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### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 24: July 29, 1876

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 24.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 232.

## The Holland City News.

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

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/8 "	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 Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.25 a. m.	10.05 a. m.
" "	10.35 " "	12.10 p. m.
" "	3.30 p. m.	6.35 " "
" "	8.35 " "	* 9.15 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
" "	12.25 p. m.	10.25 " "
" "	6.40 " "	* 8.30 " "

New Buffalo & Chicago.

\* Daily except Saturday

† Mixed trains

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express, Mail.		Express, Mail.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4.15	7.30	Grand Rapids. 10.10
4.42	7.44	Grandville. 9.55
5.45	8.26	Allegan. 8.45
6.11	9.41	Otsego. 8.16
6.19	9.19	Plainwell. 8.07
6.35	9.35	Cooper. 7.35
6.50	9.50	Kalamazoo. 7.35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8.30	11.30	White Pigeon. 5.50
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6.00	6.30	Chicago. 10.40
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2.40	5.00	Toledo. 11.55
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.05	9.30	Cleveland. 7.40
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1.15	4.05	Buffalo. 12.10

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4	No. 2	No. 3
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8.20	12.15	Muskegon. 2.00
7.45	11.45	Ferrysburg. 2.30
7.40	11.40	Grand Haven. 2.40
6.50	11.11	Pigeon. 3.13
5.45	10.35	Holland. 3.55
5.17	10.15	Fillmore. 4.12
4.00	9.25	Allegan. 5.00

## 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 in 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.

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

HEROLD, R., 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 Baker & Van Rastie.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

### Dry Goods.

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

### Dressmaking.

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

### Flour and Feed.

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

### Hardware.

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

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

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

### Hotels.

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

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, 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. 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 Sangatusck, 9th street, near Market.

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plumber 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 1/2 corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

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

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

### Saddlery.

VAPPELL, 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.	16	16
Clover seed, bushel	8	50
Eggs, dozen	12	12
Honey, lb.	18	25
Hay, ton	12	00
Onions, bushel	4	40
Potatoes, bushel	30	30
Timothy Seed, bushel	4	00
Wool, lb.	12	12

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$	3 00
" " " " " "	2	00
" " " " " "	4	00
Hemlock Bark, " "	450	450
Staves, pork, white oak	10	00
Staves, Tierce, " "	12	00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4	50
Stave bolts, softwood	7	50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4	00
Railroad ties, " "	12	12

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	\$	1 30
Corn, shelled bushel	65	65
Oats, bushel	33	40
Buckwheat, bushel	75	75
Barley, ton	16	00
Feed, ton	26	00
" " " " " "	1	40
Barley, 100 lb.	2	00
Middling, 100 lb.	1	33
Flour, 100 lb.	2	50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6	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.

H. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

P. SCHRAVESANDE, 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,

GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

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,

42 Cedar st., New York.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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

## Centennial.

### American Historical Events.

July 29, 1719, William Penn died at London.

" 30, 1864, Chambersburg burned.

" 31, 1863, Centennial Chemistry celebration.

August 1, 1863, Union army repulsed at Culpeper.

" 2, 1861, Crew of "Jeff Davis" imprisoned.

" 3, 1492, Columbus started on his first voyage.

" 4, 1864, National fast-day.

### The King and his Daughter.

George III. had fifteen children. His favorite was the Princess Amelia. In her early days she was a gay, light-hearted girl; but as she grew older she became affectionate and reflective, yielding to the deeper sentiments of her emotional nature, and making herself the companion of the king in his decline. She once told her experience in life in two fair stanzas, that have been preserved:

"Unthinking, idle, wild and young,  
I laughed and danced and talked and sung.  
And, proud of health, of freedom vain,  
Dreamed not of sorrow, care or pain,  
Concluding, in those hours of glee,  
That all the world was made for me.

"But when the hour of trial came,  
When sickness shook my trembling frame,  
When folly's gay pursuits were o'er,  
And I could sing and dance no more,  
It then occurred how sad 'twould be,  
Were this world only made for me."

In 1810 she was attacked with a lingering and fatal illness. Her sufferings at times were heart-rending to witness, but her sublime confidence in God kept her mind serene, and brought the sweetest anticipations of another and a better world.

The old king lingered by her bedside, her affectionate watcher and nurse. They talked together daily of Christ, of redemption, and of the joys of heaven. "The only hope of the sinner is in the blood and righteousness of Jesus Christ. Do you feel this hope my daughter? Does it sustain you?" "Nothing," says an English clergyman who witnessed these interviews, "can be more striking than the sight of the king, aged and nearly blind, bending over the couch on which the princess lies, and speaking to her of salvation through Christ as a matter far more interesting than the most significant pomps of royalty."

As she grew weaker he caused the physicians to make a statement of her condition every hour. When she found her sinking, the old dejection and gloom began to overcast his mind again. He felt, like Lear, that he had one true heart to love him for himself alone. This love was more precious to him than crowns and thrones. The world offered nothing to him so sweet as her affection. She was his Cordelia. One gloomy day a messenger came to the king's room to announce that Amelia had breathed her last. It was too much for the king; reason began to waver and soon took its flight. "This was caused by poor Amelia," he was heard saying, as the shadows deepened and the dreary winter of age came stealing on.—Selected.

### A Love Story of Kaiser William.

The German edition of the *Daily News*, of New York city, is responsible on this side of the water for a love story about the Kaiser William. It is to the effect that when Prince William of Prussia entered France with the allied invaders in 1816, a youth of nineteen, he lodged in the house of a well-to-do citizen at Dizier, who had a very pretty daughter. With this damsel, Angeline Barnier, the youthful Prussian Prince struck up a tremendous flirtation, and when he marched to Paris he left written on a pane of her window, as well as on "the red tablets of her heart," these words in German: "I love thee, William."

More than half a century rolled away and when in 1870 the Prussian guards rode into Dizier, Angeline Barnier, a stout matron now, received certain of their officers into her house—and showed them the precious souvenir still glittering where the Prince's diamond ring had scrawled it. The story was too good to keep, and it traveled from lip to lip till it reached the royal headquarters. King William went straight to the house and presented himself before his sweetheart. "Angeline," he exclaimed, "who would have dreamed you would kiss and tell!" The matron, in confusion, began to excuse herself, but the gallant old King caught both her hands, kissed them—not, perhaps, quite so tenderly as of old—and said, laughing: "Ah, well, my soldiers know that boys will be boys; and, Angeline, I have never forgotten you!"

## Sunstroke.

The peculiar cerebral congestion known as "sunstroke" was so named from the popular belief that it was the result of a sudden concentration of the sun's rays upon a focal point, and the name survives the absurd misconception out of which it grew. We know now that the disease may attack persons who are not exposed to the sun's rays at all, and that in fact it frequently occurs at night, although in the greater number of cases the attack is felt in the latter half of the day, partly because the heat is greatest then, but more largely, perhaps, because the heat and labors of the earlier part of the day have exhausted the subject's vitality, and produced in him conditions favorable to the development of the disease. For a like reason persons who have recently passed or are passing through exhausting ordeals, persons exhausted by watching, by trouble, by anxiety, or by mental strain of any kind, are peculiarly liable to sunstroke. The disease is fatal in a little more than half the cases, and persons who recover are believed to be more subject than before to attacks of the kind. They are less able than before to endure heat or nervous exhaustion, and extreme care of themselves is always enjoined by physicians. It is a peculiarity of the disease that partial recovery does not necessarily promise complete recovery or remove the prospect of speedy death. In many cases the patient begins what seems to be a recovery, and the symptoms continue to grow better for a time; but within a day or two there follows effusion within the cranial cavity which results in death. Another danger to which patients are subject is that of falling into pulmonary disease, as results of the congestion of the lungs which usually accompanies the cerebral congestion, and is the cause of the stertorous breathing which commonly attends sunstroke. Patients who recover from the original malady



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

The cottage of George M. Pullman, of Long Branch, was robbed the other day of diamonds and jewelry valued at \$2,500. Another successful experiment in the sale of heavy lots of dry goods at auction was made in New York last week. The sale was the largest of the kind ever held in America, comprising 13,000 packages valued at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The goods were sold for cash, and realized about 45 per cent. below prevailing rates. The three events of the inter-collegiate regatta came off at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 19th of July, and the trophies all go to Rhine to keep company with the flags won by Cornell last year. The University race was the most closely contested, Harvard coming in a length and a half behind, Columbia was third, Union fourth, and Wesleyan and Princeton far in the rear. The single-scull race was won easily by Francis, of Cornell (a son of John M. Francis, of the Troy Times), Danforth, of Harvard, alone, proving a respectable antagonist. The Freshman race was a walk-away for Cornell; the Harvard crew failing to make as good time as they had in private.

By the capsizing of the yacht Mohawk, in New York bay, a few days ago, William T. Garner, a well-known manufacturer and yachtsman, his wife, his brother-in-law, Frost Thorne, Miss Adele Hunter, a young lady well known in New York society, and a cabin-boy lost their lives. There were several other persons on the yacht in addition to the crew at the time of the disaster, but they were rescued with the exception of one or two of the crew. A terrible tragedy is reported from Pemberton, Pa. Sheppard P. Wiley, a wealthy wool merchant of that place, murdered his young wife, of whom he had been jealous, by braining her with a hatchet, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

Three tanks, containing upward of 70,000 barrels of oil, were consumed by fire at Parker's Landing, Pa., last week. A colored man has turned up in Philadelphia who claims that Charles Ross is alive, that he has seen him within a few weeks, and that he is able to restore the lost child. Mr. Blaine has gone to Rye Beach to recuperate his shattered health. He is said to be a little stronger physically, though the improvement in his health is very slight.

By the swamping of a small steam yacht in the Hudson river, near New York city, a few evenings ago, Gregory Fox, Thomas Edgley, Jr., George Bloomfield, Jonas Faulkner and Harry Maniche were drowned. Four others of the party were saved by swimming ashore. Edgley was drowned in attempting to save Fox, who could not swim. A fire at Shelburne Falls, Mass., last week, destroyed the Woodward Hotel, Methodist Church, thirteen stores, and two dwelling houses. Loss \$80,000; insurance, \$40,000.

### THE WEST.

A singular domestic tragedy was enacted in Chicago a few days ago. A married woman named Mrs. Henry Wilner, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, threw her two children into the river and then jumped in herself. All three were drowned before assistance could reach them. A fine corn crop is predicted in Minnesota. Four miners from Deadwood arrived at Sioux City the other day, with a large quantity of gold, one of them having sixty ounces. They state that claims in that locality are paying from \$100 to \$400 per day per man. Provisions are now to be had at reasonable figures. On the way out they met 300 teams loaded with supplies between Fort Pierre and the hills.

Hon. George E. Pugh died at Cincinnati last week of paralysis. He was 54 years old. A Cheyenne dispatch of the 20th states that Gen. Merritt has successfully intercepted the 800 Cheyenne Indians who had left the agency, and driven them back to that place.

The rumored death of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Black Moon, in the fight with Custer's command, is confirmed in a special to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press from Bismarck. It is insisted that these three great chiefs of the hostile Sioux were slain at the battle of the Little Horn, and that about 400 of their followers were sent to meet them in the happy hunting-grounds. Four miners, on their way from the Black Hills to Cheyenne, were recently killed and scalped by Indians.

The Chicago Times, of Saturday, says: "Doleful facts and discouraging figures turn up from the counties concerning the crops and farm products of all kinds. From present appearances Illinois will raise barely enough to support her own million, with nothing to spare to make a frugal profit on." The growing crops in Nebraska are said to be the finest ever seen in the State.

Information from Gen. Crook's camp on Goose creek, dated the 18th of July, states that Gen. Crook expected Gen. Terry to join him by the 15th of August, and Gen. Merritt, as observed before, will probably reach him about the 5th of August. Reports from the agencies are that 100 Indians have left Spotted Tail, and from Red Cloud that 2,000 Sioux and 1,500 Cheyennes, men, women, and children, of whom 700 were warriors, had left since the 15th of July. On the 15th 200 Indians under Dull Knife left in a body. The agent at Red Cloud admits that 1,000 Sioux and 1,200 Cheyennes have gone north.

