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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 25.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 285.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

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

* Mixed trains.

† Daily except Sunday and Monday.

‡ Daily except Saturday.

§ Mondays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2.		No. 3 No. 1.
6 00 p. m.	Muskegon	1 45 a. m.
7 35 11 41	Ferrysburg	2 15 8 40
7 15 11 35	Grand Haven	2 35 8 40
6 30 11 07	Pigeon	2 55 9 40
5 55 10 40	Hillmore	3 35 11 15
5 07 10 18	Fillmore	3 55 11 45
3 55 9 30	Allegan	4 45 1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

ROOST, John A. Notary Public. Office in Common Council Rooms, Van Landegend block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S. R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

P. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 22, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 60
Beans, bushel	2 00 @ 12
Butter, lb.	14 @ 11
Clover seed, lb.	15 @ 11
Eggs, dozen	8 00 @ 100
Honey, lb.	25 @ 100
Hay, ton	1 00 @ 25
Onions, bushel	1 00 @ 25
Potatoes, bushel	1 00 @ 25
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 00 @ 25
Wool, lb.	1 00 @ 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00 @ 25
" " beech, dry	2 50 @ 25
" " green	2 50 @ 25
Hemlock Bark	5 25 @ 100
Staves, white oak	10 00 @ 12
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 12
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54 @ 25
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75 @ 25
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25 @ 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @ 25
Railroad ties	12 @ 25

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Flagger Mills.")

Wheat, white bushel	new \$1 10 @ 1 30
Corn, shelled bushel	60 @ 25
Oats, bushel	35 @ 25
Buckwheat, bushel	25 @ 25
Bran, ton	16 00 @ 24
Feed, ton	24 00 @ 24
" 100 lb.	1 30 @ 1 10
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @ 1 40
Middling, 100 lb.	1 40 @ 1 75
Flour, 100 lb.	3 75 @ 4 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

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

Special Notices.

Dead Animals.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

P. & A. STEKETEE have received 160 barrels of salt that must be sold.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Lung or Throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore, or Chest or Back lame, use *Shiloh's Porous Plaster*, Price 25 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

DR. SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of Consumption, where General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while *Shiloh's Cure* allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

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

The largest supply of bleached and unbleached Muslins in the county can be found at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

THE

CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington St., - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

Letter from Sydney Myers to Railroad Men, Strikers and Stockholders.

The shedding of human blood and the destruction of the products of human industry is always to be deeply deplored. War is a relic of barbarism, whether it be between nations, between individuals, in duel, or in the form of strikes. Wars between nations are becoming too expensive to be of long duration, and under the modern laws of war agreed upon, tacitly at least, by civilized nations, and with modern weapons, they are becoming less cruel and bloody; the duel is no longer tolerated by public opinion—which is the higher law. Strikes have in some countries been superseded by arbitration, co-operation, and industrial co-partnerships. Great progress in this has been made in Great Britain, where, by the weight of social gradation, much talent is compressed into, and retained in, the "Wage Class." Great strikes, like great national wars, do still occasionally break out and rage for a short time. When examined, they will be found to be engendered by causes which are deep below the surface; so deep that the latest of a series of effects is often mistaken by the casual observer for the cause.

With regard to the present strike by railroad employees, whatever may be the differences between the parties immediately in contact, we must look deeper for the cause of the difficulty.

All classes have been long suffering from a pressure as well as a weight from above. The screw of hard times has been long bearing on all the strata that make up the social pyramid. This screw has pressed down all prices; "means of payment" have been compressed in volume during the past twelve years, and the compression of the volume of anything generally desired, as the legal tender of a country (which alone is the ultimate means of payment, as all substitutes are but promises to pay) expands the price or exchangeable or purchasing power thereof, and renders it more valuable to keep than to expend. So long as the contraction of volume and expansion of purchasing power continues—so long as what is called money is the most profitable thing to hold as an investment, it will be hoarded and the wheels of commerce and industry will be clogged or stopped as those of mechanical machinery are clogged and stayed when the supply of lubricating oil is deficient.

The present strike of the railroad employees probably has its cause in the circumstances above referred to. If the strike had occurred in a higher stratum of the social pyramid the cause, for the strike of the railroad employees might have been removed before the effect produced by that cause reached a class who, whether from their superior intelligence, their superior courage, or habit, resist oppression rather than submit to it. The pressure of hard times was felt all through society, and it is resisted first by those who are accustomed to use muscular more commonly and more promptly than brain power for purposes of defence. Hard times could have been prevented by power of brain and will. But they who were intrusted with the management of the national finances have proved their incompetency. They have discussed the relative merits of various kinds of oil for lubricating the wheels and ways of the social machine until the supply we had has been wasted and the machinery has nearly all stopped and much of it has been so long standing idle that it has rusted out. Labor, the most valuable means for securing human well-being; labor which, if continually unused, continually runs to waste in idle unproductiveness; labor which makes a market while it supplies a market—labor lost—irrecoverably lost, is the greatest of all the losses that have been experienced during all the dark days since 1865.

But the dark days are nearly over. Salvation comes through suffering. Within the next ninety days the cause of the "hard times," which has rendered the railroads unable to pay their employees, as well as unable to pay their bond-holders and stock-holders—will be apparent even to the average member of Congress, and Congress will in October, apply the remedy. Legislation will then be had for the benefit of the people of this country, and the money kings of Europe will cease, for a time at least, to write our laws in Sheffield and Lombard street, and lobby them through our law-making bodies in the usual way. The bottom has been reached: it is not specie basis, but a basis of human suffering—of manhood which will no longer try to shunt off its burdens on other's shoulders—manhood, which is at

bay in the last ditch and blindly strikes at what is immediately pressing upon it; the end is reached, but it is blood, not gold that flows. There may be weeks of war, all traffic and communication may be stopped. Timidity and mediocrity will endeavor to overcome physical force, with physical force alone more blood may be shed, which God forbid, but the end will be a treaty and peace. The railroad stockholders will join the railroad employees after finding that they have common grievances and common enemies. History is but repeating itself. Reason will prevail, not force alone.

The flower of the British army, the veterans of Waterloo and the Peninsula, were not enough to suppress the riots which England met on the contracting road to "Resumption." In 1816 to 1823 it became necessary for the British Government to call out 35,000 volunteer troops to aid the regulars in keeping in tolerable subjection the ubiquitous mob. [The area of England equals that of Iowa; Scotland and Wales, Illinois, and Ireland, Indiana]. Intelligent men are not ignorant of these facts and others that are now being repeated, which are graphically described by Allison, Doubleday, Miss Martineau, and others. The British Government fought its way back to specie payments—our government is trying to do the same thing, and the people are resisting. "Let us have peace;" not peace alone, but peace together with plenty, and prosperity. Salvation comes through (not by) suffering. How much more must this great people suffer before they shall become fit to be saved from the power of their common enemies? Not until we shall all realize that all our interests are identical; that justice must prevail and order must prevail. If the leaders of this strike show themselves to be as cool and just as they are determined, they will have the sympathy of all other classes, for all classes are suffering from the hard times—against which all are ready to rebel. The prime cause of all the disturbance and commotion is the mismanagement of the national finances, producing hard times. The cure is the changing that policy and making times good. Public opinion will effect this by the use of ballots; not bullets. We need not wait for an election, the people's voice being heard. Congress, which meets in October, will reverse the financial engine, and we shall go ahead on the road of prosperity, instead of continuing to back in the direction of lower prices, lower dividends, and lower wages. Skilled and intelligent workmen, do not let the ignorant and vicious get control. Be moderate and act only on the defensive, and all will sympathize with you when they understand what the real trouble is. But if you permit the slothful and vicious to plunder and murder on your flanks and rear, the whole community will rise and restore order by overcoming those forces with greater ones. Call upon the civil and military authorities to aid you in suppressing depredators and turbulent persons. Of all the forces in this country, public opinion is the strongest. Be sure not to get the force of public opinion organized against you.

The Star That is to Eclipse Patti.

As I wrote to you lately about the apparent decline of opera in England it is only right that I should record the sudden and unexpected revival it has undergone at Her Majesty's Theatre, owing to the appearance of a new prima donna, a Hungarian named Etelka Gerster. She only sang last Tuesday night for the first time, and already her fortune is made—lucky woman! She has jumped from obscurity to popularity and great wealth in less than a week. Scarcely anybody, except a few musicians who know everything, had heard a word about her, and when she came on the stage as *Amina* in "Sonnambula" she met with no "reception" whatever. It was a very different story before she got half through her evening's work. The audience at once recognized the fact that a great star had appeared, and twice more this week has she had to repeat her performance, and it may safely be said that her voice is worth at least \$250,000 a year to her while it lasts. Who wouldn't be a prima donna? Mme. Gerster is luckier than any heiress of the day. The moment it was telegraphed over Europe that she had made a great success engagements poured in upon her from Paris, St. Petersburg and Vienna, in which city she is to take up the repertoire hitherto filled by Patti. All these arrangements have been made in less than three days. The romance writers never imagined a greater change in the affairs of a comparatively unknown young woman.—[From Mr. Jennings' London Letter to the World.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A HARTFORD dispatch states that a complete reorganization of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company has been consummated, according to an arrangement that had been agreed upon between Commissioner Stedman, the company's officers, and the investigating committee, representing the local insurance companies and policy-holders. The result is that the old management is completely wiped out. Ex-Gov. Jewell, late Postmaster General, was elected President of the reorganized company.

The Lackawanna coal region of Pennsylvania is one vast theater of idleness, the striking miners having compelled a total suspension of work, both in the mines and on the railroads that carry the coal product to market. Gov. Hartranft has offered to assist the Mayor of Scranton in the enforcement of law and the protection of life and property, but the Mayor fears to avail himself of the help of the State militia, and declines to take the responsibility. Serious trouble is anticipated.

HERBERT BLANCHARD, of Savory, Mass., was ordered to discontinue his visits to the daughter of E. Trask. He met the gentleman in church last Sunday, shot him dead, fatally wounding a brother, and missed his third shot at the woman.

THE WEST.

The extensive iron manufacturing establishment of A. B. Meeker & Co., of Chicago, has been compelled to close up and go into bankruptcy. A dispatch from Deadwood, in the Black Hills, says: "Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. Horsemen arriving from the different towns and hayfields in this vicinity bring details of fresh murders and outrages by the savages, who seem to have broken loose from the agencies in large numbers, and are infesting the country in all directions. Up to this hour at least twenty murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well-known citizens of Deadwood, who went to the relief of Lt. Lemly and the survey party. Nearly every ranch along the Red Water and in the Spearfish valley has been devastated."

The time of the annual Western fair is approaching. The Chicago Exposition will open Aug. 29, and close Oct. 13. The Illinois State Fair will open at Freeport, Sept. 17, closing on the 22d. Iowa State Fair, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 17 to 22; Wisconsin State Fair, at Janesville, Sept. 10 to 14; Michigan, at Jackson, Sept. 17 to 21; Minnesota, Sept. 3 to 8; Nebraska, at Lincoln, Sept. 24 to 28; St. Louis, Oct. 1 to 6; Ohio, at Columbus, Sept. 10 to 14; Indiana, at Indianapolis, Sept. 24 to 29. According to the Chicago Times, the casualties resulting from the riots in that city foot up as follows: Eighteen rioters killed, 16 fatally and 16 seriously wounded; 1 policeman killed and 10 wounded.

The remains of Gen. G. A. Custer and comrades, which Col. Mike Sheridan was sent out to the Yellowstone country to secure, arrived at St. Paul last week, in charge of the United States Express Company. They were closed in neat caskets and directed as follows: Gen. G. A. Custer, West Point; Col. W. W. Cook, Hamilton, Ont.; Lieut. Reilly, Washington, D. C.; Dr. DeWolf, Norwalk, Ohio; and Col. Thomas Custer, Lieut. A. E. Smith, Capt. Yates, and Lieut. McIntosh, Fort Leavenworth.

In the southern portion of Minnesota large bodies of tramps have been causing people great annoyance and committing numerous depredations. Recently a body of 200 stopped a train near Lyle, in Mower county. Another party entered the village of Leroy, and, entering several stores, carried off such goods and as many as they could.

The Chicago Tribune says: "From all parts of the West the farmers send words of cheer about the growing crops. Warm, dry weather is rapidly ripening the spring wheat and oats, both grains promising the finest yield for years, and the same favorable conditions are enabling the reapers to put in full time in the rye and barley ready for harvest."

A DISPATCH from Portland, Ore., says: "Gen. Howard is at present at Kamia, awaiting the arrival of Maj. Sanford. As soon as that officer joins him, Howard will take all his available force and push vigorously after Joseph and White Bird, who have already crossed Bitter Root mountain by way of the Lolo trail. He will go through to Missoula as rapidly as his command can move. He will have in the neighborhood of 500 men. Another force under command of Gen. Wheaton will leave Fort Lapwai, and moving north, pass through the Spokane country and cross over into Montana through Selkirk pass. It is confidently believed that this movement will result in the capture of the entire band of hostiles."

GENERAL.

The National Educational Association is to hold its meeting for 1877 at Louisville, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August. The programme of work laid out is very extensive and interesting.

SITKA, which was recently abandoned by the United States troops, is in sore distress on account of an Indian insurrection somewhere in the icebergs. The San Francisco people protest vigorously against the dispatch of a revenue cutter from that point, fearing another hoodlum raid on the Chinese.

The thirty-seven Russian Protestants and their children who were recommended by the Czar to emigrate to this country instead of Brazil, where Dom Pedro desired them to go, were shipped to their destination from New York last week. The new colony is to be located near Lincoln, Neb. Fifty carpenters have just sailed from New York for Liverpool, Eng. They go out under a year's contract with a building firm in Manchester, and are to receive 6 shillings a day.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department has issued the fifty-third call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for \$10,000,000 consols of 1865, of which \$3,000,000 are registered and 7,000,000 coupon bonds, principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 27th of October next, and the interest will cease on that day.

SECRETARY EVANS left last week for his farm in Vermont, to be absent a month. He expects the President to visit him in about two weeks.

The Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, has been appointed arbitrator on the part of the United States before the United States and Spanish commission organized in 1871 by virtue of the agreement of the two Governments for the settlement of certain claims of citizens in this country on account of wrongs and injuries committed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democracy met in convention at Columbus on the 25th of July, 735 delegates being in attendance. R. M. Bishop, a Cincinnati

merchant, was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Jabez W. Fitch; Supreme Judge, J. W. Okey; Clerk of the Supreme Court, R. J. Fanning; Attorney General, Josiah Hillars; State Treasurer, A. J. Howells; School Commissioner, J. J. Burns; member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schiller. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the inauguration of Hayes as a fraud upon the American people, demanding the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver, commending the President's Southern policy, favoring the retention of the greenback currency, and favoring a tariff for revenue only.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "A delegation from the Edgefield and Ellenton districts, representing both Republicans and Democrats, have called to lay before the President the proceedings of a mass-meeting of citizens representing all classes therein, at which each side agreed hereafter to live in peace with each other, and where each pledged the other that political difficulties should cease, and that local peace and order should hereafter prevail. In view of this agreement, all parties to it united in asking the President to dismiss the cases tried by Chief Justice Waite, and at the same time stated that the authorities propose to dismiss a number of political suits begun in local courts against colored Republicans as an offset to the arrest of white Democrats. The President expressed much satisfaction at the condition of affairs as reported, and promised to take into consideration the request made."

