ARTHUR MORSE, a son of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, was recently killed by a railway accident near New Orleans. His head was severed from his body.

WASHINGTON.

The recent hot weather in Washington has

alarmed members of Congress, and there is expressed among them a general desire to get away from the capital as soon as possible.

The House Judiciary Committee met the other day to continue their investigation into the matter of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad bonds, but postponed it, so far as Mr. Blaine's connection with it is concerned, on account of the receipt of two dispatches stating that perfect quiet is desirable and, perhaps, necessary to insure his recovery. Warren Fisher, Jr., and James Mulligan were, therefore, discharged from further attendance until the next session of Congress. This action of the committee was unanimous.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times gives this partial explanation of the causes that led to the retirement of Postmaster General Jewell: "On Saturday last, Jewell said to a friend that he had submitted to Grant's interference in his department long enough, and at the next Cabinet meeting, meaning the one to be held on Tuesday, July 11, he intended to beard the lion in his den and make an issue in the presence of the other members of the Cabinet. Of this Grant was advised on Monday, and, being opposed to discord in his Cabinet, concluded not to allow Jewell to exercise his temper in the presence of the Cabinet. An unusually large number of members of Congress are sick, several of them seriously, owing to the effects of the heat.

The testimony taken by the Special Committee of the Senate who recently returned from Mississippi makes 1,700 pages. Senators Boutwell, McMillan, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, have begun the preparation of their report, which will be to the effect that gross outrages have been committed upon blacks, and that many have been causelessly slaughtered. The minority, Senators Bayard and McDonald, will give their views, to the effect that the outrages and other crimes are attributable to maladministration of the Government of that State, Gov. Ames, when in authority, having armed the colored militia against the whites, thus provoking collision.

PRESIDENT GRANT states that the reason why he asked Postmaster General Jewell to resign was that he interfered officiously with matters outside of his own department. Gen. T. W. Bennett, recently nominated for Governor of Idaho by the President, declines the office.

POLITICAL.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL has left the Cabinet at the request of the President, and Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, late Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Jewell resigned at the request of the President, and the change was a genuine surprise to almost everybody in Washington. Mr. Jewell called at the Executive Mansion on the evening of the 11th inst., to transact some business with the President, when the latter, much to his surprise, informed him that his resignation would be desirable. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote the following letter of resignation, which is all the correspondence that transpired upon the subject:

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General. Your obedient servant, MARSHALL JEWELL.

To the President. Gov. Jewell asked no questions of the President, and is therefore not aware of the reason for the request, and members of the Cabinet also say that they are alike ignorant of the motives that controlled the President. It is asserted, however, in some circles, that, in addition to political considerations, the President was influenced by Gov. Jewell's avowed friendliness to Mr. Bristow. On the same day Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pratt tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of August. There appears to have been a disagreement between Mr. Pratt and the President touching the appointment of revenue officers. President Grant has removed D. P. Dyer from the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

The Democrats of the Third Indiana District have nominated George A. Bicknell for Congress, to succeed Speaker Kerr, the latter having declined a re-election. Monroe Heath (Rep.) has been elected Mayor of Chicago. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress from that city, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Parsons.

The following letter has been sent to ex-Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.

TO THE HON. B. H. BRISTOW: DEAR SIR—Through the press, I learn that the committee of Congress investigating whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive is confidential, and that a committee of Congress has no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet since I have been President may also be called on to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect, your obedient servant, (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The Republican Convention of North Carolina, in session at Raleigh last week, nominated Judge Thomas Settle for Governor. The Prohibitionists of Illinois have nominated Dr. James S. Simpson, of Green county, for Governor.

The Liberal Republicans of New York have called a State Convention, to meet at Saratoga, on the 23d of August.

GENERAL.

Up to the 11th inst.—two months—2,076,106 persons had visited the National Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and the total cash receipts were \$684,530. Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, and the most sensible "great man" from abroad who has ever honored this country with a visit, sailed from New York last week for Europe.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Me., says: "Mr. Blaine, owing to the very excessive heat of the past few days, has not improved. The effect of the heat on his condition has fully confirmed his physicians in the belief that the original trouble was of the nature of a sunstroke."

The report of mercantile failures by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., for the six months ending on the 30th of June last, is out. It is not an encouraging document. The number of failures for the six months is 4,600, against 3,563 for the corresponding six months of last year, and the amount of these failures is \$108,000,000, against \$76,000,000 for the corresponding six months a year ago. The scarcity of small change will in all probability be speedily remedied. Congress has passed the Silver bill, which provides for the issue of \$10,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin in exchange for legal tenders, and provides for the additional coinage of \$20,000,000, or so much as will take the place of all outstanding fractional currency. Gen. Custer had a life-insurance policy for \$5,000; Capt. Yates, \$5,000; Keogh, \$10,000; Lieut. Calhoun, \$5,000; Crittenden, \$10,000; and Porter, \$5,000. Sitting Bull and his braves are armed with Winchester rifles that are more effective than the arms of our own troops. Another King has come to visit, not to rule over us. Belgium's monarch, under the title of Count d'Artois, reached New York last Sunday, en route to the Centennial.

FOREIGN.

The most important news from Europe is a

report from Berlin to the effect that Russia, with an understanding with the other great powers, will not interfere in the present Servian-Turkish war, and that, therefore, there is at present no danger of a general European war over the "Eastern question."

A PROPOSITION for the total abrogation of the laws restraining the freedom of the press has been defeated by the French Assembly by a large majority. The British trial-ship Thunderer, while making a trial trip in Stokes' Bay, a few days ago, exploded one of her boilers, killing twenty-five of her crew and wounding some sixty others, numbers of whom will die. The bodies of the killed were shockingly mutilated, the flesh being stripped from the limbs by escaping steam. The forward stokehole, where the explosion occurred, was divided from the after stokehole by watertight bulkheads. The stokers in the latter were protected from the fragments caused by the explosion, but were literally boiled alive by the steam.

THE sentences upon the persons tried in connection with the recent outrage in Salonica have been increased. The Chief of Police has been degraded from his rank, and has fifteen years' penal servitude. The commander of the Turkish frigate is degraded from his rank, and has ten years' imprisonment. The commander of the citadel has three years' confinement in the fortress.

THE London Times' correspondent telegraphs from Peraikin that the report of Gen. Olimpides, concerning Turkish cruelties, says: "The Turks have killed several hundred women and children. In Bosnia they are cutting women and children to pieces, throwing them in the air, and catching them upon bayonets. They cut off heads or noses of the dead and wounded, whereas the wounded Turkish prisoners are treated like Servians." A Constantinople dispatch says the health of the Sultan causes great anxiety. He has never recovered from the shock caused by the suicide of Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War. He is a mere wreck, and utterly unfit for business. Some have positively declared that symptoms of softening of the brain have appeared. Commercial interests in India are in a state of fearful stagnation. The London Times of July 18 says: "Except the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general." The city of Vienna was visited by a severe earthquake shock on the 37th of July.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, July 11.—Senate.—Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, moved that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the Bankrupt act, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered. The impeachment trial was resumed, and after the examination of two or three witnesses, the managers for the prosecution announced that they were through, with the exception of two witnesses, Evans and Fisher, and he thought it probable that one of them would do.

House.—The House was not in session, having adjourned out of respect to the memory of one of their members recently deceased—Parsons, of Ky. WEDNESDAY, July 12.—Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, which was read by Mr. Little. A lively contest occurred over the reference of the bill. Edmunds and Thurman opposed its reference to the Railroad Committee on the ground that this committee was hostile to the bill, and favored its reference to the Judiciary Committee. West and Mitchell repelled the charge of favoritism toward the Pacific railway. The bill was finally passed. The joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Sioux Indian hostilities in the Northwest was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The impeachment trial was resumed, and many witnesses were produced and examined by the defense, to prove the previous good character of Belknap. Ex-Gov. Ralph B. Low, of Iowa, Senators Allison and Wm. C. Rogers, Gen. C. V. Bennett, Gen. A. A. Humphries, Gen. B. B. Marcy, Judge Advocate General Dunn, Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. John A. Kasson all testified to the integrity and ability of the late War Secretary.

House.—The House passed a bill for the establishment of two additional military posts on the Yellowstone river, in the region of the hostile Indians. Hades, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution on the Louisiana contested-election case, declaring Darrell, the sitting member, entitled to a seat. The bill providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation, Nebraska, was passed. Hewitt, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution declaring the action of Robert C. Schenck, while United States Minister to England, in becoming a Director of the Emma Mine Company, and his operations in connection with shares of said company and vendors thereof, as ill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his position. Adopted without discussion or a division.

THURSDAY, July 13.—Senate.—Nothing was done in the impeachment trial, owing to the absence of a witness, Evans, the post-trader at Fort Sill. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting reports from Gen. Sherman and Major General Terry, in response to the resolution calling for information in regard to the trouble with the Sioux. A new conference was appointed on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The bill to provide for the construction of two military posts on the Yellowstone river was passed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

House.—The conference report on the Silver bill was adopted. A resolution to adjourn July 25 was introduced and referred. Thompson, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the South Carolina contested-election case, declaring that neither Butts, the contestant, nor Mackey, the sitting member, were lawfully elected. Congress adjourned. Sparks, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The same committee was reappointed, the Senate conferring being also the same. Wait, from the select committee to investigate the charges preferred by White (Ky.) against Adams, Clerk of the House, for interfering to influence legislation, reported that there was no foundation whatever for the charges. Lynde, Lord, and Frye were appointed a committee of conference on the Bankrupt bill.

FRIDAY, July 14.—Senate.—The conference reports on the Silver and Bankrupt bills were concurred in and the bills passed. The River and Harbor bill was discussed. The impeachment trial was postponed till Monday, on account of the absence of the witness Evans.

House.—The Massachusetts contested-election case of Frost (sitting member) versus Abbott was decided in favor of the latter. The conference report on the bill to amend the Bankrupt law was adopted. A large number of bills of a private character were disposed of.

SATURDAY, July 15.—Senate.—After the passage of a few private bills, and the bill to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to Jan. 1, 1877, the Senate worked the entire day on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

House.—A pension of \$30 per month was voted to the widow of the late Gen. Custer. The House debated in committee of the whole the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. Smalls offered an amendment providing that "no troops shall be withdrawn from South Carolina so long as the militia of that State, peaceably assembled, are assaulted, disarmed, taken prisoners, and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men invading that State from the State of Georgia." An exceedingly lively debate followed, and it is believed by Smalls, Genger, Bright, Cox, Hartridge, Rainey, and Jones (Ky.), but without reaching a vote on the amendment the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, July 17.—Senate.—The witness

Evans not having arrived, the impeachment trial was adjourned until Wednesday, 13th. The Senate spent the entire day on the River and Harbor bill.

House.—The following bills were introduced: By Hopkins, appropriating \$100,000 for the continuance of the Washington monument. By Phillips (Kansas), authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah, against the Sioux Indians. By Wade, for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Custer, in Washington. By Landers, for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion, by certificates of a value to encourage the coming thereof, and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. By James, an addition to the bill for resumption of specie payments, requiring 6 per cent. of the amount of the standing legal-tender notes to be set aside in coin every year until the legal tenders are of equal value with gold. By McDougall, a bill granting pensions to the heirs of the officers and men killed in Custer's recent battle with the Sioux at increased rates proportionate to that of \$5 per month, the increase in the legal pension of a Lieutenant Colonel. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to proceed to California after the adjournment, to investigate, conjointly with the Senate committee, or otherwise, the extent and effect of the Chinese immigration. Bills were passed to pay the States of California and Oregon for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1872 and 1873, and removing the political disabilities of G. T. Beauregard. Two unsuccessful attempts were made during the day to instruct the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill to repeal the Resumption act.

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPAIN.

This interesting country has entered with a large degree of sympathy into the enthusiasm and the practical idea of the exhibition. The exhibits are not confined in their ownership to any class, but every circle has sent its contribution. There are some beautiful embroidered shawls from Madrid. Fans are also in great variety of style and finish. Nowhere does the fan come into greater play than in the graceful hands of a Castilian maiden. Barcelona sends paper. Toledo is to Spain what Liege is to Belgium, Birmingham to England, and Springfield to the United States. The blades of this old city are famous the world over. I saw one that is put in a semi-circular case, and after being confined for a long period will spring to the full tension on release. The elasticity of these old Toledo blades is wonderful.

SWISS WATCH-WORK.

The Swiss lead the column in this branch. In Nanchatel 20,000 women are engaged at \$3.75 a week, who make 1,500,000 watches yearly, besides movements for the American market. Berthoud says, "To become a good watchmaker, it is necessary to be an arithmetician, geometer, a mechanic and an artist, to know how fluids resist bodies in motion, the effect of heat and cold on metals, and a happy genius to apply all." It is said there are 102 distinct branches of this art, to each of which a boy may be put apprentice the watch-finisher being the only one who can work out of his department.

