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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 25.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 233.

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.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X'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, April 23, 1875.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Chicago.
Grand Rapids.	5.25 a. m.	10.05 a. m.
" "	10.35 " "	12.10 p. m.
" "	8.30 p. m.	6.35 " "
" "	8.35 " "	9.15 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
" "	4.30 p. m.	10.25 " "
" "	6.40 " "	8.30 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	10.40 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
" "	12.25 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
" "	9.35 " "	4.10 " "

* Daily except Saturday
† Mixed trains.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail. STATIONS. Express. Mail.	Express. Mail. STATIONS. Express. Mail.
4 15 7 30 Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10	4 15 7 30 Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10
4 32 7 44 Grandville. 9 55 6 55	4 32 7 44 Grandville. 9 55 6 55
4 45 8 28 Allegan. 8 45 5 45	4 45 8 28 Allegan. 8 45 5 45
6 11 9 41 Otsego. 8 18 5 18	6 11 9 41 Otsego. 8 18 5 18
6 19 9 19 Plainwell. 8 07 5 10	6 19 9 19 Plainwell. 8 07 5 10
6 35 9 35 Cooper. 7 35 4 45	6 35 9 35 Cooper. 7 35 4 45
6 50 9 50 Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40	6 50 9 50 Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40
8 30 11 30 White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05	8 30 11 30 White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05
6 00 6 30 Chicago. 10 40 3 50	6 00 6 30 Chicago. 10 40 3 50
4 40 5 00 Toledo. 11 55 8 30	4 40 5 00 Toledo. 11 55 8 30
4 40 5 00 Toledo. 11 55 8 30	4 40 5 00 Toledo. 11 55 8 30
7 05 9 30 Cleveland. 7 40 3 40	7 05 9 30 Cleveland. 7 40 3 40
7 15 4 05 Buffalo. 12 10 7 55	7 15 4 05 Buffalo. 12 10 7 55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Bakers.

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

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.

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Dressmaking.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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, &c.; River st.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Saddlers.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

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

Special Notices.

Fresh Lemons, Oranges and Figs at Pessink's.

Feathers! Feathers!
Prime Live Geese Feathers at
H. MEYER & CO

The finest assortment of Candies at the City Bakery.

I. O. O. F.
HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
R. A. SCHOOTEN, N. G.
P. SCHRAVESANDE, R. S.

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

F. & A. M.
A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August 30, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

SARDINES, Lobster and Cove Oysters always on hand at Pessink's

Children's Carriages.
Excelled by none in quality, finish or price at
H. MEYER & CO.

HONEY and Cheese a specialty at the City Bakery.

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

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

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

Topographical Difficulties of the Indian Campaign.

The news from the Sioux region is promising of active operations within a short time. It is expected that Merritt, with his cavalry, will have joined Crook by this time. From this date, there will be no reason whatever for delay on the part of Crook's column. He will then have a force of nearly 2,000 regular troops, and some additions in the shape of Indian allies and citizen volunteers.

The present location of the belligerents is at the apex of the angles of a triangle. Terry is at the junction of the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers. Crook is very nearly south of him at the east slope of the Big Horn mountains and distant, in a direct line, about 100 miles. The Sioux are west of, and between the two columns occupying the eastern slope of the Big Horn mountains. They are perhaps 30 to 50 miles from Crook, and 50 to 75 from Terry. To reach them, the former must move to the northwest, and the latter to the southwest.

A glance at a map of the section of country occupied by the Sioux, will show it to be the most admirable in the world for defensive operations. The general direction of the Big Horn range of mountains is southeast and northwest. In these mountains several noted rivers, such as Powder, Tongue, Big Horn, originate and flow north into the Yellowstone. Each one of these rivers, as one nears the mountains, divides into numberless branches. These branches flow down the eastern slope of the mountains, and each has cut for itself a bed deep into the mountain side. Some of the beds form canons whose depth is hundreds of feet, and whose walls are, in many places, perpendicular rocks, which can not be scaled or crossed. An army advancing from Crook's position would have to cross all these innumerable feeders. At the base of the mountains the cuts are not so deep nor progress so difficult; but here comes in another peculiarity. At the base of the mountains these various streams are lined by deep ravines, which have been cut into the soil on both sides of them, and which approach them in a direction perpendicular to the course of their streams. The general contour is somewhat like what can be seen at many points on the Mississippi, where there are bluffs, through which are cut ravines pointing toward the river. If one will fancy these bluffs coming down to the streams, and the ravines occurring as close to each other as possible, he will have an idea of the general conformation of the ground in front of Crook and at the base of the Big Horn mountains.

Anyone can see at a glance the difficulties to be overcome by an army having the offensive. The movement of artillery is next to an impossibility. The ravines are so narrow that, as a general thing, cavalry cannot move up them with more than a column of two. A charge or deployment, a movement even by platoons in front, cannot be made. Each crest of every ravine is a natural fortification fully equal, in its protective qualities, to the very best work within the reach of military engineering. Not only is each crest at once a rifle-pit and a breastwork, but it is one of ten thousand just like it. Carry one, and just beyond is another exactly like it. To flank it is often impossible because it may be protected on the one side by a mountain and on the other by an unfordable stream. If finally dislodged, then the mountains are close at hand into whose recesses the heavy horses of the cavalry cannot penetrate. In all respects, it is the most difficult country in the world to operate in offensively and the very best for defensive operations. It is one in which three-fourths of all the operations in use in modern battles are of not the slightest value, cavalry charges are scarcely ever possible, and even ordinary cavalry marching a work of the greatest difficulty. The movement of supply trains is limited to one or two established trails so that, in case of divergence from these routes, the trains have to be left, and the force is weakened by the number of men whom it is necessary to leave to guard them.

The facts of the situation are that the Sioux hostiles, had they unlimited supplies of food and ammunition, are in a location which they could successfully defend for five years against the entire military force of the United States. To dislodge them, if they make a determined stand, will be a work of enormous difficulty, and one requiring time for its accomplishment. It took seven years to drive the Seminoles out of Florida, and their position was not as well adapted for defense as that now occupied by the Sioux.—*Chi. Times.*

Indian Bureau.

It has all along been urged by a large class of people that, if Indian matters were only turned over to the war department, there would be no more trouble. Just how the one department any more than the other, would prevent trouble, is not clear. The case of Belknap proves the war department is not immaculate or infallible, and if it be neither, how is it to prevent abuses or guard against the thousand difficulties which must inevitably arise from the delicate character of our relations with the Indians? It is quite possible that even under the management of the war department, the Indians would be cheated in their supplies; that treaties would be broken; annuities withheld or diluted, and that rascally traders and others would still continue to surreptitiously supply the Indians with repeating rifles and fixed ammunition. These are the causes of Indian outbreaks, and there seems no reason why they should not exist under the management of the war department as well as under that of the interior.

Nevertheless, as many thousands of people are going to vote against republicanism for the single reason that any change of administration must necessarily be for the better, so may it be well to turn over the Indians to the war department. The transfer of the Sioux reservation, just made, will serve as an experiment. The military all have it their own way with reference to these locations; and they can demonstrate their capacity by their management. The territory thus given them is a very large one, and the bands occupying it the most uneasy, warlike, and determined among our Indian tribes. If they can succeed here, they can in any other case. But let us hope that they will show that they can prevent, rather than repress, disorder. Any man with just brains enough to load a gun, and skill enough to point it, can kill a turbulent Indian, while it requires a much higher order of ability to so manage the Indian that he will not become turbulent. In fine the test of successful management will not be shown by the number of times the sabre is drawn, or the number of Indian skulls it may split, but in the length of time it will remain in the sheath without there arising a necessity for its being drawn. In other words, the test of management is prevention, and not repression.

Napoleon and Washington.