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

DISPATCHES of the 26th of July from the seat of war on the Danube say: "The Fourth Corps will follow the Eighth across the Balkans. The Russian army of Ruzhichuk had advanced to the line of the Lom river, touching the Danube at Pyrgos, and is slowly wheeling on that pivot to invest the fortress. Nearly forty thousand men are now jammed into the angle between the Danube and the Lom. The Turks have abandoned the line of the Lom without fighting. One part is believed to have retired on Ruzhichuk and another on Shumla."

The Russians have performed a very daring and brilliant act in the capture of the Shipka pass, and have undoubtedly secured a great advantage in holding this entrance into Roumelia. They are, nevertheless, in a dangerous and critical position. The force at Adrianople hitherto has been about 10,000 men, but now news comes that the Turkish forces which have been operating against Montenegro, the one from the north and the other from the south, numbering some 60,000, have effected a junction south of the Balkans after their long march from the west. This force, reinforced by the troops gathered up from the Grecian frontier and around Constantinople, may give the Russians great trouble in their onward march. Ninety thousand men are on the way to reinforce the Russian Caucasian army.

The French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli have asked their Governments to send men-of-war to that port for the protection of the Christian population, on account of the fanatical excitement of the Mohammedans. A Constantinople dispatch says: "Great military activity prevails. Volunteers are everywhere enrolling. Recruiting booths have been established in various quarters of Constantinople. Parties of volunteers with bands and flags are parading the streets." "Suleiman Pasha has been defeated, with the loss of ten guns, and at last accounts was retreating toward Adrianople. The Russians destroyed six railway bridges between Jamboli and Philippopolis. The rolling stock was sent to Constantinople. Aziz Pasha, one of the best Turkish officers, has been killed in a skirmish."

A LONDON telegram says: "The English fleet is not to enter the Bosphorus, because it is supposed Russia would not be slow in seizing Gallipoli and the Dardanelles forts. Peace thus becomes daily not only more probable but sensibly nearer." It is said the Turks lost 8,000 killed and wounded at Karabumlar. Of 150 Bulgarian prisoners recently taken to Constantinople, fifteen were immediately shot.

A CABLE dispatch reports an important engagement near Ruzhichuk between the Czarovitch and Ahmed Eynub Pasha. The Turkish corps is reported to have been defeated with a loss of thirty guns, ten standards, and 5,000 prisoners. Later official dispatches confirm the foregoing. The number of Turkish prisoners is now given as 8,000. A correspondent with the Russian troops at Kustendji telegraphs as follows: "Frightful cruelties have been perpetrated by the Circassians in Northern Turkey. Three thousand Bulgarians have just arrived there, half starved and naked. Many are horribly wounded, and have marched three days without food to escape the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices from Ecuador, South America, state that the damage done by the late eruption of Cotopaxi amounts to \$1,000,000. Many lives were lost, and over 1,500 head of cattle destroyed. A monster meeting at Pesh passed resolutions declaring the extension of Russia's power inconsistent with the interests of Austria-Hungary, and calling upon the Government to endeavor to bring about a cessation of the present inhuman method of warfare, and to give timely protection to Austro-Hungarian interests. Klappa and Pulsky, and others spoke. Similar demonstrations are to be held in all the towns of Hungary. It appears that Russia has again assumed the powers of its willingness to discuss the future of Turkey after the conquest of Roumania. Advices from the republic of Costa Rica, in South America, state that President Herrera has been deposed, and is a prisoner at the capital.

DISPATCHES recently to a deputation of Protestant clergy of Wurtemberg spoke hopefully concerning the ecclesiastical conflict. He said the Government having enacted the necessary laws, quietly stood on the defensive, and could afford to wait for the papacy to accept the situation. The first stone of the American Episcopal Church at Geneva, Switzerland, was laid by Gen. Grant on the 27th of July.

The masons of London have struck work for a reduction of hours and increase of wages.

A Madrid dispatch says that arrangements have been made with the promoters of the last Cuban loan for an advance of \$25,000,000 for the expenses of the next campaign. The advance will be guaranteed by the colonial customs.

Number of Our Family.

The most trustworthy estimate of the number of our family for the year 1876, as furnished by statisticians, is 1,423,917,000. The majority live in Asia. About four-sevenths of the human race, or 825,548,590, is Asiatic. Europe comes next with over a fifth, or 309,178,300; Africa with about a seventh, or 199,921,000; America with less than a sixteenth, or 85,519,800; and finally Australia and Polynesia, with the very small fraction of 4,748,600 people. Europe is the most densely populated, having eighty-two persons to the square mile; Asia, forty-eight to the square mile; Africa, seventeen and a half; America and Australia five and a half and one and a quarter respectively.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Progress of the Great Railroad War—Matters Quietening Down.

From the copious accounts of the great labor revolt furnished by the daily papers of the 26th, we glean as follows: At Chicago, armed mobs appeared in different sections of the city, visiting the railway-yards, lumber-yards, and many of the mills and factories, and compelling the workmen to shut down. These mobs were not composed of railroad strikers, but consisted principally of loafers, thieves and tramps, many of them boys of 16 to 20 years old. Their efforts were directed to stopping all honest labor, no matter whether the workmen were satisfied with their wages or not. Squads of police attacked and dispersed these mobs in several cases, but they would quickly gather and appear in other parts of the city. In one or two instances the police forces were too small to compete with the rioters and were forced to retreat. The most severe conflict was on the C. & N. W. road, at Halsted and Sixteenth streets, where the rioters numbered several hundred. The police fired into them several times before they could be made to move, the mob defending themselves with pistols, stones and brickbats. Two of the rioters were killed, and one fatally and several slightly wounded, while three or four of the police were wounded by stones. With the exception of the slight disturbances occasioned by these vagrant bands, everything was unusually quiet in the city. No freight trains were run on any of the roads, and on only one or two were any passenger trains allowed to depart. Nearly every department of business was demoralized. Merchants were unable to forward goods to the interior, and kept their stores open as a mere matter of form. The express companies were unable to receive currency for shipment, and business at the banks was at a complete standstill. Near Oswego, N. Y., the strikers tore up a rail and threw a passenger train from the track; no one injured. The Buffalo police made an attack upon a large band of strikers and dispersed them; everything was quiet at the depots, but no trains moving. On the Erie road no trains were running. Owing to the stoppage of freight traffic a coal and oil famine was threatened in Baltimore. At Cumberland, Frostburg and other towns in Maryland there was a distressing scarcity of provisions as a consequence of the blockade. There was great excitement at Louisville, Ky.; business was suspended, and the citizens organized for defense; armed mobs marched through the streets, throwing stones, smashing windows, and creating the wildest alarm; an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Louisville and Nashville railroad offices. St. Louis was the scene of numerous riotous demonstrations; mobs marched through the streets, forcing the workmen in the mills and factories to stop work; the manufacturing suburb of Carondelet was taken possession of by the mob, and large iron foundries closed up; the citizens were organizing in formidable force for defense. San Francisco was also the scene of much turbulence, the mobs assuming a most threatening attitude; the citizens organized a vigilance committee 3,000 strong; incendiaries were busy with the torch, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. The strike spread westward into Iowa, involving nearly all the prominent railway lines in the State. The labor revolution was the subject of a Cabinet meeting at Washington, the result of which was that orders were immediately issued for the speedy movement of all the troops in the South, except those on the Rio Grande, to points in the North where they might be available.

Advices of the 27th indicated a marked weakening of the strike all along the line. At Chicago there was some more fighting between the police and the mobs. The most serious conflict, or series of conflicts, was at the scene of the preceding day's rioting, near the yards of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The mob, to the number of several thousand, gathered at that point, and were exceedingly turbulent and defiant. They allowed no trains to depart, and pelted incoming passenger trains with stones and brickbats, causing the wildest consternation among the passengers. A strong force of police made an attack upon the mob, and were repulsed. The Second regiment of Illinois militia were then hurried to the scene with fixed bayonets, and made an impetuous charge upon the disorderly gathering, dispersing it without firing a shot. The combat was renewed again at night, and the mob was a second time scattered by a bayonet charge. Three of the rioters were killed during the day's fighting, and a dozen or so wounded, some quite seriously. Ten or twelve of the police force were wounded, all of whom will probably recover. There was a large armed force in the city, and the town was being thoroughly patrolled by cavalry and infantry. Advices from other points showed a weakening of the strike and a subsidence of the excitement. The most serious demonstrations were made in San Francisco, where the police and the rioters came in conflict; two or three of the latter were killed and many wounded. Matters were a serious aspect at St. Louis; the rioters marched up and down the streets, compelling all workmen to shut down and join the army of idle men; the Mayor of the city and Governor of the State fired off proclamations at the rioters, but beyond this nothing was done to suppress them. The strike on the Erie, New York Central and Michigan Southern was brought to an end by an amicable arrangement between employers and employes. The blockade of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads continued, and there was considerable turbulence along the lines. The miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania joined in the general revolt, and in the Lehigh valley everything was reported at a standstill. There was a serious episode at Shamokin, and three rioters were fatally wounded.

Dispatches of the 27th report everything quiet in Chicago. There was no more rioting, and no fears of any, the mob being thoroughly cowed. Trains were running on nearly all the roads; there was a general resumption of business and return of workmen to their employments, and a complete subsidence of all excitement. The reports from other points were of the same tenor. All the Eastern roads had resumed the running of trains; even the Pittsburgh mob had been forced by the strong arm of the military, under command of Gen. Brown, to surrender the property of the Pennsylvania road.

THAIKS began moving out of Pittsburgh on the 30th ult. under military guard, and met with no obstruction. The State and Federal troops occupied commanding positions in the city, and many arrests were being made of those concerned in the great riot. At St. Louis, business was beginning to look up, though the scarcity of coal prevented work in some of the manufacturing districts. At Chicago everything was quiet, though large bodies of men still held out on the wages question, and there was much demoralization of business in consequence. At San Francisco the mob was under control, and all fears of a general outbreak dispelled. The strikers were still defiant at Columbus, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Ind., and a few other points.

A Humorist's Home.

Mr. Robert J. Burdette writes to Maj. Pond, of the Redpath Lecture Bureau: BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 13, 1877.—Dear Mr. Pond: Under the best circumstances, I am a poor correspondent, and since your letter was received we have been having even more than our usual share of trouble. Sickness and suffering have never been out of our home for an hour since we had a home, and now the shadow of a greater trouble than all hangs over it. The baby has been and is very ill, and we fear every

morning that the evening will find our home without a baby. It has been very hard to attend to business and write fun all this time, and I have had neither time nor energy to do anything more than my work on the paper. The subject of my new lecture is "Home." It is an old subject, but I believe I can say something new about it. Very truly yours, ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Jenny Lind at Fifty-Six.

We translate from a French journal (*La Liberté*) a curious and interesting letter from Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, now 56 years of age, written by her at Dresden, where she now lives, to a friend in Paris:

"I want to speak to you of my baby. Well, I must tell you that God has given my dear husband and myself an adorable little girl born on the 31st of March last. She is the perfect image of health and happiness. She laughs and crows in a way to delight all sympathetic hearts. We have given her a little Catharine among her other names, but we call her Jenny. I need not say in honor of whom. Our boy Walter will be 4 years old the 9th of August next. He is an intelligent child—very intelligent, very religious, and when he has been naughty, it is touching to see the way he prays God to make him good again—poor little chicken. He adores me, obeys me, and I understand the child completely, for he is exactly like myself in nature, very impressionable, active, gay, high-tempered, affectionate, shy, good-natured, quick to learn, remembering all that he learns, preferring to the finest toys a horrible old doll, because it is one with which he has longest played, caring nothing about dress, but preferring to be loved rather than admired. Is he musical? Not the least in the world. That is my great despair. But he is religious, and I think he will be a Christian. As to the baby I cannot say as much. The little creature eats, drinks, laughs, mumbles over her shoes, and I have nothing to say against her character. My husband is now in England looking out for a residence, for we intend on account of the children to settle in that country.

"Yours affectionately,

"JENNY LIND."

As our Paris contemporary observes, this is certainly a very bright and maternal letter from an artist who is well on toward her three-score years.—*New York World*.

The Labor Question.

In the last number of the *North American Review*, Mr. David A. Wells has a paper in which he compares the number of persons required at present to produce a given amount of marketable goods as compared with forty years ago. In 1838, 231 operatives were required to do the work in the Boot cotton mill at Lowell, Mass. By working 76 1/2 hours per week they were enabled to work the machinery to its full capacity. In 1876, by the aid of improved machinery, 90 persons, working 60 hours per week, were able to manufacture a larger number of yards of cloth. In this instance one person does the work of more than three persons, the time being estimated by hours. The same is true of the boot and shoe industry, only one-half as many hands being required to manufacture the boots and shoes used in 1876 as were needed in 1860. In fact, in all lines of manufacturing business, improvements in labor-saving machinery have dispensed with many hands. This in a measure accounts for the number of unemployed persons among the skilled artisans; but offers no solution to the problem of the superabundance of idle laborers. In England, where pauperism is reduced to an exact science, the cause has been traced to the numberless charitable institutions which offer a direct premium to idleness. Within the past years many similar institutions have been endowed in this country, and they don't less have their effect in the promotion—through ill-management—of pauperism. But, with all unemployed persons to draw from, the farmers are complaining that they have had hard work to secure laborers. Tramps by the hundred line the roads and beg their way from house to house, but like the lilies, they toil not. Until the tramp system is broken up by a stringent law of general application the labor question will remain in a measure unsolved.

The Turkish Navy.

The utter worthlessness of the splendid navy which France possessed at the beginning of the war with Prussia excited infinite surprise among the people of other nations, and great disgust among the French themselves. Turkey is having a very similar experience with her navy now. Nothing has been accomplished by the Black sea fleet except the reported bombardment of a few coast towns, while the costly flotilla of the Danube, which was depended upon to greatly obstruct if not to wholly prevent the passage of the river by the Russians, has been heard of only as the subject of a succession of disasters. The latest of these occurred the other day near Silistria, where an ordinary river steamer temporarily armed with cannon and mitrailleurs, and reinforced by two sloops, attacked a Turkish monitor, set it on fire, and damaged it seriously. The Russian batteries have also sunk several Turkish steamers employed in keeping up communications between Ruzhichuk and Silistria, in spite of the protection of the monitors. On the whole, the Sultan's navy, constructed and maintained for years at a cost that nearly bankrupted the treasury, has been a dismal disappointment so far as any effective service in this war is concerned.

TURKISH soldiers are taller than the Russians, and will average at least five feet and ten inches. They wear full beards, but have their heads shaved, or the hair cut very short.

In New Orleans they propose hereafter to strictly enforce the law against carrying deadly weapons.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

BARRY COUNTY has a new Postoffice called Delton.

THE Clinton County Pioneer Society will have a picnic at DeWitt, Aug. 25.

A BEAR in Grand county recently carried off a pig weighing about 150 pounds.

IMPROVEMENTS are being made in the Michigan Central railroad depot at Jackson.

DEACON DAVID BALDWIN, an old resident of St. Johns, died recently, aged 77 years.

DEER are said to be more plentiful around Houghton lake now than for years previous.

E. F. EDDY, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Mr. Anthony De Mars, lately died in Detroit.

THE Flint Globe estimates the value of the wheat crop in Genesee county, at present market prices, at \$1,000,000.

A YOUNG man of Detroit, named William Canfield, was drowned while on an excursion on Lake St. Clair recently.

SOME of the West Bay City saloon keepers are under arrest, charged with violating the Sunday ordinance.

A HUMANE clergyman in Flint offers to perform the marriage ceremony on thirty or sixty days' time, and take his pay in wheat.