Watch-making was introduced into Switzerland in 1769 by Daniel John Richard Le Lauge. It is to this liberal Swiss that woman is indebted for a recognition of her valuable services in this mechanical art. One factory, American, represented at the Exhibition employ 700 women, whose earnings are \$10 per week. The exhibition of Swiss watches is handsome, and with other novelties in delicate work enable the Swiss to sustain their reputation or skill and enterprise.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope is represented at the Exhibition in seeds, woods, diamonds, in their crude state, which from their size would stand much cutting off from the hands of the lapidary, and then they would be of large size and of immense value. A large assortment of wines are on exhibition from the Cape, skins, etc. The collection is valuable and very interesting, and is additional proof of the interest taken by the people of the geographical extremes of the world in America, and the creations of her energy and genius.

GERMAN EXHIBITS.

Germany has an extensive line of exhibits in every department—horse hair spun by the German, English and French processes, mathematical instruments. This is a marked specialty with the Germans, their work in these articles dating back to the fifteenth century, until now. The annual production of single establishments may be said to aggregate 4,000 sets of instruments. There are sixty shops for mathematical instruments at Nuremberg. Large quantities are shipped to the United States.

GERMAN BOOK TRADE.

This was initiated by the invention of book-printing in 1440, and in 1875 there were 4,616 publishers and booksellers in communication with the agency at Leipzig. At present there are published in the domain of the German tongue 12,000 volumes of new works, continuations and new editions a year. This is against not more than 5,000 published in France or England. The sale of German books annually amounts to \$17,500,000. There are elegant specimens of German literature on exhibition. Jewelry is another of the specialties that the German defies competition in. One town, Hanau, has 280 manufactories of gold and gilt jewelry; 150 smaller shops, 178 assistant shops, altogether working 8,000 people. These exhibits are generally of a cheap grade.

If beer is a German specialty, and there are some hopping specimens in the Exhibition—so they say who skip round with a score or so of swat lager under their vest—yet the Teuton is not indifferent to the charming influence of the juice of the grape. There are 310,000 acres of land in Germany devoted solely to the culture of the vine. There are 80,000 acres in the newly-acquired provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. No wonder Germany fought so hard for this favored spot, Next Bavaria, the Palatinate; then Prussia, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse; making together 58,000,000 gallons, specimens of which visitors to the Exhibition pronounce good.

BEER.

Bavaria devotes 44,000 square acres to hops. In Nuremberg there are 120 hop houses, and this venerable city is the scientific center for Germany. Query—Is malt good for science? In Bavaria there are 5,000 breweries, the greatest part of the production being consumed at home. The annual product of the breweries amounts to \$36,887,000 gallons. Looking at these figures, and then taking the population of Bavaria, which is 4,700,000, what a happy family Bavaria presents to the world. Bavarian beer is famous at the Exhibition, and with Vienna beer bears off the palm from less-significant nationalities.

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

Germany is making wonderful progress in cloths, the Biell and Simoni ranking with the best French in finish and texture, in fact, a large proportion are sold as French manufacture. Their imitations of Smyrna carpets are nearly as beautiful as the Oriental. In cotton goods the Germans are not far behind the French and English.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-seven mowing machines contested for the championship of the world; they made their fight on 40 acres of ground. Each machine cut about a half acre of grass. South of Machinery Hall is a building containing an interesting exhibit. It is called the Nevada Quartz Mill, and was established with a part of the \$20,000 appropriated by Nevada toward her Centennial display. The remainder of the money was devoted to the State building. In this quartz mill is performed the entire process of extracting gold and silver from quartz. The rock is finely pulverized in a pounding machine, from which the powder runs into a tank of water and settles to the bottom. The water is then allowed to run off, and the sediment is put into a cylindrical vessel, called an amalgamating pan or grinder; here more water is put on, and also mercury, in the proportion of 175 pounds to two tons of mixture. The mercury begins to collect the gold and silver as soon as the grinder gives the mixture a circular motion. While grinding, the mixture is also kept heated to the boiling point, the better to infuse the mercury. The latter is then allowed to run into another cylindrical vessel, called a settler, where it is stirred and cooled, the compound of mercury, gold and silver meanwhile settling at the bottom. The metallic compound flows out at the bottom through an inverted siphon, from the widened mouth of which it is dipped and put in a filter. Through the latter nearly all the quicksilver escapes and is collected, and the amalgam of gold, silver and mercury is left behind ready for the mint. All the machinery is operated by steam. The quartz came from the Consolidated Virginia mine in Nevada. Much of the silver obtained from it is converted into Nevada Centennial medals in the mint. J. B.

The New Postal Law.

The Postmaster General has sent the following circular to the postmasters throughout the country:

The following section of a law has been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

"Sec. 15. That transient newspapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails, at the rate of 1 cent for every two ounces, or fractional part thereof; and 1 cent for each additional two ounces or fractional part thereof; and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word 'From' above or preceding the same, or may write, briefly, or print on any package, the number and names of any articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription therefor has been paid; and addresses upon unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

"Sec. 16. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

On unsealed circulars, and all mailable matter of the third class, other than that designated in the foregoing section, postage will be charged as heretofore—1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

JAMES N. TYNER, Postmaster General.

The Czar's Centennial Congratulations.

The following congratulatory letter from the Emperor of Russia reached this country too late to be presented to the President by the Russian Minister on the 4th of July, and has since been presented:

MR. PRESIDENT: At a moment when the people of the United States celebrate the centennial period of their national existence, I desire to express to you the sentiments with which I take part in this celebration. The people of the United States may contemplate with pride the immense progress which their energy has achieved within the period of a century. I especially rejoice that during this centennial period the friendly relations of our respective countries have never suffered interruption, but, on the contrary, have made themselves manifest by proofs of mutual good will. I therefore cordially congratulate the American people, in the person of their President, and I pray that the friendship of the two countries may increase with their prosperity. I embrace this occasion to offer you at the same time the assurance of my sincere esteem and of my high consideration. (Signed) ALEXANDER.

Em. June 5, 1876.

To His Excellency, Gen. Grant.

Vengeance Eaten Cold.

In 1850 a poacher named Rambouillet, was arrested by the gamekeeper of a forest in the Haute Marne, France, and punished according to law. After his release he by good behavior won the respect of his neighbors, but he was only waiting for revenge. Four years ago, when the streets of the village were filled with German troops, he got in the crowd and fired through the window of the gamekeeper's cottage, killing his wife. On the next day it was said that the Germans had killed the woman, and she had a large funeral. The ex-poacher became morose, and not long ago in a quarrel used words which led to his arrest, trial and sentence to death.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	8 00	@ 10 50
HOGS.....	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON.....	11 1/2	@ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	3 40	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	61	@ 62
CORN—Western Mixed.....	51	@ 52
OATS—No. 2 Chicago.....	35	@ 37
RYE—Western.....	72	@ 75
PORK—New Mess.....	20 00	@ 20 25
Lard—Steam.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Cattle.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 50	@ 4 80
Medium to Fair.....	4 20	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live.....	6 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 25	@ 5 6 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	61	@ 62
No. 3 Spring.....	74	@ 76 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	44 1/2	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	27	@ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	58	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2.....	55	@ 56
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12	@ 13
EGGS—Fresh.....	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess.....	10 1/2	@ 11

ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 40	@ 1 42
CORN—Western Mixed.....	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	60	@ 62
PORK—Mess.....	20	@ 20 50
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 50
HOGS.....	6 00	@ 6 50
CATTLE.....	2 80	@ 3 00

MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 04 1/2	@ 1 09
No. 2.....	90	@ 92
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27	@ 29
RYE.....	58	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2.....	54	@ 55

CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 05	@ 1 10
CORN.....	47	@ 47 1/2
OATS.....	25	@ 25
RYE.....	70	@ 72
PORK—Mess.....	20 00	@ 20 25
LARD.....	11	@ 13

TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 25	@	1 97
Amber.....	1 04	@	1 06
CORN.....	48	@	51
OATS—No. 2.....	82	@	32
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers.....	6 50	@	6 80
Philadelphia.....	7 00	@	7 10
CATTLE—Best.....	7 00	@	7 50
Medium.....	5 00	@	6 00
Small.....			00

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The Rev. L. B. Fish, who is well-known to Michigan Baptists, has accepted a call to the Third Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn.

It is authentically reported that a vein of coal has been discovered 100 feet below the surface on Luxton farm, a few miles east of Bay City.

LIEUT. PHARR of the Peninsular Military Company, has been elected Captain, and H. Blackman elected Major of the Third Michigan Regiment.

ROCHESTER has a young man 17 years old who wants to marry and take his 14-year-old bride to the Exposition. But the cold-hearted parents object.

The Manistee Times says that up to July 5 there had been more improvements made in that city this season than ever before from April to November.

CULVER & Co.'s saw mill at Culver Station, Bay county, was destroyed by fire one day last week, the work of an incendiary. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

The Adventists will hold but one camp-meeting in Michigan this year, and that centrally, at Lansing, September 19-26. The big tent, 80x120 feet, will be there.

The old "Bald Eagle," the first of a famous series of passenger engines on the Michigan Central many years ago, has gone to the scrap-heaps at the Jackson shops.

The mill of Chas. Secor & Co., located on the lake, about three miles above Manistee, was totally destroyed by fire one morning last week. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

MISS ANDIE HANDS, 22 years of age, a member of one of the leading families of Pontiac, shot herself in the head last Saturday, killing herself instantly. Reasons for the suicide unknown.

The young men of Romeo are remarkably sound sleepers. One of them jumped out of a second-story window into a savage raspberry bush a few nights ago, then went back to bed without even waking up.

Mrs. BARBER, of Ovid, was bitten by a rattlesnake, July 3. Her mouth and back turned perfectly black in a few minutes; but her physician administered powerful antidotes, and packed her in salted mud, and she is now in a fair way to recover.

PARKER BURGESS, 35 years of age, a saloon-keeper living in Saginaw City, was thrown out of his wagon and run over by a runaway team that he was driving, the other evening, breaking several ribs, his breast bone, and inflicting internal injuries. He cannot live.

A son of Henry Kennedy, of Port Crescent, about 6 years of age, was drowned in the Pinnebog river, at that place, a few days ago. His body was found in the river, much disfigured, and giving evidence that the little fellow had made a hard struggle for his life.

PARK ADAMS, a jealous husband, living in Lafayette, Gratiot county, thought to improve domestic matters by committing suicide, and so he recklessly shot a hole in his hat. Mrs. Adams thinks that sort of self-destruction is not much of an improvement after all.

A CASE of reimmersion occurred at Romeo, recently. A lady united with the Baptist Church there who had been a member of a Methodist Church and had been immersed by the pastor, but, having conscientious doubts as to whether he, who had probably not been himself immersed, and was not in sympathy with the ordinance, was scripturally qualified to administer it, she asked to be rebaptized, which request was granted.

STEPHEN D. KERRY, of Manistee, suicided by drowning, one evening last week. The deceased (says a special dispatch) was partially deranged, and was heartlessly driven from his home and deserted by his wife and grown-up family after having deeded to them his farm and other property. The community are very indignant over the affair.

SAYS A LANSING SPECIAL: "On the Chicago & Lake Huron railroad, a permanent line of survey has been established, which commences at its present terminus, and will run due east, cutting off a part of the Agricultural farm; thence on an almost air-line to Pine Lake. The contract for grading has been awarded to Clark Brothers, of Chicago. The railroad men say the iron has been purchased, and will be laid this season."

HANCOCK Journal: On Sunday last two Germans went in bathing in the old Calumet dam, when one of them got out into deep water and was drowned, not being able to swim. The other started to rescue him, and in attempting to do so both perished. Shortly after an Italian and a German entered an old boat and went in the dam in search of the bodies of the unfortunate, and when out near the middle the boat upset. The latter succeeded in reaching the shore safely, but the former went to the bottom, and added one more to the two who had previously lost their lives.

TWO CHILDREN of a drunken mother named Clark, living in a portion of Jackson called "Muttonville," a boy and a girl aged 7 to 9 years, are in the habit of foraging for food for fuel, old iron, rags, bones, etc., which they sell and hand over the proceeds to the old woman to buy victuals for the little family and whiskey for herself. They were out as usual a few mornings since, and while in a lumber yard the little girl mounted a pile of lumber, which tipped. The girl fell and a board struck and literally scalped her. The boy's cries brought the mother, who was so stubbornly drunk that she allowed no one to help her take the child home. Drs. Smith and Lewis were called, and it was some time before they were allowed to give the injured child proper attention. The old woman has two daughters in the Detroit work house.