The star of Napoleon was just rising to its zenith as that of Washington passed away. In point of military genius Napoleon probably equaled if he did not exceed any person known in history. In regard to the direction of the interests of a nation he may have occupied a very high place. He inspired an energy and a vigor in the veins of the French people which they sadly needed after the demoralizing sway of centuries of Bourbon kings. With even a smaller modicum of the wisdom so prominent in Washington, he too might have left a people to honor his memory down to the latest times. But it was not to be. Do you ask the reason? It is this. His motives of action always centered in self. His example gives a warning but not a guide. For when selfishness animates a ruler there is no cause of surprise if he sacrifice, without scruple, an entire generation of men as holocaust to the great principles of evil, merely to maintain or extend his sway. Had Napoleon copied the example of Washington he would have been the idol of all later generations in France. For Washington to have copied the example of Napoleon would have been simply impossible. Let us, then discarding all inferior strife, hold up to our children the example of Washington as the symbol, not merely of wisdom, but of purity and truth.—*C. F. Adams.*

In Hampden, Conn., lives a dog six years old, who makes it his business to watch for the cars at night, to catch the paper which the baggage-master throws to him for his master as the train rushes by. Wherever the dog may be, when he hears the whistle, or the rumble of the train, he bounds off to take his position to catch the paper. He pays no attention to any other train, unless, as sometimes happens, the paper is not thrown to him; then he is uneasy all the night, and waits impatiently for the dawn train, for that is sure to bring the paper.—*Congregationalist.*

A BRAVE young man in a neighboring town got patriotically intoxicated the other night, and while in that condition resolved to avenge Custer's death—and next morning not one sound wooden Indian could be found in the place.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The falling-off in the attendance at the Philadelphia Exhibition has caused a reduction of the force. The number of visitors fell off materially during the heated term, and has not increased with the return of pleasant weather. Since the opening of the Exhibition the average daily expenses have been about \$9,000. The average daily cash receipts have been \$12,265.05. Another great auction sale of flannels, blankets, tweeds and cotton goods, from the principal mills and manufacturers, came off in New York a few days ago. Most of the large houses of the country were represented, and among the buyers Western men purchased heavily. The bidding was very spirited. The prices realized were from 5 to 10 per cent. in advance of the sale of the previous week.

The banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, whose collapse caused the panic of 1873, having gone through the Bankruptcy Court, have now been discharged, their creditors making no objection. Two women were killed in Philadelphia, last week, by leaping from the third-story window of a shoddy manufactory which was on fire. Another one was so badly burned that she cannot recover.

THE WEST.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official figures, contain 1,710,049 bushels of wheat; 996,557 bushels of corn; 206,892 bushels of oats; 62,909 bushels of rye, and 346,905 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,323,305 bushels, against 4,187,862 bushels at this period last year. Three hundred pounds of specimen quartz were received at Bismarck from the Black Hills the other day, and assayed. The richest showed \$5,059 to the ton, and the poorest \$2,500.

The new census of Nebraska shows that the State has more than doubled in population since 1870. The number of inhabitants is now 257,747. William H. Heath, the late crooked Auditor of St. Louis county, Mo., has been indicted for embezzlement. His defalcation amounts to about \$150,000. L. P. Richardson, a correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was recently killed and scalped by Indians about 100 miles north of Fort Laramie. He was en route to the Black Hills.

The Toledo Blade publishes crop reports from 173 places in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. These show that the wheat crop in nearly all the wheat-producing districts is nearly up to the average in quantity, while the quality is superior to that of any former year. The corn crop promises very well everywhere. The acreage is much larger than ever before. A large quantity of flax-seed was sown in some parts of Indiana and Illinois, and has done well. There was a smaller acreage of potatoes planted than last year, but the crop will be enormous. Hay, except in some parts of Michigan, where the rain interfered with its cutting and curing, has produced far beyond the crops of any previous year. The quality is very good, and it has been well taken care of. The apple crop is very large everywhere. Only a partial crop of peaches will ripen. Grapes are wonderfully abundant in the lake region, and promise to ripen well.

CAPT. J. S. POLAND, of the Sixth Infantry has forwarded to Gen. Ruggles, from Standing Rock Agency, a very interesting account of Custer's last fight, as told by some Sioux Indians who were in the battle. Their account is as follows: The hostiles were celebrating their greatest of religious festivals, the sun dance, when runners brought news of the approach of cavalry. The dance was suspended, and a general rush followed, mistaken by Custer perhaps for retreat, for the horses, equipments, and arms. Reno first attacked the village at the south end and across the Little Big Horn. Their narrative of Reno's operations coincides with the published account. How he was quickly confronted and surrounded; how he dismounted, rallied in the timber, remounted, and cut his way back over the ford and up the bluffs with considerable loss, and the continuation of the fight for some little time, when runners arrived from the north end of the village with the news that the cavalry had attacked the north end, some three or four miles distant. The Indians about Reno had not before this the slightest intimation of fighting at any other point. A force large enough to prevent Reno from assuming the offensive was left, and the surplus available force followed to the other end of the camp, where, finding the Indians successfully driving Custer before them, instead of uniting with them, they separated into two parties and moved around the flanks of his cavalry. They report that Custer crossed the river but only succeeded in reaching the edge of the Indian camp. After he was driven to the bluffs, the fight lasted perhaps an hour. A small number of cavalry broke through the line of Indians in their rear, and escaped, but were overtaken within a distance of five or six miles, and all killed. After the battle the squaws entered the field to plunder and mutilate the dead. General rejoicing was indulged in, and a distribution of arms and ammunition hurriedly made. Then the attack on Reno was vigorously renewed. Up to the attack the Indians had lost comparatively few men, but now they say their most serious loss took place. They give no idea of numbers, but say there were a great many. Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. He remained in the council tent directing operations. The Indians were not all engaged at any one time. Heavy reserves were held to repair losses and renew attacks successively.

THE SOUTH.

TWO COMPANIES of United States soldiers have been stationed at Hamburg, S. C., the scene of the late race troubles. Two companies have also been ordered to Aiken, opposite Hamburg, where they will remain all summer.

HON. J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, a prominent lawyer and politician of Little Rock, Ark., committed suicide the other day by shooting himself through the heart with a shot-gun. An old family feud in Franklin county, Ky., resulted in the death of Riley Herrod and the fatal wounding of his brother Levi, one night last week. The particulars are as follows: Three brothers by the name of Herrod, returning home from a barbecue at Frankfort, were overtaken by James Andrew and Aleck Scott, Geo. Herrod, Wm. Penn, and Sam Ayers. The latter party rode ahead, procured arms, waited, and then engaged with the smaller party in firing at each other with pistols and shot-guns. All the parties have been arrested.

WASHINGTON.

HON. ALLAN TAYLOR CAPERTON, Senator of the United States from West Virginia, died in Washington, last week, of a disease engendered by the recent heated term. Mr. Caperton took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1875, and his term of service would have expired in 1881. He was a member of the Confederate States Senate up to the close of the war in 1865, and died at the age of nearly 66 years.