THE First Regiment Michigan State troops held their annual encampment at Jackson, occupying grounds near those used last year.

A GYPSY named Frank Wheeler is in jail at Flint for horse-stealing. He has confessed his guilt to the Prosecuting Attorney.

EDWARD M. CAMPBELL, eldest son of Judge S. S. Campbell, and the first white male child born in Bay county, died last week at Bay City.

A \$1,000 BARN belonging to Roswell Sherman, near Traverse City, was struck by lightning, a few days ago, and entirely consumed.

A 7-YEAR-OLD daughter of William Vaughan, of East Saginaw, was drowned in a cistern the other day, having fallen in accidentally.

A FULL-BLOODED Indian, dressed in his war costume, passed through Detroit last week on his way to Paris, where he intends to exhibit himself at the Great Exposition.

THE large boarding-house of John Dellow, and the cigar store of Buchmann, next to it, were destroyed by fire at Manistee a few days since. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$1,500.

STANTON is building reservoirs along her principal streets and filling them with water, in order that their new steamer may not be useless property in case of a fire.

THE *Northwestern Mining Journal* says: "Gottlieb Henry, a farmer on the south side of the lake, in Hancock township, while engaged in digging a well, was buried alive by the caving in of the surrounding soil. When the earth was removed the unfortunate man was found standing erect, shovel in hand, and with his hat on his head, just as he stood when the treacherous sand closed around him."

THE following is a report of the condition of the State banks of Michigan at the close of business July 2, A. D. 1877:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,585,488.49
Overdrafts.....	38,237.26
Cash and cash items.....	890,240.41
Due from banks and bankers.....	879,235.64
Real estate and furniture and fixtures.....	70,473.88
Expenses.....	17,393.98
Bonds.....	79,854.10
Total resources.....	\$3,552,923.76
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$1,295,000.78
Surplus.....	127,449.20
Due banks and depositors.....	2,016,804.39
Profit and loss.....	96,269.39
Reductions.....	17,400.00
Total liabilities.....	\$3,552,923.76

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	10 00	@ 14 00
HOGS.....	6 00	@ 7 00
COTTON.....	12 00	@ 12 00
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	5 25	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1 40	@ 1 41
CORN—Western Mixed.....	50	@ 63
OATS—Western Mixed.....	30	@ 54
RYE—Western.....	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess.....	14 20	@ 14 30
LARD.....	8 00	@ 9 00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 25	@ 6 50
Choice Natives.....	5 50	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 00	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair.....	4 75	@ 5 25
HOGS—Live.....	6 00	@ 6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	8 75	@ 9 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex. 7.....	28	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	48	@ 97
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 49
OATS—No. 2.....	28	@ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	56	@ 57 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	67	@ 68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	23	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh.....	12	@ 13
PORK—Mess.....	13 20	@ 13 30
LARD.....	8 00	@ 9 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 37	@ 1 38
No. 2.....	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2.....	43	@ 49
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 1.....	60	@ 61
BARLEY—No. 2.....	67	@ 68

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2, Red Ball.....	1 40	@ 1 42
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 29
RYE.....	50	@ 58
PORK—Mess.....	13 40	@ 13 60
LARD.....	8 00	@ 9 00
HOGS.....	4 75	@ 5 00
CATTLE.....	4 25	@ 5 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red.....	1 15	@ 1 30
CHOICE Natives.....	47	@ 49
COWS and HEIFERS.....	33	@ 40
RYE.....	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess.....	13 95	@ 14 05
LARD.....	8 00	@ 10 00

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 34	@ 1 36
Amber Michigan.....	1 35	@ 1 37
CORN.....	50	@ 53
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 29

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium.....	7 50	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 41	@ 1 42
CORN—No. 1.....	52	@ 54
OATS—Mixed.....	65	@ 68
RYE.....	65	@ 70
PORK—Mess.....	14 25	@ 14 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers.....	5 25	@ 5 40
Philadelphia.....	5 15	@ 5 35
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@ 5 65
Medium.....	5 25	@ 5 75
SHEEP.....	4 00	@ 5 00

CHICAGO MOBS.

An Account of the Rioting on the 26th of July—Fierce Encounters Between the Police and the Mobs.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Daylight had scarce broken upon the town, when deputations began arriving in the vicinity of the Halsted street viaduct. Large crowds of men flocked to the tracks thereabout, and cut down a few telegraph poles. Sergts. Butler and Traynor, of the Madison street station, with about thirty of their men, were sent out from the West Twelfth street station, and advanced upon the mob south on Halsted street. By this time there were about 3,000 or 4,000 rioters in the vicinity of the viaduct and on the tracks. They pelted passing wagons with stones, and evidently intended to interrupt traffic and have a row. The policemen went in with a rush, and as usual the crowd scattered before them for the time being. They drove the foremost back across the viaduct, a few steps at a time, in the midst of a shower of sticks, stones, and bullets, using their billies with very good effect. Hereabout they found themselves upon a sudden facing a crowd that must have numbered at least 5,000, for it crowded Halsted street several blocks south, and had a disheartening appearance of solidity. The men found it impossible to drive them far. Those in front, in an irregular, scattering sort of way, stood their ground, and made every demonstration of perfect willingness for a collision. The most annoyance, however, was experienced from the boys—mere children—who threw stones with deplorable vigor and accuracy. The officers soon tired of this, and drawing their revolvers they fired. The boys made a precipitate retreat, but the men stood firm. It became evident that dynamic measures must be resorted to. The officers had but sixteen rounds each, and these they very soon discharged into the mob, with what effect could not be learned, for, although men were seen to drop every minute, the mob dragged or carried them away upon the instant. When almost the last round had been fired, Sergt. Butler gave orders to fire rapidly and retreat.

The officers had gotten about a block away from the viaduct, going toward Twelfth street, when they were met by a squad under Sergt. Ryan, of the Twelfth street station, coming up on a run. Falling behind these, Butler's men wheeled, and the combined force fell with fury upon the foremost, shooting and cudgeling without mercy. The mob did not seem to have observed the arrivals. It seemed to think the same old squad had turned. The briskness of the fire it must have been that deceived it, for as more rioters fell it began slowly to fall back. One of the leaders, shouting and encouraging the mob, stood ground in the space that was quickly cleared before the officers, and fired a revolver. He fell with a bullet through the base of his uncultivated brain, and lay like a log upon the pavement. This occurrence, in full sight of everybody, had a salutary effect. The mob broke and ran, pursued by the officers, away south on Halsted, scattering as they ran, until only the boldest of them were left, pushing down straight on for Bridgeport. This was evidently a deliberate move, for they kept at a safe distance ahead, and ran with a sort of community of purpose. Their object became clear when they got to the bridge near Archer avenue, for after the officers had beaten them across it another gang appeared and turned it, cutting off retreat. The situation had a very desperate look. There was no way of getting over. The roughs who turned the bridge jumped it and joined the crowd.

The man is usually found when the occasion comes. In this case the man was a boy—a brave little fellow, only 9 years of age, named James O'Neil. The rioters had left him unnoticed on the bridge. He sprang to the bar, pushed it, and, unmindful of the storm of missiles, threats, and pistol-balls that broke upon him, slowly swung the bridge into position. The policemen who were rescued by the little one's pluck cheered and patted him, and threw in a collection of a nickel each for his benefit. It was here that a young fellow named Castleman, a baker, about 30 years of age, was shot in the act of firing a pistol at the police. Three of the barrels of his weapon were found empty when he was picked up. The ball struck the back of his head, and left him not dead but unconscious. He was taken to the West Twelfth street station, where he lay until 3 o'clock, at which hour he died.

This gallant charge of Butler and Traynor's men, with the aid that was rendered them by a squad from the North Side, under command of Lieut. Bishop, and the squad that came up from the Twelfth street station, broke the back bone of the insurrection there for the day.

At 10:30 the mob, swelled to a thousand men, took up their march down Halsted street and kept up a continual yelling and shouting along the line. At every corner their ranks were increased from stragglers, and before arriving at Archer avenue there must have been no less than 1,500 men, as hard a lot of bruisers as could be possibly gathered together in this city. The boys were scarce, and every man at the head of the line brandished his formidable club and threatened dire things to the police if they attempted to resist them. The approach of this mob had been heralded to the police authorities, and a squad of men was sent on to meet and drive them back. On striking the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue they were reinforced by the mob which had held possession of the vicinity in the morning, and the latter gathered new strength and new spirit. A part of the "bull-whackers" and rioters got over the bridge, when they were confronted by the police and stopped on their northward journey. They were told to disperse and get home, but

the mob yelled that they would die rather than retrace their steps. The police fired in the air in hopes of frightening them away, but they did not scare worth a cent. They returned the fire by throwing stones, sticks, and iron at the peelers, and, as it was getting uncomfortably hot, the latter opened fire in real earnest, sending bullets right into the mob. The crowd yelled and continued hurling their missiles as they gradually retreated. On getting back, they endeavored to rally but without success. Some of the Archer avenue mob saw that the situation was desperate, and to properly provide themselves with arms broke into a hardware store. They were dispersed by the prompt arrival of a squad of policemen, numbering twenty men, from the Twenty-second street station, under command of Sergt. Arch, but the main mob continued its fighting. The ringleaders were gamey, and appealed to the rioters to stand up and fight like men.

"Let us give them h—l," "We are enough for them," "They can't stand it long," were frequent expressions, but only a few responded, as most of them had determined to wait until the peelers got on the south side of the bridge, when they proposed to make it warm for them. The policemen were quite a distance north of the bridge, and as the crowd sallied forth to hurl a stone or stick at them or fire a revolver, they would respond with a volley of bullets. At this juncture, the bridge was turned on the fighters by the bridge-tender, and this fact, together with the appearance of the policemen from the Twenty-second street station, completely demoralized the brave bruisers of Bridgeport and the stock-yard butchers. They took to their heels and scampered in every direction. A few jumped over into a lumber yard, a large number struck a lively gait down the railroad tracks, and the majority beat an inglorious retreat down the various streets. For two hours after this precipitate flight, the several by-streets leading to the stock yards were thronged with squads of men bent on getting home at the earliest possible moment. No band of Indians ever returned to the agencies more meekly and subdued than did these men return to the odoriferous town of Lake. They had had enough of gunpowder and were totally crestfallen. Their return was quite in contrast with their departure. The latter was marked with all the pomp of a glorious campaign; the former with all the evidence of a signal and effective defeat. The more boisterous members of the gang were the first to turn tail to fire and slink away to secure a hiding-place. The men they coaxed into the battle line stood their ground well, but were unable to cope with a squad of policemen well-trained and handled. The shots fired by the policemen struck right and left, and, judging from the manner in which men hobbled away, quite a number were wounded. There were three fatally shot. Johnny Weinert, a young boy about 15 years of age, was shot through the breast and instantly killed. He was employed in one of the packing-houses at the stock yards, but lived with his parents at Bridgeport, on the corner of McGregor and Stewart streets. He had no connection with the mob, but was merely looking on. Wallace, a son of James Wallace, of the stock yards, was shot in the body and died before he could be taken to the hospital. Another party, whose name could not be learned, was shot through the lungs. He was taken to No. 653 Archer avenue, and reports had it that he died shortly after being carried home. After the skirmish the street was exceedingly quiet, and no large crowd dared to gather at any one place.

The day's casualties amounted to twelve rioters killed and over twenty wounded, while of officers there were four seriously and many slightly wounded.

A Paper-Making Spider.

In the heart of the American continent, where no other paper is manufactured, the spider paper-maker does her quiet work. Back and forth, over a flat surface about an inch and a half square, on the inside wall of a hut, the spider slowly moves in many lines until the square is covered with a pure white paper. Under this she places from forty to fifty eggs; and then, to fasten the square of paper more securely to the wall, she makes a strip of paper about a quarter of an inch broad, and with this glues the square carefully around the edges. When all is done, the spider—which is quite a large one—places herself on the center of the outside of the little flat bag so carefully made, and begins a watch which is to last three weeks without intermission. Apparently, the young spiders would have many dangers to fear did not their anxious mamma wage a fierce war upon the cockroaches and other insects that come near. After three weeks of unremitting watchfulness, the mother-spider leaves her nest in the daytime to hunt food, but see always returns at night, until her young are strong enough to take care of themselves.

A Blind Man's Love.

Last Thursday the Rev. J. D. Biggs officiated at a wedding of romantic interest. For a long time Mr. T. J. Hutchison has loved Mrs. M. E. Hudson, both of this city, but he is totally blind, and for that reason felt a delicacy in making his love known. About the origin of this love nothing can be said. It could not be called "a love at first sight," but her voice was sweet and gentle, and its mild echoes penetrated to the blind man's heart, weighing him down with all the desponding sadness of hopeless love. In his grief he made a confidant of a lady friend, who divulged the secret to Mrs. Hudson, and carried the glad tidings back to the melancholy lover that his passion was returned. The joy he felt can never be told. The minor matters were soon arranged, and the happy nuptials were celebrated as mentioned.—Springfield (Mo.) Advertiser.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

The Black Mountaineers in Battle—Their Terrible Mode of Warfare.

[Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

In the campaign of last year the Turks lost almost ten to one against the Montenegrins. From the mountain summits overlooking Podgoritz and the approaches from Scutari their scouts signalled the advance of the Ottoman army. From peak to peak signal fires by night announced the coming of the foe, while by day mounted troopers sped to every district to rally the people to the defense of the threatened frontier. On they came, men, women and children, every one that could carry a gun, roll rocks on the heads of the enemy, or assist in the building of intrenchments. The Turks were allowed to enter for a certain distance in the passes until they reached the narrow gorges. There they found their progress arrested by massive walls of rock and stone, stretching from side to side, completely blocking up the road, pierced with embrasures for cannon and with musket holes. A halt is called. A council of war determines that retreat is impossible, and that the intrenchments must be carried. At first it is an artillery engagement. Under the smoke of the cannonade an assault is ordered. Forward dash the Turkish troops with the blind fury that characterizes them in the field. The Montenegrin fire having lulled, supposing that it is a sign of yielding, the Turks hurry forward with cries and yells as if sure of their prey. Hardly have they got within twenty feet of the intrenchments, before from every opening in them pours a stream of incessant fire of shell, shot, minie balls and all kinds of deadly missiles. Suddenly the top of the rampart is crowned with sharpshooters, whose steady aim picks off the officers and mows down the heads of the columns. On the overlooking heights armed men, women and children appear. Enfilading volleys tear the shattered ranks from above, and huge boulders and rocks come rolling down the precipices, crushing into the midst of the serried masses and laying low thousands of combatants. All this while the air is rent with the shouts of the mountaineers; the banner of the Cross is waved defiantly from on high and on the works; priests, with the crucifix displayed on their robes, pointing to it as a sign of hope and victory. After repeated onsets, their ranks broken, their officers, for the most part, slain, the Turks begin to waver. As soon as this is perceived the enthusiasm of the Montenegrins can no longer be restrained. Over the ramparts they leap, and with indescribable fury they charge, bayonet and sword in hand, on the disordered masses before them. For a moment the Turks stand at bay, but as the deafening clamor sounds like a continuous roll of thunder, and in rear and flank they are assailed by unseen enemies that have descended by secret paths from the top of the mountain walls, and in front by the regular troops, they break and run. Then comes the hour of vengeance. For miles the pass is strewn with heaps of Turkish slain. Whoever turns to fight finds himself face to face with a squad of foes who leave him no chance of escape. No quarter is given; blood flows in torrents; it becomes a pitiless massacre; only a remnant is left to tell the tale of disaster and woe, and to carry dismay into the Albanian fastnesses. With thanksgiving to God for the triumph vouchsafed to their arms, the Montenegrins sheath their bloodied swords, and homeward turn loaded with captured arms and precious spoils. This is a picture of the mode of Montenegrin fighting as described to me by a participant in one of the worst defeats the Turks ever encountered at their hands.