A sad calamity occurred a few days ago near St. Joseph, Mo. James C. Cross was with a party of young girls boating on Contrary lake, and one of them reaching to get a water-lily tipped the boat over. The water was twelve feet deep, and before assistance could arrive, the girls, five in number, were drowned. Cross had seized his daughter, and was endeavoring to place her on the bottom of the overturned boat when he was taken with cramps, and was with great difficulty saved. A freight train on the Union Pacific railroad, recently ran into a washout near Green river, Wyoming, and killed the engineer, fireman, and another man who was riding on the engine. Denver, Col., had a double lynching the other night. Two murderers, Joe Tallmadge and Felipe Solaz, who recently murdered and robbed a Mr. Newman, in Wet Mountain valley, were arrested, brought to Denver, locked up in the jail, and confessed their crime. A company of citizens forced the jail and hung them. Thirteen Chinese woodchoppers, at work in the Diamond Range mountains, near Eureka, Cal., were recently overwhelmed and drowned by the bursting of an immense water-spout. Joseph Wise, one of Reno's command, who had been just discharged, arrived at St. Paul last week, en route to New York, and gives a very graphic description of the terrible fight in the Black Hills. He puts out the story that Custer's heart was cut out, etc. He says that the only disfigurement on his body was a red cross on the forehead, indicating that he was a great brave. The remaining officers, he says, were horribly mutilated.

### THE SOUTH.

The cotton worm has appeared in great abundance in all the cotton fields in Middle

and South Alabama. They seem to be general, and fears are entertained, owing to their advanced state at this early date, of a total destruction of the crop. The corn crop will be the best ever made.

### WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 19th says: "Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day, and had a consultation with Secretary Cameron and Attorney General Taff regarding the recent trouble at Hamburg. The Governor was fully informed as to what the views of the general Government are upon this affair, and they are substantially to the effect that the State of South Carolina should execute its laws and bring to prompt trial and punishment parties who are guilty of having incited the riotous demonstrations and murders just reported."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of July 21 says: "It has been represented in some quarters that Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was coming here to ask the interposition of Federal power, but this is not true. He does not believe this necessary, and is opposed to it, and does not ask it."

### POLITICAL.

Ex-Secretary Bristow, in a letter to the President, declines the latter's invitation to testify concerning Cabinet conversations. He says: "I respectfully suggest that the appearance of the several heads of departments before committees of Congress to testify to conversations between the President and themselves, running through a period of many months, would almost inevitably lead to disclosures of differences of recollection, and present to the country an unseemly conflict to which I could not willingly be a party; besides it seems to me that such an inquiry by a committee of Congress tends to the absorption if not the complete destruction of executive power, and to the establishment of a purely legislative government. In any view I am able to take, it seems to me that duty requires me to adhere to my announced purpose not to answer the questions propounded to me by the committee. I beg to remind you that my opinion on this subject was repeatedly stated to you and members of the Cabinet, and as I understood met your and their approval. My withdrawal from the Cabinet does not alter or modify my duty in this respect, nor have my views undergone any change. I hope I will not be recalled by the committee, but should they see proper to call me again I cannot consent, as at present advised, to testify to conversations held with the President on official business." Mr. Mason Brayman has been appointed by the President Governor of Idaho.

The Missouri Democrats have nominated Hon. John S. Phelps for Governor. Mr. Phelps was a representative in Congress for many years, prior to the war. The President has appointed Samuel Hooper, of Iowa, Consul at Glasgow.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: C. C. Sheats, Appraiser of Merchandise, Mobile, Ala.; Col. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; George Andrews to be United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Wm. A. Hathorne, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Zanzibar; Herman Van Arman, of New York, to be Consul at Guaymas.

The official canvases of Colorado's vote on the State constitution has just been made, and a certified copy of the returns forwarded to Washington, on reception of which the President will issue his proclamation declaring Colorado admitted into the Union. The majority for the constitution is 11,704 out of a total vote of 19,492. The first election for State officers will take place the first Tuesday in October, and the Republican State Convention will meet at Pueblo, Aug. 23.

### GENERAL.

COMMODORE GARNER, who, with his wife and several other persons, was recently drowned near New York by the capsizing of a yacht, possessed an estate valued at about \$12,000,000, consisting mainly of manufactures.

SPEAKING of the Indian war, Gen. Sherman says it will be stubborn and bloody; that the Indian chieftains will naturally have the choice of position; that to fight them it will be necessary to take them when they offer and wherever caught; that they will not fight if they can help it unless they have the advantage of ground and numbers, and as a consequence we must suffer losses. He says that Crook and Terry have no superiors as Indian fighters, and if they get anything like a fair chance they will make it warm for the warriors of the Big Horn. He estimates the fighting force of the Sioux now in arms at 2,500. It is the settled purpose to make the punishment of the Sioux one never to be forgotten by that powerful portion of our aboriginal population.

### FOREIGN.

It is estimated that 20,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian volunteers have taken up arms against Turkey. A Vienna dispatch says an outbreak of the party opposed to the war is expected in Central Serbia. False telegrams are being secretly disseminated announcing the annihilation of the Serbian army.

It is reported that Russia, thinking the Turkish war likely to become savage and fanatical, intends shortly to urge upon the powers the necessity of arranging an armistice.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade, dated July 21, says: "The Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive. It is officially announced that the Turks entrenched at Beljine attacked Gen. Olimpich, Thursday, with ten battalions, chiefly irregulars. They attempted to drive the Serbians across the Drina. After six hours' fighting they were repulsed and pursued to Beljine with heavy loss. The ground was covered with Turkish dead. A rain-storm stopped the pursuit, but the Serbian artillery made great havoc in the Turkish ranks."

TERRIBLE atrocities by the Turks are reported from Bulgaria. The destruction of Christian villages and the barbarous massacre of men, women and children are of common occurrence. These outrages, it is alleged, are committed by "irregular" Turkish troops, and the Sultan's Government is arresting the perpetrators.

In the British House of Lords, the other day, Earl Granville called attention to the extradition question. He said the act of 1870 could have no effect on the treaty of 1842. The only advantage derived from Earl Derby's course was the questionable enjoyment of the society of certain American citizens until they were arrested for cheating, robbing, or murdering some one here. He advised remedial legislation. Earl Derby, in reply said negotiations were now going on with hopes of speedy success. Meanwhile the Government is concerting means to tide over the interval. The Belgrade correspondent of the News asserts that the Serbians are not losing ground. Their delay is no sign of weakness. The Serbians are gaining recruits faster than the Turks.

### FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, July 18.—Senate.—The Senate gave up a good portion of the day to a spirited discussion of political questions, Merrimon and Morton being the principal spokesmen. Butwell made a personal explanation, stating that the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis charged that the late Secretary of the Treasury (alluding to himself) had forced balances in the public accounts. He denied that such was the case, and read from

the report of the Finance Committee, recently made to the Senate, stating that they were fully satisfied that not the slightest credit had been made in the books. Davis said that if the books of the Treasury Department had not been changed, the official statements sent to Congress had.

HOUSE.—A fierce political debate raged in the House all day, the occasion being the amendment of Smalls to the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier, in connection with the Hamburg troubles, that no troops shall be withdrawn from South Carolina. Smalls advocated his amendment, and was replied to by Cox, who said that the amendment had been offered for bad political purposes. Townsend followed Cox, and made a long speech in which he attacked the Democratic party. He spoke of William T. Tweed as the ruler of New York city for more than twelve years, and said that during that time, when Tammany Hall was in its power and glory, under Tweed, the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) brought his little carpet-bag into the city of New York, set it down in Tammany Hall, and looked up smiling for the approbation of William M. Tweed. Cox, in reply, reminded Townsend that it was because of Gov. Tilden's eminent services in driving out Tweed that he was now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. As to his (Cox's) taking his carpet-bag from Ohio, he had always maintained his right of locomotion, and he had the right to go back to New York in sight of his grandfather's old Congressional District. He did not care where a man was born, so long as he was good and just. Lamar got the floor and spoke of the Hamburg affair as disgraceful and terrible, but he denied that its circumstances were a legitimate topic in the House debate. There were one or two facts that gleamed out indisputably. One of these was that a body of white men had put to death without authority of law a number of colored citizens while prisoners, not prisoners in the legal sense, inasmuch as these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. Smalls accepted this substitute, and it was agreed to—88 yeas, 83 nays. The discussion of the South Carolina matter was subsequently reopened by Hoge and continued by Cox, each speaking of the other as the carpet-bagger from Ohio, but Hoge saying he had carpet-bagged with a knapsack, to which Cox reiterated, with an intimation that Hoge needed a knapsack to carry all that he had picked up. Foster called upon Representatives from Georgia to stop these infernal outrages, and to advise Congress to send out the human fiends that crossed the bridge from Augusta to Hamburg. Do this, and then sing to us a psalm of thanksgiving in vindication of outraged law, instead of talking about your noble blood, etc., a nobility that murders in cold blood a captured negro. If you have not the ability to stop these outrages you are not fit to be representatives of the people of Georgia. Do it, and we will say "Well done," and we will fall on your necks and rejoice. (Mocking laughter on the Democratic side and shouts of "No!" "No!" "You have fallen on our property and everything else, and we don't want you to fall on our necks.") Cox ridiculed Foster's expression about falling on the necks of Southern men, and asked him why he had not fallen on the necks of Pratt, Yarran, Dyer, Jewell, and others, and suggested that he would rather fall on the necks of McKee, McDonald, Joyce, Babcock, Delano, and Avery, who would even rather embrace a barrel of crooked whisky (loud laughter and much confusion). The Republican side of the House defended Grant and his administration against all these men, and when the gentleman from New York (Townsend) spoke so glibly of Tweed and others with whom he (Cox) had no association, he wanted to know how it was with Babcock, with Avery, with Williams, and the rest of these men. Townsend—"When did you dissolve association with them?" Cox—"You have." It was the connection with them to disassociate it was the great trumpet, which helped Tweed to his frauds in New York. Everybody knows that I never in my life gave voice or vote to help him. Townsend—"You never cast a vote against Tammany since God made you! (Loud shouts to order.) You are the most perfect tool of Tammany who has ever been in New York. (Laughter, continued.) You had to leave to leave to that chair, thank God, at the call of Kelly and go to St. Louis. Thank God you are out of it and can't get back!" Mr. Cox—"You sit down—I have the floor. When you say that I left that chair at the beck of any one, it is untrue. I was elected as a delegate from my district, and, my alternate not being there, I had to go; but it was at no man's call." (Shouts of "Time!" "Time!" "Order!" "Order!" and great confusion.)

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—Senate.—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Ugan St. Evans, the Fort Sill post-trader, was examined. He testified that Belknap was ignorant of the understanding between him and the deceased and the present Mrs. Belknap, but admitted that Belknap brought him and Marsh together when the arrangements were made, and the whole of the evidence of both Evans and Crosby, the chief clerk of the department (who also testified), was damaging to Belknap. Conference reports on the Army and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills were agreed to.

HOUSE.—Jones, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporating the United States Central Railroad Company, for the construction of a passenger and freight railway from Chicago, through Indianapolis, Lexington, Ky., Ashville, N. C., and Spartanburg, S. C., to Charleston, Port Royal, and Savannah, with another branch to St. Louis. Referred to the committee of the whole. The Senate bill, extending the duration of the Contract of Commissioners of Alabama Claims until the 1st of January next, was passed. The House then considered the South Carolina contested-election case, the unanimous report of the committee being that neither the sitting member, Mackey, nor the contestant, Butts, is entitled to a seat. The report was agreed to without a division. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for signature. The bill for the protection of the Texas frontier was considered in committee of the whole.

THURSDAY, July 20.—Senate.—Patterson submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information that he may have in regard to the riot at Hamburg, S. C. A bill was passed to continue for ten days the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government. The impeachment trial was resumed at noon, and Blair, of counsel, opened the argument for the defense, holding that the impeachment should be dismissed on the ground that more than one-third of the Senate voted against it. He was followed by Lynde for the prosecution, who contended on the effect of the vote of less than two-thirds of the Senate in favor of jurisdiction, and argued that in the impeachment of Judge Barnard, of New York, various Senators who voted against jurisdiction voted in favor of his conviction. The question of jurisdiction in this case had been decided according to law, and was binding upon all Senators. He quoted from numerous legal authorities in support of his views.

HOUSE.—The bill for the protection of the Texas frontier was passed, authorizing the President to station 1000 men on the Rio Grande two regiments of cavalry for field service, and in addition for such infantry service as may be necessary for garrison duty. Randall made a conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was adopted. Bills were passed appropriating \$7,000 for the joint select committee on Chinese immigration, extending to the 31st of July the act making temporary provision for the expenses of the Government, and to punish the counterfeiting of trade-marks.

FRIDAY, July 21.—Senate.—The impeachment trial was resumed, but, on the statement that Mr. Carpenter and Manager Lapham were sick, the Senate, as a court, adjourned till Monday and continued its discussion of the River and Harbor bill.