The annual reports of the Superintendents of the Poor for 1875 is now published. The total number of inmates of Poor-Houses was 5,282; in 1871 there were but 3,156—thus showing an increase four times greater than the increase of population. Four hundred and fifty-nine insane persons were inmates of Poor-Houses during the year; idiots, 222; blind, 62; mutes, 21. Total cost of maintaining the Poor-Houses, \$207,686.46; average cost per week for each pauper, \$2.19. Medical attendance was paid for at the caprice of physicians.

Bay county, with an average of 10.72 paupers, paid \$600 for medical attendance, while Washenaw, with an average of 116.56, paid but \$52. Twenty-six thousand and seventy-four were temporarily relieved at a cost of \$268,325.70.

THOS. JACOBS, night-yardman at the Chicago and Lake Huron depot in Jackson, was run over by the cars and killed the other night while waiting for a Lansing train, which was one hour late. He sat down on the railroad track and rested his back against the platform of the depot and went to sleep. The engineer of the train observed him sitting on the track, but stopped his engine just a little too late. He awoke when the train approached and was probably confused, as he swung himself around parallel with the track and attempted to get up. The step to the cab struck him on the head and knocked him back. He then raised up one leg, but the knee caught in the box of the tender and he was crushed in the ground, dislocating both hips and injuring his back. The accident occurred about 12 o'clock, and he died in about three hours. Jacobs was 35 years old, and leaves a wife and four children at Valparaiso, Ind., where he was formerly yardman.

A RECENT letter from East Saginaw notes a curious transaction in which a trial of speed was had between a locomotive and a steam tug. The letter is as follows: "Some days ago Sheriff Andrews, of this city, levied on a dump-scow belonging to Corkin & Stickney. He put a shipkeeper on board. The sale of the scow to satisfy the claim was to take place today. About 11 o'clock last night a building near where the scow laid took fire, and the shipkeeper left her, and went to the fire. During his absence the tug George Maitheon, of Goderich, which came in on Wednesday and laid quietly down the river, steamed up, and, hitching to the scow, went down the river at a lively rate. The shipkeeper notified the Sheriff, who chartered a locomotive, and, reaching Bay City, procured the service of a tug and captured the scow near the mouth of the river. Capt. Green, of the Canada tug, and a man named Cram, claiming to be a partner of Corkin & Stickney, were arrested and brought to this city."

CHAS. DODGE, a young man residing in Port Austin, had a narrow escape from a terrible death, on Friday evening of last week. He was leading to the stable a large and somewhat fractious bull, holding it simply by the horns as was his usual custom, when the animal, in throwing his head around, knocked the young man over. Perceiving his advantage, the animal at once became furious, plunged at Mr. D. and pinned him to the ground. Fortunately, however, the man had fallen into a furrow, and the two horns passed on either side of his body, the animal's forehead pressing upon his breast. After a few moments the animal stepped backward for a second plunge, when Mr. D. gave him a violent kick upon the nose, sprang to his feet and rushed for the fence, the bull rushing after him. He had just placed his hands upon the rail and was about to spring, when the bull caught him on the hip with one horn and threw him high over the fence, and inflicting a fearful wound. Torn and bleeding, the man hastily made his way as best he could to the house, and had barely found refuge within doors when the maddened creature, having demolished two fences, rushed up to complete the work. A narrower escape can hardly be conceived.

A Log Race on the Manistee. The following description of a log race is taken from the Manistee Times: "After the concert at the German Hall thousands of people flocked to the river bank to witness the new and novel amusement of a log race. The contestants were Pat Riley, Billy Williams, Jerry Barret, and Hugh Finan. A log for each one was brought down the river and placed in position near the upper end of the pier. The contestants being properly supplied with spikes in the soles of their boots, and with coats off and poles in their hands, mounted the logs, which were turned loose and allowed to float down stream with the current. The first aggressive movement was made by Billy Williams, who jumped from his log upon Riley's log and commenced turning the log rapidly by the action of his feet. Riley, seeing that he must go down, leaped into the water and swam ashore. Barret and Williams then got upon the same log and had a lively contest which created great excitement among the crowd on the shore, but neither was thrown from the log. Then Finan and Barret had a lively tussle, which resulted in Barret's defeat. This left the match between Williams and Finan, and the result was not long waiting. Finan was cool and deliberate and took the defensive while Williams took the aggressive. Immediately the log began to spin around under the rapid action of Williams' feet, while Finan carefully followed the movement until Williams had got up quite a momentum. Then suddenly Finan drove his spiked boots into the log and caused a counter action which stopped the spinning of the log and threw Williams into the water. The crowd upon the shore that were watching the struggle with intense interest, fairly yelled with excitement at Finan's victory, and now Hugh wears the belt as the centennial champion of the log riders of Manistee."

Detroit Prices Current.

Wheat, white	18	@	1 25
Wheat, amber	13	@	1 12
Corn, per bu.	40	@	47
Oats, per bu.	30	@	31
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1 40	@	1 50
Buckwheat, per bu.	60	@	70
Rye, per bu.	60	@	65
Beans, unpicked	40	@	60
Beans, picked	75	@	85
Butter	14	@	16
Beeswax	25	@	30
Dried apples	8	@	8
Eggs	13	@	15
Hops	7	@	10
Hay, timothy, per ton	12 00	@	13 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00	@	10 00
Hay, marsh, per ton	7 00	@	8 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	@	8 00
Potatoes, new, per bu.	1 00	@	1 15
Potatoes, peachblows, old, per bu.	28	@	28
Money, comb.	18	@	18
Chicken, per pair	50	@	55
Chickens, dressed, per lb.	12	@	13
Chickens, live, per lb.	10	@	11
Tallow, per lb.	7	@	7 1/2
Hides, per lb.	7	@	7 1/2
Felis	80	@	1 25
Wood, per lb, unwashed	18	@	20
Wood, fleece, washed	30	@	35
Wood, combing	30	@	35
Wood, soft, per cord	3 00	@	3 50
Wood, beech and maple	4 50	@	4 75
Wood, hickory	5 50	@	6 00

SAVAGE SLAUGHTER.

Previous Defeats by Indians—Some Bloody Reminiscences.

In its magnitude Custer's is the most crushing defeat that the American army has sustained at the hands of savages since the United States became a nation, if there be excepted St. Clair's disaster. This took place Nov. 4, 1791, when the Miamis, led by Mischekonequoh, better known as Little Turtle, utterly routed the American army under Gen. St. Clair, who lost 39 officers and 593 men. One of the few occasions on which Washington, himself versed in Indian warfare, and remembering the fate of the regulars under Braddock, lost his self-control, was when he received the news of this calamity. The news was brought to him by a special messenger while he was at dinner with company. He went out to speak with the messenger, returned to his seat, went through the dinner with perfect composure, and immediately attended Mrs. Washington's drawing-room, speaking courteously with every lady. When the company had gone and Mrs. Washington had retired, leaving the President and his Secretary, Mr. Sears, alone, Washington broke out again and again in terrible explosions of wrath. "Yes," he exclaimed, "here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions from the Secretary of War,' said I. 'I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word—Beware of a surprise.' He went off with that, my last warning, thrown in his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked by a surprise—the very thing I had guarded him against. O, God! O, God! (throwing up his hands and shaking with emotion) he's worse than a murderer. How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him, the curse of widows and orphans, the curse of heaven!"

The war of 1812 witnessed no serious defeat, the massacres of Chicago and Detroit having been wrought on defenseless prisoners. In 1835 came the Seminole war. Gen. Thompson, the Commissioner, when the Indians refused to emigrate, denying that they had signed the treaty of Fort Gibson understandingly, put Osceola in irons and provoked a war. On the 28th of December Osceola killed Thompson, a Lieutenant and several others at Fort King, and the same day, in the Wahoo swamp, fell on Maj. Dade and a body of 110 regulars and destroyed them completely; indeed, the bodies were not found for a long time. Thus began a war which cost the United States 1,466 lives and \$10,000,000.

The next great Indian war was provoked by the massacre of some 500 Indians, principally women and children, Nov. 28, 1864, at Fort Lyon, by Col. Chivington, after they had been induced to go into camp in the vicinity of the troops. The Indians had vengeance for this in December, 1866. The Government had been constructing a new road to Montana, which the Indians claimed would drive the game out of their best hunting grounds; accordingly they opposed its making and use vigorously. From July 26 to Dec. 21 they attacked every train that passed over the road, and fifty-one times appeared in hostile array before Fort Phil Kearney and killed five officers, ninety-one men and fifty-eight citizens. Dec. 6 they attacked a wood-train two miles from the fort. Col. Fetterman, with fifty men, sallied out and rescued it. This gave the Indians the hint, and on the 21st they planned a similar attack, preparing an ambush. Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Grummond were sent out with ninety-one men, when the Indians, 3,000 strong, fell on them and destroyed them. Sixty-seven corpses were found in a space thirty-five feet in diameter. Col. Fetterman and Capt. Brown blew out each others' brains to avoid being taken alive.

Possessed of the Spirit of Washington.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The session of the Universal Peace Society at Carpenter's Hall this morning came to a summary and very peculiar termination. About noon, Dr. Charles Pinkham, of California, began to address the meeting. His manner was excited, and his remarks were wild and disconnected. It soon became manifest that he was insane, and calls to order were heard from all points. President Love insisted that the speaker be allowed to proceed, and Dr. Pinkham went on, becoming more and more excited and violent, until at length he jumped upon a chair, brandishing a sword in a furious manner. At this point, several of the members went out after the police, and several officers came in to remove the disturber, but President Love insisted that he should not be interfered with, and the principle of non-resistance be constantly adhered to, and there was a consequent clearing of the hall. Pinkham's wife remained sitting in her place, and said that her husband was charged with a message from heaven to deliver there, and he must deliver it no matter what happened. "A large crowd from the outside gathered, and there was great excitement. At length Pinkham became quiet, and said, in explanation, that he had been possessed of the immortal spirit of Washington, but had at last succeeded in "shaking the spirit." The spirit, he explained, had attempted, through him, to pronounce a new declaration.

One Million Stamps.

The joker who offered a life annuity to the collector of 1,000,000 old postage stamps, without any idea that the offer would be accepted, has been brought to book at last by the young girl whose efforts to win the prize have been so frequently chronicled during the past two years. Everybody who heard the offer and had any power to assist in the matter, has seemed to take a malicious pleas-

ure in helping the young collector, and contributions of stamps have poured in from all quarters, one especially large one being a contribution of 50,000 from Paris. It helps one's faith in human nature to learn that the promise made in jest has been kept in earnest, and that the young girl has her annuity secured to her.

A FEMALE BLONDIN.

A Woman Walks Across Niagara on a Tight Rope.

(From the Buffalo Courier.)

The Signorina Maria Spelterini is a genuine belle of the Campagna, the name being her own, as we are positively assured, and her nationality unquestionably Italian. The Signorina is not particularly sylphlike; on the contrary she is quite what might be termed buxom, and physically able to hold her own in the battle of life. Saturday afternoon this lady accomplished a feat which no woman had ever before essayed. This was no less an undertaking than the crossing of the gorge of Niagara on a tight rope stretched immediately over the point where the rapids, boil most furiously, a couple of hundred feet beyond the railroad suspension bridge. At the point selected for the exhibition, the same at which the famous Blondin stretched his second rope, the gorge is something more than eight hundred feet across, and the banks about two hundred feet above the seething water. It is one of the wildest, most troubled parts of the river. Inclosures had been formed by rough board fences at either end of the rope on both the American and Canada sides, and an admission fee was charged, but on the Dominion side an unruly mob tumbled down the fence and defied the toll collector. On the hither side quite a large number of spectators, both in carriages and on foot, who had gained admission by paying their honest fee of entrance, were assembled, but many preferred to view the novel and startling spectacle from the bridge. This might be considered hardly the fair thing, in consideration that the Signorina had been to an expense of \$640 for her rope and guy-ropes alone. The rope, we may mention, is two and a quarter inches in diameter, of the best Manila, and weighs nearly a ton. It is held taut by 1,400 pounds of guy ropes. The Signorina started on her perilous journey promptly at the advertised time, 4 o'clock. When those who went down by that train arrived inside the enclosure, they saw a glistening figure far out upon "the straight and narrow way," and with steady, measured steps progressing. The lady was attired with green buskins, tights of the color nature gives the cuticle of the Caucasian race, a tunic of scarlet, and shining green bodice. Her head was covered only by its luxuriant growth of flowing brown hair. Bands at either side of the river played inspiring music, but every eye was fast fixed upon the form of the daring woman who was now passing up the ascent to the further shore. A few more seconds of intense interest, at least to those who were lookers on, and she stood on the shining shores of Her Majesty's dominion. The accomplishment of her passage was the signal for applause from both banks and the bridge. Then they waited, probably ten minutes. At the expiration of that time the Signorina appeared, balance pole in hand, and, stepping lightly upon the rope, began the return journey. Steadily she came across the long line, stopping at the center to rest upon one knee, then, again stepping forward with measured and steady tread. When within a few rods of the final destination, she stood immovable for a moment in statue-like pose, while an enterprising photographer secured her presentment. Then she traversed the remaining distance until safe again on terra firma, and thus the exhibition of the day was closed.