Useful Hints for Measuring Land.

Almost every farmer has some way of measuring land, and the most common is to step off five paces for a rod, and call sixty by sixty-five paces an acre. For ordinary purposes this mode will answer, but when the exact measurement of a piece of land is desired it cannot be depended upon as being accurate. A light pole, just sixteen and a half feet long, is a cheap and convenient measure, but a four-rod tape line is much better.

An exact acre can be found by the following table of distances:

A plot of ground 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 80 yards wide by 60½ yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 70 yards wide by 69½ yards long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 220 feet long by 198 feet wide contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 440 feet long by 99 feet wide contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 110 feet wide by 369 feet long contains 1 acre.

A plot of ground 240 feet long by 181½ feet wide contains 1 acre.

One acre contains 160 square rods; 4,840 square yards; 43,560 square feet.

One rod contains 30.25 square yards, 272.25 square feet.

One square yard contains 9 square feet.

To measure corn in the crib: Multiply the length, breadth and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by four and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The Germanizing of the French army advances apace. Hitherto it has been one of the traditions of the service that spectacles were unsoldierly. But the late war demonstrated, among other things, that men can fight as well with spectacles as without them—in many cases a good deal better. Dr. Perrin has submitted a report on the subject,

and the French authorities have legalized the use of lunettes in all branches of the service.

Turkish Love of Water.

A Turk thinks he can do nothing so grateful to God and man as the setting up of a fountain by the roadside or in the streets of the city, where the wayfarer and his animals may appease their thirst and bless the name of him who provided for their wants. Often in my travels in the interior of Turkey, writes a correspondent, I have halted beneath the shade of a wide-spreading plane tree to slake my thirst at the limpid waters of a marble fountain, and to repose from the noonday heat. There is always some edifying distich from the Koran, that "Water is the gift of God, and blessed is he who distributes it," or that "Water is the source of life and health," etc. There is a practical piety in these monuments of charity that speaks well for the benevolent disposition of the Mussulman. The Turks are great consumers of water, and they are good judges of its quality and nice in that they use. The favorite water that is sold at a paragon glass in the streets is from Asia; either from Tchamildja, on the mountain about Scutari, or from Karakoulak, some ten miles up the Bosphorus, several miles inward from Belcos. This is brought to the landing in barrels, on horses' backs, put in barges, and in this way carried to Constantinople before daylight. Notwithstanding the length of the journey, it is as pure as crystal. The vendors cry it as "Bowz gulbi," "As good as ice." A Pasha will drain two goblets at a swallow. As water is said to have fattening properties, the large draughts they take of it may be the cause, in part, of the obesity to which both sexes of the Turks are subject.

The Barber Escaped.

"Cut my hair," said the customer, as he seated himself in a barber's chair, "and be sure you let it run down the back of my neck," referring, of course, to the particular style of the cut.

The barber was a Western artist, having lately arrived in Oil City from St. Louis.

After clipping away for some time he concluded that perhaps the hair wasn't running down his customer's neck as fast as that individual might desire it—although for the life of him he couldn't see why he should want it to run down at all—and, when a quantity had accumulated inside his shirt-collar, the accommodating barber shoved it down and out of sight with the handle of the brush.

This performance was repeated two or three times, and the customer began to realize what was going on. Henceforward he took a lively interest in the proceedings. He said:

"What, in the name of the bird with the broad and sweeping wing, are you doing?"

"It didn't seem to run down," said the barber, apologetically, "and so I crammed it down with the brush."

The customer acted like a man who had just made the discovery that a rat had built her nest between his shoulder-blades and had kittens there; so he yelled:

"Cram your crammed head to cramation!" and then, turning a double somersault out of his chair, he kicked at the reflection of the barber in the looking-glass. The barber escaped. — Oil City Derrick.

A Tragic Test.

A singular murder case awaiting trial in India has given rise to much legal discussion as to whether the circumstances justify the charge. A juggler, who alleged that he possessed some power which rendered him "bullet-proof," invited the prisoner in the case to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that he might do so without the slightest fear of producing any painful results. The prisoner accepted the kind invitation, and, with a loaded musket presented to him by the juggler, immediately sent a bullet through his head. It is urged that, as there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the deceased, the charge of murder cannot be maintained. The juggler was thoroughly confident of his own invulnerability, and several of his relations who were to be called as witnesses for the defense were prepared to prove that, although several times shot at before, he was never hurt. A similar case occurred in England a few years ago. A wizard at one of the theaters begged one of the audience as a favor to fire a gun at him. The spectator, thus invited, loaded the gun with a charge of shot he had brought with him for the express purpose of testing crucially the alleged invulnerability of the wizard. The result was painful in the extreme—the wizard's face was peppered with shot, and the spectator who fired the gun was given in the custody of the police. Both narrowly escaped death—one by the gun and the other by the galleys.

An Ill-Starred Youth.

A local paper in Pennsylvania tells of a youth living in the vicinity who has undergone a varied experience in casualties of a character almost sufficient to ruin any accident insurance company in which he might hold a policy. He commenced the world deaf and dumb. After attaining a sufficient growth to engage in the usual sports of childhood, he fell from a swing and received an injury from a splinter, which resulted in the loss of an eye. Subsequently a horse stepped on his face, inflicting serious pain and disfigurement. Venturing too near the railroad, he was knocked down by a train of cars, and considerably bruised and injured thereby. Last Friday, while playing in the road, he was run over by a team and had an arm broken.

ALL SORTS.

THERE are nearly 3,000 known species of fish.

THE first newspaper in England was issued in 1588.

VENEZUELA sentences tramps to the police force.

THE Florida woods are full of people gathering vanilla.

MEMPHIS has \$10,000,000 in delinquent taxes standing out.

LONDON increases in population at the rate of 48,000 a year.

THE Wisconsin huckleberry crop will not be large this year.

THE most ancient known coins are of the fifth century B. C.

LUMBER has been reduced to \$30 per thousand at Deadwood.

A MAN 81 years old has started a writing school at Newport, Vt.

OHIO promises to produce 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

HAIR-STONES weighing two pounds and a half fell in Vera Cruz, Mexico, not long ago.

A CATAMOUNT, or something tantamount, if not paramount to it, has been killed near New Albany, Ind., measuring three feet.

WHILE a compositor on the Montreal Witness was setting up an advertisement of a lost canary a few days ago, the bird flew in at the office window. This shows the value of advertising.

A TRICK resorted to just now by a class of sharpers in London is to paint the feathers of sparrows so as to make them look like buffinches. They are disposed of to amateur bird-fanciers at good prices.

PERMISSION is to be given to French soldiers in future to wear spectacles, as in the German army. Medical men have urged upon the Government that good glasses greatly ease sight, and even strengthen it.

LAST year in France, out of 306,000 young men drafted for the army, there were but from 500 to 600 who did not respond. In Germany, during the same year, out of 406,000 drafted, 40,000 neglected to respond.

ACCORDING to the Chairman of the Grand Trunk railway that road has lost \$4,750,000 in two and a quarter years from competition, and railways in America have lost \$47,000,000 in the same time from the same cause.

THE number of Jews in Russian Europe is estimated at 2,552,145. In the time of the Crusades they fled to Poland, and thence passed into Russia. There is a district in the Government of Mohilew where they form half the population.

JOHN TEXTER, who farms 1,900 acres in Berks, Lebanon, and Lancaster counties, Pa., with extensive crops to harvest, does not own a mowing and reaping machine, but cuts his grass with a scythe, and grain with the sickle and cradle. He and his son are old-fashioned in every respect.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor and Empress of Brazil get up so early in the morning, their attendants are not particularly wide awake. When their majesties were leaving Paris for London, a casket of jewels, worth £120,000, was forgotten until the very moment the imperial visitors were getting into the train. Her Majesty happened to think of the casket just in the very nick of time.

THE champion servant-gal lives in Brooklyn. The family, returning after a short absence, found her tied to a chair, and the house robbed of money and jewelry worth about \$500. Her story was that some men had bound and gagged her, but the detectives suspected the girl herself. A search of the house revealed the stolen treasures hid in the coal cellar. She was locked up.

THERE are irregular tides in the great lakes. One day not long ago there was a sudden fall of one foot in the level of Lake Ontario, the cause of which is unknown. These tides occur at all hours of the day, and have been known to occasion accidents to boats in shallow water, the sudden receding of the water leaving the boat on rocks where a few moments before there had been an abundance of water.

THE Southern gold mines are rising again to prominence, the product of North Carolina for the fiscal year 1875-6 amounting to \$10,335,000; that of Georgia to \$7,379,000, and that of South Carolina to \$1,381,000—a total of \$10,096,000. The product for the year just closed is supposed to be much greater. Eleven stamp-mills are now running near Dahlonega, Ga., and Boston capital is the dominant interest. Labor is 75 cents a day, and wood \$1 a cord.

It is proposed next year to celebrate, at Penzance or Truro, in Cornwall, the centenary of the death of the Cornish language. According to general belief the last person who could speak Cornish fluently died in 1778. It is recorded that she used the language chiefly for swearing purposes. The celebration will probably take the form of a Congress of Celtic scholars, and it is expected that this reunion will be followed by the publication of a number of Cornish manuscripts.

UPON the announcement of the arrival of Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, with the Egyptian contingent of 6,500 infantry and 1,000 artillery, the Sultan ordered the sacrifice of 100 sheep at the gates of his palace, in token of his thanks to God. The Prince conformed to the old-fashioned etiquette in presence of the Sultan. He touched both hands to his boots, and carried them to his head, and crossed his arms upon his stomach while reclining his body; but to the high officers of the palace, and other dignitaries, he simply gave a military salute in European style.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1877.

THE HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

The great railroad strike is substantially at an end. Communications are restored and trains are again moving uninterruptedly, conveying the exchanges of the East and West. It may be as yet premature to record the details of the last two weeks confusion, to search for the special causes, or to estimate the particular results, but the general history of the strike can be recorded now as well as at any time. The general cause of the strike was the pressure of hard times, which has acted upon the railroads more disastrously than upon other public corporations. Their business has fallen off heavily, their receipts have decreased, their stocks have fallen, and their debts have enlarged, until at last many of them have been forced into bankruptcy. The rest, to save themselves, were compelled to practice economy, some by reducing the wages of all classes of their force of employees and others by reducing the wages of all classes of their workmen. Early in July a reduction of 10 per cent was made on all the principal Eastern and Western roads, causing great discontent among the employees, which gradually increased until the time was ripe for resistance to the action of the railway companies.

Meanwhile a little incident, which, under any other condition of things, might have been only a harmless episode, barren of any result, played an important part in kindling the conflagration. A fireman named Ammon had been discharged for good cause from the service of the Fort Wayne Railroad. In revenge, he conceived the idea of inaugurating a resistance to the road in the form of a strike. He went to the work coolly and deliberately. His scheme at first contemplated engineers as well as firemen and brakemen in a grand concerted movement, but the engineers had already been on an unsuccessful strike, and besides were already banded in a Brotherhood, governed by a regular code of laws, and acting only on its own motion independent of all other trades-unions. He therefore confined his efforts to the firemen, brakemen, conductors and switchmen, and equipped with a ritual; and set of rules, and by-laws similar to those of the engineers, he traveled up and down the Eastern division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as well as the Fort Wayne, organizing the train-men into secret societies, bound by oath to resist the railroad company through the medium of strikes. Having accomplished his work so far as these roads were concerned, he next essayed the Pennsylvania Central, and was succeeding so well in his work that he enlarged his field of labor and sent out emissaries to work the New York and Erie Road. He seems to have had a decided faculty for organizing, and an intelligence above the average of the class of workmen to which he belongs. He gave promise of reaching the same degree of success at the head of the firemen and brakemen that Arthur has achieved as the organizer of the engineers in his Brotherhood of the Footboard. Had he succeeded, the strike would have been much more formidable than the event has proved. Before he had completed his purpose, however, there was a premature explosion in West Virginia on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, and when he had laid the train on that and other roads, it spread with wonderful rapidity. Everything was opportune. He had prepared the way, and the 10 per cent reduction was the match that started the conflagration. The strike was the end he was aiming at, but it came too soon. His plans were not fully consummated, but when once it started, it was beyond his control.

The strike commenced at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and spread as with electricity along the different railroads.

The success of the mob at Pittsburg was the signal not only for a universal strike all over the West, reaching even to San Francisco, but also for the uprising of mobs for the purpose of incendiarism and plunder. The Communists of Chicago, the hoodlums of San Francisco, the roughs of St. Louis, and the tramps, thieves, and vagabonds of other places, were all in commotion, determined to improve the opportunity of the strike by a carnival of license. At first it was a contest between railroads and their employees; at last it became a contest between the mob and the people. On the one side were arrayed the vicious elements of society, on the other the law-abiding. The one summoned to its ranks the riff-raff of the community, the other called upon the police and the militia, and when it looked as if the enemies of society might triumph, upon the regular army. The struggle was a brief one. The mob sought to take the law into its own hands and failed. It was crushed and driven to its holes. The law triumphed. Peace and order have returned. The wheels of commerce have again commenced to move. Only here and there are smoldering heaps of ashes which will die out of themselves, even if they are not stamped out. There is a profitable lesson in the history of this strike for railroad employees, if they would

only heed it. As they look back over the history of the past two weeks, they should be convinced that they can never gain their ends by violence, by taking the law into their own hands, by stopping transportation, by attacking the personal rights of the community and endangering society.—*Chi. Tribune.*

Shoe Manufacture in the United States.

Edouard Bally, a Swiss commissioner to the centennial and Swiss shoe manufacturer, makes a very eulogistic report to his government on the Batcheller manufactures at North Brookfield. He describes the excellent facilities, and is astonished at the difference between the American and Swiss workmen. He saw a sole-cutting-machine producing 9,000 pairs a day, while at his own factory the same machine could be made to turn out but 400. "With us," he says, "a shoe-maker would require at least one hour to cut and polish a pair of shoes for ordinary workmen. In this factory a pair of shoes is taken through seven manipulations, which constitute the work in question, in ten minutes." He sees a sewing-machine making 800 stitches a minute; a pegging-machine driving 800 pegs a minute. His own workmen have American machines and materials, but their product is altogether inferior to that of the American. Mr. Bally considers the temperate character, the intelligence and skill, of the American workmen to be invincible, and pleads for vigilance on the part of all concerned in Switzerland to place Switzerland upon a similar footing. He would have a patent system and every new mechanical device adopted; the workmen lectured upon their bad habits, and the government to place a check upon the beer shop and its attendant debauchery.

If reports are true, the Russians in Europe are in a position as critical as their fellows in Asia. The Turks claim a great victory north of the Balkans, in which the Russians suffered very heavily, and their advices also indicate that the Russians south of the Balkans are hemmed in between the powerful forces of Suleman Pasha and Raouf Pasha. Should this prove true, it would seem to indicate that the Russians have made precisely the same mistake in Europe that they made in Asia; first, in underestimating the strength of the Turks, and second, in so dividing their forces as to weaken them. A crushing defeat in Europe at this late period of the season must virtually end the campaign and carry it over to next season, as has been the case in Asia. It may be well however, to discount the news somewhat, as it comes from Constantinople and from English Turkophiles.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the recent strike was the secrecy with which it was organized and sprung upon the railroads at the East. Neither Col. Scott nor Mr. Vanderbilt seem to have been aware of it at all until it was in full operation. The organizers planned it in secret and set it in motion without any preliminary conferences with railroad officials, as has been customary in former strikes. Mr. Vanderbilt is so gratified with the small number of his men who engaged in it—only 500 out of 12,000—that he has ordered a division of \$100,000 among them, pro rata, as a reward for good behavior. Had the fireman, Ammon, however, had the same opportunities on the Central that he had on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania roads, Mr. Vanderbilt might have been compelled to figure how he could make up a very serious deficiency, instead of awarding gratuities to his men.