HOUSE.—A number of private bills were reported and acted upon, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the Private Calendar. No business of importance was transacted.

SATURDAY, July 22.—Senate.—Sherman called up the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument. After discussion and the adoption of the amendments of Mr. Morrill, providing for the examination of the foundation, etc., and limiting the cost to \$350,000, the bill was passed. It appropriates \$100,000 to continue the work after the Washington Monument Society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges, and provides that the work shall be under the direction of the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the Architect of the Capitol. Logan called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others, which was amended and passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

MONDAY, July 24.—Senate.—Cragin submitted a resolution requesting the head of each of the executive departments of the Government to furnish the Senate with the aggregate number of civil employes in their employ, exclusive of mechanics and laborers, for the years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Logan moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 20. The morning hour expiring before the bill was read through, Logan asked that the reading be completed, but Edmunds objected. The impeachment trial was resumed. An application of the managers for a postponement till Wednesday, owing to the sickness of Lapham, was denied. Leave, however, was granted to Lapham to print his argument. Manager Jenks then spoke on the question of fact. He was followed by Blair, for the defense, who dwelt on the question of jurisdiction as being still open, and characterized the receipt of money by Belknap at different times as the acceptance of presents, which was no crime. He ingeniously alluded to the appointment of Henry Clay as Secretary of State, by John Quincy Adams, as a return for what Clay had done in electing him President; to the pecuniary donation made to Daniel Webster, and to the many valuable gifts made to Gen. Grant before his election, followed by the appointment, after he became President, of some of the donors to high places. These were not bribes. Neither could the presents made by Marsh to members of Gen. Belknap's family be called bribes.

HOUSE.—Kelley moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to make it a legal tender for all debts. Rejected—119 yeas, 68; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. Hurlbut offered a resolution directing the President to take measures to prevent annihilation being conveyed to the Northwestern Indians. Referred. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to the amount of gold in the treasury. A bill was passed extending to the 1st of February next the time within which the lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes may be redeemed. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the several committees of the House to report, at any time during the remainder of the session, in regard to all matters under consideration by such committees. Motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated by a party vote—yeas, 121; nays, 77—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Caldwell moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution, aimed at Secretary Chandler, declaring that the performance by the head of an executive department of the Government of the duties of the Chairman of a partisan committee, having charge the arrangement and prosecution of a political campaign, is inconsistent with the relations existing between him and the whole people, whose salaried servant he is; is incompatible with the faithful, impartial and efficient discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his exalted position; is at war with every rational idea of civil service reform, and challenges public criticism and condemnation. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated. A motion to suspend the rules and order the printing of the report of the Naval Committee on the alleged abuses and frauds in the naval service was defeated.

### WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

His Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for the Vice Presidency.

MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876. The Hon. Edward McPherson and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention: GENTLEMEN: I received, on the 6th inst., your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of the Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention.

A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler, and in the interest of the whole country.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle, by securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and securely in the canebreakers of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of a committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. Those views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed: "We, of the North, delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate and fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school-house is full of suggestion. We compel these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untied to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal and exact justice accorded to them. Give them, to the fullest extent, every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored; give them no just cause for complaint; and then hold them, by every necessary means, to an exact and rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging."

The just obligation to public creditors, created when the Government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto, and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin, is the pledged faith of the nation, and national honor, simple honesty, and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government, intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence

the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control.

There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the Government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that, under God, it is to that party that we are indebted, in this centennial year of our existence, for a preserved, unbroken union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad dominions, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that "all men are created free and equal," and the guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly-favored citizen of the land. The intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, goodwill, good money, and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and shortcomings of human organization, yet with the honest purposes of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people. Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

### The Presidency.

An interesting article on "Presidential Aspirants," in the *University Herald*, is concluded as follows: But, whatever the newspapers and political necessities of to-day may demand, the people in the past have trusted well-known public men and elected them to their highest office. Most of our Presidents were well known to the people when elected, as the following table will show. Of the eighteen occupants of the Presidential chair—

Three had been Vice Presidents: Adams, Jefferson, and Van Buren (not counting Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson).

Five, Secretaries of State: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan.

Five, Foreign Ministers: Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Harrison and Buchanan.

Eight, United States Senators: Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.

Ten, Members of Congress: Madison, Jackson, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson.

Seven, Governors of States or Territories: Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk and Johnson.

Two, Members of the Committee for Drafting the Constitution: Washington and Monroe.

One, Speaker of the House of Representatives: Polk.

Two had never held any civil office: Taylor and Grant.

Two held office after retiring from the Presidential chair: J. Q. Adams was a Member of Congress, and Johnson was a United States Senator; both died holding these positions.

It is worthy of attention that none of our noted orators have succeeded in being elected to the office.

### Great Crops in Texas.

This is the year of jubilee with the Texas farmers. Nothing like the great crops on hand throughout the State have ever been known. We have been in Texas for thirty years, and it is the only universally fine crop year we have ever heard of. Judging from the accounts in our Texas exchanges, 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.—*Marshall (Tex.) Herald*.

The farmers of Elkhart county, Ind., petitioned their clergy to pray for a cessation of the rains until they secured their crops.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 25	@ 10 25
HOGS	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON	11 1/2	@ 11 7/8
FLOUR—Superfine Western	3 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	95	@ 97
CORN—Western Mixed	51	@ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	32	@ 38
RYE—Western	50	@ 67
PORK—New Mess.	19 80	@ 20 00
LARD—Steam	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 05
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	6 20	@ 6 50
FLOUR—Family White Winter	6 75	@ 7 50
Fancy to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 62 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	88	@ 89
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	78	@ 79
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 29
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 58
BARLEY—No. 2	50	@ 51
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 11
PORK—Mess.	18 60	@ 19 00
LARD	10 1/2	@ 11

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	50	@ 52
PORK—Mess.	20 25	@ 20 50
LARD	10 1/2	@ 11
HOGS	6 50	@ 6 50
CATTLE	2 50	@ 3 75

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 05	@ 1 12
No. 2	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	27	@ 28
RYE	62	@ 63
BARLEY—No. 2	50	@ 55

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN	45	@ 47
OATS	28	@ 30
RYE	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess.	19 50	@ 19 75
LARD	11	@ 13

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 07	@ 1 09
Amber	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN	48	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33

#### EAST LEBERT, PA.

CATTLE—Best.....	7 00	@ 7 50
Medium.....	4 00	@ 6 00
SHEEP.....	4 00	@ 5 00



## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

No horse races at the Macomb County Fair this year.

DENNIS KINSLEY, of Ovid, died recently in his 81st year. He settled in Michigan in 1837.

The census taker reports 1,038 scholars in the Jonia school district between the ages of 5 and 20.

HUGH BURGESS, of Detroit, fell into a distillery vat, and was so badly scalded that he cannot possibly recover.

The Jackson Patriot says William West, formerly of Saginaw, has become heir to \$15,000 left him by relatives.

GEN. CUSTER was possessed of considerable land in the Grand Traverse region, a portion of which he sold some years ago.

The Free Press says: "Michigan will soon be on the shady side. Twelve hundred thousand trees have been planted this year."

The American Swedenborg Publishing Society has given the works of Swedenborg in nineteen octavo volumes to the Agricultural College library.

THERE is great activity among the iron miners at Marquette, and every ton of ore that can be mined this season will find a ready market.

The Lansing Journal says: "The liquor tax, as assessed in Ingham county, amounts to \$4,205, there being thirty-seven liquor dealers and brewers."

The Marshall Statesman says: "Robert Skerritt, who is almost a centenarian, being in his 70th year, worked in the harvest field all of last week without 'bushing.'"

GOUGAC LAKE ISLAND is becoming famous as a dueling ground. Two young Battle Creekers had a battle there the other day. Neither was killed, unfortunately.

G. E. JOHNSON, of Flint, has been arrested in order that the authorities may find out if he knows anything about the cause of the death of his wife. She died from poison, last week.

COL. W. S. GRIDLEY, of Jackson, is preparing a history for the Centennial of all the persons born in the United States during or before the year 1776, who lived to reach the age of 100 years.

The business failures in Michigan during the first six months of 1876 were 119, amounting to \$1,364,903. During the corresponding time in 1875 they were 252, amounting to \$4,457,844.

JOHN LAWRENCE, a farmer of West Bloomfield, in Oakland county, was caught the other day, in a small boat on Green Lake by a sudden storm and drowned, with a granddaughter, aged 11.

A. C. JOHNSON, of Tustin, Osceola county, was buried in a well one night last week. He was dead when taken out by a party who worked all night. He leaves a wife and seven children in destitute circumstances.

G. H. GRAVES, of the Kalamazoo division of the Michigan Southern railroad, has finished a sort of railway velocipede upon a plan entirely new and calculated to convey one person on the track at the rate of ten miles an hour.

NORA GLEASON, a girl 15 years old, was drowned in the Choccolay river, four miles from Marquette. A party were out after berries, and she was crossing the river on a log when she fell in. Her body was recovered.

MRS. J. E. FISKE, of Saranac, during a recent visit to the residence of D. C. Chase, of Perry, N. Y., made ten consecutive shots with a rifle at the distance of 400 yards, with a strong wind, and hit the bull's-eye every time.

JOHN C. FOSTER's vinegar factory at Salzburg, opposite Bay City, was totally destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, including stock of vinegar on hand, \$3,000. Insurance, \$2,500. Two small dwellings adjoining were also consumed.

Last Saturday afternoon, Chester Kelly, a farmer in Wacousta, Clinton county, was terribly mangled by a reaping-machine. He had stopped the machine to remove a stick in front, when the horses started, cutting off one arm and nearly one leg. Kelly may recover.

The saw-mill known as the Gardner Mill, seven miles below East Saginaw, took fire one day last week, and was destroyed, together with 300,000 feet of lumber belonging to J. Buchtel, of Akron, Ohio, and over 130,000 feet by R. G. How, of East Saginaw. Loss about \$25,000; partially insured.

The Lansing Republican says: One year ago last Tuesday evening a Lansing gentleman and lady tipped over in Pine Lake, and floated around in the water by moonlight, clinging to their boat until rescued by friends. Last Tuesday they celebrated the anniversary by visiting the scene of their immersion and took another boat ride.

J. D. BURRS, of Kalamazoo, has some famous autographs in his album—or, rather, the autographs of some famous people. He has the signs manual of Robert Burns, Aaron Burr, Washington, Hamilton, Lincoln, etc., comprising nearly all the Commodores, the famous men in the Revolution, and those in New York history, besides other distinguished men of modern times.

HOWARD CITY RECORD: "Mr. Jedediah Bullwinkle, of Detroit, has a piece of bark from a tree that grew on the farm of an uncle whose grandfather's brother-in-law started with Gen. Jackson to the battle of New Orleans, but was detained by an attack of the cholera morbus, and he would send that to the Centennial Exposition if he had any adequate assurance that he would ever get it back again."

From the office of the Michigan Salt Association, says the Saginaw Courier, we learn that during the month of June there was inspected 179,489 barrels of salt. The amount previously inspected was 409,676 barrels, making a total for the season of 589,165 barrels. The amount inspected to July 1, 1875, was 397,159 barrels, showing an increase this year of 192,006 barrels.

SAMUEL H. RAMSOM, one of the earliest pioneers of Kalamazoo county, who came to this State from Vermont in 1834, died at Watka, Ill., whither he had gone in search of help,

one morning last week. His ailment was disease of the kidneys. A portion of his family was with him. Mr. Ramsom was a brother of the late Gov. Ramsom, of Michigan, and has been a highly respected and prominent citizen of Kalamazoo for upward of forty years. His age was about 70.

The Michigan Central railroad shops at Jackson Junction, are running under full blast. A number of new road and switch locomotives are being built—among them four large locomotives, weighing forty tons each, five tons heavier than any engine heretofore used on the road—to run Atlantic and Pacific express. Owing to the numerous stops on the west end of the road the locomotives at present hauling these trains are unable to make their time.

At Kalamazoo, one day last week, a man named John Fisher, aged 55 years, was arrested by Sheriff Gobbs for assault on his wife with intent to kill. He had attacked her with an ax, swearing that he would kill her. He did not cut her with the ax, however, but he did make such savage use of his fists that she was bruised and cut very badly about the head, face and limbs. The injury of one of her hands was so great that amputation may prove necessary.

MRS. EVAULT, of East Saginaw, has an amiable husband. In a fit of jealousy, probably, one night last week, she was terribly mangled with a knife in his hands. Her left arm was nearly severed just below the shoulder, and on the same arm were three other frightful gashes, while her back, neck, and side were covered with cuts made with the same keen instrument. When Atguit, the husband, was arrested he stated that he was drunk at the time, and remembered but little of the transaction.