Origin of Pumice Stone.

The Rev. William W. Gill, employed for twenty-two years as a missionary in the Hervey group, a small cluster of islands in the South Pacific, relates a legend current there on the origin of pumice stone. The sky is built of solid blue stone, and at one time almost touched the earth, so that men had but the space of a few feet to live in. Pitying their cramped condition, the divine hero, Ru, pushed the sky up a few feet. Some time afterward he was offended by his son Maui, and flung him into the air. When the boy came down he threw the old man and sky so high that the blue could never get back to its former place. The father's head stuck among the stars, and he died. His bones, of vast proportions, tumbled down from time to time, and were shivered into fragments. To this day what are known as the bones of Ru are found all over the island of Mangaia.

Number of Nails to the Pound.

The following table shows the number of nails to the pound, in the different sizes from "3-penny" up to "20-penny," as well as the number of several sizes of spikes. The first column gives the size, the second the length in inches, and the third the number to the pound:

Size.	Length, in in.	No. to lb.
3-penny	1 1/2	567
4-penny	1 3/4	383
5-penny	1 7/8	232
6-penny	2	167
7-penny	2 1/4	141
8-penny	2 1/2	101
10-penny	2 3/4	98
12-penny	3	54
20-penny	3 1/2	34
Spikes	16	16
Spikes	12	12
Spikes	8	10
Spikes	6	7

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job can be easily made.

"Well, you know, Bobby, your eye's very inflamed; you can't go out with Tommy Brown till that speck of dust's out of it!" Bobby (anxious to be off) — "I'm all right—I know it's out now; (earnestly) I—I think I heard it fall!"

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN.

Particulars of the Missouri Train Robbery

The most connected account of the recent robbery of a train near Sedalia, Mo., is furnished by J. B. Bushnell, the express messenger who accompanied the train:

"The first intimation I had of the matter, I was standing in the car doorway when the train stopped suddenly. Some fellow on the bank hallooed, 'Shoot the son of a gun,' and blazed away at me. The bullet lodged in the side of the door. Then two or three more shots were fired, and I jumped back.

"The brakeman was standing in the door of the smoking-car. He says, 'I have got a revolver. Do you want one?' I told him I did, and he gave me the revolver. I took out the safe key and gave it to him, and told him to go to the rear of the train, as I didn't want to give up the safe key unless forced to do so. I started to go back in the baggage-car, and had just got on the platform, when they commenced shooting again, and said, 'Get off, you son of a —,' and I stepped inside the door of the smoking-car. Five men jumped into the baggage-car, and told the baggageman to give up the key, thinking he was the express messenger. He told them he was not the messenger, but they, not placing any confidence in his statement, went through him, of course without finding the key. They wanted to know where the messenger was, and told the baggageman if he didn't tell them damned quick, they'd teach him a lesson he wouldn't soon forget. He told them I was back in the rear end of the train, upon which they told him he must find me or they'd kill him. They then took hold of him and marched him back to the rear end of the train, where I was standing. One of them spoke to me, and said, 'You're the man I want. Come forward and unlock that safe without any nonsense!' I told him I hadn't the key. He said, 'You want to find it damned quick or I'll kill you!' Three of them then marched me through the coach into the sleeper where the brakeman was, and made him give up the key. Next they marched me into the baggage-car, and, pointing their pistols at my head, demanded I should unlock the safe, which, under the pressure, I did. Then they took the money out of the United States safe and put it in a sack. Then they wanted me to go through the other safe. I assured them I had no key for that, as it was a through safe. One man then went into the engine cab, procured a coal pick and came back with it. They first pounded away at the hinges, but finding they would not give way, broke open one of the panels, a single thickness of iron. When through, they wanted to know if that was all I had. I told them it was. They looked through the packing trunks, but found nothing they cared for. They broke the lock off the train-boy's chest, helped themselves to apples and such things, and topped off with taking all the cigars he had.

"One, the ring-leader, wanted to know where they kept the water. Some one pointed out the water-cooler, and he inquired if it was good. If they had put anything in it lately. They said, 'no!' He said he'd rather have somebody try it first, and, pointing to Conkling, said: 'Here, you s— of a b—, take a drink of that, I don't propose to run any chances in any of this water business.' After the party had drank some one suggested, 'Better go through the passengers,' but the leader was against it, saying, 'We have been an hour here already, and can't waste any more time, as trains are coming up. Must get away.' Just as they left the leader said, 'Well, if you see any of Allan Pinkerton's men, tell them they had better come and find us.'

Speaking of the leader, Bushnell says he was a very tall man, wearing a striped coat, dark pants, and hat, with a handkerchief tied over his face. He had light, straw-colored hair, and was sunburnt.

The other members of the crew were, with one exception, all tall men, and had white and red handkerchiefs over their faces, some with eye holes and some with nose holes. Some were only masked over the mouth and nose, leaving the eyes and forehead exposed. One man wore long gray whiskers. The small man of the party were no mask, and had short stubby whiskers and beard.

So far as can be learned, the Adams Express Company loses some \$4,000, and the United States Company about \$12,000.

A Two-Headed Child.

A correspondent of the Petaluma (Cal.) Argus says that in the red woods about twenty miles from Petaluma there lives a family who have a female child about 8 years old, which has two well-developed and perfectly-formed heads and necks. According to this correspondent, the necks unite where the neck joins the backbone, and from that point downward to all appearance it is the body of but one child. The two heads are called Dollie and Ollie. Dollie has rich brown hair, dark hazel eyes, and is a brunette. Ollie has a fair skin, auburn hair, and blue eyes. They can each converse with different persons on different subjects at the same time, and are well informed and intelligent.

An Irreconcilable Savage.

Sitting Bull, the leader of the hostile Sioux, has, since 1856 been in constant aggressive hostility to all the United States. He has never signed any of the treaties which some of his own band have recognized, and in every case has absolutely stood out against any measure tending to recognize the power of the United States Government, and has refused to respect those agencies which are striving to civilize and feed the Indians. Sitting Bull was the leader of the Minnesota massacre, and has been the author of the murder of countless frontiersmen.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

TRUE REFORM.

The *N. Y. Eve. Post*, although supporting Hayes, dashes off in the following truthful manner about the necessity of reform:

"The necessity for reform in the management of federal affairs has nowhere been more steadily recognized than in the columns of this paper. We take no credit for seeing its importance, because it is patent to the whole people. It is a matter, indeed, about which there can be no argument. Like any other self-evident truth, it is universally admitted."

What does reform mean to the minds of the mass of intelligent citizens? It means simply honesty and fidelity in the federal service. There is a wide belief that the service has not been honest and faithful; that, in many cases, corrupt practices have prevailed; that in many more cases, where there has not been positive wrong doing, partisan favoritism or a sluggish insensibility to official obligation has tolerated corrupt practices. Now, the indignation which this state of things provokes and the protest which it calls forth are in no sense a party movement. Men of sense and respectability, no matter what party they belong to, are of one mind in respect to the matter. They say to this officer, in effect: "Whether you shall advocate hard money or soft money is your business, but it is our business that you shall not neglect the duties of your office." They say to that one: "We may differ about free trade and protection, about centralization and a distribution of powers, but we demand with one voice that you shall regard your office as a public trust and shall not use it solely for the advancement of your own private interests." When men talk in this way, when they feel as they are now feeling almost universally, the speech and the conviction are entirely independent of economic doctrines and political principles. The latter may be debated. The former propositions are to be taken for granted. What men are now asking, simple official honesty, must be secured, no matter what governmental policy is adopted, and before the question of a policy is even considered.

FINANCIAL.

The following is taken from the financial review of the *Chr. Intelligencer* of last week. We think the article is a plain illustration of the real condition of affairs, as far as money is concerned:

"There has been a large falling off in imports in New York. The last week total imports were \$2,392,000, but a little more than one-half the same week last year. This is favorable in view of specie payments, but must be felt in loss of duties by the United States. If our representatives at Washington act wisely, they will cut down expenses to meet the reduction in duties. There is another favorable item in increased exports, \$3,980,000. This will show still more favorably for the whole United States when we take into consideration the increased exports from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Notwithstanding the decrease in imports and the increase in exports, the balance is still against the country, and is made up by the weekly shipments of gold to Europe. The last weekly account foots up \$1,493,900. This specie could not be shipped except at a loss if we did not owe the money. This fact convinces us that we have not arrived at the bottom of the depression. To do so we must produce more and buy less; we must not only live within our means, but we must sell enough to pay for what we buy, including interest on the debt due abroad. If we had bought \$1,500,000 less, or sold \$1,500,000 more during the past week, the exports would have paid for the imports and interest, and the \$1,500,000 sent away in gold remained in the country."

Mr. Editor—By invitation of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. H. Doesburg, we called this morning at his Dutch school. Found about 60 children present of ages varying from 5 to 12. We heard and saw classes read and spell in the Holland language, the younger using the primer and being drilled in the sounds of the letters, diphthongs, etc., the older reading in a more advanced book.

Let us take this occasion to say, we cordially approve of their efforts to keep up the Holland language by the children and young people, provided they do not interfere with the more important study of the English. The latter is the language of the country, and, of course, indispensable to those who expect to live in the country; the former is the mother tongue and enshrines a literature rich in history, in theology and poetry. Hence its study should not be suffered to die out. On the contrary accuracy should be aimed at by the more or less thorough study of the grammar, that the classics of the language may be understood and appreciated. We are happy to know that these views are shared by the Board of Education, who two years ago introduced the Holland language into the schools and expect to carry it on.

HOLLAND, July 19, '76. T. R. B.

The Country Worth Saving.

Some of our home philosophers who hastily conclude that the whole country is incontinently "going to the dogs," because there are cheating in politics and swindling in the public service, would do, well to heed the disinterested and candid observations of the *London Times*:

"Whoever would form a sound judgment on the condition and prospects of American affairs must disembarass himself of the vulgar notion that the sharp practices which are conspicuous in mere politics, and which are occasionally prominent in mercantile transactions, are any fair reflection of the spirit of the American people. This very success is a conclusive refutation of any such supposition. A temporary success may, no doubt, be gained by unscrupulous ingenuity, but the solid structure of a vast trade and a continually increasing national prosperity is not to be thus supported. The growth of a country like the United States does not depend merely upon the resources of the country; it is determined by the use which is made of them. The only adequate explanation of the wealth and development of the states is that an immense amount of honest business is done throughout them. The wealth of the country is being developed and exchanged with a vigor and a trustworthiness which, on the whole, ensure the confidence of the world."

The worst side of the case is apt to be put before the better side, especially at this time of investigations and exposures. When we see a man occupying an eminent federal position detected in stealing money we lose sight of the tens of thousands of men would refuse to commit such a crime, and even of the many men who hold office or who have held it without incurring suspicion. When we see a politician counterfeiting a patriotism which he does not feel, and when we hear him making loud and empty professions of regard for the national honor, in order that he may promote his own personal and political advancement, we forget that the great body of the people really do care for the country and for its honor, although they have nothing to gain from an avowal of their concern. Even when a great party appears to have fallen hopelessly into the hands of vicious leaders, it is to be remembered that almost all of its members are politically pure and adhere to it from motives entirely unselfish.

It is sometimes said that parties are as good as the people they represent. In the long run and in the average that may be true; but we should rather say that parties are as good as the people require them to be. If from any cause the people become indifferent to politics, which is the same as saying indifferent to the character of parties, the latter are pretty sure to run into evil courses. The *London Times* finds in this indifference to politics on the part of a people busy about other things the cause of the demoralization of American parties; and it sees in the independent movement a sign that the people are getting over their apathy. Even without the reassuring words from the *Times* we should believe that the country is worth saving.

A FASHIONABLE but illiterate lady, travelling on the Continent, writing to a friend, said that she had just seen the "museum of iniquities" in Genoa.

DEMAND FOR GOLD.—The demand for gold is great but not equal to the demand for D. B. DeLand & Co.'s celebrated *Chemical Salutaris*, especially where this Salutaris has been tried and its worth is known. Try it and satisfy yourself. For sale by most merchants. Use it instead of Soda or Baking Powder.

Married.