BLUFORD WILSON, late Solicitor of the Treasury, appeared before the House committee on whisky trials in St. Louis, last week, and gave in detail his knowledge in regard to the late whisky prosecutions in the West, and particularly in regard to the connection of Gen. Babcock with them. He related with great minuteness various conversations which he had had with Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Bristow, Attorney General Pierpont, and finally with President Grant himself on the subject. Wilson said that there was no lack of co-operation on the part of the President in the whisky cases generally until Babcock became involved, when a coolness between the White House and the Treasury Department arose. Wilson gave an explanation of the manner in which the famous "Syph" signature arose: There was a certain woman who had given the President much trouble. Babcock and McDonald, being together in Washington one day, saw her, and McDonald recognizing her, exclaimed, "There is 'Syph'!" Babcock said, "Do you know that woman?" McDonald replied, "I know her very well." "Then," said Babcock, "I wish you would get her away from here. She is annoying the President." "Certainly," said McDonald; "that is easy. I can manage her," and he did so. The term "Syph" became a sort of standing joke between Babcock and McDonald, and they often addressed each other and signed their communications in that way. While in Washington last week, Wilson was sent for by President Grant, and requested to surrender up the original copy of the latter's famous "Let no guilty man escape" letter. Wilson declined to do so, by evading a knowledge of its whereabouts. What followed is related in a dispatch to a Western newspaper: "The President was made very angry, and he directed that a close watch be placed upon Wilson to see what he intended to take out of the department. Wilson made copies of several documents there that had played important parts in the prosecution of the whisky ring, as much for his own protection as anything. He did this in a very quiet manner, but not in so unobserved a fashion but that the President knew of it. Three candle-boxes were filled up and sealed with a direction to his home at Springfield. They reposed quietly in the Solicitor's office awaiting an expressman, when an order came from the President, through Secretary Morrill, that these boxes should be opened and examined before they should be allowed to depart. Wilson was then summoned from his hotel near by. He has been quite ill during the last few days, and was much excited by this raid upon his property. He stood by, however, while the treasury officials went through his boxes. Almost the first thing seized upon was Grant's 'let no guilty man escape' letter to Bristow." A Washington dispatch of July 23 says: "A Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House last night, continuing from 8 until 11 o'clock. The question of repealing the date of the resumption of specie payments was, after discussion, voted on, with the result of about 50 members for repeal and 25 against."

The Civil Service Committee, to whom were referred the charges against Representative Purman, report that no bribes were received by Purman for appointments, and that the evidence wholly fails to establish the sale of Federal offices.

BLUFORD WILSON, late Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has been undergoing an examination before the House committee on the whisky trials. As his evidence has produced something of a sensation at the national capital, and is attracting a good deal of attention in political circles throughout the country, we give in a condensed form the salient points of the ex-Solicitor's story:

Regarding the Barnard letter (with the indorsement: "Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided"), Wilson stated that, in the body of the letter, or in the accompanying paper, it was made to appear that Emory Foster, of St. Louis, had stated that President Grant himself was charged with being a party to the whisky ring in St. Louis. Wilson had no doubt that the President made this famous indorsement as much on account of this charge against himself as for the fact that Babcock and Casey had been accused of complicity with the whisky ring. The President willingly consented to the publication of the Barnard letter. Wilson proved this by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to himself, dated August 7.

The first important letter from Bristow to Wilson is dated New York, Aug. 9, 1875. The important portion of this letter is in outline this:

The time is near at hand when I must make a square issue with the thieves and scoundrels who have combined to destroy me. You cannot be too careful about talking with anybody. The matter about the "Syph" dispatch, and the fact of the talk with Pierpont, is known to P. and B. (Porter and Babcock), and has greatly disturbed them. I suppose I must make up my mind to bear the abuse of the right papers, hard as it is. They are fighting to keep their friends out of prison, and will not hesitate to destroy anybody who stands in the way. As for myself, I cannot turn back or stop to parley with the thieves. I have no other ambition to serve, no other purpose to accomplish, than to enforce the laws and secure the honest collection of the revenue. I will compromise with nothing short of this, and upon this issue I am willing to be sacrificed any day.

P. S.—Ask Webster to write the President about the Chicago Custom House and the whisky ring. He has great confidence in Webster, and it will require the utmost watchfulness of his real friends to prevent him from being misled. Tell Webster to write strongly, and tell the truth.

The creation of the Military Court in Chicago was considered by Bristow and Wilson as an indication that the President had decided that the prosecution should fail.

Wilson heard nothing of the charge that he had placed spies on the President's tracks until Babcock was indicted. Then the President expressed himself openly against Henderson and Dyer. Henderson was dismissed in spite of Wilson's written protest to the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Treat and Eaton had both declared that Henderson and Dyer meant no offense to the President by their speeches. Henderson, on the contrary, had gone out of the way to defend the President. Wilson considered the dismissal of Henderson a fatal blow to the further successful prosecution of Babcock's case.

Wilson regarded the President's persistent refusal to remove District Attorney Ward, of Chicago, as another evidence that he took little interest in the prosecution. The President was informed on Dec. 3, 1875, by Burton C. Cook, of Chicago, that Ward was a partner in Powell's distillery, and had improper relations with Jacob Reim. The President told Cook that he would remove Ward immediately, and asked Webster to name his successor at once.

Wilson read from a note he had written Bristow, in which he stated that it was the general belief that Logan's illness was attributable to sheer fright.

Wilson produced a letter from Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, to himself, dated Dec. 26, 1875, in which Webster said:

Do you not begin to rub your eyes and inquire whether you are awake? Whether we are awake, and whether we are all not involved in some bad thing? Was there ever such scandalous lying and plotting? Is it not the most remarkable thing of the century? Is there any key to it, except that the band of corruptionists of all classes are summing up all their forces, and placing their reliance on unparalleled audacity of vituperation and cunningly devised accusations? Is it possible that Babcock has willingly countenanced an attack upon Bristow while he confesses his own infamy? What other explanation is there for the *Inter-Ocean's* attack? I expect the ring have control of the *Inter-Ocean*. They want an English organ in the *Inter-Ocean* as they already have a German organ in the *St. Louis Zeitung*.

Wilson, under date of Dec. 15, 1875, writes to the President from St. Louis, denying that he engaged persons to convict Farwell.

Wilson warned the President and the Attorney General from using C. S. Bell. The President had practically engaged him to work inde-

pendently of the prosecuting officers in St. Louis. Wilson defeated this.

On Christmas day, 1875, the President charged Wilson with attempting to indict Orville Grant and Fred Grant. In the course of the conversation, the President informed Wilson of his belief in Babcock's entire innocence, and denounced Henderson and Dyer for refusing to send original documents to the military court.

June 26, 1876, Wilson was invited to a conference at the White House. The President protested against receiving the testimony of accomplices. He said there was altogether too much of that thing. The President referred to the case of Roddis, a Milwaukee gauger, who had been nolle prossed. The President asked Wilson, all about Everest—his return from Europe; where he was; whether he was to be granted immunity; what it was expected to prove by him; and what he knew about sending a letter to Babcock by Joyce containing \$500. Wilson said Everest had not been promised immunity. The President said: "Major, when I said 'Let no guilty man escape,' I meant it, but not that nine should escape and one be convicted." Wilson replied: "Mr. President we are not counting heads; we are trying to break up unlawful combinations against the revenue, and to discover those who organized them, and I know no other way to do this except by getting inside of the ring." Secretary Chandler was present in the room during this interview. Wilson offered to satisfy the President further. The President replied that it was not worth while—there was too much of it. Supervisor Tutton had been there that day, fresh from Chicago, influencing the President. Wilson sent Bristow to the President with documents to counteract Tutton's representations. Bristow did so. Wilson then produced his instructions as to the use of informers comprehended in the dispatch to Tutton in Chicago, Jan. 14, 1875, published some time afterwards. The President then expressed himself satisfied with the conduct of Wilson and Bristow. Babcock subsequently came to Wilson, showing that he had complete knowledge of the entire conversation between Wilson and the President about Everest.

Wilson complained to Bristow that all information given the President about Babcock's case was immediately conveyed to Babcock, and asked what right Babcock had more than any other accused person to a knowledge of the case against him.

Jan. 10, in an interview with Attorney General Pierpont, the latter acknowledged to Wilson that the circular-letter of instructions to United States District Attorneys relative to the testimony of accomplices was written at the direction of the President. This was to have been kept secret, and was not to have been interpreted as it read, but Storr, Babcock's counsel, obtained it and gave it to the *Chicago Times*. Upon the publication of this letter Wilson told Bristow that the profound crisis in the contest with the thieves had come—that it was evident that the President meant to bring about a conflict and a change of policy. Wilson told Secretary Bristow that he must take immediate steps to have an understanding with the President and Attorney General. Bristow did so. Wilson declined to state what these steps were.