"Is the thing going?" said an extreme Englishman in tight-fitting pantaloons and short roundabout the other morning, while waiting for the elevator in a leading hotel. "Well, I guess she is." Well, really, you see," said the interrogator, "I've been waiting full 'alf an 'our for the blasted thing, and it ain't come down yet, you see. It seems to me they run these things rascally slow in this country. We don't 'ev to wait this way at 'ome, ye know. All these things are run by steam on the continent, and not by 'and power." "This don't run by hand," ventured a voice. "Eh! Don't it though. Didn't I see the chap turning the crank as I came down stairs just now?" "Why, that was the man grinding the coffee for breakfast!" "Oh! ah!" and he ambled off.

NAPOLEON III. had a great esteem for the Queen of Holland, and during one of her visits to Paris he asked what he could do for her. "Invite M. Thiers to accompany me through the museums." "That's the only thing, alas!" replied his Majesty, "that I cannot do." The Queen called a cab, drove up to the residence of M. Thiers, introduced herself, invited him to act as her guide, philosopher, and friend to the museums and picture galleries. Thiers rang for his hat and cane, set out immediately, and nearly killed his wife with jealousy, who learned on her arrival that M. Thiers had precipitately left the house with a strange lady, in a cab.

THE American flag has been hoisted at Samoa and allegiance formerly tendered to the United States.

Mr. WILLIAM Astor, of New York, is having a new pleasure yacht built, which will be the largest schooner yacht in the world and will cost a quarter of a million. She is built for southern cruising in the winter season, to which her owner is partial. In addition to her working sails, she will have an immense suit of racing canvas for regattas and match races.

Married.

WARBUR-McMILLAN—In the township of Holland, at the residence of Mr. B. Lassman, on Tuesday, July 31, 1877, by R. K. Head, Esq., Mr. Charles Warbur to Miss Maggie McMillan, both of Allendale, Ottawa County, Mich.

New Advertisements.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

This hotel has changed hands, and will henceforth be run by its old proprietor. The traveling community can rely on the best accommodations. Its situation, near the Chicago depot, makes it the handiest and easiest hotel for the weary traveler. JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

The Seaside Library.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from \$1 to \$3 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

1. East Lynne, by Mrs. Henry Wood (Double No.) 20c
1. John Halifax, gent., by Miss Mulock. 20c
1. Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte. 20c
1. A Woman-Hater, Charles Reade's new novel. 20c
1. The Black-Indies, Jules Verne's latest. 10c
1. Last days of Pompeii, by Bulwer. 10c
1. Adam Bede, by George Eliot. 10c
1. The Arundel Motto, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
1. Old Myddleton's Money, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
1. The Woman in White, by Wilkie Collins. 10c
1. The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot. 10c
1. The American Senator, by Anthony Trollope. 20c
1. A Princess of Thule, by William Black. 20c
1. The Dead Secret, by Wilkie Collins. 10c
1. Romola, by George Eliot. 20c
1. The English at the North Pole and Field of Ice. In one book. By Jules Verne. 10c
1. Hidden Perils, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
1. Barbara's History, by Amelia B. Edwards. 20c
1. A Terrible Temptation, by Chas. Reade. 10c
1. Old Curiosity Shop, by Charles Dickens. 20c
1. Poul Play, by Charles Reade. 10c
1. Man and Wife, by Wilkie Collins. 10c
1. The Squire's Legacy, by Mary Cecil Hay. 10c

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FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 41 acres, situated on Black Lake, 3½ miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodruff Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines, about 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, crab apple and transcendent. It is a splendid site and increasing in value. I will sell the above for a reasonable price. Address THOMAS LYNCH, Racine, Wis.

24-13w

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

A NEW PATENT CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY

CHARLES MULDER.

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

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

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877. 22-4m

H. Wijkhuijsen,

Elgin Watches

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL & SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN

J. A. BEERS.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

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

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Webster's Primary School Dictionary, 204 Engravings.

Common School " 374 "

High School " 397 "

Academic " 344 "

Counting House " with numerous illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth Street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the second installment) of a certain indenture of mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874), made and executed by John A. Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Gijbrecht Stein, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the eleventh (11th) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y," of mortgages, on page five hundred and thirty-five (335). And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said second installment of said indenture of mortgage the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$126.89) for principal and interest; And whereas, the said indenture of mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale therein contained the sum of twenty (20) dollars shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part as a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, *Now, therefore, notice is hereby given*, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale, at public auction, at the highest bid, on the tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows: Lot numbered five and the west fourth part of lot numbered four in Block fifty-eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

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

MARY STEIN,

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

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, Attys for Executrix.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, made and executed by Albert Borgers and Janus Borgers, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Hendrik Lanning and Albert Riddering, of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber "M," of mortgages, on page 84. And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date the sum of three hundred and sixty and 55-100ths dollars for principal and interest; and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of ten dollars as an attorney or solicitor's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, *Now, therefore, notice is hereby given* that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, excepting the Village of New Groningen, and the Tannery property so-called, conveyed by Albert Borgers and Albert Nijmeyer, agents, to August Jansen, by Deed, executed September 14th, 1852, containing by computation twenty-three acres of land more or less.

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

HENDRIK LANNING, and

ALBERT RIDDERING,

Geo. W. McBride, Attorneys for Mortgages.

19-13w

Farm for Sale.

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

M. D. HOWARD.

42-1f

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

3000 ENGRAVINGS; 1840 PAGES QUARTO.

Four Pages Colored Plates.

A whole library in itself.

Invaluable in a Family.

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

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

The sale is 25 times as great as the sale of any other large Dictionary.

More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.

Recommended by 28 State Superintendents of Schools.

Warmly recommended by Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Geo. P. Marsh, Halleck, Whittier, Willis, Saxe, Elihu Burritt, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, H. Coleridge, Smart, Horace Mann, Presidents Woolsey, Wayland, Hopkins, Nott, Walker, Anderson, [more than fifty College Presidents in all], and the best American and European scholars.

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

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

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

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Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

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Counting House " with numerous illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth Street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch languages.

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

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,

77 CANAL STREET.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

14-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the third installment) of a certain indenture of mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, A. D. 1874, made and executed by John A. Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, of the first part, Gijbrecht Stein, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the eleventh (11th) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y" of mortgages on page five hundred and thirty-five (335) which third installment of said indenture of mortgage was on the fifth (5th) day of March, A. D. 1875, duly assigned by John A. Roost, to I. O. Hoffman, of Allegan, Michigan, said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the third (3d) day of May, A. D. 1877, at one (1) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "4," of mortgages, on page two hundred and ninety-eight (298). And whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and unpaid at this date, on said third installment of said indenture of mortgage, the sum of one hundred and seventeen and 42-100ths dollars, (\$117 42-100), for principal and interest. And whereas, the said indenture of mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceeding is taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder on the Tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County; Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered four (4) in Block fifty-eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

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

ISRAEL O. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

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.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

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

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4355.

Hottings.

WHEAT and flour are coming down.

ALL the cabinet officers are said to be very fond of billiards, so is the president.

MR. JOHN ROOST is packing and shipping pears—26 baskets were sent to Muskegon last Wednesday.

LAST Tuesday was the hottest day of the season so far, the thermometer ranging as high as 96 in the shade.

THE schooner Elva sprang a leak after being loaded, and was hauled out on Monday last at Anderson's shipyard for repairs.

MR. L. T. KANTERS has formed a co-partnership with Mr. C. Wiersema for the management of his red ribbon saloon under Kenyon's block.

By the carelessness of Mr. M. D. Howard's stable boy, his horse got at the Paris green mixed with Rye flour, and survived the dose but a few hours.

THE trees in Centennial Park are being watered, and the weeds have been cut down. This is a good job, although some of the trees will not survive the drouth.

THE oak under which Wesley preached his first sermon in America is still standing at Frederica, Ga., and on the Fourth several ministers visited the venerable tree.

INVENTORS are hard at work on electric lights, and the *Scientific American* says that undoubtedly electricity will soon supersede all other artificial substances for illumination.

AT Pigeon, about half way between this city and Grand Haven some enterprising individual has started a factory to make oil of wintergreen. It was represented to us as being very simple and quite remunerative.

MR. DUBOIS, formerly editor and proprietor of the Grand Haven Herald, has bought the Grand Rapids Evening Post, and Mr. H. M. Clark of the Grand Rapids Democrat has sold his office to Messrs. Stevens & Messmore.

THE woods are on fire and burning fierce at a great many places along the railroad between here and Grand Haven, and at several places all around us. A good heavy rain would be a great relief. The drouth is so intense that trees are dying and weeds are withering.

COL. Mansfield and Capt. Mower were in town on Thursday last and went down to the harbor to inspect the work, which they found in an advanced state and progressing well. The Colonel was well pleased with the new pier filling, and pronounced it admirable.

COMPLAINT is made that British merchants are flooding the Chinese markets with cheap Manchester fabrics, which they call "American drills." When expostulated with they frankly confess they cannot make the genuine article, and that the Chinese will buy none other; so they counterfeit our best brands.

A YOUNG man, being attacked by Indians near Fort Fetterman, took a position in a place that was surrounded by rocks, and defended himself for two days. He was wounded thirteen times, and at last killed. A photograph of a girl inscribed "Mamie," was the only thing found on him by which he may be identified.

ON Tuesday last Mrs. Hillehan, the wife of a shoemaker by that name, residing in North Holland, committed suicide by hanging herself to the bedroom door with a scarf. For some days past she has appeared to the neighbors as being partly insane, and to this the cause is assigned. The funeral took place on Thursday last.

THE Phoenix hotel has changed hands this week, and fell back into the hands of its old landlord, Mr. James Ryder. Mr. Ryder is very well and favorably known among the travelling public and this community, and his kindness and affable manner will, no doubt, win for him as many customers in the future, as he had in days gone by.

A TRIP to Grand Haven is pleasant at this season of the year; her grand hotel, the Cutler House, furnishes an attraction that draws a great many guests from all over the United States, who while away their time in fishing and boating, and the maneuvering of those people gives Grand Haven a gay appearance, and enlivens their trade considerably during the summer. The city authorities were at work repairing their wooden water-pipes, laid under the streets to supply the Cutler House and the Fire Department. It appears to us that it was a very poor and expensive policy to lay wooden pipe—the necessary repair on wooden pipe making them finally costly. Her steamboat travelling facilities are first-class and give a lively tone to the river side. Her merchants, tradesmen, and professional men are gentlemanly to deal with and make a sojourn among them very pleasant.

Mr. J. C. Post and bride have returned home from their wedding tour.

OUR postmaster displays a new kind of black writing ink, which we pronounce excellent.

A NEW singing school has been started in rooms fitted up for that purpose over Mr. Kroon's hardware store.

MR. Fritz Hummel has arrived home from a trip to Philadelphia. He says, Philadelphia is too hot for him.

MR. R. E. WERKMAN has leased Mr. R. K. Heald's sash and blind factory, and proposes to run a business of his own. Go in, Rijn!

THE Superior Court of Cincinnati has vindicated its dignity by imposing a fine of \$10 each on two members of the bar who had a fist fight in court.

ON July 10 a fine specimen of the Colorado beetle was recognized crawling along a rope, in the vicinity of the Liverpool docks, Dublin. It was the first specimen seen in Ireland.

A HOLLAND young man by the name of John Dekker, age 22, was killed on Friday last in a paper mill at Rockford, Mich. This was at first supposed to be "Billy" Dekker, from here; but his brother says not.

THE beautiful little steam yacht which Mr. H. G. Brooks was building at Anderson's ship yard, was launched on Monday last. Her model is beautiful, and her machinery, which Mr. Brooks is putting in himself, is first-class.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Michigan, August 2, 1877: S. Hylem, John Odier, Mr. Dueker, John Emery, Miss Y. Bush, Rev. Woodford, W. Whaley.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE very latest dispatches from Europe confirm the news of the day before, that the Russians have lost two battles with terrible losses, and are retreating to get reinforcements. It is too late for particulars in this issue, and will publish the details next week.

THE Savannah (Ga.) News says that four thousand acres of land, valued at \$5,000, known as the "Village property," on St. Simon's island, is being bargained for by Mr. W. J. Hays, the recent purchaser of Cannon's point, for a colony of twelve Illinois families.

A REPORT reached Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday last that the employees of the Muskegon Boom Company had struck that day, and one man who did not want to strike, and wanted to go to work, was taken by the strikers and hung to a tree. The man was cut down by a citizen just in time to prevent strangulation. The report speaks of no arrests, and we think it reads a little wild.

It is said that the body of a boy recently drowned in the Monongahela at Pittsburgh was discovered by throwing one of his shirts into the water, which floated about a while and finally settled to the bottom beside the body. His mother also claims to have known of his drowning before any one informed her, from seeing his body at the bottom of a tub while doing the family washing.

THE first number of the new Dutch tri-weekly, *De Grand Rapids Nieuwroede*, published at Grand Rapids, Mich., by Klyn & Co., reached us yesterday, and seems to mean business. It starts out with a good intention, and quite a variety of news. There is no question about the ability of its editor, and we don't doubt its success, provided the other partners will do their share of the work as well.

A MAN by the name of Wm. Golden, took passage on the steamer Muskegon to Chicago, on Monday night from Grand Haven, in an intoxicated condition. All endeavors to get him to bed failed, and he finally fell overboard or committed suicide, the truth of which is not known. The second mate saw him fall, the steamboat was stopped to pick him up, but he could not be found. He leaves a wife and children at Grand Haven.

AT a meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday evening last the following transactions took place, which are of general interest to the community: A petition was presented by G. Van Putten and three others for an alley running north and south in the rear of Van Putten's store, which was referred to the committee on streets and bridges. The report of the Director of the Poor for two weeks shows having disbursed \$82.75 to seventeen families. A message was delivered by the Mayor to the council recommending the passage of an ordinance relative to a stricter observance of the Sabbath, citing laws, etc., and to prohibit all kinds of labor, business and excursions on that day. The harbor board requested the grant of fifty dollars for the use as an attorney fee in their litigation, which was granted. The Council adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening to act on the salary bill.

SOME of our street crossings on Eighth street are getting very bad. How is this, Mr. Street Commissioner?

THE President and Cabinet have accepted invitations to be present at the opening of the Louisville exhibition on September 17.

TWO of the largest silk mills in Patterson, N. J., have received an order from Paris for the manufacture of a certain description of silk goods.

SINCE the Nicholls government came into power in Louisiana seventeen Republican newspapers have stopped circulating owing to the loss of state advertising.

THE house Gen. Grant occupied in St. Louis before the war still stands on Barton street, in that city. It is a wooden structure, a story and a half high, and contains two rooms.

A FRENCHMAN having heard the word "press" made use of as signifying persuasion, as "Press that gentleman to take something to eat," shortly afterwards asked a lady if he could not "squeeze" her to sing.

THE Sutro tunnel, intended as an improved outlet for the Comstock mines in Nevada, has penetrated about three miles and a half, has cost nearly \$3,000,000, and will be extended half a mile further. It was commenced eight years ago.