VAN EENENAM-VAN DEN BERG.—In the Village of Zeeland, on Sunday, July 16, 1876, by—Mr. Thomas Van Eenenaam to Miss Gertie Van Den Berg, both of Zeeland.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of the payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Made and executed by John Roost and Aleida Roost of the City of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles H. Monroe of the same place 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 twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "N" of Mortgages on page one hundred and twenty-two. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of three hundred and two dollars and forty-four cents, for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof. Now therefore notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the SIXTEENTH DAY of OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent, and all the legal costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said mortgage, to-wit: The following described lands to-wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in section numbered twenty-two (22) in township numbered five (5) north of range numbered fifteen (15) west in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, containing eighty-four and fifty-three hundredths acres, more or less, according to the U. S. survey.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 20th, A. D. 1876. CHARLES H. MONROE, Mortgagee. HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of Schouten & Meengs has this day been dissolved. Mr. D. Meengs will continue to carry on the drug business as heretofore and all accounts with the late firm will be settled by him.

Dr. R. A. Schouten will resume his practice and establish his office in the drug store the same as heretofore.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, D. MEENGs.

HOLLAND, July 18, 1876.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of G. Van Patten & Co. has this day been dissolved with mutual consent. All claims and accounts against and due the late firm will be settled with G. Van Patten, who will continue to carry on the business as before at the same place.

GABRIEL VAN PUTTEN, FRANK BOONSTRA.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1876.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of the payment of a certain Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Hendrick Meengs and Arentje Meengs, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Carolus H. Garretson, wife of Rev. John Garretson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at five o'clock in the afternoon of said day in Liber seventeen (17) of mortgages on page five hundred and seventy-three (573), and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of five hundred and forty dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$540.22) for principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law or equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State 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Jottings.

THURSDAY morning we had a refreshing shower, followed by a cool northwester.

A new saw mill is being erected upon the line of the F. & P. M. Railway a few miles west of Baldwin, Mich.

THE value of the diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope last year amounted to about two millions sterling.

A woman in Anderson county, Ky., gave birth to five children one day last week. Four of them are living and doing well.

AN exchange says that it tries the gallantry of a Frenchman to have a Chicago woman borrow his pocket handkerchief to wipe her poodle's nose with.

THE festival of Columbia Fire Engine Co. No. 2 was a success from a financial point of view, and a pleasant affair throughout. The company will soon be out of debt.

THERE are about five hundred Indians in Florida, where they inhabit the Everglades, and are believed to hold a few negroes in bondage. They make pets of their pigs, and the porkers follow them like dogs.

THE Bengal Government has appointed a native lady inspectress of the female schools in Calcutta. She is the daughter of a Bengalee clergyman. This is the first instance of any appointment of the kind.

OUR friend Geo. Sanford, at Grand Haven, was as good as his word, when he said, after the last fire, "I'll be open again in 30 days." He is open and doing business. If you want any stationery, drop in and see if we are right or not.

IF this long-protracted spell of hot weather shall be succeeded by a period of wet, damp days, every one will need to exercise even greater prudence than now. Then disease will reap an even greater harvest than during the last three weeks.

THE heat has been so intense in all our large cities, even as far north as Montreal and Quebec, that the cases of sunstroke count up to a frightful figure. In Philadelphia it was so bad that a temporary hospital had to be established for that purpose.

THE citizens of Grand Haven were called upon to pay the last sad rites to one of their oldest settlers, Repke Luikens, on Monday last. He died very unexpected, while sitting in his chair, at the ripe age of 76, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

WE forgot to mention in our last issue the arrival home of Alderman Sipp, who has been for some time at the Indianapolis Institute, to endeavor to get cured of a very tedious and dangerously sprained knee. We are sorry to be obliged to say that the danger of amputation is not yet averted.

AN exchange noticing, among the costly presents at the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, to the priesthood, a gold drinking goblet, sent by Cardinal McClosky, and a diamond cross and a gold chalice sparkling with diamonds and amethysts, presented by his people, says it does not find these things enumerated in the outfit of the original apostles.

WHENEVER somebody wants to build a fine residence, they usually call on our old friend and architect J. R. Kleyn, and so he was called upon some time ago by H. D. Post, Esq., to supervise the building of a house for him. Mr. Post is bound to build good, when he does build, as was shown by his beautiful residence before the fire. This one is built on a solid stone foundation, and although not quite as large as the one burned, is large enough for comfort. It is already well under way, and when finished, will undoubtedly be an ornament to that part of the city. We hope Mr. P. will never be necessitated to lament the loss of this one.

A daring attempt at burglary was made late on Tuesday evening at the store of Messrs. P. & A. Steketee, and but for the timely discovery by the young Piet Bram, who sleeps in the store, might have resulted in a more serious loss. As he was about to unlock the door to go into the store he noticed one of the lights was broken and at the same time a man hidden behind an empty dry goods box. The man started and Piet after him. He arrested him near the Xtna House, took him back to the store and sent after the Marshal, who placed him in the lock-up. Upon examining the money drawer was found on the floor and what little change there was usually left, had of course been transferred. A panel in the back door was nearly cut out, but aside from this nothing was missing. The arrested party had another coat with him besides his own. Suspicion was at once fixed upon a trio that had been "tramping" through the town that day, and through the efforts of Messrs. P. Koning, C. Blom and Chas. Odell the other two were caught during the day. They are now secured in the county jail, awaiting the return of Prosecuting Attorney Adsit, when their examination will take place sometime next week.

SEVERAL of the Muskegon, (Mich.) mill men are shipping their deals to Europe, via Newark, N. J.

Gov. Hayes is not a member of any church, but attends regularly the Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Hayes is a communicant.

THE water in White River (Mich.) was so high last week that the bridge between Montague and Whitehall had to be raised several feet to admit of logs passing under it.

THE *Christian Union* (Beecher's paper), has lost 100,000 subscribers within the past year. Too much "true inwardness," "ragged edge," and "physical expression of love."

AN editor, quoting Dr. Hall's advice to "eat regularly, not over three times a day, and nothing between meals, adds: "Tramps will do well to cut this out and put it in their bank books."

HORSES usually trot fastest in hot weather, and satisfactory speed was attained by two racers in Detroit a few days ago, when the temperature in the sunlight was 110; but as a consequence both of them died.

THE high winds in San Francisco blow dust into latent grease spots on clothing and make them visible. Bootblacks carry little bottles of ammonia with which to obliterate the spots, and in that way add to their incomes.

HEREAFTER when a person dies of scarlet fever, small-pox, whooping-cough, or other contagious disease, in New York, there will be no church or public funeral, the Board of Health of that city deeming such cases dangerous to those who attend.

THE Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, on Wednesday, August 2d, at 12 M., to elect delegates to the State Convention, which will be held in the city of Detroit on the 9th day of August; and also to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention at Grand Rapids.

THE *New York Tribune* says: "It may as well be admitted at the outset by the friends of political reform who are supporting Mr. Hayes that the opposing candidate is in no sense a foe to be despised; that he has accomplished all the political reform for which his party can claim the credit, that he is personally a gentleman of great ability and irreproachable private character."

AN English clergyman was "turned down" at a fashionable spelling-bee for spelling drunkenness with one "n." Shortly afterward he returned to his parish and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you was turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."

At the next general election there will be a large number of young men who will cast their first ballot. Many of this class of voters will form opinions and mark out a political course that will be pursued throughout their lives, while others, of less consideration, will vote now and hereafter as circumstances may direct. As the first vote is the first recognition of manhood by the State, it is important that that vote should be considered and duly weighed before it is placed in the box, and that the young man who casts it may be conscientiously convinced that he is voting right, and that he is not giving his support to the promulgation of errors that may eventuate in detriment to or destruction of the Government. With the voters rest the responsibility, and they alone are accountable for good, bad, or indifferent officers that may be elevated to power. It therefore behooves every young man who is about to step into the political arena to consider well the responsibility that is thus thrust upon him. Although unsought there is no escaping it, and no man should shrink from it. If there ever was a time when our country needed the cool, calm, and decided action of her wise and patriotic sons, that time is now.

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.

Clearances, Schr Tri-Color, St. Joseph, 80 m staves, 840 bbl heading; schr Wollin, Kenosha, 60 m lumber; schr Hope, Muskegon, sundries; schr Garabaldi, Racine, 15 cds wood; schr Elva, 1800 r. r. ties, schr Tri-Color, Chicago, 35 m staves 36 carboys; schr Four Brothers, Chicago, 90 cds bark; schr Mary, Chicago, 70 cds wood; schr Wollin, Racine, 50 m ft lumber; schr Banner, Chicago, 32 cds wood; schr Garabaldi, Racine, 15 cds wood; schr Elva, Milwaukee, 60 cds bark; schr Wm. Bates, Milwaukee, 40 cds wood; schr Tri-Color, Chicago, sundries; schr Hope, Muskegon, sundries; schr Wollin, Racine, 50 m lumber.

Arrivals—Schr Tri Color 6 carboys acid, 25 pkgs mdse; schr Wollin, light; schr Hope, 6 bbls flour, schr Garabaldi, light; schr Elva, 50 bush oats; schr Tri-Color, sundries; schr Four Brothers, light; schr Mary, light; schr Wollin, 10 bbls salt; schr Garabaldi, 30 bush oats; schr Tri-Color, light; schr Tri Color, 400 bush corn; schr Hope, 40 m lath.

Choice cigars at either 5 or 10 cents at J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-ninth day of April A. D. 1875, made and executed by Louisa A. Becker of the Township of Wright, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Arthur E. Turner of the Township of Alpine, County of Kent and State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May A. D. 1875, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber No 7 of Mortgages, on page 129. On which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$171.92), besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00), provided in said mortgage, to be paid to said mortgagee, in case of foreclosure; and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any portion thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage as aforesaid (both principal and interest, said attorney fees and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law,) at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. Said mortgaged premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Village lots number ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) as numbered on the village plat of the village of Berlin, and situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on section number thirty-four (34) town eight north of range thirteen (13) west commencing at the angle of the State road in the Village of Berlin, and running north four (4) degrees west two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet and three and one-half (3½) inches; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees west to high water mark of the high water mark of the said State road along the center of the said State road to the place of beginning. Dated June 10th, A. D. 1876.

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

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

DEALERS IN

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

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Vissers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.
HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

PURE Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

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

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

Oct. 15 1875.

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.

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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

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

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

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.

2-ly JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,
YOUTHS, MISSES
AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

Slooter & Higgins,

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

Flour, Feed, Groceries,
and Produce.

Which we will sell at

LOW PRICES For CASH Only.

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

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER.

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

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

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

CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.

And I felt I should have to answer
The questions it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight;
And things that I thought were dead things,
Were, alive with a terrible might.

And the vision of all my past life;
Was an awful thing to face,
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly silent place.

And I thought of my former tremblings,
Of the judgment day to be,
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave;
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday.

And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save.

So I sit alone with my conscience,
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where time will cease.

And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful as e'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

THE GALLANT SEVENTH.

A Circumstantial Narrative of Its Desperate Fight with the Sioux.

Gen. Custer started on the 22d of June, at 12 o'clock, marched about fifteen miles, and encamped on the Rosebud. On the 23d the trail discovered by Col. Reno was found and followed. It turned off from the Rosebud and led over the divide to the Little Horn. The scouts reported a village on the Little Horn, and Custer pushed out, marching all night. On Sunday morning, June 25, the scouts reported the village only a few miles ahead, on the north bank of the Little Horn, and immense numbers of Indians swarming out of it. One of the scouts, a half-breed Sioux, Michael Boyer, told Custer the village was the largest he had ever seen in the West. Clouds of dust were rising over the Indian town, and masses of horsemen were seen by a dense growth of timber and bushes. The bank of the river opposite the village was abrupt and overhanging the stream, with high, conical hills in the background. In many places the bluff was twelve feet high and almost perpendicular. On the side where the village stood the land was level and stretched down like a beautiful lawn to the timber which ran to the water's edge.

As the troops raised the crest of the hills on the opposite bank a singular sight lay before them. Below was the village, its white tepees stretching for miles along the stream. Riding rapidly over the plain a scout came back and said the Indians were running, and Custer immediately told Col. Reno to go ahead and pitch in and he would support him. Reno was given seven companies, the bulk of the regiment, while Custer reserved five companies for his person. Col. Reno went ahead with three companies, Capt. French, Capt. Waylan and Lieut. McIntosh. The regiment had been traveling along the right bank of the stream, and down its waters, the village was on the left bank of the river, and the river bank was covered out and away for miles with lodges, and on the plain hundreds of horsemen were galloping about apparently in the wildest confusion. Clouds of dust rose over the different bodies of Indians, rendering it impossible to number them. Only now and then, when a few ponies shot out of the cloud, could the Indians be seen, and apparently then going to the rear.

The report soon spread that the Indians were retreating, and Gen. Custer, after ordering Reno over the river above the village, ordered Capt. Keogh, Capt. Yates, Capt. Thomas Custer (a brother of the General), Lieut. Smith and Lieut. Calhoun, with their companies, to keep on down the right bank of the river until they came to a point opposite the village and below it, and then cross over and charge the village on the flank. It was evidently Custer's intention to attack the village at both ends, and have the forces work toward each other. Having ordered the attack above, Custer placed four companies, to be held in reserve and to guard the pack trains; and, turning over the command of the reserve to Capt. Benton to be sent to Reno in case he needed them, Custer with the five companies galloped down the ridge to cut off the Indians. As he dashed forward he raised his hat, and the soldiers cheered lustily. This was the last seen of Custer or his men until they were found dead and horribly mutilated.