Dyer told Wilson that Pierpont informed him that the circular-letter was written by order of the President himself. The result of using this circular-letter was that Bristow, Feb. 18, decided to leave the Cabinet. The personal relations between himself and the President were almost broken off. Bristow and Wilson both learned from many sources that the President had determined, at the close of the Babcock trial, to dismiss them both. One of the sources was Gen. J. D. Webster, of Chicago, whose letter upon that subject Wilson read. The letter was dated Chicago, Feb. 16.

Webster learned of Gen. Hurlbut, then in the West, that Bristow was to be removed at the termination of the Babcock trial. The letter contains expressions of the strongest friendship for Wilson and Bristow. Similar information came to Wilson through J. B. Henderson and others. Bristow and Wilson then both prepared their resignations. This was Feb. 24, the day Babcock was acquitted. On Feb. 27, three days later, evidence was placed in the President's hands showing that Gen. Babcock and Horace Porter lost \$40,000 in the Black Friday gold conspiracy, through Jay Cooke & Co.; that Asa Birn Gardiner, President of the Chicago military court, was trustee to adjust their losses; that the presentation of these facts to the President was the real cause of Babcock's removal, and that the President, having determined to remove Babcock for this cause, became reconciled to Bristow and Wilson.

Question by Mr. Plaisted—State more fully what the relations of this were to the retention of Mr. Bristow in the Cabinet?

Mr. Wilson—Because the President, for the first time, comprehended in all its significance the fact that he had been betrayed by Babcock, and that, if he had betrayed him in the Black Friday conspiracy, he was also capable of betraying him in the whisky frauds, and he became convinced that the prosecution against Babcock had had its justification.

Wilson does not appear to have become fully reconciled with the President, for later the President charges that his office is the rendezvous of hostile newspaper men. Wilson demands the names of his accusers from the President. They are refused.

Wilson produced the following telegram, discovered during the Babcock trial:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.
To Delome, No. 168 Forsyth street, New York: Can you produce evidence against Wilson for big money? J. T. PORTER.

Porter was the dismissed secret-service agent working for the defense. Wilson's resignation immediately followed Bristow's. The President was coldly polite in taking leave of him, and said that he now hoped for peace and quiet. Wilson said that those who had accused him to the President were Farwell, Logan, Spencer, Hurlbut and Sargent of California, besides some discharged employees. Wilson thought the President could not sympathize with the prosecuting officers because he honestly believed Babcock innocent.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, in convention at East St. Louis, last week, nominated William R. Morrison for re-election by acclamation.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana assembled at Baton Rouge last week, and, after balloting four times, nominated Gen. Frank Nichols for Governor. Green B. Raum, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Pratt, resigned.

The Republicans of West Virginia met in convention at Wheeling last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Nathan Goff; Superintendent of Public Schools, F. H. Crago; Auditor, C. M. Sharon; Treasurer, Moses Frankensberger, of Kanawha county; Attorney General, John A. Hutchinson; Judges of the Court of Appeals, Hicks and Berkeshire, each twelve years, and Judge Brown, four years. The Democrats of Illinois, at their State Convention, held at Springfield last week, placed in nomination the following ticket for State officers: Governor, Louis Steward (previously nominated by the Independents); Lieutenant Governor, A. A. Glenn; Secretary of State, E. Y. Thornton; Auditor, John Hise; Treasurer, George Gundloch; Attorney General, E. Lynch. The Democrats of Louisiana have made the following Congressional nominations: First District, R. L. Gibson; Second, E. John Ellis; Third, J. H. Aikin; Fourth, J. B. Elam; Sixth, E. W. Robertson. The Prohibitionists of Kentucky met in State Convention at Louisville last week to organize the party for the canvass for the Presidency of the United States. Green Clay Smith, Prohibition candidate, was present and

made a speech. The State Central Committee and Electors were appointed, and the platform of the party read and adopted.

The Republicans of Arkansas have placed in nomination the following ticket for State offices: Governor, A. W. Bishop; Secretary of State, W. L. Copeland, colored; Treasurer, A. A. C. Rogers; Auditor, J. R. Barry; Attorney General, H. A. Pierce; Land Commissioner, E. W. McDonald; School Superintendent, K. C. Corbin, colored; Chancellor, Lafayette Gregg; Chancery Clerk, J. T. White, colored.

GENERAL.

The attendance at the Centennial is increasing. The great free-for-all trotting race at Cleveland, last week, was the most remarkable turf contest that has taken place for years, if indeed it was ever equalled. Against a field of the fastest flyers, the famous mare Goldsmith Maid took the first two heats in the extraordinary time of 2:15½ and 2:17¼, but here the wonderful little queen of the trotting turf was forced to abdicate her sovereignty to the great stallion Smuggler, who won the third, fourth and fifth heats and the race in the unprecedented time of 2:16¾, 2:19¾ and 2:17¾.

OFFICIAL returns made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, there arrived in the United States 22,572 Chinese immigrants, of whom only 259 were females. During the corresponding period of 1875 the total immigration to the United States from China was 16,437, of whom 82 were females.

ALL the cavalry now on duty in Southern Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory has been ordered to join Gen. Terry or Gen. Crook, and will leave for their destination at once.

FOREIGN.

A BATTLE was recently fought near Orizaba, Mexico, between a force of Government troops and 1,900 revolutionists under Hernandez, in which the latter were badly routed, with the loss of 100 killed and 600 captured. This is a very serious blow to the revolution. A Delgado dispatch of July 25 says: "Yesterday the Serbian army under Gen. Zach encountered the Turks on the whole line, near Yavor. The artillery fire lasted seven hours, and was followed by an infantry engagement, in which the Serbians were completely successful. Two other minor Serbian successes are reported." The London Daily Telegraph is in receipt of letters from Stanley, the African explorer, dated April 24.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has granted 127 additional pardons to French Communists. The French Senate has adopted the bill authorizing the International Exhibition in 1878. The Chamber of Deputies has voted a credit of \$1,500,000 for the expenses of the War Department. Lerdo de Tejada has been re-elected President of the republic of Mexico. The municipal authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for mobilization of the army. Affairs in Roumania are rapidly approaching a crisis, with every indication that this powerful province will soon cast its strength on the side of the insurgents. The cable announces that 25,000 Roumanian troops are massed on the Danube frontier in an attitude so threatening as to have drawn a large force of Turks to guard the opposite bank.

COL. VALENTINE BAKER, whose extraordinary escapade with a young woman in a railroad train between London and Weybridge overturned even the stolidity of the British people, has been released, and voluntarily expatriated himself. He has accepted a commission in the Turkish army. The Turks have been badly defeated by the Serbians in an attempt to cross the river Timok. The Emperor William has earnestly impressed the Prince of Roumania with the importance of maintaining peace. Turkey has demanded from Roumania the observance of strict neutrality, and has complained that munitions of war are transmitted to Servia through Roumanian territory. It is stated that the Turkish Government has decided to issue paper currency to the amount of £3,000,000.