A FATAL mining accident is reported from the Republic mine at Marquette. A man named Albert Laduke, while attempting to pass under the cage as it was descending at the bottom of No. 5 shaft, was caught and crushed to death. A similar accident occurred at the same place only a few days before. A Swede named Lars Boström, while attempting to pass under the cage, was caught and knocked down, but fortunately in such a manner that he was not killed. In both instances no blame can be attached to any one, as neither of these men had any business to go where they did. In one instance the man's folly resulted in his death, and in the other in serious injuries.

SAYS a recent letter from Kaskaskia: "James Gurnsey, who has been charged with breaking into the store of Curtis & Inteware and the hotels here, shook the dust of Michigan from off his feet and took up his abode in the land of Ohio. But Deputy Sheriff Beebe, armed with the proper papers, brought the gentleman back this morning. His 'pal' turned State's evidence, so that there is little hope of his escape. Whisky and cards were the causes which, for a paltry sum, lost a good mechanic his honor, self-respect and his liberty for some time to come."

The following is a statement of all accidents reported to the Railroad Commissioner's office in Lansing, under act sixty-four of 1875, for the month of June. The list is compiled by a reporter of the Lansing Republican:

June 2—Detroit and Lake Michigan, near Belding. Three cars thrown from the track by running over a cow, and Conductor Bachman had leg broken.

June 7—Detroit and Milwaukee, near Detroit. L. B. Muir was struck by pony engine while intoxicated and lived but a few hours.

June 12—Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit, near Vienna. Frank M. Fray, conductor of a freight train, while switching cars was terribly mangled and lived but a few days.

June 12—Chicago and Lake Huron, near Roper's station. Engine and four cars were damaged \$150 worth by a tree which had fallen across the track.

June 12—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, near Adrian. James Blaine, a lad 10½ years old, was smothered in a car of oats.

June 13—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, near Coldwater. Two freight trains collided. Damage \$1,600.

June 14—Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw, near Jackson. A deaf mute killed while walking on the track.

June 19—Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan, near Ionia. Burt Leigh, aged 12 years, attempted to jump on caboose, and had his toes crushed by the car wheels.

June 22—Flint and Pere Marquette, near Flint. A deaf mute named Blake, from Ionia, was run over by yard engine and killed.

June 24—Mineral Range, near Swedenstown. Thomas Willoughby, while intoxicated, jumped from the platform of a car, breaking his right ankle and left arm.

### Detroit Prices Current.

Wheat, white, per bu.	1 18	@ 1 23
Wheat, amber, per bu.	1 07	@ 1 09
Corn, per bu.	45	@ 52
Oats, per bu.	30	@ 32
Barley, per 100 lbs.	3 40	@ 3 60
Buckwheat, per bu.	40	@ 45
Rye, per bu.	40	@ 45
Beans, unpicked, per bu.	40	@ 45
Beans, picked, per bu.	75	@ 85
Butter, per lb.	14	@ 16
Beeswax, per lb.	28	@ 30
Dried apples, per lb.	7½	@ 8
Eggs, per doz.	12	@ 13
Hops, per lb.	7	@ 11
Hay, timothy, per ton.	10 00	@ 12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton.	8 00	@ 9 00
Hay, marsh, per ton.	6 00	@ 7 00
Straw, per ton.	7 00	@ 8 00
Potatoes, new, per bu.	60	@ 65
Honey, comb, per lb.	18	@ 19
Chickens, per pair.	50	@ 55
Chickens, dressed, per lb.	12	@ 13
Turkeys, live, per lb.	10	@ 11
Tallow, per lb.	7	@ 7½
Hides, per lb.	5	@ 5½
Felts, each.	30	@ 1 25
Wool, per lb., unwashed.	18	@ 25
Wool, fleece washed, per lb.	30	@ 33
Wool, combing, per lb.	30	@ 33
Wood, soft, per cord.	3 00	@ 3 50
Wood, beech and maple, per cord.	4 50	@ 4 75
Wood, hickory, per cord.	5 50	@ 6 00

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.

TRAMPS are becoming more dangerous than locusts.

## CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Rowell Newspaper Pavilion—Printing Presses—Trial of Reapers and Binders—The Esterly Reaper—Esterly & Son's Harvesters.

### NEWSPAPER PAVILION.

One of the marked features of the exhibition is Rowell's Newspaper Pavilion, a neat wooden structure, 67x46 feet, and 33 feet high, with galleries surrounding the inside, furnished with writing-desks and writing materials free, to accommodate the members of the press. On the sides of the first floor ranged in alcoves, in perfect order, are complete files of all the newspapers published in the country—3,129—and an visitor, from any part of the United States, can find any newspaper he asks for, of the latest date of publication. The number of the press representatives who resort here daily is large and constantly increasing. Mr. Moses, the superintendant, extends a cordial welcome to all visitors, and makes them all feel at home. Placards are conspicuously posted, "Free to the Press." "Ask for any newspaper you want to see." This is the first time and place in our history when a collection of all the newspapers published in this country could be seen at any day of the week or month. The press owes Mr. Rowell unstinted thanks for this magnificent exhibition.

### PRINTING PRESSES.

There is a very great number and variety of printing presses in Machinery hall, the principal ones being the Bullock, the Walter (English), Hoe's, and the Potter. Some of the large newspaper press run a daily edition here. The New York Times ships its plates here by express, after its edition is worked off in New York, and, at stated hours through the day, works off a large number of copies and distributes gratuitously to the crowd. It uses the Walter press, which, at ordinary speed, prints 14,000 copies an hour.

The New York Herald does the same thing on the Bullock press, which prints 20,000, and at a forced speed has printed 28,800 an hour. It sells its morning issue to protect its large local trade here, but gives them away in the afternoon.

The Philadelphia Times has quite recently adopted the same plan. So that we now have three daily papers, with the complete news of the day, issued in Machinery hall.

### TRIAL OF REAPERS AND BINDERS

was held the past week at Schenck's station, some twenty miles north of here, on the line of the road to New York, and a large number of machines on exhibition here participated in the trial. Director General Goshorn, by a published hand-bill, had announced that the competitive trial, ordered some time ago, would not be held, for reason not given, but that a voluntary trial by exhibitors might be made. And Superintendent Landreth gave notice that such trial would be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. I was there to see on my own responsibility, and at my own expense, and followed the machines for some five hours, under a blazing hot sun, and at another time shall give the result of my observations. At present I wish to speak of reapers and reaper trials in general. As to competitive trials, my matured conviction, after long observation, is that usually they are a great sham. Almost always a majority of the judges are composed of men incompetent to determine the real merits of the competing machines. They are not experts, and are not half so well qualified to judge justly, as a majority of farmers who use these machines. It is rare that even one expert can be found upon any committee, or that the award made at such trials command general confidence. Apropos of this subject, a good story is told, which, if not true, at least represents truly the popular belief. It is said that Mr. Landreth, the Superintendent of Agricultural Hall, wrote to Mr. Reynolds, of Chicago, Secretary of the great Industrial Exposition Company there, asking him what he thought would be the effect of holding competitive trials of Agricultural machinery, and bestowing awards. Mr. Reynolds, it is said, replied that it would work great injury, but for one reason, and that was, that nobody now was fool enough to care anything for such awards.

In addition to the incompetency of the judges, there is the liability to be influenced to render partial judgment to favorites. Wealthy machine-makers, having had long experience in this business, with medals and stars emblemized all over their banners, as the trophies of former contests, enter the field determined to win new laurels, and are not always over-scrupulous as to the means of obtaining the victory. Indeed, the renowned commanders of well-disciplined armies might take lessons in strategic tactics, and in the art of mining and sapping, of these veteran knights of the harvest field. And the judges, sometimes in the innocence of their souls, and sometimes with sinister motives, scarcely concealed, walk right into the trap set for them, and often render a verdict that has no more relation to the facts of the trial, than a proposition in Euclid has to the fables of Esop. These judges are often appointed by the influence of prominent manufacturers, and there is often as much partisanship manifested at these trials as in a political caucus. I speak of what I have seen and what I know.

The field selected for the trial was a very large one, and the grain on the south side stood upright, but that on the north and west part was quite crimped, with heads interlocked, and some of it was badly lodged. And the grain was too ripe, and the straw very brittle. Any fair reaper can cut and lay decently upright grain; but the test is, will it do work well in grain in bad condition. Few of those on the ground could cut and deliver lodged grain. Most of them cut upright grain well enough, but only a small number laid the bundles smoothly and evenly. Indeed, all of the revolving arm-rake reapers lay the bottom of the bundle crosswise, as any one can see by examining it.

THE ESTERLY REAPER, OF WHITEWATER, WIS., with reel and one arm-rake, working in a quarter circle, is the only machine here that lays the bundle perfectly even. Equal to any in all other respects, it excels all other reapers in this. But reapers have had their day, and henceforth harvesters and binders are to take the lead. A good harvester saves the labor of two men, for two men can bind as fast as a harvester can cut, but it takes four men to bind after a reaper. The imperfections of all harvesters here, except one, are that they do not separate the bundles, and hence in binding there is always some scattering and waste; that they all use canvas with belts and rollers to carry the grain, and as the canvas stretches in dry, and shrinks in damp weather, and the straw winds around the rollers, and the leaves and fine straw clog the gudgeons, they are continually getting out of order and cause much delay in adjusting and cleaning.

### ESTERLY AND SON'S HARVESTERS.

Dispense with all this machinery, and a revolving and vibrating rake strikes the butts of the cut grain and carries it up on the 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 in a spur gear, in connection with a cam, rake and pinion. The whole machine is simple, operates perfectly and commands itself to all visitors.

My conviction is that we have not reached perfection in harvesting machinery. We must have in the future, what we have not now, a harvester and binder that will cut and bind grain in all stages, unless badly lodged, and deliver it in good condition without waste. Such a machine is demanded. Such a machine we must, and doubtless shall have, at no distant day. The best machines we now have are merely indices of what are to be.

TWO YEARS ago the Boston Common Council forbade the turning of water from roofs into the streets, and over 96,000 openings into the sewers had to

be made for this additional drainage. There were a thousand more deaths in Boston in 1875 than in 1874, and the physicians say that the increase is owing to the air being impregnated with sewer gas.

### Mercantile Failures.

Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. have issued their tabular statement of the mercantile failures for the second quarter of the current calendar year. The exhibit is far from cheering, though it is less gloomy than it was for the first quarter of the year. The whole number of failures during the quarter just past is 1,794, against 2,806 during the preceding quarter, and the total liabilities were \$43,771,273, against \$64,644,156—a decrease of 1,012, or about 36 per cent. in the total number, and of \$20,872,883, or about 32.3 per cent. in the total liabilities. This is a very decided improvement upon the first quarter of the year. But a further comparison shows a greater number of failures during the last quarter than the average for any equal period since reliable records of failures have been made, except in 1875. The liabilities, however, were exceeded in 1857, 1861, 1873, and 1875.

For the six months ended June 30, the whole number of failures was 4,600 against 3,870 during half of 1875, and against 3,870 during half of 1875, and the liabilities were \$108,415,429, against \$100,530,176 for the half of 1875. Probably both the number and amount of failures for the past six months have been exceeded several times before during periods of equal length, as in 1857, 1861, and 1873, when panics caused the fall of many houses during short periods of time. For the past two years the failures have been much more evenly distributed. During the past six months the average liabilities for each firm failing have been about \$23,600, against an average of about \$26,000 in 1875, \$26,600 in 1874, and \$44,000 in 1873. In the Dominion of Canada the number of failures during the second quarter of the year was 381, against 477 during the first quarter, and the liabilities were \$5,276,206, against \$7,418,080—a decrease of a little more than 20 per cent. in number, and not quite 29 per cent. in liabilities. The average liabilities for the whole period of six months were about \$14,800, or about \$8,800 less than the average liabilities in this country. This difference represents in part the difference in the scale upon which business is done in the two countries, and in part the difference in prices, which probably is not less than 20 per cent.