We must now recount the movements of Col. Reno. In obedience to Custer's orders he had crossed the river above the village, and was advancing upon it. Little resistance was made to his crossing, and but few Indians showed in his front as he deployed on the plain between the river and the bluff—the valley stretched down to the village, which was about four miles distant, and Reno advanced in column of companies. The valley was a little over a mile wide, and the companies met with no serious resistance in their front for a considerable distance. The first intimation of great danger was the appearance of masses of Indians on the bluffs on the flank of the left company. A heavy fire was opened from the bluff, and at the same time the Indians charged in front. Officers and men behaved with great gallantry, driv-

ing back the charging foe. But the fire from the bluffs was so heavy that Reno's men were forced over toward the river. Reno ordered the companies into the timber, and dismounted the battalion. They were formed on the edge of the woods, under a little depression to fight on foot. The Indians charged across the plain and made every effort to dislodge the white men from the timber, but were repulsed time after time. They charged both on ponies and on foot, but were driven back each time with heavy loss. Reno soon discovered that the Indians were working around to his rear, and had entered the timber above him, and between him and the reserve. The order was given to mount and charge through the timber toward the reserve. The Indians had already become so strong that it was found impracticable to dislodge them, while mounted, from behind the bushes and trees, and the command again dismounted and charged on foot. The Indians were every moment getting thicker between the companies on the river bottom and the reserve on the hill.

Col. Reno ordered his men to mount and cut their way through. A wild scramble for life now began. It was every one for himself. Indians on every side rose up and fired at the flying horsemen, and hundreds mounted on swift ponies pursued the soldiers, easily enough coming up with the heavy American horses. It was a hand-to-hand fight, one trooper having often as many as five Indians after him. The troops used their revolvers at short range, emptying an Indian saddle at every shot. At the ford about a mile distant, a strong force of Indians was found holding it. But the troops dashed over them, crossed the river, and began to ascend the high bank opposite. It was a mere Indian trail leading up the face of a bald hill. The Indians rallied and, taking shelter in the bushes about the ford, opened a deadly fire on the soldiers as they forded and ascended the opposite bank.

On account of the narrowness of the ford a great crowd soon collected about the crossing and became jammed there; and into this mass of men and horses the Indians fired at short range. The loss of life here was fearful. Lieut. Hodgson fell while gallantly endeavoring to get his men across the stream. Hodgson had already crossed the ford himself and was ascending the opposite bank when his horse was shot and rolled down the bank with him. Detaching himself from the fallen animal, he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldier to help himself up the bank, and had nearly reached the top when a shot struck him and he fell back, rolling down the bank and into the water. As soon as the soldiers reached the hill overlooking this ford they dismounted and opened fire on the Indians to cover the crossing of their comrades. The reserve, which had been left with the pack train, was now reported coming up and soon occupied the hill above the ford. The Indians, who had crossed the river both above and below the ford, charged the hill, but were repulsed and began to draw off. As soon as the command was collected, Capt. Benton, commanding the reserve, ordered Capt. Weir to push his company along the crest of the hill, on the right bank of the river, and see if he could find Custer, who had gone in that direction with the five companies. Capt. Weir pushed out about a mile, fighting heavily, when the Indians became so strong in his front and on his flanks that he sent word to Capt. Benton that if he advanced any further he feared he would be cut off and surrounded, and Capt. Benton at once ordered him back. He returned with difficulty, but succeeded in bringing off his company with a loss of five men. Col. Reno, seeing large bodies of Indians on the plain, ordered the men to put their animals in the ravines and lie down behind the crest of the little ridge that extended in all directions. The Indians kept up a brisk fire, but it was evident that the masses had gone off somewhere, and Col. Reno looked for a sudden attack in some other quarter. Two hours went by and there was no news from Custer. All wondered where he had gone or what he could be doing. Another hour and then Col. Reno became anxious about Custer and his command. He was about to try and advance up the ridge to look for Custer, but had so many wounded it took a whole company to carry them. While he was debating what was best to be done, and waiting to hear from Custer, he saw large bodies of Indians coming up the valley, and soon a terrible attack began on his position. The men had dug rifle pits as well as they could in the hard ground, and were very imperfectly sheltered. The Indians charged on foot, and by a tremendous effort attempted to rout the soldiers. The fight for a few minutes was desperate in the extreme, and almost hand to hand, some of the Indians, who were evidently unarmed or out of ammunition, throwing stones by hand at the soldiers. Reno's men stood firm, and, after a desperate struggle, the Indians fell back a little. Two or three more efforts were made to carry Reno's position, but without success, and the Indians drew off to hills completely covering them on every side of the command. A large body at one time got into a ravine close by, and Col. Reno ordered Capt. Benton to charge them out of it with his company. The men sprang out of their rifle pits and with a cheer dashed forward, the Indians breaking and running at their approach.

It was now discovered that two or three small hills near by were higher than the one occupied by Reno and commanded it. On these hills the Indians gathered and poured in a galling fire. One of the hills overlooked the corral, and from it the savages shot down scores of fine horses and mules and killed and wounded eleven packers who were with the pack train. The fighting closed at 9 o'clock, when it became too dark to see to shoot. But at dusk the Indians

were on all the hills in the ravines, and the command was completely surrounded. The soldiers worked all night to strengthen their position; but the ground was very hard, and they had nothing to dig with except their butcher knives, hands and tin plates and cups for shovels. At daylight on the morning of the 26th the battle was renewed. The Indians opened with a tremendous fire and deafening warwhoop. The hills were black with them, and their number was variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, while Reno's command at that time did not number over 400 men, one-third of whom had to protect the horses and pack animals, and were in a great measure of no use in resisting an Indian assault, and the situation was desperate in the extreme.

In the afternoon the sun became very hot, and the men, who had been without water for thirty-six hours, were almost famished. The horses showed signs of perishing and the wounded begged piteously for water. It was full 200 yards down the hill to the water's edge. Every inch of the ground was commanded by Indian sharpshooters, and a line in the timber on the opposite bank of the narrow river. Col. Reno determined to get water at all hazards, and a number of canteens were gathered. While one company took the camp-kettles and canteens, another charged down the hillside and engaged the attention of the Indians while the kettles were filled. The dash was made and the men went bravely to the river and dipped up the water, while a heavy stream of fire was kept up over their heads. It was a brave deed to carry a camp kettle to the river and fill it; but it was done, and sufficient water for present use was obtained. Five men fell in the charge to get water. At nightfall the Indians drew off, and Col. Reno ordered the river front of the camp to be cleared in order that water for animals might be had. The work was done, and all the animals were watered, and a good supply for next day's use obtained. The wounded were suffering terribly. Dr. De Wolf having been killed early in the action, leaving only one surgeon, Dr. Porter, to attend to the wounded, over twenty of whom were in bad condition, and but few supplies of any kind on hand to relieve their sufferings. Every one wondered what had become of Custer, and many thought he had been cut off and gone down to the Big Horn to join Gen. Gibbon's column, which was expected to be at the mouth of the Little Horn, only twenty miles distant, on the 26th.

On the morning of the 26th the Indians renewed the attack fiercely. They seemed to regard it only as a question of time, but were unwilling to wait until the men ran out of supplies or died for want of water. For miles back the country was full of Indians to cut off any who attempted to escape, and not even a courier could be got through their lines. The fighting continued on the 26th from 6 o'clock till noon, when the Indians began to leave, and about 2 o'clock a great commotion was observed in the villages. Lodges were pulled down, and Indians in crowds of hundreds hurried out of the valley and wild hills. Until dark the stampede continued, but was conducted in so orderly a manner as to lead Col. Reno to believe they were only removing their villages to get grass for their immense herds of animals. At nightfall Col. Reno's front was entirely free from Indians, and the command passed a quiet night. On the morning of the 27th not an Indian was to be seen. This hasty departure was, of course, due to their knowledge of Gibbon's advance with infantry.

Many of the men found dead on Custer's field were horribly mutilated, and most had their skulls smashed by stone mallets. This was the work of the squaws, who swarmed to the battle field, robbing and mutilating the bodies of the dead, and killing the dying and wounded. There were in Custer's regiment, when he went into battle, 585 men and twenty-six officers. Of these forty men were killed with Reno, and fifty-one wounded. With Custer were about 240 men in the battle, and 210 bodies were found and buried. It is believed not a single man or officer who was with Custer escaped. —New York Herald.

SPANNING THE MISSISSIPPI.—It was an easy matter to throw a bridge over the Upper Mississippi, but below the point where the Missouri empties its turbid waters into that river, and it really becomes the Old Father of Waters, the task was one of great difficulty. Engineering skill was equal to the emergency, and the great bridge at St. Louis is the result, but there was solid bottom for the heavy granite piers, which is not found so easily below the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. The lower branch of Congress has just passed a bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the great river at Memphis. It is to be an unbroken or continuous span of about 400 feet in the clear from pier to pier, over the main channel, and will be, when finished, a triumph of skill. It is suggested that the culminating bridge will be an iron or steel arch over the "estuary" at New Orleans. "Estuary" indeed! The Mississippi is a clear mile wide at that point, very deep, rapid, and has an alluvial bottom. Modern engineering has conquered many difficulties, and when it spans the mile of torrent between the Crescent City and Algiers, it will be the ninth wonder of the world.

FATHER JULY, of Stevens Point, Wis., lost a valuable mare in a peculiar manner. While driving along the road he heard a strange sound, as of running water. Looking at his mare he found her bleeding to death from a wound made by a sharp stick in her side. It is supposed she stepped on the stick and that it flew up and pierced her body.

EUROPE.

The Possibilities of a General War Discussed.

[From the New York Times.]

The great importance of the war on the Danube to the world must depend on how far the European Governments are drawn into it. The insurgent provinces might hold the Turkish army at bay for years, or Serbia might succeed in establishing a considerable Slavonic state, which should be under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, and yet the peace of Europe be not endangered. But the day on which an Austrian corps crosses the Danube, or a Russian army enters the Principalities, or an English fleet supports the attacking columns of the Porte, then begin complications and dangers to Europe, and disturbances to the peace of the world, whose end no man can foresee. It is the possibility of such interference which makes the exchanges of France, England, and Germany so sensitive.

How far is there danger of such an intervention, and how great is the probability of a serious disturbance of the peace of the world? The threatening power is unquestionably Russia. Her people, though belonging to the northern branch of the Slavonic race, are in the deepest sympathy with the trials and sufferings of their brethren under the rule of the Ottomans. The Turk is their historical enemy also, and equally hated. Every instance of Mussulman bigotry and cruelty to the *rayah*, every insult to the Greek Church, every tale of oppression and suffering among the long-injured Slavonians, passes from mouth to mouth among the Russian peasantry, and the masses burn to avenge these wrongs, and to fulfill the Russian destiny, which is to drive the Mohammedans from Europe. These feelings and these traditions are much stronger with a half-civilized peasantry like the Muscovite than in more artificial communities. In the political and governing class there is also a great desire to wipe away the disgrace of the Crimean campaign, and an ambition to advance the Russian eagles toward the Dardanelles.

The glorious prize of Constantinople still hangs glittering before the ambitious members of the ruling house and before the imagination of the military leaders. These are some of the motives and forces pressing to an inference. On the other hand, are even more powerful influences constraining to peace. Russia, since emancipation and the Crimean war, has become a conservative government. Her own internal affairs are much more difficult and dangerous since the freedom of the serfs than before. She has entered on the commercial and banking era of her progress, and money-making tends to peace. She has learned the power of the civilized states of Europe, and has not that confidence in her military genius or that ambition which Napoleon's wars encouraged or implanted. The Czar himself is anxious for peace, and, though the Young Russia party are eager for war, his influence must be controlling. Moreover, all the military movements of Russia must be governed absolutely by those of Germany; and there is every reason to believe that, however much Bismarck may seek to ally the Czar with the German Kaiser, his interests and purposes are all on the side of peace. Interference by Russia means inevitably war with Austria, and perhaps with England, which might render the chances of winning Constantinople more remote than ever, and even leave Turkey still more strongly entrenched in Europe than before. These motives must outweigh with the Russian Cabinet any possible present advantages from assisting the insurgents or allying with Serbia.

Austria is even more bound to a condition of non-interference. She is struggling with debt, weighed down by taxes and an irredeemable currency, and her councils divided by the most serious differences between the two parts of the "Dual Empire." Her Slavonic subjects number some four millions, and these are already assisting Bosnians and Servians by the most liberal aid of means and men. A war in alliance with Turkey would be in the highest degree unpopular in Slavonic Hungary, and would defeat the great policy of the Vienna Cabinet—to array the Croat and Serb against the Magyar, and thus govern both.