A BERLIN special states that Austria seems determined to annex Bosnia. Count Andrassy admits the necessity of the policy. The cable continues to furnish accounts of terrible massacres by the Turks in Bosnia. "Three hundred Christians were tortured and drowned in the villages of Pervan and Femar. Twelve women were cut to pieces at Pavice. Sixty children were stoned to death at Rathlovo. One hundred and eighty girls were violated and murdered at Sokolovo. Three thousand Christians were massacred at Priedor."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, July 25.—Senate.—Gordon introduced a bill to establish a non-partisan revenue corps. The House bill amending the Postoffice Appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and section 3,954 of the Revised Statutes in regard to straw bids, was passed. Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Carpenter addressed the court for the defense. He spent four hours in his accustomed easy, energetic style, and was at times quite eloquent. Before concluding his argument the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House took up the Virginia contested-election case, the resolutions of the committee being that Goode, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Platt, the contestant, is. The report of the minority takes the opposite view. Lamar rose to a personal explanation, and defended himself against the charge of certain newspapers that he had made speeches in Mississippi laudatory of what is known as the White-Line policy. Hurlbut, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue the Northwestern Indians special patent cartridges, which are required for the arms used by them. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.—Senate.—The impeachment trial was resumed, and Carpenter concluded his argument for the defense. Scott Lord, in behalf of the managers of the House, followed with the closing argument for the prosecution. No legislative business of importance was transacted. House.—The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States treasury in view of investment. The Virginia contested-election case of Platt vs. Goode was taken up, and several speeches were delivered in favor of the majority and minority reports. The House adjourned without reaching a vote. The views of the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, signed by Representatives Harris, Danford, and Hays, were presented in the House. The minority severely criticize the majority report, alleging that it is unfair in its statements, fallacious in its conclusions, is evidently promoted by a partisan spirit, ignores entirely testimony favorable to the Navy Department, and perverts other portions in such ways as to inflict gross injustice upon the Secretary and other officers.

THURSDAY, July 27.—Senate.—The Senate met, and, after the announcement of the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased. House.—Foster, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of the Washington monument, which was passed with amendments, one of which increases the amount to \$200,000. A message from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, was presented, whereupon, on motion of Wilson, the usual resolutions were adopted. Wilson, Banks, Luttrell, Douglas, Hardenbergh, Faulkner, and Kasson were appointed a committee to accompany the body to West Virginia, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 28.—Senate.—Ingalls, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments, the House bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Custer, and to his father and mother. Placed on the calendar. The

amendments reduce the pension to the widow from \$50 to \$30 per month, and strike out the name of the father, so as to grant a pension to the widow and mother only. Frelinghuysen, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. After a long debate a new conference was agreed to. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the bill so that the total amount appropriated shall not exceed \$5,000,000. The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the completion of the Washington monument were agreed to and the bill passed. Thurman gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would ask the Senate to take up and consider the motion submitted by him some time ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in reference to counting the vote for President and Vice President was passed. The Senate then considered the bill in regard to the sale of Oregon Indian lands, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House took up the Virginia contested-election case of Goode (Dem.) vs. Platt (Rep.) and decided, by a vote of 105 to 87, to retain Goode in his seat. Randall, from the conference committee on the Military Academy bill, submitted the report of the committee on said bill, which was adopted. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs. After a speech by Mr. Lewis in support of the majority report, the matter went over without action, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 29.—Senate.—The Senate was not in session.

House.—Hill called up the bill which was passed by both houses, extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, to have it amended so as to exclude the possibility of its being construed to affect the National Cemetery. The bill was so amended and passed. The evening session lasted till 10 o'clock, and was for general debate. A large number of speeches were made, including one by Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, on his Tariff bill, which he said would not be pressed at the present session.

MONDAY, July 31.—Senate.—The River and Harbor bill was reported back to the Senate. It appropriates, in the aggregate, \$5,000,000. The resolution prohibiting the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was passed. A bill was passed authorizing an increase of the cavalry forces of the army, and appropriating \$1,634,700 for that purpose. The House bill to continue until the 10th of August the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government was passed. The Senate then went into secret session for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment.

House.—Consideration was resumed of the reports of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Whitthorne advocated the majority report. The minority resolution was rejected—yeas, 59; nays, 115. Under the call of states, a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the sundry City and Town appropriation bills, in making adequate provision for some branches of the civil service and none at all for other branches. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it he deemed it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service. Randall said that he "had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government, and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President in some of his statements shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever. For one I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have the opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after close examination." Hale defended the action of the President. The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Longevity of Philadelphians.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that during the first six months of 1876 the deaths contained in the obituary columns of that paper of persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of 80 years numbered 380, of whom 138 were men and 242 women. During the corresponding half year of 1875, the deaths were similarly recorded of 155 men and 231 women, a total of 386. During the half year just closed, these records give the usual proof of the observation that more women live to the ripe age of 80 than men, the female octogenarians outnumbering the males by a large percentage. A further analysis also shows that the females were the longest-lived, as the women who lived beyond 90 are much more numerous than the men. Of the number enumerated by the Ledger, Ann Gourley, Ann M'Mullen Floyd, Daniel Bastable and Margaret D. Boggs were over 100 years old; Annia Fareira, 101; and Bernard Duffy, good old fellow, 107.

A MAN who had been wounded in a railroad accident was denied admission to a hotel at Oakland, Cal., because he might keep the boarders awake; and, in the morning, the boarders all left because he had not been cared for.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Dressed.....	7 50	@ 10 25
HOGS—Dressed.....	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON.....	11½	@ 12
WHEAT—No. 2.....	3 25	@ 4 45
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1 00	@ 1 05
CORN—Mixed Western.....	52	@ 56½
OATS—No. 2, Chicago.....	35	@ 36
RYE—Western.....	67½	@ 7 50
PORK—New Mess.....	19 75	@ 20 00
LARD—Steam.....	11½	@ 11½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Natives.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 00
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 50	@ 4 60
Medium to Fair.....	4 20	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live.....	6 55	@ 6 80
FLLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ext.....	5 25	@ 5 62½
WHEAT—No. 2.....	80	@ 90½
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	80	@ 80½
CORN—No. 2.....	45½	@ 46
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 30½
RYE—No. 2.....	50	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	@ 51
BUTTER—Creamery.....	25	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh.....	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess.....	18 75	@ 19 00
LARD.....	10½	@ 11

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 25	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed.....	41	@ 41½
OATS—No. 2.....	28	@ 29
RYE—No. 2.....	46	@ 48
PORK—Mess.....	19 25	@ 19 50
LARD.....	10½	@ 11
HOGS.....	6 10	@ 6 60
CATTLE.....	2 25	@ 5 09

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 07	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 30
RYE.....	62	@ 63
BARLEY—No. 2.....	63	@ 65

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	90	@ 1 08
CORN.....	44	@ 45
OATS.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	57	@ 58
PORK—Mess.....	19 00	@ 19 25
LARD.....	10½	@ 11

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 15	@ 1 31
Amber.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

LETTING the children play with matches in a barn is what caused the fire in Lansing.

THE water in most of the small lakes of Michigan is reported to be higher this season than it has been for a number of years.

THE youth of Bay City, excited to a fever by the news of the Custer disaster, thirst for military glory, and a corps of cadets will be organized.

A FIRST-CLASS aboriginal cemetery has been discovered at Galesburg, and the property of the old cut-throats buried therein has been confiscated.

A CROQUET match between two Milford clubs called out a larger number of spectators than a horse-race would. The defeated club had a minister in it.

ERNEST ANDERSON, of Big Rapids, was recently killed by a falling tree. He was to have been married in the evening of the day on which he was killed.

AN accidental explosion of dynamite occurred at Mine Native, on Thunder bay, recently, by which William Moyie was killed and Heaton McDonald was disfigured for life.

WILLIAM FOWLER and Wesley Eckerson cut, bound and set up seven acres of wheat in one day last week on the farm of W. W. Fuller, in Rives township. The cutting was done by Fowler.

At Detroit, on Wednesday of last week, the *Ames*, of Detroit, defeated the *Mutuals*, of Jackson, in a base-ball match, the second of a series of games for the State championship, by a score of 9 to 7, amid considerable excitement and ill-feeling.