A FAMILY of high social position have been required to leave Nashville on account of the unfortunate jealousy of a female member of the family, whose jealousy prompted her to write scurrilous postal cards and notes to the husband of another lady.

A MRS. WILFORD, of Calloway county, Georgia, has had born to her twelve children at five births. At the first birth, one; next two births, twins; third birth, triplets, and about two weeks ago she presented her husband with four more. The poor man is fairly appalled with this sort of arithmetical progression.

A MOSQUITO story in the Philadelphia Record: "When a big trunk was landed from an express wagon the insects crawled through the keyhole. If the clothes be tokened that a fat person was the owner the mosquitoes would stay within and be carried up the room, where they would lay for the fat person until bed time."

THE administration was frightened nearly out of its boots the other day when a Massachusetts postmaster sent word that he had resigned positions he held on two or three Democratic committees. How a Democratic postmaster got into Massachusetts is a mystery, but he was probably left over from Jefferson's or Jackson's administration.

A child charmed by a black snake in Jefferson county fed the snake daily for over a week. The father discovered the snake coiled up in the child's lap and killed it, whereupon the little one went into spasms of grief and refused to eat food of any kind. She cries almost continually, except while asleep, and physicians state that she will live but a short time.—*Knoxville Tribune*.

AFTER four weeks of exhaustive labor on the Michigan University chancery suit at Ann Arbor, the judge managed to pick out two questions of fact to submit to the jury, and then kicked the rest of the case out of his bailiwick, because, as he frankly admitted, he had lost all hope of ever understanding it. This action complicates the matter still further, as counsel for the parties differ as to the right of the court to order a change of venue.

A cloudburst may be a serious thing in the Cheyenne region, where the streams run down from the mountains. Recently there was a sudden and uncommonly heavy fall of rain there. Almost without any warning a wave seven feet high rolled down the Chugwater. A detachment of the Third Cavalry encamped near the bank was overwhelmed by the flood. The dry bed of the creek, on which no water had flowed for six years, suddenly became a river fifteen feet deep.

THE southern gold mines are rising again to prominence, the product of North Carolina for the fiscal year 1875-6 amounting to \$10,335,000, that of Georgia to \$7,379,000, and that of South Carolina to \$1,381,000—a total of \$19,095,000. The product for the year just closed is supposed to be much greater. Eleven stamp-mills are now running near Dahlonega, Ga., and Boston capital is the dominant interest. Labor is 75 cents a day, and wood \$1 a cord.

THE Ohio Republican State convention was held in Cleveland on Wednesday last, and after adopting a lengthy platform, by which they fully indorse President Hayes, contrary to the expectation of the Blaine faction, the following ticket was nominated by the Convention: Governor, W. H. West; Lieutenant-Governor, Ferd Vogeler; Supreme Judge, W. H. Johnson; Attorney General, George K. Nash; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Dwight C. Rowell; School Commissioner, J. T. Lukens; Board of Public Works, A. W. Luckey.

STAR HAT STORE,

NO. 22 MONROE STREET.

Next door to Sears' Bakery. Has the

LARGEST

And best assorted Stock of

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, IN GRAND RAPIDS.

11-12w PRICES VERY LOW.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

NEW FIRM! CROSBY'S

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE. G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS, No. 26, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

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

—AT— NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies, Gents, Youth and Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

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

Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

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

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY

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

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

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D. B. K. VANRAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

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Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberry; Pear, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND, HOLLAND, April 19.

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

A SONG OF SUMMER.

BY PROF. BLACKIE.

[Always in your darkest hour strive to remember your brightest.]
 Sing me a song of summer,
 For my heart is wintry sad,
 That glorious bright new-comer,
 Who makes all nature glad!
 Sing me a song of summer,
 That the dark from the bright may borrow,
 And the part in the radiant whole of things
 May draw its little sorrow.
 Sing me a song of summer,
 When God walks forth in light,
 And spreads His glowing mantle
 O'er the blank and the gray of night,
 And where He comes, His quickening touch
 Revives the insensate dead,
 And the numbed and frozen pulse of things
 Beats music to His tread.
 Sing me a song of summer,
 With its banners of golden bloom,
 That glorious bright new-comer,
 Who bears bleak winter's doom,
 With banners of gold and of silver,
 And wings of rosy display,
 And verdurous power in its path,
 When he comes with the bride of the May,
 When he comes with his genial sweep
 O'er the barren and bare of the scene,
 And makes the still earth to wave
 With an ocean of undulant green;
 With flourish of leafy expansion,
 And boast of luxuriant bloom,
 And the level of life as it triumphs
 O'er the dust and decay of the tomb.
 Sing me a song of summer:
 O God! what a glorious thing
 Is the march of this mighty new-comer
 With splendor of life on his wing!
 When he quickens the pulse of creation,
 And maketh all feebleness strong,
 Till it spread into blossom of beauty,
 And burst into peans of song!
 Sing me a song of summer!
 Though my heart be wintry and sad,
 The thought of this blessed new-comer
 Shall foster the germ of the glad,
 Neath the veil of my grief left me cherish
 The joy that shall rush into day,
 When the babe of the winter shall perish
 In the pride and the power of the May.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

I have passed through many a trying scene in my life, scenes wherein danger lurked and death smiled grimly. On water and on land I have stood, as it were, face to face with that dread of the human race. On the mighty ocean, when our fair bark was tossed as if it were a feather, I could gaze upon the surging billows with awe, awe, with veneration—for there amid the roaring of the tempest, the lashing of the waves, I saw the power and might of that Deity. Death amid the storm and tempest, the flashes of lightning and the roaring of the thunder, had no dread for me. To die thus, amid the war of the elements, would be a glorious triumph over slow death!

Why should I write this sketch? Why describe a night of horror the remembrance of which, although many years have passed away, makes me shudder still? Is it because it lives in memory, like some horrid specter? It may, however, tend to withdraw the mind from that one fearful episode in my life, which, like a dark shadow, keeps out all sunshine. To test theory, I send you this sketch, for the memory of that night of horror.

It is necessary to mention this book-case, for that it not been there, the adventure I am about to relate would never have been written.

I was inside the safe, putting in its place the last book, when there came upon my ear the cry of "fire!" followed by the rush of engines down the street. I listened for a minute, and was in the act of leaving the safe, when—oh, horror!—there came a crash! the book-case had fallen against the door of the safe, and its spring was caught in the intricate workings of the huge lock!

I was thus inclosed in a living tomb, and as the dread sound echoed through the safe I knew it was the knell of my death. For a moment I stood utterly confounded, and when the true state of my situation was realized no tongue can describe nor pen portray the remotest idea of my feelings. Entombed, incased in an iron coffin—all sound dead! The shout went forth, as if it could be ever heard, came back in reverberating echoes. Then again all was still—still as death, for my voice was hushed! The few moments that had passed since my incarceration seemed as though many years.

How would I die? Raving mad, perhaps, or by immediate suffocation. Already I felt the presence of the condensed air acting on my brain—already I felt the blood rushing in tumultuous waves to my head! To die thus, struggling for life in an iron vault, was awful. I calculated the hours, the minutes and seconds before the time of the opening of the office, and then—then—the key of the safe—great Heavens!—it was in my pocket, and there was no duplicate.

Hours and hours must pass away before the safe could be opened. Opened by whom? The man who made it. I had no partner in the business; my clerks would not suspect that anything had occurred, and they would not attempt the opening of the safe until they had heard from me. How in Heaven's name could that be? Never, never would they hear the sound of my voice again! I was there—death's prisoner in an iron vault; they knew it not, not even imagined such a horrible contingency could be attached to my absence. Even if it were so—even when the safe was opened, how would I appear to

them? A lifeless corpse, or a raving maniac. I did not shudder nor groan. All corporeal sensation was lost in that of the brain. I felt that death in some horrible shape was gathering its shroud around me. In my excited state I imagined that all was over with me. How should I meet death? Dash my brains out against the iron-sided prison? No, no; not while reason remained. If I were to lie down with my face pressed to the floor, and remain there quietly, shut my eyes and keep out the oppressive darkness, might I not sleep? I threw myself full length on the floor, for, as I have already said, the safe was a large one, in the hope that sleep or suffocation would end my mental suffering. The density of the atmosphere must naturally produce the latter result. No, no; here was no atmosphere, for that was invisible, elastic fluid, which surrounds the earth, and presses by its weight the assemblage of aeriform vapors. Here was no air—no vapor, no motion, no sound, atmosphere, to produce either of these agents of the universe. No! Death was far away, yet I felt as if the very silence was killing me. The buzzing of a fly, the hum of a bee, or the sound of that mysterious insect whose peculiar imitation of a time-piece gives it the name of the "death watch," even that superstitious pleasure was denied me.

There came a change, sudden as it was alarming. The brain began to throb. The heart beat in unison. I felt its deep pulsations; I heard its deep, heavy thud against my breast. This I say I heard, for it was part of myself. No other sound outside of my own person could have reached me there. I felt a pain in my head and brain; not an ordinary pang, but one that struck at the base of reason. Death was coming! Welcome! And I laughed the wild, unmeaning laugh of the maniac. And yet I was not mad, but so near it that had not reason told me it was approaching apoplexy I would have been raving. Welcome apoplexy! It, however, came not. I rolled over and over in my limited cell; I screamed; I yelled and shouted for help, and yet all the while I was perfectly conscious of what I was doing. Death was playing with me! I prayed, too, but did not curse. No, no; for if I am to die—thus I reasoned—let me die in peace with God. These thoughts, the result of my early religious education, kept my soul intact with Him who had the best right to it.

I endeavored to be calm, strove to reason myself into patience, and wait the coming day. Day! alas! what to me was day? For here all was night. But reason failed. It had no argument to confute facts. Death was here and I had to meet it. But how? Alas! alas! that mystery was yet to be solved. All was so still, so silent, that my faculties were benumbed. I remember wondering if the voice of the Deity could be heard in that dreadful place. Was this blasphemy? Perhaps it was; but I was not then accountable for either my words or actions. I was, for the moment, mad.

I took off my coat and made a pillow of it. Sleep! Oh! if I could only sleep, and, in forgetfulness, escape the horrors of my waking moments. Sleep was impossible. There was a constant buzzing in my ears, acute pain in my head—a vertigo that drove me again to my feet, and I reeled round the limited space in a whirligig for life. I struck my head against the side of the safe. I felt no pain, for there was a madness in my acts, with just sufficient reason to add to the horrors of my situation. What could I do now but rave and yell, calling for help, well knowing there was no help at hand! Why did my senses remain to torture me thus? Why not go mad and commit some fearful act to end my misery! Because I was in the hands of One who has issued his canon against self-slaughter. I trusted to Him. I started to my feet. My head struck the top of the safe, and I was dashed back again to the floor. Again I shouted, again I laid flat on my face and called on death to come and end my woes. The shout was uttered in low, rumbling sounds, which died away, leaving the silence tenfold greater. Like the darkness preceding some greater shock of nature, its intenseness could be felt. I felt—felt it in my heart—felt it in my brain—it was pressing me to death!

Had I nothing else to think of but myself? Reader, I have given my own mental and physical sufferings while entombed. I was not selfish even; I analyzed my own feelings, and seemingly forgot others outside of the tomb. What, describe other sensations—sensations that sprung from pictures I could not bring my mind to contemplate? Pictures of home—of wife and children—friends—all these seemed, in my state, as only adding to my misery, for I was doomed, and they were for the time being happy. I kept those pictures back.

I even magnified my suffering so that memory might be silent. I could not contemplate in my excitement two distinct events. I therefore settled all my thoughts, fixed all my energies on one object—self-preservation. I would strive to live—live for those who were even now wondering why I was not with them. Reader, I strove as hard to forget wife, children and friends as I did to master my dread of the horrible death awaiting me. Understand me. No one placed as I could think of the past, present or future with any degree of calmness. The reasoning faculties succumbed to physical excitement; they became antagonistic, and, although I endeavored to separate the two, I became more confused. I could think of nothing but my own position. Beyond that, if I attempted to go, I foresaw madness. So, to avoid all that, I centered all my thoughts on one purpose—self-preservation. To accomplish this I could not, even in thought, go beyond my prison-house. Why proceed—why even attempt to describe the sufferings I under-

went? I raved, I screamed, I fell to the floor, rose again, reeled in maddening fury around my living tomb. I even meditated self-destruction. I argued the point with death. I quoted authorities to prove that suicide was justifiable in some cases, and mine was a case in point. My mind, weakened as it was, hesitated to grasp at this mode of ending life, and there came up, at that moment, a small, childlike voice, saying: "Hope—hope on!" Was it a voice, or was it merely imagination conjuring up sounds to soothe me? "Hope!" I started! A new light seemed to enter my soul, and illuminate the Cimmerian darkness surrounding me. I lost all consciousness, and fell as if dead.

How long I lay thus I had no knowledge, when I came to myself it was to hear a dull sound as if some one was striking the safe. Was help at hand? Then came a grating sound—then a shock—then came a louder sound, as if from the explosion of gunpowder—a flash, as of lightning. It came into the safe and for an instant the whole space was illuminated. What could it mean? Was it a dream? No! no!—reality! The safe-door was thrown open, and as I rolled out on the floor of the counting-house I again became unconscious.

When I came to my senses I was surrounded by four fierce-looking men—one was bathing my head, while another was holding me in his arms. What could it mean? I was saved, but how and by whom?

They were burglars who came for the purpose of plunder. They told me so; and instead of money they found what they took to be a corpse. They stood apart—whispered—seemed to hesitate how to act. The safe was opened; the owner was there at their mercy. Weak as I was, I at once discovered the cause of their hesitation.

"You came," I said, "to rob me, instead of which you saved my life. The amount of money which you would have obtained is no considerable sum; it is there—there in that second drawer from the right. Take it—divide it between yourselves, and take it with my thanks. You see I am very weak—the excitement caused by incarceration."

One of the men approached me and said: "We are robbers; we are in your power, but we are not murderers. We came for money, but—"

I interrupted him.

"No hesitation, sir; it is yours—my free gift—take it."

He then joined his companions, consulted awhile, then came to me and said:

"Suppose, sir, that we were detected? Our entrance may have been observed—the money found upon us—the condition of this safe—thus, you see, upon such evidence we would be convicted at once."

"Will you place that chair before the table and help me to it? I am completely unnerved. Seven hours in that safe nearly killed me."

The chair was placed as ordered—the man who had spoken assisted me to it. I took paper and pen, and, while those four stalwart, desperate men gazed upon me, I wrote the following:

"For valuable services, I pay these four men (for the soul of me I could not write gentlemen) the sum of \$1,500. They rescued me from a most horrible death, for which, in addition to this sum, they have my most heartfelt thanks."

[Signed]

"Take that paper, sir, and, if anything should occur, come to me."

Thus was I saved, but it was many weeks before I recovered from the effects of that night of horror.—Hartford Times.

A Shrewd Swindle.

One of the latest and shrewdest schemes of swindle lately took place in Cleveland, Ohio. A stranger appeared at a saloon, having in his possession several boxes which he claimed contained valuable jewels, which he would like to keep safely for a time. For this purpose he engaged a room and had the boxes placed in it. He occupied the room a day or so, and then left, leaving the things there. In the course of a day or so he returned, saying that he had been detained away by business, but would pay for the room just the same. While he was making this explanation a second stranger, who spoke very broken English, appeared and called for a drink. He had no money, but would like to sell the large diamond cross, which he wore. The first stranger examined it, and said that as an expert he should regard the cross as worth at least \$4,000. The price of the article was \$200, and if the saloon keeper would let him have that amount he would at once go to the bank, draw some money, and return him \$500 for the favor. The money was furnished, with the exception of \$17, and the two strangers departed—never to return. It took their host but a few minutes to see that he had been victimized, and he rushed for the boxes of jewelry, only to find them filled with stones.