The Austrian Empire is clearly in no condition for war. In England, certainly, no war would be more against the popular liberal feeling than one to support Turkish cruelty and oppression over the insurgent provinces. Nothing but the most urgent necessity could possibly bring Great Britain into the strife on the Danube, and that on the side of the Mussulman against the Christian. We hold, then, that all these forces will keep back the great European powers, and that the effort of all will be to "localize" the struggle.

An Awful Plunge.

The Anderson (S. C.) *Intelligencer* thus describes an accident on the railroad running through that city: "The brakes were put on the engine and car, and just as the awful plunge was made were whistled off, according to the statement of Henry Thompson, the only one who survived to tell the story of this terrible accident. The train was only fairly cleared from the embankments when the trestle gave way, and the fearful leap was made which ended the lives of faithful and courageous men, who were devoted to their calling. The trestle was eighty-one feet high, measuring from the surface of the stream at low-water mark to the top of the railroad track, and into this awful chasm the fatal plunge was taken. The tender went down foremost, and the engine turned a complete somersault in making the descent, while the baggage car was wrecked upon the falling timbers and hurled with immense force among the debris."

BROKE, BROKE, BROKE.

Broke, broke, broke,
I have squandered the uttermost sou,
And have failed in my efforts to utter
One trivial, last I. O. U.

O well for the infant in arms,
That for dunces he need not fret;
O well for the placid corpse
That he's settled his final debt.

And dun after dun comes in,
Each bringing his little account;
But O for the touch of a five-dollar bill,
Or a check for a large amount!

Broke, broke, broke,
My course as a student is run,
I'll away to my childhood's home and act
The role of the Prodigal Son.

Pith and Point.

A TENDER subject—railroad fuel.

A SEQUEL to the beau-knot—the marriage tie.

THE sting of a bee carries conviction with it—it makes a man a bee-leaver at once.

It was a little boy in New Jersey who said: "Yes, soda-water's good; it's like your foot's asleep."

WHY is it that a dirty pair of cuffs protrude much farther than clean ones, despite all endeavors to hide them?

AN Essex farmer is obliged to chalk his nose every time he takes a walk around the farm, to save himself from an old bull which has a strong antipathy to red.

"MARIA! what's that strange noise at the front gate?" "Cats, sir." "Cats! Well, when I was young cats didn't wear stove-pipe hats and smoke cigars." "Times are changed, sir."

NURSE—"I wanted to go into town this afternoon, if you could spare me, to get a new bonnet; and I admire your taste in bonnets so much, mmm, I was a-thinkin' I couldn't do better than go to the same shop!"

NIAGARA hackmen, having ridden a free horse to death, have fewer people to levy their extortions upon this season than heretofore. Many of them have been compelled to mortgage their country residences in order to send their families to the seaside.

SCENE in the recitation room: Professor—"The ancient Egyptians were in the habit of sacrificing red-headed girls to the devils." Auburn-haired student—"What did they do with red-headed boys?" Professor—"They supposed they would go of their own accord."

PAPA (apropos of a burning family grievance)—"Oh, my dear Gal, don't talk of it! How on earth your uncle could have been such a d—!" (Stops. The word was out before he noticed the child.) Master Tommy—"Oh, don't mind me, pa! It's an expression I often make use of myself!"—Punch.

Mrs. SHODDY (to shop-keeper)—"Show me a thermometer—one of your very best." Shop-keeper—"This, ma'am, is one of our finest—Venetian glass and the best quicksilver." Mrs. S.—"Silver? That would be very nice for the kitchen, but I want one for my boodoor. Haven't you one with quick-gold?"

FOOTE, the actor, patronized Brighton, and for mimicking the good parish pries was cornered by the parson's fighting parishioners, came in hand. Foote apologized by saying, "I imitate everybody. Why, I take off myself; I will show you." At the same time stepping slyly behind a gate, he shut it in their faces and hastened away with a "Good morning, gentlemen."

A BALTIMORE *Sun* obituary: "Our little playboy, John, he has left us and gone to his place of God's own preparation. I always thought little Johnny was brought to this world for divine elevation. Each trifling toy that we gave him for joy are now cherished as relics of sorrow by his parents most dear, whose shock is sincere. Who would not like to meet our little angel to-morrow!"

The mother of two sons, twins, met, a co-temporary relates, one of the brothers in a field one morning. "Which of you two boys am I speaking to?" asked the mother; "is it you or your brother?" "Why do you ask?" inquired the lad, prudently. "Because, if it is your brother, I will box his ears." "It is not my brother, it is I." "Then your brother is wearing your coat, for yours had a hole in it." "No, mother, I am wearing my own coat." "Good heavens!" cried the mother, looking at him intently, "you are your brother, after all!"

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

To sleep,
Or creep
And weep,
Is all of babyhood.
In babyhood
With toy,
The boy
Sees most of earthly good.
O'er sea,
And land,
In glees,
Goes youth in earnest strife,
So bold
For gold;
Then old
There cometh manhood's later life
Of care
And wear,
With hair—
All white, and full of ripened years;
He sighs,
Or cries,
Then dies.
So ends life's toils and tears.

When to Eat Fruit.

The question is often asked, at what time in the day fruit should be eaten. In tropical countries, where fruit is the chief article of food, the rule appears to be that the earlier in the day it is taken the better, and the later the worse. In hot weather many wise people will eat none after noon, alleging that the digestion then declines in power with the decline of the day, and the fruit, instead of digesting, decomposes, owing to the presence of the saccharine matter. The objection to fruit and certain kinds of vegetables late in the day, be the explanation what it may be, is certainly justified by an ample experience, though some persons can eat fruit at all hours without feeling any inconvenience.

SECRETS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Women's Clothes Made to Fit Closer than Men's.

(From Scribner's Monthly for August.)
A Parisian lady is not said to be dressed nowadays, nor does she even order a dress to be made for her. She asks her dressmaker to mold a dress upon her, and when this is done, she is called a moule.

To be molded you must begin by adapting every article of your underclothing to the shape and size prescribed by fashion. Therein lies the only secret of perfection in dress which the Parisienne possesses over other women. Next to the Parisienne it is the American woman who is considered to be "the best dressed." She has one fault, however—she is not always juponne according to the requirements of her toilet.

As a rule, each dress should have its separate set of skirts, to be worn exclusively with it, and this should be supplied by the dressmaker herself, as it should always be almost of the same length and width of the skirt and of the dress, and always of the same shape. Now two underskirts, at the utmost, are worn. The one which accompanies the dress, and which is of white muslin, is trimmed with lace insertions and edgings. No flounces are worn on underskirts. They are too bulky for the present style of dress.

The skirt to be worn under this muslin skirt is of white fouldard, which material clings better than any other to the figure. And the skirt (which is gored, so as not to form a single plait) is stitched to the edge of the corset, in order to leave the figure perfectly untrammelled by band or belt, however thin. The skirt is also trimmed with lace insertion and edging. The corset is very long—a la Jeanne D'Arc. As a guide, it should be of the length of the dress cuirasse, which cuirasse, by-the-by, is now only simulated by trimming on the dress. This, again, is to avoid giving extra size to the figure.

Some dispense with the second skirt of white silk; they wear an undergarment of white silk under the corset, which garment they trim with lace, as if it were a skirt. It is made as long as an ordinary skirt, and it takes the place of one. In reality, therefore, no skirts are worn by the most strict.

To recapitulate, a fashionable lady's toilet now consists of a white silk bodice inlaid with Valenciennes, which white silk bodice is continued into a skirt, which is also richly trimmed with lace insertions and edging. This garment answers two purposes, and is called by two names. Then comes the long cuirasse corset of white or pink satin, which improves the entire figure. An extra white fouldard skirt may be stitched to the edge of the corset, but this is not necessary. It should, however, be worn under costumes not provided with a special underskirt of their own. The dress itself, of whatever material it may be, is of the Princess shape—that is, in one piece from neck to hem of skirt.

The trimming on the dress simulates cuirasse and even tunic. But separate cuirasses or tunics are quite laid aside, as being too bulky, and hiding the outlines of the figure too much. It thus follows that nothing is worn under a dress body excepting the under corset. Bad, indeed, must be the figure that does not look molded under this system of underclothing. You may wear a cotton dress of \$5, if you will, but under this must be worn the finest fouldards and the richest lace.

Nor is it the dressmaker who can make the figure. This depends entirely on the corset manufacturer. There is even talk of having dress cuirasses made by corset makers, and the skirts would then be fastened to the corset, which would at the same time form the body of the dress.

Billings Proverbs.

There are but few pholks who are as big phools as other people think they are; and there are less who are as wise as they think they are themselves.

It is always best to give it up when we get beat, but it ain't always necessary to acknowledge it.

The man who looks to his own conscience for pay, is always sure of getting all that is due him.

The devil has been slandered more than any one I know of. If we never took the trouble to hunt him up we should seldom cum akrost him.

Millions of books have been writ to teach mankind how to be virtuous and happy. The following little sentence is worth more than all of them put together—"Do as we would like to be done by."

"Throw phisick to the dogs," looks well enough in a proverb, but where will you find the dog that will take it?

If we could live our lives over again, even with all the experience we have gained to guide us, the best we should do would be to make a new set of blunders.

Hypocrisy is not only the most difficult to detect in others, but is one of the most difficult thing to detect in our selves.

Those countries who have the most laws have the most lawbreakers.

True love don't make a man jealous enny more than ekonomy makes him mean.

If a man could swop off all the happiness he expects in this life for a moderate supply of comfort he would make a good trade.

The Wrong Bull.

The peace men confound the Sitting Bull of the North, the leader of the wild tribe, with the Sitting Bull of the Ogallalas, who was here in the council last summer, and whom the President presented with a rifle on account of his great service to the whites. The latter Sitting Bull is the one who arose in the council at the Red Cloud agency, at the time when the lives of the Congress-

sional Commissioners seemed in danger, and, drawing the rifle which the President gave him, said, "There must be no trouble here. These white men must not be hurt. The first Indian that draws on a white man I shall kill myself." This had the effect to quiet the angry savages. But the Sitting Bull of the North, against whom the present military operations are directed, has never been a participant in any treaty, and has never manifested anything but the most terrible ferocity toward the whites.

Origin of Our Postal System.

The first postal system of the colonies was organized by four printers—Franklin, Holt, Goddard, and Hazzard—in July, 1776. Congress appointed Franklin the first Postmaster General, with a salary of \$1,000, residence in Philadelphia, and instructions to establish posts from Falmouth, New England, to Savannah, Ga., with cross posts, and rates 20 per cent. below the old Parliamentary charges. The Secretary and Comptroller received \$340 each.

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

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

is no patent medicine humbug, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the great desert of Sahara, on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head," also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste, or Hearing, Watery or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

THE Esterly reaper, of Whitewater, Wis., with reel and one arm-rake working in a quarter-circle, is the only machine that lays the bundle perfectly even. Equal to any in all other respects, it excels all other reapers in this. ESTERLY & SONS' HARVESTERS dispense with all this machinery, and a revolving and vibrating rake strikes the butt of the cut grain and carries it up and on to a transverse table where it is pushed by a reversible rake to the binders. If the grain is light two bundles need make but one. Both rakes are driven by a small spur wheel on the main axle of the driving wheel, working on a spur gear, in connection with a cam, rack, and pinion. The whole machine is simple, operates perfectly, and commends itself to all visitors.

WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employees, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congested in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoff's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

REVOLVERS.—The Western Gun Works have consented to extend the time to which their premium certificates expires, to Aug. 15th. So hunt up your old papers of the middle of June and cut out the certificate and send in with \$3 and get a revolver and premium box of long-range-target cartridges, attaching this notice to order.

A FACT worth remembering—Five cents' worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

MARRIED ladies, under all circumstances, will find Parson's Purgative Pills safe, and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

Use Home Stomach Bitters for all disorders of Stomach and Liver, prepared by Home Bitters Co., St. Louis. For sale everywhere.

TETTER, salt rheum, scald head, etc., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of the Vegetine.

If you earnestly desire to be cured of Ague, take Shallenberger's Pills, and be well.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when the juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its disgusting symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all Druggists.

PEARCE & CO., General Commission Merchants, 213 N. Second street, St. Louis, Mo. Consignments solicited.

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

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

VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Manufactured by G. J. Campbell & Co., Cleveland, O.

25 Extra Fine MIXED CARDS, with names, 10 cents. postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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

ILL. CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES FOR FREE. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Mass. AGENTS

BIG PAY to sell our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Terms free. TAYLOR & CO., Cleveland, O.