A SAD affair occurred at Detroit one night recently. Two workmen attended a saloon "opening," and became intoxicated. On their way home, at a late hour, arm-in-arm, they walked off a dock and into the river. Both men were drowned, leaving two widows and fourteen orphans.

A TUSCULA merchant, whose store has been pilfered several times, lay in wait for the burglar. He surprised him in the act of stealing sugar, chased him out on the street, and, finally, shot him through the leg, and then let him go without making an arrest.

FROM the figures compiled by the Auditor General, at Lansing, a comparison of the amounts deposited in the State banks this year with that of last shows a falling off of \$239,781.53, while a similar comparison shows an increase in the deposits of savings banks to the amount of \$510,177.36.

RICHARD HALZDORF, of Port Austin, while loading lumber on the schooner *Sanilac*, at Sanilac, became overheated and drank freely of ice water and then, feeling badly, started for the house, and had gone only a few steps, when he sank down and was seized with convulsions and shortly thereafter died.

MARSHALL *Statesman*: "Calhoun county had in 1874 a population of 35,055. In 1875 there occurred only 244 deaths. There were 589 children born during the same period of time, making an increase of 345. There were 575 marriages reported during 1875. The mortality report shows that this is one of the most healthy counties in the State."

CHARLES WENTZ, for many years a prominent German citizen, was found dead in the woods three miles from East Saginaw, one morning last week. Appearances indicated that he had attempted to draw his shot-gun through a fence after him, and the hammer striking on the rail the gun was discharged, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad Company, held in Saginaw City, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. H. Jerome; Vice President, George F. Williams; Secretary, Ezra Rust; Treasurer, A. W. Wright; Executive Committee, D. H. Jerome, George F. Williams, Ezra Rust, A. W. Wright, and Newell Barnard.

It was a St. Johns harnessmaker who made harnesses for the horses owned by the Bengal Grange, at Grange rates, but instead of inclosing the Grange the bill, he sent by mistake a letter designed for some one else, in which it was related that he had charged 10 per cent. more for the work than any one else would have had to pay. That batch of harness still remains in the freight-house subject to the consignor's order.

THE body of John Rivers was taken from the water in Marquette harbor, the other day, in a remarkable state of preservation, after lying in the water for over eight months. Some time last November Rivers escaped from the vigilance of his wife, who had been watching him for several days while he was suffering from the effects of intemperance, and, as it now appears, threw himself into the lake. His friends sought him in vain until the snows of winter shut out all hope of finding his whereabouts.

A CHANGE appears to be gradually taking place (says the *Ludington Record*) in the manner of marketing lumber which presents an encouraging feature to our lumbermen, and will be likely to prove advantageous. We refer to the sale of lumber upon the dock here instead of throwing it upon the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. A number of buyers have been in the city during the past week making contracts for special lots. When our lumbermen can sell the products of their mills upon their own docks they have gained a desired advantage over the former system of doing business, and will be able to secure much better prices for their lumber.

SAYS the *Clam Lake News*: "John Discher, one of the pioneers of Clam Lake, got the Black Hills fever during the past winter, and, with carpet-sack in hand, started, bidding family and friends good-by. John has been in the army four years, and traveled through many States of the Union, but he says he never before knew what it was to suffer hardships. He left Kearney Junction in company with a party of thirty-three from Cincinnati, and of this party only eleven escaped the scalping-knife of the Indian, twenty-two having been murdered. He was through a large portion of that country, and finally brought up at Lincoln, Neb., where

by the kindness of the Governor, who furnished him with a ticket home, he is again permitted to see family and friends, fully satisfied with the Black Hills, Indians, and all that country—and is satisfied to remain on his farm. John was welcomed by his old friends."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Detroit Post* says quite a sensation has been produced in Huron county, especially in the villages of Caseville and Port Crescent, by the republication, in a late issue of the *Huron County News*, of an article contained in the *London (Ont.) Advertiser*, being a correspondence from Caseville, and giving the author's views of American institutions and affairs in general. The following are some of the sentiments expressed: "I predict it the last centennial the republic will ever see." "A Government whose Federal head is executed by one-half the nation and defied by the other half can not stand." And so on, for the length of a column. Exhibiting the most bitter antagonism toward everything bearing the impress of republicanism. This "patriot," the correspondent continues, was principal of the Caseville schools, is a New Yorker by birth, but brought up in Canada; was rejected when he made application for reappointment, on account of his freely expressed views of this sort; then applied for and received the like position in the Port Crescent school; but since the publication of the article a meeting of the School Board has been held and a resolution passed requesting him to resign; which, as a matter of course, he will feel constrained to do. Indignation ran so high in Caseville that, in fact, tar and feathers were talked of; and, seriously, the public burning of his effigy.

ONE day last week Constable A. H. Briggs, of Battle Creek, took a warrant for the arrest of a colored man, a wood sawyer named Benjamin Williamson, charged with larceny. Briggs captured him near Marshall, and started with his prisoner early in the evening. While on the way home Williamson conversed with the officer in a very interesting manner, and appeared to manifest no ill-feeling toward him. When about five miles east of Battle Creek and near what is known as "the Gulf," which is considered a dangerous and gloomy locality on the road between Battle Creek and Marshall, the prisoner suddenly arose from his seat, and catching Briggs around the hips and shoulders threw him violently out of the buggy. He then seized the reins, and, plying the whip to the horses, drove off and disappeared in the darkness. The officer attempted to get hold of his revolver, with the intention of shooting the villain, but in his efforts to raise his right arm he found that it was fractured above the elbow. Being in a helpless condition, he crawled to the house of a farmer named David Mayo, who found him lying insensible upon the ground. Pursuit was immediately instituted, and the desperado was overtaken in Cass county, with the outfit in his possession. On seeing the officers he jumped from the buggy and attempted to escape by running through a cornfield, but was compelled to halt by a Deputy Sheriff, who shot him twice in the legs, injuring him quite seriously. After being arrested and wounded he resisted the officers, and remarked that he would never be taken alive. He was brought back to Marshall, however, and lodged in the county jail.

Detroit Prices Current.		
Wheat, white, per bu.	\$ 1.10	@ 1.18
Wheat, amber, per bu.	1.04	@ 1.08
Corn, per bu.	.45	@ .52
Oats, per bu.	.30	@ .33
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.40	@ 1.50
Rye, per bu.	.60	@ .65
Apples, per brl.	1.50	@ 2.00
Beans, unpicked, per bu.	.40	@ .60
Beans, picked, per bu.	.75	@ .85
Butter, per lb.	.15	@ .17
Beeswax, per lb.	.25	@ .30
Dried apples, per lb.	.12	@ .13
Eggs, per doz.	.12	@ .13
Hops, per lb.	.07	@ .11
Hay, timothy, per ton	10.00	@ 12.00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8.00	@ 9.00
Hay, marsh, per ton	6.00	@ 7.00
Straw, per ton	7.00	@ 8.00
Potatoes, new, per bu.	.85	@ .90
Honey, comb, per lb.	.18	@ .19
Chickens, per pair	.30	@ .35
Chickens, dressed, per lb.	.10	@ .11
Turkeys, live, per lb.	.10	@ .11
Tallow, per lb.	.07	@ .08
Hides, per lb.	.05	@ .06
Pelts, each.	.30	@ 1.25
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.18	@ .20
Wool, fleece, washed, per lb.	.25	@ .26
Wool, combing, per lb.	.30	@ .33
Wood, soft, per cord	3.00	@ 3.50
Wood, beech and maple, per cord	4.50	@ 4.75
Wood, hickory, per cord	5.50	@ 6.00

The Devastation of Property.