In both the number of failures and the amount of liabilities New York takes the lead, as we should expect. Massachusetts comes next, Pennsylvania next, Illinois fourth, Ohio fifth, and Michigan sixth. The following will show the number of failures, and the amount of liabilities in these six States for the six months ended June 30:

	No.	Liabilities.
New York	4,392	\$38,950,041
Massachusetts	408	14,832,378
Pennsylvania	369	7,689,449
Illinois	299	9,870,900
Ohio	253	4,480,864
Michigan	252	4,467,844

The following table, showing the number of failures and the amount of liabilities in the United States from 1857 to 1876, inclusive, will convey a tolerably clear idea of the mercantile disasters that have occurred since the culmination of our speculative movement. The totals for the current year are estimated at twice the totals for the half year just closed:

	No.	Amount.
1857	4,392	\$291,750,000
1858	4,225	95,749,000
1859	3,913	64,394,000
1860	3,676	79,907,000
1861	6,939	207,210,000
1862	2,652	22,049,000
1863	485	6,664,700
1864	2,608	63,774,000
1865	2,799	75,054,000
1866	3,551	85,322,000
1867	2,915	85,322,000
1868	4,009	121,056,000
1869	5,183	228,499,000
1870	5,830	155,239,000
1871	7,740	201,060,358
1872	8,200	216,830,358

### Drowned Like Cats.

On the same evening detachments of infantry patrolled the streets of Stamboul, and after midnight, when the ordinary population was in bed, suddenly pounced down upon several assemblies of Sofias, who, under the pretense of devotion, were busy plotting in the smaller mosques of the Mussulman quarters. There does not seem to have been any resistance offered, and if there were any spectators of the raid, they have made no sign; but it is certain that 150 gentlemen in long tunics and white turbans were quietly taken on board a couple of transports lying in the Golden Horn, where they were joined by sixty persons of the Circassian persuasion. One of the officers of the troops on duty, from whom the tale has reached me, declares that there were no remonstrances made, no questions at all asked. The poor wretches appear to have accepted their fate with the utmost stoicism, as the tugs steamed out to the Sea of Marmora, where, one after the other, 210 men were dropped into the water and sent by this short sea passage to the Paradise of Mohammed, with a thirty-two-pound shot fastened to their feet. Now, all this is very well known to every resident of Constantinople.—Constantinople Letter in New York Times.

### A Perpetual Traveler.

Twenty years ago a Liverpool steam packet company wished to buy land of a woman. She sold it cheap, but got a clause in the agreement that during her whole life she and a companion might at any time travel free in the company's vessels. The day after the bargain she sold her furniture, let her house, and went on board the first outward-bound vessel. Since then she has lived on some ship of the company's, accompanied by a woman companion, for whom she advertises, and whose passage money she pockets. She has made over \$10,000 in this way.

## GARNER'S WATERY GRAVE.

Capitizing of a Pleasure Yacht in New York Harbor—An Incapable Sailing-Master Causes the Drowning of Seven Society Leaders.

Mr. Wm. T. Garner, a rich cotton-printer of New York, with a select number of invited guests, went out for a sail in his own yacht, the McAdaw, in New York harbor, one afternoon recently; but when less than half a mile from the starting point, the New York Yacht Club house, on Staten Island, the vessel was struck by a strong gust of wind and capsized. All sails were set, and the wind striking the top-sails forced the yacht on her beam end, and the cabin filled with water in ten minutes. There were on board W. T. Garner, owner, his wife, Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner, two young ladies, Misses Hunter and May, and three gentlemen friends, with a crew of fifteen or twenty men. Mr. Garner and guests were all in the cabin when the vessel was struck, and Miss May was pushed up the companion-way and supported until she was rescued. Mr. Garner lost his life in a heroic effort to save Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, who were crushed in between the furniture of the cabin, and a Mr. Crosby, after rendering courageous assistance to Mr. Garner, was engulfed in the cabin, but floated out through the skylight after tearing himself from the crushed and drowning Mrs. Garner, whom no efforts could save.

A large number of boats went to the rescue. The crew of the Mohawk seemed paralyzed, and all efforts to get at drowning persons before life was extinct proved unavailing.

Great excitement was occasioned at Staten Island by the seemingly avoidable accident, and sailors were especially loud in their denunciation of the manner in which Sailing-Master Rowland handled the yacht. The crew had full warning of the storm, yet waited with top-sails set, and as the anchor had been only tripped, and was not hauled up, the yacht, with all sails set, was at the mercy of the squall, and upset as easily as if it had been a paper boat. The Mohawk was a large, staunch schooner-yacht, and at favorable position in the harbor, within a short distance from shore. Seamen think she could have met with such a calamity only through the greatest negligence of the sailing-master or crew. Other yachts with mainsails but not top-sails rode out the moderate storm without an indication of danger.

Wm. T. Garner was 32 years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of Thomas Garner, the Englishman who came to this country when a young man and began the manufacture of print cloths, of which at the time of his death, in 1865, he was the largest producer in the world. In early boyhood young Garner entered the establishment of his father, and grew up with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, which, later in life, he controlled. By his father's death he inherited a fortune, which he himself stated to be valued at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mr. Garner was the head of the large print manufactory at the corner of Worth and Hudson streets, and also of the house known as Garner & Johnson, on Fourth street, New York. Besides his business in the metropolis, he had five large cotton mills in Cohoes, others in Rochester, Little Falls, Pleasant Valley, Newburg and Reading, Pa.; also print works at Wap-penger Falls and Hagerstown, having in his employ from 7,000 to 8,000 persons in cloth printing. He employed 42 machines, being double the number used by any other manufacturer or corporation in the country. His individual ownership of mill property was fully equal to one-quarter of the entire Fall River manufacturing district. There is probably no single man connected with the cotton manufacturing interests in the world whose loss will make itself more generally felt.

### Billings Proverbs.

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

It is always best to give it up when we git beat, but it aint always necessary to acknowledge it.

The man who looks to hiz own conscience for pay, is always sure uv gitting all that iz due him.

The devil has been slandered more than enny one i kno ov. If we never took the trouble to hunt him up we should seldum cum akrost him.

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

"Throw phisick to the dogs," look well enuff in a proverb, but where will yu find the dog that will tuteh 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 ov blunders.

Hypokrasy is not only the most difficult to detekt in others, but iz one ov the most difficult thing to detekt in ourselves.

Thoze countrys who hav the mos laws hav the most lawbreakers.

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

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

A LAWYER's boy in a Boston office excused himself when wanted the other day. He left a note saying: "i am going to take amelia jenkins to the howard to night to the 2 orphans & i must go & have a clean shave."







## Notings.

TAKE a trip on the "Trader."

Go to L. T. Kanters for soda water and ice cream.

THE hot weather is letting up. It is beautiful now.

THE statue of Garibaldi is an object of interest to his numerous admirers.

THE Fanny Shriver is making two trips per day to Saugatuck, and is well patronized.

REV. A. J. Benjaminse will preach in the M. E. Church to-morrow morning and evening.

MR. CHAPPEL's store at Robinson, was robbed last week of a considerable quantity of goods.

FOREIGNERS express their astonishment at the richness of the mineral deposits shown by the Southern States.

MR. H. E. NIES, theological graduate of Hope College, has accepted the call from the Reformed Church at Saugatuck.

THE Rathbun House in the city of Grand Rapids, was burned down yesterday morning, and a boy lost his life in the fire.

TO-NIGHT the Democrats will hold their convention in the Village of Zeeland, to elect delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions.

ANNIS & Broek publish their card this week as a firm dealing in Drugs & Medicines. Their store is almost ready, and will be thrown open to the public in a day or two.

A MAN by name of J. A. Taylor was arrested on Saturday last in Jamestown, by Sheriff Woltman on the charge of seduction. The names of the complainants we could not learn.

ON Tuesday last the propeller Trader arrived here to commence on her route from here via South Haven to Chicago. The question now arises can we furnish freight enough to induce her to continue.

HENDRIK Westveer died on Wednesday morning in his 84th year. He was presumed to be the oldest inhabitant in this vicinity of the early settlers. Our old pioneers are dropping off pretty fast of late years.

CORNELIUS Roos, a seven year old son of Mr. A. Roos, while playing in the garden day before yesterday, managed to fall hard enough to break his right leg above the knee. Dr. Morris was called in to help him.

THREE young men, J. Dinkeloo, G. Kroon and J. Troxel are lying in a rather precarious condition. It is believed that they are poisoned by "poison-ivy," their heads and other parts of their bodies being swollen to double the natural size.

AMONG the different enterprises at Zeeland we mention the extensive bee-culture by the Slabbekoorden Bros. They have fifty-one hives in active operation and we think that this figure can't be beat in Ottawa county.

THE New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has modified the decree of Chancellor Runyon granting an injunction to restrain the Hudson River Tunnel Company from continuing their work under the North river. Work will be resumed thereon at once.

THE Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R. will issue tickets to Petoskey, Mich., at one fare for the round trip, to all who wish to attend the Great Union Camp meeting there, which commences August 2nd and lasts till August 10th. Tickets good till August 10th. See posters.

R. A. HIJMA, Esq., who has taught the school at Zeeland for the last five years, will not be re-engaged by the Trustees. Among the novelties at Zeeland we were shown Mr. Hijma's Library, which he holds accessible to all who purchase their membership in the same, at the low rate of \$2.00 per annum.

ON next Wednesday and Thursday evenings we will be treated to some of the old plantation songs of the South by the colored troupe Jubilee Singers of Tennessee. The money this company makes is devoted to the education of the colored race, having already a magnificent college in full operation in the city of Nashville, Tennessee. This troupe is very popular all over, and ought to get good houses here.

QUITE an excitement was created on Monday last by a suit being instituted by the People of the State of Michigan vs. Lydia M. Reidsema, (wife of S. Reidsema, of this city) for alleged cruelty to the children of said Reidsema, by a former marriage. The suit commenced on Thursday in real earnest and seems to be the absorbing topic among our citizens. The best counsel is employed on both sides, three on each side, and the natural result was that the case was very protracted, lasting two days, closing with a verdict for the plaintiff. The fine is ten dollars and costs.

CALL at the Pessink Bros. for delicious cake.

WORK on Bosman's new building is progressing very fast.

THE lumber business at Spring Lake, is reported to be quite brisk just now.

LAST week the hardware firm of Havekate & Son made a voluntary assignment to H. D. Post.

MR. WALSH is painting up his drug house, and will soon give it the appearance of a new building.

SEVERE storms have prevailed in various districts of the country, destroying buildings and injuring the unharvested crops.

THE Holland Reformed Church of Kalamazoo has tendered the pastorate to Rev. J. W. Te Winkel, of Clymer, N. Y. He accepts, and is expected soon.

AT the Republican Convention in the village of Zeeland the following gentlemen were elected as delegates: Den Herder, C. Van Loo, H. Keppel, Jr., and A. Bolks.

AN enthusiast who had been to hear Anna Dickinson lecture wrote her, saying: "With you I could be happy in a desert." And she wrote back: "No man will ever have a chance to desert me."

A FIFTEEN-YEAR old son of Mr. P. Boomsluiter shot himself accidentally through his right hand, while playing with a pistol, the lead tearing a ghastly wound through almost the entire length of the hand.

THE farmers around Zeeland complain of a poor crop of wheat. Oats and hay will be abundant, and potatoes a small crop. Other localities report different, but all have something to complain of, as usual.

IN the suit of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young Thursday, the court at Salt Lake City decided that alimony could justly be granted, and ordered that the evidence in the main suit should be heard before a commission.

AT the Republican Convention held in this city the following gentlemen were elected as delegates: J. R. Kleyn, J. Roost, M. Hoogesteeger, D. J. Dinkeloo, H. D. Post and P. Schravensande—three at large and one from each of the four wards.

WORK was resumed at all the mines in the Scranton coal region Monday. The individual operators have received notice to this effect from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and it is expected that the other companies will follow their example.

GREAT fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em.

And little fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum:

And the greater fleas themselves in turn have greater fleas to live on,

While these again have greater still, and greater still, and so on.

TO go out on fishing excursions is still quite popular, the tug Twilight taking out more excursions than ever before. Among the different parties going out and returning we noticed the return of E. J. Harrington, Esq., and others, bringing with them a beautiful string of black bass, caught at the end of the harbor piers.

A man by the name Peter Kreen coming in on the Chicago night express from Grand Rapids, refused to pay his full fare, and after annoying conductor Gillett to considerable extent, was arrested at this depot, tried and convicted, and in default of paying the fine imposed, was sent to the county jail for fifteen days.

IT is said that according to the present plan of the Indian campaign General Sheridan will establish his headquarters in the field at some advantageous point on Goose Creek, about forty miles northwest of Fort Phil. Kearney and near the scene of General Crook's battle on the Rosebud on the 17th of June. The force of the three columns of United States troops will amount to between three and four thousand men.

THERE is one feature of the Exhibition that the Foreign Commissioners are very severe upon, namely the Custom House regulations. Scarcely a representative of a foreign country is without his special grievance against the Custom House officials, and all join in condemning our tariff system in general, and the stupid and red tape manner of its administration, so far as Exhibition goods are contained in particular.