Public Report

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the above class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in doing with medicines; but, having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most useful in old age—vigilance of mind, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from Sciatica, and has become blind from its effects, having tried every remedy with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her health, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. H. P. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6,
Boston, Mass., May, 1894.

HEARTFELT PRAYER

St. Paul, Aug. 22, 1894.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—
Dear Sir:—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That He may bless the use of your medicine to others, as He has to me, and that His divine grace may attend you in the pursuit of your glorious mission, I earnestly pray. I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
J. H. BROWN, JR., 367 N. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1890.
Mr. STEVENS:—
I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUM & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PRINTERS furnished with CUT CARDS and CARD STOCK of every description: HAWLEY, MYERS & CO., 53 State st., Rochester, N. Y.

\$444 Per month. Agents Wanted. Business honorable, lucrative permanent. Particulars free. Address, A. G. Nettleton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FREE FOOTPRINTS OF THE AGES. Our Government and History. GOODWIN'S Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

\$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

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

\$350 A Month—Agents wanted. 30 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination forming. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGESS, Manager, Ravenna City, Wyoming.

OPUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Failure, no refund. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Casson, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

JETTINE Best Dressing for Ladies' Shoes. Made and Sold by Field, Leiter & Co., 541 E. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn. W. M. Hoyt & Co., Turner & Ray, and others, CHICAGO.

\$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents. Male and Female in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REVOLVERS!! SHOOT NEW Buffalo Bull Revolver. \$3.00. 1000 shots. Free trial. Send for 1000. Catalogue free. Address WESTERN GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Reliable Men, to sell a new article: every housekeeper will buy; best pay ever offered; L. E. BROWN & CO., 116 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free by mail, 25 cents; together with a Lover's Guide, 50 cents. Free trial. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub., Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY—The only one in the world. Opens September 13. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

PENSIONS.—Officers, soldiers and sailors, however slightly disabled by wounds, rupture, injuries or disease in the U. S. service, should apply before it is too late. The loss of a finger or a toe entitles one to a pension. C. E. ARNOLD, U. S. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUR own likeness in oil colors, to show your work, painted and framed, \$5.00; photograph or tintype, with the Home Journal, \$3.00 a year. Sample of our work and paper terms to agents, &c., 10 cents. L. T. EUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

A NOVELTY. 50 Transparent Cards, containing a scene when held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for agents; a pack, 5 names \$1. No other card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cents. CARD-PRINTERS, Lock Box D, Ashland, Mass.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—stable articles—please everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for ROBT. WELLS, 33 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

BLACK HILLS! Reliable information from the mines, routes, outfit for mining and camping, difficulties, dangers, etc. Map of country, with detail of gulches, streams, etc. Invaluable to interested. Send 5c. per registered letter or postpaid order, to D. J. VATER, Box 2283, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE. A 40 page Pamphlet on Special Diseases and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c. SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 19 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY. It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. For extra terms, free Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND SPECIMEN. Best Penmanship; best Bookkeeping; system of actual.

Lowest Rates of Tuition and Board, at WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Evanston, Ill., and Toledo, Ohio.

DR. SILSBEE'S External PILE Remedy. The only Sure Cure for Piles. In order to practically prove to the public that "Anusoles" is all we claim for it, we will, on receipt of a letter-stamp, send to any sufferer a sample of the "Anusoles," free of charge. P. NEWELL, LUMBER & CO., 100 N. 2nd St., New York.

INQUIRE FOR W. A. DROWN & CO'S UMBRELLAS.

PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.—The qualities marked with their name are confidently recommended.

"Dick Oakes' Plug Twenty-Nine"

THE NOVEL OF THE DAY.
Thrilling, Fascinating, with Graphic Descriptions of Scenes and Characters.
A NEW DEPARTURE in novel writing, and one that will receive the approbation of all who have a thorough American Story, with a plot as truthful, delineations of life and characters, in tone without being dry or mystical. In short, a story for the people. A large, octavo book, elegantly printed and bound in cloth and paper. Price, in cloth, \$1.00; paper 50 cents. For sale or by mail by all live newsmen; or sent postage paid on receipt of price by the publishers, WALTER S. WELLMAN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

HALF A DOLLAR Will Pay for the

CHICAGO LEDGER

For the Next Half Year.

The LEDGER is a large 8-page, 56-column, independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. The Best Story Paper printed. Try it. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY Can Actually be Made with the

Great Western Well Auger



WE MEAN IT!

And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by ROPE-POWER, and will bore at the rate of 30 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,

AND ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS IN QUICK-SAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements bona fide. Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO.,

BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

The Skin,

WITH ITS MILLIONS OF PORES,

Is the great purifier of the body. Draw the inflammation and soreness from the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart and Muscles through the skin with COLLINS' Voltaire Plaster. It cleanses, soothes and restores the system. It is the greatest health and happiness are yours. They are the greatest medical discovery of the century, and utterly surpass all other plasters. COLLINS' Voltaire Plasters consist of silver and zinc plates, carefully attached together, and imbedded in a Medicated Porous Plaster. (See cut.) A narrow strip of cloth, which is not to be removed, is placed over the plates. When the plaster is placed upon the affected part, which can be done as quickly and conveniently as with the ordinary porous plaster—that is by mere pressure of the hand—the natural warmth and moisture of the skin causes the plates to throw out a current of electricity so gentle that it is scarcely possible to feel it otherwise than by the soothing and grateful warmth produced, yet so penetrating as to stop almost immediately the most excruciating pains, remove soreness, lameness, and draw inflammation from the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles. A single COLLINS' VOLTAIRE PLASTER, for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. It instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life and vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles and limbs, and so grateful and soody the relief, that it is used in all ailments every other external application, such as salves, ointments, lotions, and liniments, will at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy or fits, and nervous irregularities, this plaster, by relaxing the nervous forces, has effected cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, or \$1.00 for six, or \$4.00 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

\$10-\$25 a day sure. Illustrated catalogue free, or five Chromo, Crayons, and beautiful Picture Cards of noted men, women, and Presidents of U. S. Flot Address, Villard, Reward, Motto, Comic, and Past Cards. 125 sent for 10 cents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1820.

LOSSING'S GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY. WORK NOW READY! A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES to the present time. The only complete and soberly written author, or worthy to be published in both English and German. One large and profusely illustrated, yellow-printed volume. Twice the contents of any other. Splendidly illustrated account of approach. A NEW 30c. book, sent postpaid for 10c. sent.

Agents wanted! Past growing interest everywhere in the thrilling history of our country; hence, rare chance for Agents. Send at once for description and terms, to SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE PEERLESS WRINGER!

A Great Offer. During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PLAIN and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', of lower prices than ever before offered. New 7-13 Octave Pianos for \$475, Boxed and Shipped. Terms, \$50 cash, \$100 monthly until paid. New 5 Octave 6 Stop Organs, with book-closets and stool, warranted, for \$225—\$245 cash, and \$5 monthly until paid. Illustrated Catalogue sent on request and terms, to SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

No House Complete Without It.

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Madame FOY'S Corset, Skirt, Supporter increases in Popularity every year, and is the HEALING, COMFORT and STYLISH garment. THE BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made.

For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and inferior goods.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY HOY & HARMON, New Haven, Conn.

HALF A DOLLAR Will Pay for the

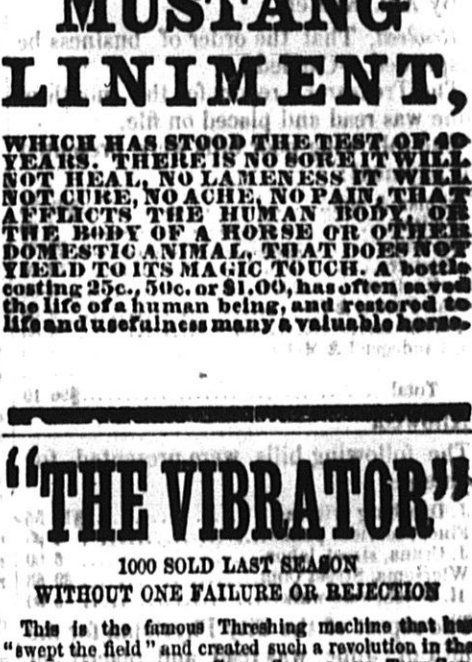
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Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- July 22, 1861, McClellan took command of army.
" 23, 1793, Roger Sherman died.
" 24, 1893, Martin Van Buren died.
" 25, 1814, Battle of Lundy's Lane.
" 26, 1863, John J. Crittenden died.
" 27, 1789, State Department established.
" 28, 1867, Atlantic Cable successfully laid.

[Official.]

Common Council.

THURSDAY, July 11, 1876.

Common Council met pursuant to adjournment.

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

On motion Ald. Matrau was appointed Clerk, pro-tem.

By Ald. Kanter,

Resolved, That the order of business be suspended.—Carried.

The Treasurer's report for the month of June was read and placed on file.

The following poor bills were presented for payment:

Werkman & Son.....	\$25 75
D. Blaker.....	4 00
D. To Boller.....	25 25
A. Fletstra.....	12 00
Mrs. Kooljers.....	3 00
G. Van Patten & Co.....	9 00
G. Perebette.....	8 00
Van Landegend & Mells.....	9 10
Total.....	\$96 10

—Allowed.

The following bills were presented for payment:

O. J. Doesburg printing.....	\$19 55
A. Finch, services police.....	4 00
H. J. Cruna, street labor.....	6 00
H. Wiersma, Street Com.....	29 63
W. H. Finch, side-walk.....	5 00

The report of the City Physician for the month of June was read and placed on file.

The Marshal reported having received \$26.00 as license for refreshment stands accompanied with receipt of Treasurer.—Adopted.

The report of Derk Te Boller director of the poor stating total disbursed for the month of June as \$106.10.—Adopted and placed on file.

The following sealed proposal was received for hauling gravel from the Root gravel pit: H. Sprik at 75 cents per cubic yard.—Referred to the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

[Ald. Minderhout appeared and took his seat.]

Bond of H. Koningsberg as retail liquor dealer was presented with E. Cole and P. Koning as sureties.

By Ald. Kanter,

Resolved, That said bond be referred to City Attorney with instructions to report at next meeting.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

H. C. MATRAU, Clerk pro-tem.

An explosion of the 180 tons of powder stored on Ellis Island, in the harbor, according to a calculation made by the *Scientific American*, would shock buildings in the lower part of the city equal to a force of twenty pounds to the square foot of exposed surface. This would be the effect if the entire quantity of powder exploded at once; but if only half detonated simultaneously, the force would be sufficient to destroy the shipping in the harbor, overturn steeples in the cities of New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, and so jar the buildings below the City Hall that they would probably have to be taken down. Other effects are foretold as follows: "Every church within twenty-five miles would suffer from cracked walls and windows; and if the disaster occurred at night, every gaslight in the cities of New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn would be extinguished. The loss of life due to falling buildings would probably be great. People in the streets in the lower part of the city would be thrown down, and many rendered deaf. Far less extensive explosions have overturned houses and ripped off their shoes, a curious result of the inertia due to the differing specific gravities of the animal and the metal. It is likely that not a bird within fifteen miles radius would survive. The iron water mains in the part of the city below the City Hall would also be ruptured, as that effect has followed less extensive explosions."

It is gratifying to hear that Gen. Crook was safe at last accounts, though under the fire of the Indians. It is not gratifying, however, to learn that when Lieut. Sibley and his little command, sent out to reconnoitre, returned to camp after barely escaping with their lives from the swarming Indians, Gen. Crook was away hunting, and the camp at Cloud Peak was in charge of a subordinate officer. In these dangerous times in the Big Horn country, a commanding officer should be with his troops, not off enjoying himself in the chase. Perhaps when he heard of the massacre of Custer and his troops, as he did on the 12th, Gen. Crook came to the same conclusion himself.

A correspondent writing from Texas says: "Nothing like the great crops on hand throughout the State has ever been known. We have been in Texas for thirty years, and it is the only universal fine crop year we have ever heard of. The crops are good everywhere. Splendid wheat crops, corn so plentiful that farmers do not know what to do with it, and cotton promising a large yield."

S. T. PAUL.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

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

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

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

CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

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

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Neenah, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREESPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

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

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For *Lake Geneva*. Four Trains daily.

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

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 233 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 82 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

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

HEAD-QUARTERS

—FOR—

Farm Implements.

Heald & Fairbanks

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

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

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

HOLLAND, April 20 1876. 10-3m

Mortgage Sale.

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

DATED: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.

CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING Mortgages.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgages.

A BIG thing the "See Hive" clear at SCHOUTEN & MEENGS.

BOOKBINDING!

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

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

A. CLOETINGH.

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.

FOR a good smoke go to SCHOUTEN & MEENGS.

P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

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

Flannels,

Sheetings,

Blankets,

Shawls,

Yarns and

Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

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