THE year 1857 witnessed failures in this country to the amount of \$291,750,000, which is larger than the failures of any one year in the present depression. But counting the failures of 1857 and of the three following years we have a total of \$630,000,000, while, if we add the failures of 1873-4-5-6, the sum total is \$885,000,000, or \$225,000,000 more than in the period of 1857. Again, the crisis of 1857 was spread over the whole country, North and South alike. In 1873, the South had not recovered from the destructive agencies of the war, and it probably has not suffered from the crisis itself as severely, in proportion, as in 1857. But the whole country has suffered a vastly lower deep of financial misfortune, from its long continuation. If we reckon the past five years, the insolvencies of the country amount to more than one thousand millions, or the equivalent of one-fourth of the assessed valuation of all the personal property in the country in 1870, and one-tenth of all the real estate. If we reckon the total loss by bankruptcy to be \$600,000,000, and the depreciation of other property to be 20 per cent., one-fourth of the valuation of the property of the country in 1870 has been wiped out. Some of this destruction of property—as in the case of all forms of credit—is absolute. The notes gone to protest, and settled at 25 cents on the dollar, the railroad bonds subscribed for at par, and now in all degrees of depreciation, the second and third mortgages, which have been foreclosed out of existence, have all been absolutely destroyed, so far as they have become worthless. The loss on mills, houses, lands, is merely a destruction by their depreciation, a destruction of values, not of things.—*Spring field (Mass.) Republican*.

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

State Exhibits—View of the Soils, Ores and Products of the Majority of the States—Some of the Large States Absent.

Among the State exhibits at the fair, Oregon has an attractive display—the result of several years' preparation. She has many samples of her magnificent forests, and several bunches of shingles are shown, averaging 11 inches in width, which came from a tree that produced 100,000. Wool is presented as a staple crop, embracing the various long wools and that from the American merino. Another great staple is fruit. Nicely dried specimens of this are seen, including apples, pears, plums, apricots and cherries. In connection with them are dried vegetables, not excepting cabbage. A new article is condensed cider, which on being diluted with water is ready for use. There are large stocks of canned salmon. The fisheries are 17 in number, and bring in an annual revenue of \$3,000,000, gold. The Oregonians claim to show the best wheat at the Exhibition, but this will be disputed. There is no doubt, however, but that the quality is excellent. Oats are remarkably fine, so are flax and rye, the climate and soil being well suited to them. The Oregon corn is not remarkable. The whole exhibit is decidedly creditable, and it ought to do the State much good.

The show of Washington Territory is not extensive, but the grains of all kinds are fine and well arranged. They are shown both in the sheaf and in the grain. Much of what is peculiar in Oregon is common of this Territory.

CALIFORNIA'S SPECIMENS. The California State exhibit is not so complete as it should have been; still it is highly suggestive. There are specimens of alabaster, marbles, garnets, etc.; salt, of which three carloads are shipped daily, and, of course, ores of the precious metals and of quicksilver.

California makes the largest show of silk cocoons in the whole Exhibition. Egypt comes next. Worms are seen at work here on the leaves, and other processes are presented. In several sections the planting of mulberries is in progress. Eggs are exported to France at present, but it is yet problematical whether silk culture as a whole will become extensive in California, though many are sanguine. The number of native woods shown is 250, some of which are highly valuable. We all know that California excels all other States in wheat growing, and the samples shown prove that the quality is rarely excelled. Corn is not so much depended upon as oats and barley. The samples of beet sugar are good. Two factories of this article have now been running several years, and their condition may be gathered from the fact that they are extending their plantings from year to year, and that none of their stock is on the market. The labor employed is Chinese.

KANSAS AND COLORADO. Kansas and Colorado have a single building, which is the largest of any of the State structures. Kansas products are almost entirely agricultural, though there are samples of coal, gypsum, and soils, and specimens of birds and insects. The display of wheat, oats, corn, and other grain, both in the sheaf and measure, is large, varied, and tasteful. Wreaths and rays of wheat are shown on the walls. An Independence bell is made of straw and grain, and corn is exhibited in many striking ways. Attendants are on hand to make statements in regard to the yield of grain, methods of cultivation, and prices of land, while circulars are distributed freely. In addition a volume of State reports may be had, giving complete statistics of every county in the State, by means of letter-press, diagrams, and tables, whereby a vast amount of information is imparted. The agricultural department of the State of Kansas is conducted in a manner worthy of being imitated by every other State.

Colorado defers making an agricultural display until after harvest, but specimens of the wool of the plains can be seen. The mineral exhibit is nearly complete, and it is the best made by any State. One block of coal, weighing over 15,000 pounds, from Trinidad, is near the main entrance. It makes good coke, and it has great value, since hitherto large quantities of coke have been shipped from Pittsburgh. The gold and silver mines, well known to be of value, and which are worked constantly, night and day, show fine specimens.

IOWA has space among the several States in Agricultural Hall. She shows in large glass tubes seven feet high specimens or sections of soil from many counties, which is the most complete of anything in the Exhibition. The richness and depth of this soil must attract great attention. There are 30 varieties of grapes, 100 of woods, 80 of small grains, 300 of apples and pears, 65 of corn, 200 of garden vegetable seeds. The show of apples is remarkable, since it was supposed a few years ago that this fruit could not be grown in Iowa. A new variety, known as the "Wealthy," has valuable qualities for cold and severe climates. It is of good size, it keeps well, has high color, perfect in January, and it has the remarkable quality of taking root from layers. It originated in Minnesota, and three of the first trees sold for \$2,000 each. In appearance it resembles the Red Astrachan, but it is a better apple. In addition Iowa has model plows and other agricultural implements.

Illinois does not make as good a show as she should have done, but some things are noticeable. There is a full line of small grains and grasses, also vegetable seeds, some flax twine, coal, a single cheese. State reports, and the like. The Agricultural College has samples of corn grown in every State of the Union, and also on latitudes as high as corn can be grown, viz., in remote regions of British America. The corn grown on the verge of the tropics is infested with insects. This collection includes 300 varieties, and it is the best ever made.

Wisconsin has fine samples of timber, shingles, grain of all kinds, wheat in particular; tobacco and seed oil.

Indiana exhibits sections of forest trees, of which black walnut is conspicuous, and there is no better display of hard woods on the ground, and there is some wagon work. There are all kinds of grain in good shape, tobacco, and native nuts.

Michigan presents her magnificent pine lumber, samples of Norton Virginia wine, maple sugar, the general run of cereals, native grapes, and soils and minerals from various sections.

Nebraska has a tasteful exhibit of the cereals grown in the State; kaolin or potter's clay, peat, coal, woods, and in particular, salt from the saline basin, now yielding twenty tons a day, and capable of producing 10,000 tons, by solar evaporation. Southeastern Nebraska embraces about twenty counties, which is excelled by no other for corn.

CONNECTICUT has a tasteful pyramid of grain, wool in the fleece, tobacco, potatoes, and some other products.

New Hampshire has a fair show of cereals, including corn, maple sugar and sirup, potatoes, forest woods, wagon work, wooden ware, and two large stuffed hogs which weighed, when alive, about 1,300 pounds. These attract great attention. There is also an old-time plow, extremely useful as a study by those who wish to note the progress made during fifty years in the plow manufacture.

New Jersey seems to have begun making an exhibit and then stopped, leaving the space unoccupied. A private company make a beautiful display of cranberries.

MASSACHUSETTS has nice cases of grain, a good many specimens of granite and some of marble, manufactured articles of food, and a valuable series of charts illustrating farm productions in the various sections; also, farm values, agricultural societies, and the various

breeds of domestic animals, as they have increased or diminished. Essex county makes a separate exhibit of fish products and of marine manufactures connected with the fisheries, which is complete and highly instructive.

SOME RARE EXHIBITS. Ohio has 100 samples of wool of remarkably good quality, samples of corn of astonishing excellence, and of the various small grains. Some of the counties make special displays. Ohio has a large collection of aboriginal antiquities in the annex to the Main Building, such as the general public never had an opportunity to see before. So also have several other Western States, and especial attention is hereby called to them. At the Indiana State Headquarters are specimens of coal in large masses, and the quality has especial significance.