WE failed to receive an account of the first days racing at Grand Haven; but on the second day of the races Olenica Chief, owned by J. Bogue, Berlin, Mich., won the three minute race. Best time, 2:38. Frank Reed won second, Black Dock third, Roadmaster fourth, premiums: B. C. Holly's Little Sam won the 2:33 race. Best time 2:35. Lady Ryan won second, Surprise third, Gen. McArthur fourth premiums. The Ottawa county race was won by H. G. West's Lady Forrest. Best time 3:20. Six horses started in each of the first two races; four in the Ottawa county race. The attendance was fair.

Ex-Gov. Blair will support Tilden and Hendricks.

ALD. J. DYKEMA has arrived home from his European tour.

THE French Pavilion is now open. The building is constructed entirely of iron.

THERE was a slight frost a few miles north of Port Jervis, N. Y., on Sunday night last.

AN effort is being made in New York to nominate Wm. M. Evarts for Governor of that State.

THE latest dispatches from Europe indicate that Austria and Russia are going to take a hand in the Turko-Servian war.

SISSON & LILLEY are building a new dock, some eight hundred feet in length, at their mill in Spring Lake, Mich. The average daily cut of their mill is over 75,000 feet.

FORTY of the crew of the Thunderer were killed by the recent explosion or have died from the effect of it. John Bull has been very unfortunate lately with his naval experiments.

Agicultural journal: Question—"Will the editor please inform me how the Hollanders salt cucumbers?" Answer—"The most common way, as we observed when abroad, is to salt them with salt."

THE man that hails you Tom or Jack, And prove by thumps upon your back How he esteems your merit, Is such a friend that one had need Be very much his friend indeed To pardon or to bear it.—Copey.

CHOLERA of an unusually virulent type killed half the residents of Golwood, India within four days. The rest fled, but were refused admission to other villages, and had to return to the infected place, most of them to die.

AN Irish barrister, an invalid, while panting with asthma, in Dublin, almost deafened by the noise of a brawling fellow who was selling oysters below his window exclaimed: "The extravagant rascal has wasted as much breath as would have served me for a month."

CAPT. EADS has been before the House Committee on Commerce and explained the progress that had been made in his jetty work at the mouth of the Mississippi. It was more in the nature of a report of progress, and clearly showed that his work was a complete success so far, with every circumstance and prospect in his favor.

A CERTAIN farmer buried four or five jars of butter last summer as an experiment. He removed one jar the other day and found the butter as clean and sweet as the day it was buried. His plan was to get a good sound jar, fill it with butter, tie a cloth over the top, put on a layer of salt about an inch thick, tie a strong cloth over the mouth of the jar, and bury the jar four feet deep, mouth down. He thinks that butter put up in this shape can be kept pure and nice, an indefinite length of time.

THE Texas cattle trade has reached huge proportions, the number of cattle driven from the southwestern portion of that state during the spring and summer of the present year, up to July 9, being 311,390, according to statistics given in the Kansas City Price Current. Of this number 52,338 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder have been driven north. Besides those included in the above estimates, several thousand head of cattle that were wintered in northern Texas have joined the others on their way to markets in the North and East.

DURING the great storm in Ohio a train of cars ran into a tunnel near North Bend, in which the water was so deep that it put out the fire in the locomotive, and over a hundred passengers were imprisoned. Another train would be due in an hour, and it was necessary that somebody should get out of the tunnel and reach a neighboring signal to prevent a terrible disaster. The water was about four feet deep and running swiftly. A young man, whose name is not given in the Cincinnati Times' account of the occurrence, volunteered for the exploit. The total darkness increased the danger, and the distance was an eighth of a mile. The young man removed his boots and coat and plunged in. The current carried him along, and he easily kept his head above water, although collisions against the rocky sides of the tunnel nearly disabled him, but he made the passage and stopped the threatening train. In the meantime the passengers in the tunnel were trembling with hope and fear, and the suspense was not relieved until several hours later, the water subsided, the fire in the locomotive was rekindled, and their journey was continued.

BISCUITS A LUXURY FOR ALL.—The popular notion that people suffering from dyspepsia or predisposed to that disease, should not eat biscuit, has grown out of the fact that the common Saleratus has been used in the making of such biscuit. And it was right; the article is mischievous. But light and healthful biscuit, such as dyspeptic people may eat with impunity and with positive benefit, are made from D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus. Physicians admit this.

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 fee and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law,) at a 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 mill pond; thence south easterly along the high water mark to the center of the said State road along the center of the said State road to the place of beginning. Dated June 10th, A. D. 1876.

ARTHUR E. TURNER, Mortgagee.

MILLER & VOORHEIS, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

## Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Viessers.)

DEALERS IN

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

MESSRS Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Viessers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw 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.

—O—

Ladies,  
Gents,  
Youth and  
Misses Wear.

—O—

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 29, 1876.

## Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

N. KENYON.

## PURE Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

## FOF SALE or TO RENT.

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

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN, Holland, Mich.

Oct. 15, 1875.

## Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

Silver Ware,

Plated Ware,

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, and

Musical Instruments

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

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 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. SPIRIETMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

—del-ly

## Slooter & Higgins,

Have just removed to their new and capacious store on the corner of Fish and 8th street, opposite Havekate'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.

—O—

CROCKERY!

—O—

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.

—O—

## 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-Pumps up to a Steam Fire Engine.

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

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



## WELCOME TO THE NATIONS.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Welcome, a thousand welcomes! Our emotion  
Demands a speech; have not it, demands  
The unutterable language of the heart.  
The immeasurable broadness of the lands  
That own us masters. Who is he shall speak  
This language for us? from what mountain peak?  
And in the rhythms of what epic song,  
At once serene and strong?  
Welcome, ten thousand welcomes! It is much,  
Oh, sisters! ye have done in coming here;  
For from the hour ye touch  
Our peaceful shores, ye are peaceful, equal, dear!  
Not with exultations,  
O Sisters, Mother Nations!  
Do we receive your coming; for more than many  
Comes with ye; do ye see it? It is what is to be  
Some day among your myriads, who will no more  
obey;  
But, peaceable or warring, will then find out the  
way  
Themselves to govern; if they tolerate  
Kings, and Kings, and Princes, as to-day,  
It will be because they pity and are too good to hate,  
The New World is teaching the Old World to be  
free;  
This, her acknowledgment from these, is more  
Than all that went before:  
Henceforth, America, Man looks up to Thee,  
Not down at the dead Republic! Rise, arise!  
That all men may behold thee. Be not proud;  
Be humble and be wise;  
And let thy head be bowed  
To the Unknown, Supreme One, who on high  
Has willed thee not to die!  
Be grateful, watchful, brave;  
See that among thy children none shall plunder,  
Nor rend asunder—  
Swift to detect and punish, and strong to shield and  
save!  
Shall the drums beat, trumpets sound,  
And the cannon thunder round?  
No, these are warlike noises, and must cease;  
Not thus, while the whole world from battle rests,  
The Commonwealth receives her honored guests—  
She celebrates no triumph but of Peace.  
—*Scribner for August.*

## THE MADE BELLE.

It was a sultry day in late July. The  
ocean breeze failed to dispel the fever of  
the air that waited impatiently for the  
fulfillment of the promise, that lay broad-  
ly legible along the eastern horizon, of a  
coming thunderstorm.

The sultriness and impatience that per-  
vaded the atmosphere, thirsting for the  
excitement of electrical volleys and a  
dash of impetuous rain, also pervaded  
the mental atmosphere of a group of idle  
young men who lounged upon the shady  
corner of a hotel piazza killing time un-  
til the dinner hour.

"Celia Carr was the belle last year,"  
said Ned Grosvenor, "and we shall not  
look upon her like again."

"The array of beauty at present is not  
alarming," observed Sam Dent. "The  
Brewsters are nice girls; Miss Fanning  
may be called quite stylish, Miss Hay-  
ward decidedly so; Jennie Hammond  
will be a capital creature, but she is  
rather 'bread-and-butterish' yet; her  
sister is a schooled coquette. Adele Fer-  
ris is the belle so far."

"I never pay court to beauties," said  
Armand Du Bois. "When a girl ex-  
pects every man who beholds her to be  
at her feet, as a matter of course, I pre-  
fer to pique her, for some time, at least,  
with indifference."

"There have been several arrivals to-  
day," said Grosvenor, "Miss Monroe  
among the number. Look out for Miss  
Monroe, Du Bois. She isn't a beauty  
exactly, but—"

"Let us make a belle," suggested Ar-  
thur Lindsley. "Let us take some mod-  
erate girl and idolize her, one and all of  
us. Not ridiculously, but just enough  
to turn her head and have all the other  
dear creatures dying of jealousy."

"What will you make her of?" asked  
Sam. "Where's your material? Pro-  
duce your belle-metal, Lindsley."

"She must be a novice," said Grosve-  
nor.

"And susceptible," said Sam.  
"But not too susceptible, or there'll  
be no fun in it," said Dick Wilhurst.  
"She must not be a beauty," said Du  
Bois.

"Nor a stupid," said Lindsley.  
Wanted—a belle. So stood their  
agreement, when all minor tintrina-  
bulations received an obligatory knell from  
"That tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell."

Two days later a party arrived at the  
hotel, who were registered as "Mr.  
Wolf, Mrs. Wolf, and Miss Wolf, of  
C—," and on the same afternoon  
Lindsley announced, triumphantly,  
"I've found the girl. No, don't ask  
me what she's like. Nothing startling,  
I promise you. Just a passable sort of  
a rather lady-like nobody." The raw ma-  
terial, that's all; and that's what we  
want. A mighty pretty little foot she  
had, though, peeping from under her  
water-proof cloak. But plain, unmis-  
takeably plain and unpretending, I as-  
sure you. Just the nondescript sort of  
thing we require for our made belle."

A more inviting drawing-room no sum-  
mer hotel could boast. Given the lights  
and the music and what volatile crea-  
tures could desire a better field for the  
dance? Easily disencumbered, too, and  
convertible for private theatricals, tab-  
leaux, and games, its entertainments  
were famed. An occasional dull day  
could be endured in anticipation of the  
unfailing bewitching qualities of its  
"falling grace."

In this inviting drawing-room Miss  
Irene Wolf made her debut, clinging  
rather closely to the side of her mother  
until the music struck up. The dance  
began. The young and shy stranger  
found herself introduced to a number of  
agreeable young men. Every one  
seemed pleased with her. Everything  
she said, everything she did, proved to  
be just the happy word of the moment  
or the happy act. "It has been such a  
delightful evening," she said to her  
mother, when, after midnight, she  
lingered to talk over the novel event.  
"I was a silly girl to dread the begin-  
ning so much. How kind every one is!"

Happily she was not meditative, to  
know the comments made upon her by  
her gentle sisterhood of the house. She  
came in mention quite disparagingly in  
contrast to Miss Monroe, likewise a  
debutante of the evening—a young lady  
just returned from a tour in Europe,  
who had brought the "loveliest cos-  
tumes" from Pingat's and Worth's; in  
one of which, purple and pale blue,  
with roccoco jewels and a wonderful  
fringe, she had appeared that night.  
"Wasn't it amiable," said Miss Lan-  
ning, "in Ned Grosvenor and other fel-

lows of our set to take up that bewil-  
dered little Backwoods? Poor thing!  
I hope they will not drop her flat all at  
once."

Drop her? This was the last thought  
likely to occur to the kind young men;  
they had no such intent. On the con-  
trary, they congratulated themselves up-  
on the fact that Irene Wolf was not only  
just the thing they wanted for their  
made belle, but a nice sort of a girl, and  
a good dancer thrown in.

As time rolled on, sisterly solicitude  
for the ultimate fate of "Backwoods" be-  
came extinct. Propitious circumstances  
elevated "the poor thing" to "that  
Miss Wolf." Favorite partner of the  
dance, abettor of games, receiver of the  
prettiest bonbonnières and the loveliest  
flowers, the first-thought-of invitation  
for the ride, drive, and walk, the queen  
of the picnic, and the belle of the ball.  
"I asked Sam Dent," said the beautiful  
Miss Ferris, "what was the charm of  
that Miss Wolf. He said it was simply  
the 'je ne sais quoi' which always at-  
tracts men, but that women invariably  
fail to perceive."

"I always knew," pondered the de-  
vout heart of Mamma Wolf, who, with  
her beast-of-prey cognomen, reflected  
upon the vexed question of "what's in a  
name" the most lambent possible light  
—"I always knew that our Irene had  
the disposition of an angel; but I never  
realized before that my child was the  
raving beauty I find she is."