Composition on the Rabbit.

Rabbits is generally about the size of a cat. They ain't so useful to catch rats as a cat, but they will pull the bark off a grape vine awful quick. I had a rabbit once, and he gnawed the bark off my grandfather's pear tree, and he got mad, and kicked the stuffin' out of him and I skun him. Rabbits' ears is long, so you can pick 'em up easy. A rabbit often has red eyes, but if a girl had red eyes she'd look bad, you bet. Me and another boy done up some hoss-radish in a cabbage leaf and give it to Mr. Hackett's rabbit to eat, and he jumped over a clothes-line and run into the kitchen and upset a bucket of syrup all over his hair, and he was a sick-lookin' rabbit, and don't you forget it. I'd rather be a dog than a rabbit.

The Embroidery of History.

One of the bits of history most familiar to Americans is Jackson's battle of New Orleans, where, from behind his breastwork of cotton bales (a material which the enemy's cannon could not pierce), he repulsed with prodigious slaughter Pakenham's veterans, fresh from their European victories. This story of the rampart of cotton, as related in both English and American histories, is, however, purely apocryphal. Its origin seems to have been the fact that, many days before the battle of Jan. 8 (for Jackson's troops had been working steadily at the intrenchments since Christmas), about fifty cotton bales were taken out of a neighboring flat-boat and thrown into a line of earthworks to increase its bulk. About a week before the assault, in a preliminary skirmish, as Walker tells us in his "Jackson and New Orleans," the enemy's balls striking one of these bales knocked it out of the mound, sent fire to the cotton, and sent it flying about to the great danger of the ammunition. All the bales were consequently removed. "After this," continues the account, "no cotton-bales were ever used in the breastwork. The mound was composed entirely of earth dug from the canal and the field in the rear. The experiment of using cotton and other articles in raising the embankment had been discarded."

Again, for eighteen years after this battle it was gospel with us that the British officers at dawn "promised their troops a plentiful dinner in New Orleans, and gave them 'booty and beauty' as the parole and countersign of the day." In 1893 Gen. Lambert and four other British officers, who had been engaged in the luckless expedition, denied this story, which accordingly has measurably vanished out of history. The absurd fiction of the "booty and beauty" watchword reappears, however, at intervals in our own civil war, ascribed to Gen. Beauregard and other Confederate officers.

Our ancestors, also, used to enjoy the story of Putnam's exploit at Horseneck, where he escaped from a party of Tyrone's troops by forcing his horse down a flight of seventy stone steps (another account swells them to a hundred) that formed the stairway by which the villagers ascended to the church on the brow of the hill. This is the narration in Peters' "History of Connecticut," a book which Dwight calls "a mass of folly and falsehood." The story of the stairway is sheer fabrication, founded on the fact that common stones here and there aided the villagers to ascend the hill; yet there exist pictures of Putnam charging down a long tier of steps, as well-defined and regular as those of the Capitol at Washington, while the discomfited dragoons at the top pour in a volley that does not harm him.

A partial parallel to this exaggeration may be found in the current descriptions of "Sheridan's Ride" at Winchester, a solid exploit, brilliantly touched up in Buchanan's "Read's" verse, concerning which last the great cavalry General is said to have jocosely remarked that if the bard had seen the horse he never would have written the poem.—Galaxy.

Summer Diet.

Dr. W. H. Vail publishes an article on summer diet, and starts with the following argument: "God, in His providence, has stocked the polar region with the seal, the whale and the bear; all the personification of fat and oil—while vegetation is comparatively unknown. On the other hand, as you approach the tropics, oranges, bananas, lemons, and all our luscious fruits greet you on every hand, and vegetation runs wild. This disposition of providence teaches us—what our appetites confirm—that in cold weather our diet should consist mainly of oily substances, or such food as is converted into fat by the process of digestion; while in the summer we should select such articles of diet as are not convertible into fat." Dr. Vail adds that vegetables, the edible parts of which ripen underground, such as potatoes, carrots and parsnips, are heat-producing, while those that ripen above ground are cooling. The latter, including especially asparagus, lettuce, peas, beans, tomatoes, corn, and all fruits, should be freely eaten. Meat should not be eaten oftener than twice a day, and lean is preferable. He particularly recommends tomatoes.

Japanese Damsel's Toilet.

The toilet preparations of a Japanese damsel are of no light consideration, and to be in good time for the feast she must be up and dressing long before the sun rises from behind Fuji, the great sacred mountain. The long, coarse tresses of black hair must be washed, combed and greased till the head shines like a knob of polished black marble. The cheeks must be rouged to the proper tint, the throat, neck and bosom powdered—carefully leaving, however, on the neck three lines of the brown skin of the owner, in accordance with the rules of Japanese cosmetic art. Then the eyebrows must be carefully rounded and touched with black, the lips reddened with cherry paste, with a patch of gilding in the center. When all this has been done, and she gets together a proper allowance of pocket-handkerchief paper, her tobacco pouch, pipe and fan, she sallies forth.

In Thomasville, Ga., a man who had been suffering with cancer in the mouth, and had been pronounced incurable by his physician, became much depressed, and determined upon suicide. He went about his self-destruction in a very methodical and business-like manner. All his creditors were conferred with, and all paid up, even those to whom the amounts were not due. He proceeded leisurely and deliberately to set his house in order preparatory to taking the fatal step. He even made his own coffin. After completing all necessary arrangements he coolly cut his throat.

MASKED BATTERIES.

If you'll keep it secret—honor bright—I'll tell you a little story, Joe; Something that happened to me last night Here at the masquerade ball, you know.
 You may have noticed I've spooned off late On Laura Cloyd—nothing else to do— She's rather pretty—at any rate, Fond of flirting, and I am, too.
 Laura's a friend of my Sister Fan; Her room's down stairs, and the walls are thin— So I, by accident, heard them plan Their dresses for masquerading in.
 The ball was lovely, the costumes fine, And either dancing or teed champagne— Can't say which, but expect the wine— Just a little confused my brain.
 So meeting Laura—a gypsy maid— Knew her at once by her dress, you see— I took her out for a promenade On the piazza alone with me.
 "Flirted?" Said I "was deep in love," Madly worshiped the ground she trod, Vowed it by all below, above; Did she return it?—a word, a nod?
 The fair head dropped in assent; and I Snatched off the mask—with rapture kissed her— A peal of laughter was my reply, By Jove! Old boy, it was my sister.
 Laugh at me, Joe! Don't spare my pride! Nor mind my feelings—I feel so glad It was my sister, not Laura Cloyd; Heavens! What an escape I had—Vanity Veres.

PITH AND POINT.

THE center of gravity—An undertaker's nose.

GEN. HEDEMOFF would be a useful man in Armenia now.

EXERCISE in moral comparison—Get on; get honor; get honest.

DOGS are faithful; they will stick to a bone after everybody has deserted it.

THE Chinese adieu is "Chin-chin," and so is a good share of the American ado.

THE man who wrote of experiences sweet as a morning dream slept inside of a fly or mosquito net.

IT is supposed that Kosciusko fell on Freedom, or else why did Freedom shriek when Kosciusko fell?

GOOD partners at cards—A chimney sweep and a bugler. One can follow soot, and the other trumpet.

A LITTLE girl was suffering from the mumps, and declared that she "felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck."

JOHNNIE's big sister doesn't part her hair in the middle, because of a cowlick, and Johnnie asked: "What makes your hair squint?"

"WHAT's a fellow to do, Doctor, when he's in company and has nothing to say?" "He should say it quietly," replied the Doctor.

THE difference between a sailor and an adulterer of tea is, that one is a toiler of the sea, and the other a soiler of the tea.

A PROUD and devoted wife, whose husband had got a job on a cellar excavation, explained his absence by saying he had gone to Wheeling.

IN concluding an article on the last corn crop, an Alabama editor remarked, "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a magnificent pair of ears."

"ARE those soaps all one scent?" inquired a lady of a juvenile salesman. "No, ma'am, they are all 10 cents," replied the innocent youngster.

IT does not follow that the acquaintance of bandy-legged men should be sought more than others, because "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

THE gentleman who put his hand into another gentleman's pocket and withdrew the other gentleman's purse pleaded that he was overcome by his feelings.

A PARIS correspondent writes about the dismembered portions of human bodies that are constantly being picked up in the Seine. For that matter, at this season of the year, any number of big tows can be seen coming down the Hudson.—New York paper.

An old colored preacher was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said: "There is a time to dance." "Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and it's when a boy gits a whippin' for gwine to a ball."

WE heard one of our bachelor friends singing the following touching solo the other day. Guess his "Arabella" is all right:

My Arabella,
 So ripe and mellow,
 And goodness!
 Can't she love a fellow?
 Her eyes are black,
 And pink her smiler;
 And goodness!
 Can't she hug a feller?
 Her cheeks are red,
 Her hair is yellow;
 And goodness!
 Can't she kiss a feller?

ONE cold and stormy election day Judge Story felt it his duty to go to the polls. He ordered his carriage, but just as he was getting in, turning to his colored driver, he said: "Have you voted yet?" "No, Massa Story; I was waiting to drive you first." "Well," replied the Judge, "and who do you intend to vote for?" "I shall vote for A," answered the driver. "Well," continued the Judge, laughing. "I should vote for B; so you may put up the carriage again, and we will both stay at home and pair off our votes."

THE "Brewers" should to "Malta" go,
 The "Boobies" all to "Solis,"
 The "Quakers" to the "Friendly Isles,"
 The "Furriers" to "Chilk,"
 The little snarling churling "Babes,"
 That break our nightly rest,
 Should be packed off to "Babylon,"
 To "Lapland" or to "A Brest,"
 From "Spithard" cooks go over to "Greece,"
 And, while the "Miser" waits
 His passage to the "Guinea" coast,
 "Spindrifts" are in the "strait,"
 "Spinsters" should to "Needles" go,
 "Wine-bibbers" to "Burgundy,"
 "Gourmands" should lunch at "Sandwich Isles,"
 "Wags" at the "Bay of Fundy,"
 "Bachelors" to the "United States,"
 "Maidens" to the "Isles of Man,"
 Let "Gardeners" go to "Babylon Day,"
 And "Shoebucks" to "Japan,"
 Thus emigrate—and misplaced men
 Will then no longer vex us,
 And then all who're not provided for
 Had better go to "Texas."
 —Philadelphia Press.

CAPT. CRAPO'S CRUISE.

Forty Days Crossing the Atlantic in a
Whaleboat—A Hazardous Undertaking
Successfully Accomplished.

(From the Boston Globe.)

The arrival of Capt. Crapo and wife in the whaleboat New Bedford at Penzance, after an Atlantic voyage of forty days, has already been chronicled. The boat is a little more than nineteen feet and a half long and six feet and a half wide, built generally after the whaleboat model, but with more "sheer" and broader and deeper than most boats of her class. Her foremast is eighteen feet from the deck, and her mainmast seventeen feet high. She has a foresail, mainsail, and a square-sail and staysail to take advantage of light winds. Of course the little vessel was made in the most substantial manner, so as to ride out the rough seas. There are no bulwarks, and only life-lines were rigged, and in the Atlantic voyage the water often came over the deck. Capt. Crapo steered sitting in the after-latchway, and was protected by a canvas boat in rough weather. Of course, when the sea was very high the boat was allowed to lie to, with a drag. Three heavy gales were experienced during the passage, and for fifteen days the two passengers were compelled to wait for the violence of the storm to subside. A good deal of their clothing was washed overboard, and much discomfort was endured; but the little craft rode out the storms nobly. Several times the venturesome Captain and his wife were spoken, and there was an agreeable addition to the provisions of the New Bedford at all such meetings. Capt. Crapo kept his longitude regularly by dead reckoning, and did not go far out of the regular course of the transatlantic steamers. His wife was as enthusiastic as himself in carrying out the project, and in the latter part of the voyage did much to help the Captain, whose left hand had become almost useless by constant steering. At 11 o'clock Saturday night the coast of Cornwall was seen by the weary voyagers, and the adventurous Captain and his equally daring wife landed at Penzance Sunday morning. Wind and weather favoring, they proposed to proceed to London yesterday, and doubtless "the merry mariners of England" will give them a hearty welcome to the great metropolis.

The Hidden Rock in the Pacific.

The wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship City of San Francisco on a submerged rock off what is known as Tartar shoals, on the Mexican coast, recalls an incident which occurred on the Pacific Mail steamship China on the upward passage from Panama previous to the last trip of the ill-fated steamship. The story is told by one of the passengers of the China—a responsible and very intelligent gentleman. He says that during the night previous to the arrival of the China at Acapulco (when she must have been in about the same position as that in which the City of San Francisco was when she came to grief) many of the passengers were awakened by a peculiar thud and grating of the ship's bottom, as if she had struck against something hard. It was his firm belief that the vessel trembled from stem to stern. Next morning, on the arrival of the vessel at Acapulco, he inquired of the officers what was the cause of the peculiar sensation he had experienced in the conduct of the vessel at the time referred to. He was then informed that the vessel had not come into collision with anything, but that the singular phenomenon was due to the fact that the helmsman had lost temporary control of the ship. The China is a wooden vessel, and the amount of friction on a rock which would tear an irreparable rent in the plating of an iron steamship, such as the City of San Francisco, might do her practically no damage. The condition of the tide and other circumstances may have been favorable to the China also. Since that voyage the China has not been in the dry dock, consequently the hull has not been subject to any examination.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

An Engineering Feat.

A remarkable piece of work near Yuma, Arizona, on the Southern Pacific railroad, is known as "The Loop," and many persons come long distances to see it. In laying out the line the engineers found great difficulty in reaching the summit without exceeding the grade to which they have been restricted. They leveled here and there, and found they could only accomplish it by widening a long distance round, and making several bends in the track. Col. Grey found a way out of the trouble, by making the road form a loop or circle upon itself, the first attempt of the kind in railway engineering. The road passes at a certain point into a short tunnel and bends gently to the left, rising steadily; and as gently bending to the left, it goes on and on, till at length, as you look from the rear platform of the train, you find yourself directly over the tunnel, and discover that the track has made a loop around the mountain as perfect as the one you form around your finger with a thread. The desired elevation has been gained, and the train has been headed in the same direction as when it emerged from the tunnel, and almost exactly above the former position. Passengers are on the qui vive to examine this curious bit of engineering, the platforms are crowded, and there is an eruption of heads from the windows of the cars, save and excepting the one which is filled with Chinese. John is never surprised at anything, and takes the world with the utmost serenity. He cares nothing for "The Loop" and its surroundings; it is "the same old thing," and he sits as demurely as though in his native village on the banks of the Yangtze-Kiang.—*Boston Globe.*

DURING the past year more than 60,000 applications have been made to the British Postoffice for missing letters, most of

which contained property, and largely remittances in some shape or another. In about 20,000 cases the inquiry and search made for these letters proved successful, leaving, however, more than 40,000 letters unaccounted for.

No Agreement Possible.