As the season advanced, the triumphs  
of the made belle lost none of their  
brilliance. Her success began to reflect  
credit upon her makers. Every day she  
seemed more lovely, every day more  
worthy of preference. For is there a  
cosmetic like praise? Is there a tonic  
like smiles?

It is worth while to a woman to have  
a credulous heart, if only for the beauti-  
fying effect of flattery upon her grace  
and complexion.

Irene Wolf, in her midsummer expe-  
rience, thought that watering-place life  
was an episode of paradise. But the  
serpent always crawls into Eden. And  
in Irene's paradise the intruder had, as  
in Raphael's picture, a woman's face.

Miss Hammond thought it her duty to  
confide to Miss Wolf a secret that had  
been entrusted by Dick Wilhurst as  
something which he considered "too  
good to keep." Imagine the delicacy of  
the self-imposed act; for the secret was  
no other than the fact that the belle of  
the season was the creature of a joke,  
the envied idol of the summer literally  
nothing more than "a block of wood or  
stone," at whose efficacy the priests of  
its worship mocked.

Miss Hammond performed her self-  
imposed duty without trepidation. If  
in the rivalry of the season she had al-  
lowed herself to feel bitterness, and if  
malice lay in her motive, she was not re-  
warded by the effect upon her victim of  
her astounding revelation. In listening to  
the humiliating tale, given in strict  
confidence and without suppression of any  
stinging detail, Irene remained calm, of-  
fering no interruption or exclamation.  
Her heart, indeed, beat violently, her  
color went and came. When the whole  
story was ended, she pondered a minute,  
and said:

"Do you believe this, Miss Hammond?  
I hardly can. I think these gentlemen  
—these friends of yours—are too well-  
bred to have placed a girl, an unoffend-  
ing stranger, in such an ignominious po-  
sition. No! Do not trouble yourself  
about this story. I feel sure these men  
have better hearts."

But, oh, the storm that swept over that  
bared bit of palpitating mechanism, the  
woman's heart, in the darkness of the  
night. The pain, the tantalizing tor-  
ment, the bewildering doubt. Could it  
be true? Let the careful memory, the  
calm judgment, take up the facts. Alas,  
the story was not without its corroborat-  
ing proofs!

The first night of anguish that sweeps  
across the pillow of a young girl robs it  
forever of all the white roses of which  
girls' pillows are made. Thenceforth  
the softest is but ruffled linen in which  
the head rests.

In the morning Irene awoke—for at  
dawn she caught one miserable half  
hour's sleep—awoke for the first morn-  
ing of her life upon a flat, stale, unprof-  
itable world.

What pleasure was there to a made  
belle in fixing her blonde hair at the glass?

The first thought of the child had been  
this: "Oh, how I wish I could tell  
mother!" But she reasoned with her-  
self, "No, it is better I should hear it  
myself. And father, dear father, how he  
would resent this cruelty! how much he  
loves his poor little girl! He must  
never, never, never know."

The evening after Miss Hammond's du-  
tiful act Irene was beautiful—really beau-  
tiful for the first and, perhaps, for the  
last time in her life. She came down into  
the drawing-room arrayed in an excellent  
Paris dress; for her mother, whose ma-  
ternal instinct had been aroused to the  
perception that Irene's costumes were  
not the style of those worn by her com-  
panions, had purchased for her darling,  
at an immoderate cost, from one of those  
fashionable modistes who follow in the  
wake of the summer-faring gay world  
the very last importation of draped  
grace.

Irene came down into the drawing-  
room attired like a little princess; but it  
was not that which made every eye dis-  
cover she was a beauty at last. It was  
the hectic rose-leaf on her cheek, the  
scarlet of her lips, the violet shadow  
about her eyes, the mystical shadow  
upon young eyelids that grief has at last  
kissed; it was the kindled excitement of  
conflicting pain and pride, the quick  
flame that made her gentle, fawn-colored  
eyes shine steel and gold, gold and steel,  
and that illumined into positive, potent  
brilliance her modest, softly-tinted,  
pleasantly-featured, but never-before-  
startling face.

She was really beautiful, and every one  
said so that night. The belle, without  
possibility of mistake.

But to those who knew her, and were  
with her frequently, or watched her  
closely from that time forth, there was  
something missed in Irene that hitherto  
had part in herself—the joyous confi-  
dence, the innocent abandon, the quiet  
but genuine under-tone of real happiness,  
had fled. With all her pride, she was  
too engenuous to conceal from those who  
cared for her that her perfect peace was  
lost.

Our friendly young men held a con-  
sultation upon this point.

"Mark me," said Sam Dent, "I know  
something of girls, and that girl has  
fallen in love. Mark me, has fallen in  
love with one of us! I only hope, since  
I'm an engaged man, that it's not me."

Du Bois looked infinitely self-con-  
scious, but did not speak.

"Don't trouble yourself, Sam," said  
Dick Wilhurst, with insinuating self-  
assertion. "I happen to know she hasn't  
been such a fool as that."

"We've played too deep," said Gros-  
venor. "Upon my word it hasn't been  
right. We've had our fun, but, by  
Jove, it has been hard upon the girl."

"Well," said graceless Dick, "it isn't  
a wrong that can be made right. If its  
me she is in love with—and—but—well—  
—n'importe. If it's me, I don't care if  
I do become a victim. 'Tis a cool three  
hundred thousand. It might be worse."

"Wilhurst," exclaimed Lindsley, with  
flashing eyes, "take care. Miss Wolf  
is too true and good a girl to be lightly  
spoken of, in my presence at least. A  
girl that any man may be proud to make  
his wife."

"Hear! hear!" cried Dick. "Ex-  
cuse me, friends. I meant to praise,  
not to scoff. What greater compliment  
can be paid to a made belle than to ring  
the change out of her—ring the changes,  
I mean. Lindsley, my dear fellow, I  
pass. Take her, and a thousand bless-  
ings go with you, my boy!"

"Lindsley is right," said Sam Dent.  
"The girl has metal in her."

"Who ever heard of a belle that  
hadn't metal in her?" asked Dick.

"Nonsense! but I tell you there's a  
genuine ring to her."

"Of course."

"And a smart tongue, as I can testify,  
when she's put to it," said Grosvenor.  
"I like a woman who can hold her own."

"Her own tongue? So do I," said  
Dick. "Oh, I'm sincere. Irene Wolf  
is all right. Hurrah for our made belle!  
She's a trump. Lindsley, you're a suc-  
cess. Well, good-night, boys; I'm off.  
By-by, Lindsley. Ring the belle—ding-  
dong!"

The feminine portion of the house  
had not been so sensitively aware of the  
change in Irene. The truth is, they  
were too thoroughly engrossed in a won-  
derful event to condescend to trifles.

The event was no other than the unex-  
pected arrival at this delightful sea-side  
hotel of an English lord, a bachelor,  
crossed in love abroad, it was rumored,  
and come to America expressly to marry.

A live lord! One and all of the femi-  
nine portion of the house fixed heart  
and soul upon him at once. There was  
no turning back from the plow; there  
was no dallying with time to be "well  
off with the old loves," or loss of haste  
in going first to bury one's dead. The  
affair demanded, or commanded rather,  
a religious zeal and dispatch. "Up and  
strike!" was the motto of every Ama-  
zonian ambition whose bewitching arch-  
ery suddenly fixed upon this shining  
bull's-eye.

If the thought of "Mrs." had to any  
one been sweet, the thought of "My  
Lady," "My Lady Lindehurst," was in-  
comparably a treat.

It was, of course, necessary to be pre-  
sented to "My Lord" first. And Lord  
Lindehurst, who had been thrown by  
accident of foreign travel into intimate  
relations with Grosvenor and Du Bois,  
came specially introduced. He was legi-  
timately a prize of the set.

Not until a fortnight had elapsed did  
it become faintly rumored that Lord  
Lindehurst, whose attentions had so far  
been generously general, had "taken  
particularly" to Irene Wolf.

A torrent of indignation swept through  
the house. Miss Hammond felt her  
plane of duty so broadened that she actu-  
ally contemplated confiding Dick Wil-  
hurst's secret, "too good to keep," to  
the young Englishman—to illuminate  
his note-book as a characteristic episode  
of American manners and life. She was  
delayed somewhat in her benevolent in-  
tent, for the reason that the live lord was  
not easily approached.

As for Irene, when she felt that the  
illustrious stranger was unfeignedly at-  
tracted by herself, she experienced some  
womanly tumults of satisfaction. He,  
at least, was sincere. This lover, at  
least, was unaffected in his marked pre-  
ference by any latent relish for a joke.

"He did not make me," she very  
naturally, and with some grateful sense  
of restored dignity, said.

The young nobleman, an unassuming  
youth, who seemed hardly to appreciate  
the furore he had created, was rather an  
exception to his countrymen in his per-  
sonal history. But of that history it is  
only necessary to say that the rumor of  
his having been crossed in love was not  
correct. He had been crossed in mar-  
riage, not in love. His own temper—  
far from a base sort—had made the cross  
by decidedly refusing a match proposed  
for him upon worldly principles alone.

Personally, Lord Lindehurst was a  
man who, without a title, would not have  
been popularly remarked. He was a  
traveled, but not a "society," man; ob-  
servantly, not experimentally, educated;  
nor was he particularly intellectual. But  
he possessed an agreeable presence, re-  
fined manners, an ample fortune, and an  
excellent heart.

He had a presentiment that he should  
find his wife in the New World, and his  
presentiment was fulfilled.

He fell in love at first sight with Irene  
Wolf.

The night of his arrival was the night  
of Irene's beauty. In whatever degree  
she faded from her perfect brilliancy af-

ter that, his kindled imagination sup-  
plied the defect. He saw her first in the  
apotheosis wrought in her by the one  
cruel moment of her life. He never al-  
tered from his faith in her bright su-  
premaccy from that time forth.

For a fortnight he studied her unob-  
served and "afar off;" then he asked to  
be presented, and from that time he de-  
voted himself to her with an increasing  
devotion.

At the close of the season their engage-  
ment was announced.

The refined prejudices of the young  
lord were not disturbed even by a pro-  
longed visit in the Western home of  
Papa and Mamma Wolf. He found  
there what he esteemed most, the aris-  
tocracy of a heart.

It was a long wedding journey that  
Irene took, and for many months and  
even years she had no visible part in her  
first-loved Western life. But her image  
was idolized in that home. "My little  
girl" was the theme of incessant delight;  
and dearly as her affection clung to those  
who had filled completely her childish  
faith and trust, she never repented her  
choice. She loved her husband as truly  
as he loved her.

"I was made for him," she said, both  
first and last.

## THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

A Jealous Husband Kills His Wife and  
then Cuts His Own Throat.

The village of Pemberton, Pa., was  
recently the scene of a terrible domestic  
tragedy, the particulars of which, as  
chronicled below, we glean from the  
New York papers: In 1856 Sheppard  
Pratt Wiley married Margaret Kinney,  
of Pemberton, lived with her four  
years, and obtained a divorce from  
her on the charge of adultery. Four  
years afterward he was married to Miss  
Susie Gale, a young and attractive vil-  
lage girl. The divorced wife continued  
to live in the place, and still lives there.  
Wiley had accumulated considerable  
property, but, in spite of that and his  
handsome young wife, he led an un-  
happy life. He was inordinately jeal-  
ous, and his disposition led him to such  
extremes that he frequently charged his  
wife with unfaithfulness, and serious  
quarrels resulted. But to smother scan-  
dal Mrs. Wiley continued to live with  
her husband. For a year past Wiley  
has been in receipt of anonymous letters  
charging his wife with infidelity. He  
frequently charged her with the crime,  
and she always protested her innocence.  
He became a monomaniac on the sub-  
ject:

A fortnight ago Wiley received the  
following letter: "Ask your nephew,  
Dr. Jake, who the father of your child  
is. He knows it ain't yours, and laughs  
in his sleeve with your dear, innocent  
Susie. What an accommodating hus-  
band you are." On the receipt of this  
letter Wiley left his home. Dr. Jacob  
Wiley was his nephew, a worthy young  
man, who had been a frequent and fa-  
vorite guest at his uncle's house. Wiley's  
conduct became so singular that Mrs.  
Wiley consulted a physician and several  
of her husband's friends as to the prop-  
riety of having something done for  
him. They saw nothing alarming in  
him, they said, but promised to have a  
watch kept over him.

On last Sunday morning Mrs. Abigail  
Orth, who occupied a room in Wiley's  
house, adjoining the bedroom of Mrs.  
Wiley, says about 7 o'clock she heard a  
knock at the back door. She looked  
out and saw Mr. Wiley standing there.  
Somebody admitted him, and presently  
she heard the murmur of voices in Mrs.  
Wiley's room. In a few minutes she  
heard Mrs. Wiley utter a shriek, and  
then say in an appealing voice: "It is not  
true, Shep. Please don't kill me. I'll  
go away. I'll go away." Wiley replied  
in a savage tone: "It's too late; we've  
got to die." A dull blow followed this,  
and Mrs. Orth ran out of her room in  
terror, and alarmed Mr. Moffatt, a neigh-  
bor, by telling him to go to Wiley's as  
soon as possible, as he was killing his  
wife. Moffatt hurried to the house.  
Mrs. Wiley lay on the floor. Blood was  
pouring from a deep wound in the tem-  
ple, and a frightful gash in her neck.  
She was dead. Near her lay a small  
hatchet covered with blood. In front of  
a bureau in the room stood Wiley. He  
had a razor closed in his hand, and was  
gazing with a look of horror on the dead  
body of his wife. He had not noticed the  
entrance of Moffatt, and when the latter  
stepped up to him and laid his hand on  
his shoulder and said: "Shep, what in  
God's name have you done?" he started  
back in terror. A savage expression al-  
most instantly spread over his face, how-  
ever, and he replied: "What is that to  
you? I've had a call to do a fearful duty.  
I don't want to be interfered with, for  
I'm not half through." Wiley then  
opened the razor and made a motion to  
draw it across his throat. Moffatt seized  
hold of him and attempted to take the  
razor from him, but the madman threw  
him to the floor and raised the weapon  
to kill Moffatt. The latter, by a quick  
movement knocked the weapon from  
Wiley's hand. He then sprang to regain  
possession of it, when Moffatt took ad-  
vantage of this to escape from the room.  
He summoned aid of persons who were  
passing, and the party entered the house  
and found the bedroom door locked.  
They broke it down. Wiley had com-  
pleted his bloody work. He lay on the  
bed, his head nearly severed from his  
shoulders, dead. In the absence of a  
Coroner the bodies were taken in charge  
by a Justice of the Peace, who ordered  
an investigation. Mrs. Post, the di-  
vorced wife of Wiley, was called to the  
stand and strictly questioned as to the  
anonymous letters. She denied all  
knowledge of their authorship or any-  
thing relating to them. The feeling  
against her was very strong, and as she  
left the office she was hooted at and  
jostled by the crowd.

In England, iron is rolled into sheets  
as thin and as flexible as paper, and not  
easily torn.

## CHANGED HER MIND.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF A YOUNG  
LADY.

Dear Belle:—I went to church last night  
and saw your friend; why he's a fright!  
At least I think so; what is there pray  
about his looks that made you say  
That I'd admire him. Goodness me!  
He's homely, Belle, as he can be,  
Monstrous nose, retreating forehead  
And goggle eyes; I think he's horrid.  
• • • I've seen that Mr. Knox again—  
Your friend I mean, that homely man  
Of whom I wrote—and I declare  
I must admit he has an air  
About him, that one must admire.  
But, Belle, I think I soon shall tire  
Of his rude manners; why the man  
Stared till I had to use my fan.

• • • I went last night to the soiree,  
And who, think you, chanced there to be  
Why, Charley Knox! We stayed till four—  
I danced with him *six times*—or more,  
And he has asked me—don't you tell—  
To go with him next time; now, Belle,  
I'm not in love. You'll laugh I know—  
But still I say he's not my beau.

• • • O, Belle! O, Belle! what do you think  
Has happened. I can't sleep a wink  
Until I've told my dearest friend;  
O, Belle! my *girlhood's* at an end.  
That Charley Knox! O, dear, O, my!  
I don't know whether to laugh or cry—  
I never yet did feel so queer—  
Just think! I am engaged! my dear.

## Pith and Point.

A SUMMER-Y process—Interviewing  
the thermometer.

The Crows have caws to per Sioux  
their old enemy.—*Graphic.*

When the young ladies hand you a card  
nowadays with the cabalistic letters Y.  
M. C. A., it means "You may call again."

"I AM so thirsty," said a boy in a corn-  
field. "Well, work away," said the in-  
dustrious father. "You know the prophet  
says, 'Hoe, every one that thirsteth.'"

The gypsies have a saying to the effect  
that "an ass that carries you is better  
than a horse that throws you off." It is  
calculated to inspire respect for the ass.

A TRAMP was kicked out of a saloon  
and felt grieved about it. "By the way  
he moved me," he said, gently touching  
his coat-tails, "I thought it was the first  
of May."

BAYARD TAYLOR's tribute to woman in  
his poem is indeed beautiful. There is  
no time when a female looks so noble,  
so determined and so inspired as when  
she is engaged in nailing up a rat-hole.  
—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A SECRETARY commissioned to report  
as to the manner in which a certain  
theater was managed in France, report-  
ed: "The conductor of the orchestra  
has not played a note since his arrival.  
If he contents himself with making ges-  
tures, I suggest that he be discharged."

"My friends!" said a builder whose  
health had been drunk at a dinner in cele-  
bration of the completion of a public  
hall which he had constructed, "My  
friends! I would gladly express my feel-  
ings, did I not feel that I am better  
fitted for the scaffold than public speak-  
ing!"

"WHAT on earth am I to do with that  
incurable son of mine?" inquired an  
anxious father of a friend. "Dress him  
in shepherd's plaid," was the reply.  
"Why, what possible benefit would that  
be?" demanded the wondering parent.  
"It would at least be a way of keeping  
him in check."

DAVID:—"Can ye gie's a pipe, John?"  
John—"Oh, aye." (Hands him one al-  
most empty.) David:—"Hae ye ony to-  
bacco?" John—"Yes, yes, lad; I can  
gie that tae." (Hands him a "dill.")  
David (after filling):—"Hae ye a match,  
John?" John (to third person standing  
by):—"Guidness, he has naething but  
the jaws."

"WHAT made you quit the East?" said  
a man in Nevada to a new comer. "I  
got into trouble by marrying two wives,"  
was the response. "Well," said the other  
"I came out here because I got into  
trouble by marrying only one wife."  
"And I," said a bystander, "came here  
because I got into trouble simply be-  
cause I promised to marry one."

"ARE you going to make a flower-  
bed here, Judkins?" asked a young lady  
of the gardener. "Yes, miss, them's  
the orders," answered the gardener.  
"Why, it will quite spoil our croquet  
ground." "Can't help it, miss, them's  
your pa's orders. He says he'll have it  
laid out for horticulture, not for hus-  
bandry!"

## TWO LIVES.

Born—he grew to manhood fair.  
Weak—he strayed from mother's care.  
Mad—he wed a woman low.  
Drunk—he dealt a deadly blow.  
Hung—he broke a mother's heart.  
Wrong—he'en from the very start.

Born—he grew to manhood fair.  
Strong—he prized a mother's care.  
Loved—he wed a maiden pure.  
Kind—he helped the needy poor.  
Dead—he mourned by every one.  
Good—O! true and faithful son!

Some gentle youth or good-hearted old  
man left a pin on the seat of a Wood-  
ward avenue car. It was a pin bent up  
in curious shape, and was left there to  
carry out a purpose. The man who  
swung himself aboard that car near the  
City Hall and sat down with a sigh got  
up with a yell. In his great surprise  
he leaped off the car and shouted:  
"Mad dog around!" but there were no  
dogs of any sort under the seat. When  
he discovered what had "raised" him  
he was much chagrined. Said he: "I  
thought I could lick most any  
man, ride any horse, stand any sickness  
and run for any office, and yet this con-  
temptible little pin completely upset  
me."—*Free Press.*

## SONG.

What good gift can I bring thee, O thou dearest?  
All joys to thee belong;  
Thy praise from loving lips all day thou hearest,  
Sweeter than any song.  
For thee the sun shines and the earth rejoices  
In fragrance, music, light;  
For thee the flowers are bright,  
For thee the birds sing with thy delight,  
Youth crowns thee, and love waits upon thy splendor,  
Trembling beneath thine eyes:  
Thy morning sky is yet serene and tender,  
Thy life before thee lies.  
What shall I bring thee, O thou dearest, fairest?  
Thou holdest in thy hand  
My heart as lightly as the rose thou wearest;  
Nor wilt thou understand  
Thou art my sun, my rose, my day, my morrow,  
My lady proud and sweet!  
I bring thee treasure and a priceless sorrow,  
To lay before thy feet.  
—*Celia Thaxter, in Scribner's for August.*







# Kidnaping of Washington at Newburgh.

From the Galaxy for July.

It was while at these headquarters a bold attempt was made to capture Washington. Clinton was very anxious to get possession of his person, and Washington received many letters warning him of his danger. But with all the plans that were laid, none seemed to be so easy of execution as the one that was foiled here by the patriotism of a young lady, the daughter of one Ettrick, who professed to be a warm patriot; but those who knew him best looked on him with suspicion. This man and this spot were invited to dinner. His daughter overheard a conversation that exposed this plot, and informed Washington of her suspicions, and begged him not to accept the invitation of her father to dinner. The dinner hour was to be late, so that it would be dark before the meal was over. Then the seizure was to be effected, and the captive born off to the bosom of the Hudson. The boat, manned by strong rowers, would easily have reached the English vessels below West Point before Washington would be missed. Instead of declining the invitation, he accepted it, but in the mean time ordered a detachment of his life guard to march to the place just at evening, and present themselves at the door. While Ettrick was engaged in conversation with his distinguished guest, he heard their footsteps and the low command of their leader, and supposing them to be the detachment of Tories, he rose, and laying his hand on Washington's shoulder, said:

"I believe, General, you are my prisoner."

"I believe not, sir, but you are mine," was the reply, as the life guard closed around him.

He was immediately marched off and locked up. This threw the daughter into a paroxysm of grief. She had not anticipated such a result. She had given no possible information—simply told her suspicions to Washington, thinking the only result would be to make him decline the invitation. That he would make her kindness to him the cause of punishment to her father she did not for a moment dream, and she besought him not to repay her fidelity to him by the imprisonment and death of her father. If it had been a mere personal matter, Washington would doubtless have suffered the man to go unmolested; but the blow was not aimed at him, but at his country, and this he would not have forgiven in an only son. Still, every instinct of his nature revolted against inflicting needless suffering on the daughter, who had acted so nobly. If it had become known, however, it is doubtful if even Washington's influence could have saved the wretch, whose crime was tenfold greater than that of Arnold. A drumhead court-martial and a swift death was what he richly deserved. Washington, however, kept the whole matter quiet, except to a few personal friends, and after a short confinement released him on the promise that he would leave the country. To this he gladly consented, and escaped to Nova Scotia. The secrecy which Washington maintained in regard to it for the daughter's sake, doubtless kept it from becoming a part of the history of the times; but there is no doubt of its truth among the old Revolutionary families of this region.

"Many years ago," said Gen. Eli H. Murray to a Louisville Ledger reporter, "Judge Stites had a circuit court down in Southern Kentucky. Once a little country tavern was full to overflowing, so that four or five persons had to occupy the same room. The Judge and four or five of the big lawyers indulged in draw poker until a late hour. Then they went to bed, and left the candle burning. The fire had gone out, the weather was cold, the floor not clean, and none of them liked to get out of his warm place to blow out the candle. After fruitless efforts to induce some one to get up, the Judge proposed that they should put it out by spitting at it. 'I can beat you said one. 'Money says you can,' answered the Judge. The cold weather and the dirty floor were forgotten, as the rivals sprang from their warm places. Money was put up, a mark made, and the contest was so exciting that the others were soon drawn, and there, in the chill, fireless, dreariness of the best room of a country tavern, the Judge and four or five of the brightest lights of the circuit stood up in their shirts and spit at a mark for five dollars apiece."

A COMPANY of "horribles" paraded on the Fourth of July, in Virginia City, on donkeys, and fifty of those animals were hired at \$2 apiece of Chinamen, who use them in peddling wood and other things. Later more donkeys were needed, and, in response, a Chinaman appeared in a meeting of the "horribles" and said: "You Melican people make muchee time on July 4th, because you live all same one hundred years. You say you wantee fift jackass, then one hundred fifty. You say two dolla piecee—allright. Now you want muchee more, hard to get, you pay five dolla."

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# BOOTS & SHOES

I have on hand a large stock of

**Boots and Shoes**

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

—O—

**J. O. Bakker**

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

**Makes Custom Work a  
Specialty.**