The *Detroit Tribune* tells this story: "An interesting scene occurred in the Detroit and Milwaukee depot yesterday, before a small audience of sympathetic and saddened spectators, resulting in the separation of a man named Decosta and his spouse, even while on their travels. Policeman Kinney endeavored to prevail upon them to reconcile their differences and keep on together, and Policeman O'Connor reinforced him with persuasive efforts to soften the asperity of the contention. But they both assured the policeman that it was no use, and both agreed on this brief outline of their marital history:

"Decosta makes wagons, a few miles out from Milwaukee. Two years ago he wooed and won and married Maggie Babin, a pretty and pouty maid of 15 summers, and she doesn't look older than that now. He is 24. Last fall he gave way to jealousy, and she gave way to wrath, and she went to Syracuse, N. Y., to live with her mother again. Recently he wrote that life was dark to him without her, and he would forget the past and come to her. Her mother said: 'Yes, my daughter, by all means.' So he went to Syracuse, and they started together for Milwaukee. Coming through Canada yesterday, a gentleman on the seat behind her offered her a pictorial to look at. She smiled, and took it. She gazed around on him and said, 'How warm it is,' and he allowed it was very warm. Then he stepped around and raised the window of the seat in front of her, and expressed his solicitude as to the proper amount of atmospheric contact with her fair cheeks, and resumed his seat behind her. All this time Mr. Decosta remained silent and motionless beside her. She again gazed languidly around, smiled, and remarked to the stranger that this was Canada, and he even went so far as to admit that it was Canada. They saw him no more after arriving at Windsor; but the spirit of jealousy swelled supreme in Decosta's bosom till, on entering the depot on this side, it burst from its pent-up agony, and he wailed aloud, 'Fidelity thy name is woman!' She told him he lied; that it wasn't her name, and he knew it. The dialogue waxed hot, till she strode around and headed off a man who was just about to buy a ticket to Milwaukee, sold him her coupon, and started straight back for Syracuse, while Mr. Decosta pursued his lonely way to Milwaukee, promising, as they parted again, to send on her feather bed before the night grew cool. So she went east and he went west, leaving Kinney and O'Connor dismayed, shocked, and saddened at the failure of their missionary labors."

Answers to Correspondents.

Deacon Sheldon was the inventor of the jointed fish-rod. The disadvantages of a long pole for Sunday angling are too apparent for specification.—Simon was the first circus man—he was a leper.—The Isle of Patmos is probably the Biblical name for Ireland.—Seventeen-year locusts wear their shirts open in the back.—The marriage of a mermaid to a lobster-fisherman is not legal when performed on shore. It must be solemnized by the Bishop of the sea.—Nebuchadnezzar always took a pinch of snuff before telling the people what his name was. Then he used to get it: "Neb (sneeze) cnebud (sneeze) Sneezer."—*Hartford Globe.*

The Southern railroads, whose poor credit saved them from contracting great mortgage debts in the era of expansion, are now prosperous.

What Can Be Cured

Need not be undared, although what can't must be. Among the bodily ills susceptible of complete removal by that benign tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, are general debility, malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, liver disorder, and nervousness. Its remedial capabilities are, however, by no means limited to these maladies. Its properties as a blood purifier render it extremely serviceable in expelling the acrid impurities which produce those painful disorders, rheumatism and gout, and its invigorating and mildly stimulating effect upon the kidneys and bladder constitute it a useful medicine for impelling those organs to a complete performance of their functions when they are weak and inactive. In fact, there is scarcely any disease of which weakness is an accompaniment in which this admirable medicine cannot be used with advantage.

Light, Well-Raised Biscuits, Bread, Cakes, and pastry digest easily and conduce to good health. Good health makes labor of all kinds easier, and prolongs life. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER will always make all these productions light and wholesome. It is warranted to make better, lighter, sweeter, more toothsome, and nutritious biscuits, cake, bread, etc., than any other baking powder.

THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for Almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
Tobacco.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

POND'S EXTRACT. Used alike by the medical profession and the people, it holds a position held by no other medicine in this country, or, perhaps, the world.

The best Normal School in the United States is at Valparaiso, Ind. See advertisement.

Bornum's Hop Pills cure the Aque of men.

WANTED Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary \$12000 per year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Geo. Man'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS Procured, or NO PAY, for acidentally injured or diseased Soldiers. For terms, address W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Atty., Washington, D.C.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.
Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER.
MALARIAL FEVER, VENEREAL COMPLICATIONS, RHEUMATISM, AND NAUSEA.



BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—its nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand pays the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat and sleep, and no health can be expected where a constipated condition of the bowels prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction comes most frequently, the disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache, for the relief of which, TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR or MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

TOILET SOAP
The novelty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the peculiar fascinations of this luxurious article, which has acquired popularity hitherto unequalled by any Toilet Soap of home or foreign manufacture.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best Land in AMERICA, near the Great Western PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A FARM FOR \$200.
In easy Payments, with low rates of Interest.
SECURE IT NOW!
Full information sent free. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
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WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.

A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unsurpassed for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. B. Babbitt's Toilet Soap has perfected and now offers to the public the **FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World.** Only the purest and best materials used in its manufacture. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. The very best, six and twelve cent boxes, each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
B. B. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

JACKSON'S BEST

SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, its sweetness and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. It costs nothing to try the business. Send for sample to **G. A. JACKSON & CO.,** Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

is not cheaply earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one, of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily and honestly, and who will furnish, \$400 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$200 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as by our business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and full particulars, address, at once, **H. HALLITT & CO.,** Portland, Maine.

INVALID RECLINING ROLLING CHAIRS.

THE BEST MADE.
Send for Circular to
FOLDING CHAIR CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

\$1.00

Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.

The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

\$1.00 **BOSTON, MASS.** **\$1.00**

KEEPIN' SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Family-Made Dress Shirts. Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for \$1.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for \$3.00.

An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement, sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 1055 Market St., N. Y.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE,

AND SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY.

Gives extra facilities for a thorough medical education. To both men and women, by a graded course in the college without need of other instruction. For full information address **J. M. SCUDDER, M.D., Cincinnati, O.**

VIOLIN STRINGS.

Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo, Guitar, 15 and 30c. each, or \$1.50 and \$5 a doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send card for catalogue. **S. LANGRISH, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 1114 1/2 Broadway, New York.**

\$2500

A year to Agents. Outfit and a year to Agents. For terms, address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Largest Normal School and Business Institute in the United States.

The Northern-Indiana NORMAL SCHOOL
VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

School the entire year. Students can enter at any time, select their own studies, and advance as rapidly as they desire. Full course of study. New classes organized each month. Commercial course most thorough to be found. No extra charge. Expenses less than at any other school in the land. Tuition \$8.00 per term of 11 weeks, including all departments. Good board and well-furnished rooms, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Address **H. B. BROWN, Principal,** Valparaiso, Ind. Fall term opens August 28th; Winter term, Nov. 18th; Spring term, Jan. 29th, 1878; Summer term, April 16th; Reopening term, July 23rd.

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ORGANIZED 1810

ASSETS, \$4,827,176.52

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EVERY APPROVED FORM OF POLICY

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The Finest Tones and Most Durable Made.

New Styles. New Solo Songs.

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Florida Homes

The most Elevated, Fertile and Healthy Locations: more close to Railroad and Chicago Colonies, 40 acres or more only \$1.25 per acre. Every Settler is distributed. Send stamps for views, maps and information. **BRADEN T. SMITH & Co., 302 LaSalle St., Chicago.**

HEADACHE.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAM-OMILE PREPARATION is especially adapted to cure SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, and all cases of the kind. Price, 50c. N. Entwist St., Baltimore, Md. Price, 50c. postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. REFERENCE—Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIMORE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

II. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cases thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Witness of the above:

MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,

Medford, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRINITY STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,

Formerly Pastor Dowdoin-square Church, Boston.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, **Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,**

No. 16 Langrange St., South Salem, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN

BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET,

Boston, April, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
Mrs. N. WORMELL, Matron.

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Prepared by

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Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. **H. HALLITT & CO.,** Portland, Maine.

\$20 a Day, HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and subtle. **COE, YONGE & CO.,** St. Louis, Mo.

\$55 & \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit FREE. **P. O. VICKERY,** Augusta, Maine.

\$40 a WEEK. Catalogue and sample FREE. **FELTON & CO.,** 110 Nassau St., New York.

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WATCHMAKERS' Tools and Materials. Send for Price List. **GEO. E. SMITH & CO.,** P. O. Box 3460, N. Y.

OLD BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS bought. Highest cash price paid by Gilmore & Co., Washington, D.C.

\$12 a DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. **TRUE & CO.,** Augusta, Maine.

WANTED Traveling Salesmen. \$35 a month and all expenses paid. No peddling. Address **Queen City Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.**

\$350 a MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address **JAY BRONSON,** Detroit, Mich.

REVOLVER FREE! Seven-shot revolver. Address **J. Bown & Son, 126 & 128 West 41st St., New York.**

\$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. 71 with 13 Brevets. Address **J. H. BURNHAM, Chicago.**

DIPLOMAS for Physicians. How to get them. Send stamp to **N. F. BURNHAM'S '1874'.**

WATER-WHEEL

is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 500 persons who have witnessed its operation. New pamphlet, free. **N. F. BURNHAM, New York.**

\$10 to \$25 A DAY SURE made by commissioning our Chemists. Cryolite, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth \$5, sent postpaid. Address **J. H. BURNHAM'S '1874'.**

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HO! FARMERS FOR IOWA.

SEND A POSTAL CARD for description and map of 1,400,000 Acres R. R. lands for sale on R. R. Terms, by the Iowa R. R. Land Co., Chicago and sell first-class, and adapted to grain, fruit and stock. No Grasshoppers. Tickets free to land buyers from Chicago and return. Address **J. B. CALVERT, Land Commissioner, 192 Randolph St., Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN

STOVE POLISH

THOMSON'S PATENT

GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

The Burlington "Hawkeye" Man's Fourth of July Address.

Why are we assembled here to-day? To rejoice that we are a free people, endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in a long range. To rejoice that the precious boon and heritage of freedom is ours, bequeathed us by the fathers who fought, bled and died, that I and mine and you and yours might breathe the air of freedom. And we rejoice to-day, we are proud and happy and glad—glad that our fathers died for us instead of compelling us to die for them. They were great, grand men. In fact, they were many of them great grandfathers.

It is sweet to die for one's country. It seems to me that I, too, would gladly, oh, how gladly, add my name to the list of the great and good, and die for my country—of old age. I would die sooner if it was thought necessary, but I haven't got time. I am too busy. But if any sacrifices are needed next Centennial, they may call on me, and I will either come or send a hand.

Our fathers died for us. They died willingly and gladly. But if they could come back to-day and see what kind of a crowd they died for, quarrelling over the President's policy, wrangling over the currency, and some of them trying to "pay a dollar's worth of debt with ninety cents' worth of money, talking politics twenty-three hours a day, and praying so seldom that our knees get rusty, drowned out by rain, devoured by grasshoppers, they would, if they had it to do over again, live nine thousand years, and only die then when they had to.

And yet ours is a glorious country. A wonderful, magnificent country. It is marvellous. As a high school girl would say, it is "nice." Look abroad over our land, turn the pages of history and see what the mighty genius of progress has wrought. But one short century ago the corner stone of this mighty fabric was laid, amid the thunder of cannon and the rattle of musketry, canopied by the smoke of battle and cemented with blood. A little band of struggling, needy patriots, half clad, poorly fed, with only a few dollars in the national treasury. To-day the sun of one hundred and one years breaks upon the land—wherever it isn't storming—and where do we stand? A billion dollars in debt.

Our fathers died, but they had no railroads. If they had they might have died with less expense and trouble before they got to the war. Our fathers never knew the ecstatic pleasure of leaning out of a car window and getting a red-hot cinder as big as a pea in their eye before they could look at a tree. They had no telegraph, and never knew what a convenience it was to pay forty cents to send a message fifty miles, and then have the despatch come lagging a day or two after the man had died of old age. They had no kerosene lamps, and never knew what it was to light a kitchen fire and make a balloon ascension out of the same can. They had no United States signal service, and never had forty-five rainy days in a month, with a tornado every wash day. Their wants were few and simple. They didn't need a great deal of weather, and what they had was regulated by the ground-hog, and that reliable weather bureau never made a mistake.

These men have passed away. In their simple habits, their sterling honesty, their grand patriotism, their unselfish devotion to principle, they passed from life to eternal fame. The men of '76 are gone. I do not know where, but they have gone somewhere; I do not see any of them here. If there are any present they will please rise, for I am willing to be corrected when I am wrong.

The Fourth of July was invented by a man whose name is dear to all American hearts—George W. Washington. By an ingenious arrangement the Fourth of July was so contrived by the inventor that it would always fall on a rainy day. It has missed it only once in the past twelve hundred years, and on that once it hailed all day. The Fourth of July was not the only invention of this great and good man. He invented a name that will fit two-thirds of the boys of every generation in America. A grateful people never forgot the fact, and Washington, when at a zenith of his power, was nominated by acclamation for the capital of the United States. Washington was once discovered praying at Valley Forge, and from the great stress laid upon the incident by all historians, it is judged that it was the only time anybody ever caught him praying. He was a brave good man, but he dressed too much like a member of a base-ball club to be elected President in these days.

From France and Germany a report comes to us of a new light that is to supersede gas in the street. Sticks of charcoal, we are told, are surmounted by an isolating matter which, melting away, is consumed by electricity. With two of these electric candles, it is claimed, a light equal to one hundred gas jets may be thrown on a street. The cost is about half that of gas and the light is of the best quality. A German paper says of it: "We are evidently on the eve of as great a revolution in lighting, as when gas superseded oil lamps and tallow candles."

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALITY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

NEW MATERIAL

Just Received at
THE
"NEWS"
JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly
IN THE
English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
PRICE LISTS,
CARDS,
TAGS, &c.

Programmes,
Handbills,
Law Blanks,
Etc., Etc., Etc

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

Go to E. J. HARRINGTON'S Cheap Cash Store —FOR— BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES AND GROCERIES.

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

NEW Hardware Store

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

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.
Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.
J. VANDERVEEN.
HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving
New Spring Goods.
My Stock is Complete,
Consisting of all kinds of
NEW FURNITURE.
A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of
COFFINS,
From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

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

Live Geese Feathers
a Specialty.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.
I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,
DEALERS IN
Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.
Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y.

CROCKERY!

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

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.
Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.
G. J. VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.
BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.

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

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF
Top or Open Buggies
Light & Heavy Wagons.
SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the
Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines,

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.

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

CLARK & GOODRICK.

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

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery. At a session of said court, held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1877. Present, Hon. Dan J. Arnold, Circuit Judge, Sarah E. Wilson, Complainant vs. James C. Wilson, Defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit, that James C. Wilson, the defendant in the above entitled cause, pending in this court, resides out of the said State of Michigan, and in Canada, on motion of William N. Angel, Solicitor for Complainant, Ordered, that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause, by the Eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1877, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed by him; and further that this order be published, within twenty days from its date, in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Ottawa, and be published therein once in each week, for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary, in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.
Examined, countersigned and entered by me,
A. A. TRACY, Register.

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

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

A full line of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,
Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,
Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols
and Zephyrs.

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - - HOLLAND, MICH

MEAT MARKET —IN THE— FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU.
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

PETER BRAAM

Has opened up a new
Meat Market,

Near the corner of
RIVER & TENTH STREETS.

Fresh & Salt Meats

As cheap as
ANYWHERE ELSE.

Call and See and trade to
your own advantage.

P. BRAAM.

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

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH

CANDY in use—For

sale in New York for

the past 30 years, but

new in this State.

For Sale by the pound

or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

N.B.—Dealers sup-

plied at wholesale

rates at the

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 8 1875.

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS MICH

79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.