Tennessee has a large tent in which are exhibited many varieties of iron ore, and among geological specimens blocks of that elegant marble of which the United States Treasury is built.

West Virginia makes her exhibits in an elegant pavilion in the rear of Machinery hall. There are many kinds of coal, iron ore, specimens of useful woods, and of wood-work; petroleum, the great staple of the State; wool, another staple; building stone, photographs of school buildings, and works of school pupils. Everything is excellently well-arranged and managed. The number of visitors who registered their names during the month of June was 45,000.

Arkansas has a large circular pavilion, and the whole management and display indicate taste, judgment, and business tact. Among the woods is cypress, the only sample on the ground. There are good specimens of grain and grapes, and cotton by the bale; and it is to be noted that the bale of cotton which took the prize recently at St. Louis, and which is to be found in Agricultural hall, as coming from Memphis, Tenn., was grown in Arkansas. There are crystals and gems from the Hot Springs; home stones of great value, called "Novaculite," from the same place; lead and silver ores, such as have yielded over 800 ounces silver to the ton; other clay of brilliant red; several kinds of leather; brooms made by the blind; Norton Virginia wine, kaolin, gypsum and zinc.

It will be noted that some of the large States make no exhibit—even Pennsylvania and New York are absent.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

A Copy of Its Provisions.

For the benefit of those who have either never read it or forgotten its provisions, we herewith print the Sherman Resumption act of January, 1875:

CHAPTER 15. An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories, and postoffices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SECTION 2. That so much of Section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That Section 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess of \$500,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$500,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than \$50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt" with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Watches at the Centennial.

There are forty-five exhibitors of watches in the Swiss section of the Centennial Exhibition, and their products embrace the whole range of pocket timepieces, from the cheapest cylinder escapement up to wonderfully elaborate pieces of mechanism that strike the hour and the minute and tell the day of month and the phase of the moon. There are watches, too, so small that they are inserted in finger rings and in charms for chains, and one miracle of minuteness is contained in a gold penholder. It has three dials of three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter each, indicating the time, the day of the week, and the date of the month. The price is \$800. The watches set in gold rings are a little larger, and cost in the neighborhood of \$300. The most valuable watch shown is held at \$1,000, gold. It is an hour, quarter, and minute repeater, an independent second hand, and a calendar of the day, month, and year, and shows the changes of the moon.

CANADA is suffering from the increase of crime incident to the abrogation by England of the Extradition treaty with our Government. A thief who had stolen jewelry to the amount of \$100,000 in value skipped across the line the other day to Plattsburg, N. Y., and is safe. This is a game that rogues on both sides of the border can play at. The only wonder is that the evil is not more serious.

All Sorts.

LONDON has 802 churches and 1,445 clergymen.

THERE has been an unusual immigration of California stock men to Arizona.

At the hanging of George Mangram by a mob, in Ohio, the crowd sang "We'll hang George Mangram to a dead elm tree."

A FRENCH CANADIAN has succeeded, by means of a pair of very large canoe-shaped shoes, in walking about a mile on the Ottawa river.

"No objections to spending a few weeks with the family at Saratoga or Long Branch," concludes a recent advertisement of "Situation Wanted."

Among the relics exhibited at Windsor, Vt., on the 4th of July, was a gun of Ethan Allen's, which had been left with a blacksmith for repairs in 1776.

THE pontoon bridge to be erected over the Missouri river at Omaha will cost \$20,000 and be 2,750 feet long. It will be used by wagons and street cars.

It may make certain fine people start to learn that 6,000,000 gallons of California wine is annually paid for and consumed in this country under foreign labels.

A FISHING schooner at Cape Elizabeth, Me., took in her seine at one haul the other day 900 barrels of mackerel. She could only hold 300 barrels, and had to give the other 600 away.

THE French do not expect to make a pecuniary success of their Exposition in 1878. On the contrary they estimate the expense at \$6,500,000 and the probable receipts at \$4,000,000.

A WIFE in San Jose, Cal., became wildly jealous of her husband, and killed herself, which left the husband free to marry the woman who had caused the jealousy, and he did it within three months.

TWENTY girls employed in a paper-collar factory at Troy, N. Y., "struck" the other day, on account of a reduction of wages. Their places were immediately filled by girls willing to work at the reduced rates.

THE Chinese are the only nation who know how to cover plates of sheet lead with thin layers of colored glass. They use them on the sides and domes of their temples, to which they lend a lustrous and gorgeous appearance.

LUCKY HOOPER warns American heiresses that titled husbands are expensive. Quotations are now ranging all the way from \$1,000,000 for a Duke to \$250,000 for Counts who are masters or the barrel-organ and naught besides.

In response to the suggestion that their retention of the whipping-post is a relic of barbarism, the Delaware people say that petty thieving and all the catalogue of crimes connected therewith are almost unknown in the State.

HARRIET MARTINEAU was the regular obituary writer of the *London News*, twenty-one years ago; and, so far as known, she is the only person who, in that position, ever had the forethought to provide for the comfort of her successor by writing her own obituary.

A COUPLE of thieves entered the house of Mrs. Wright, a poor widow, near Knoxville, and, finding nothing of value there, went into the yard, killed her only cow, stripped it of its skin, and cursing the woman for being poor took the hide to Knoxville and sold it to a tanner.

THE abolition of the purchase of commissions in the English army is already having its good effects. A man joined the Eighty-fourth Regiment in 1873, as a private, and has risen to the rank of Sub Lieutenant—a thing heretofore unknown in England.

THEY have a Mexican circus at Tucson, Arizona, this summer. It is held in a corral, and the prices of admission are \$1 for a place in the shade and 50 cents in the sun. Each one to furnish his own seat. Three horses and four men compose the whole outfit, and they make lots of money.

MR. SULLIVAN, a patriotic New Yorker, went to the Centennial and became so enthusiastic that he wanted to sign the original Declaration of Independence. He was arrested while in the act of climbing the lightning-rod of Independence Hall, in a frantic effort to get at the precious document.

A YOUNG lady visiting the fort near St. Augustine, Fla., where the Indians are confined, attracted the attention of one, who, in answer to her request, gave her a lesson in shooting with the bow. While practicing she accidentally sent a whizzing arrow nearly through the body of an Indian who was applauding her proficiency.

AN eminent physician says that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake, but "will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast." The patient must take a spoonful of it internally and bathe the wound, for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. A pint of whisky is also good for "snakebite."

A FUNNY episode occurred recently in California. A mock monitor was anchored off Alcatraz, a mile from the fort. This was fired at from the men-of-war. Ten shots were fired before the monitor was struck. The firing after that was wild. The combined volleys from the men-of-war and the batteries having failed to even hit the fire-boat, to say nothing of demolishing it, a brave and daring hero was sent out in a tug to set on fire.

WANTED—A wife who can handle a broom To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up her room; Can make decent bread that a fellow can eat, Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet; Who knows how to boil, to fry, and to roast, Make a good cup of tea and a platter of toast; A woman that washes, cooks, irons, and stitches, And sews up the rips in a fellow's old clothes, And makes her own garments—an item, too, which is So horrid expensive, as every one knows; A common-sense creature, and still with a mind To teach and to guide—exalted, refined; A sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- Aug. 5, 1862, Battle of Baton Rouge, La.
 " 6, 1863, Great explosion at Fort Lyon.
 " 7, 1789, War Department established.
 " 8, 1863, Battle of South Mountain, Va.
 " 9, 1864, Terrible explosion at City Point.
 " 10, 1812, Missouri admitted into the Union.
 " 11, 1861, Confed. defeated Gen. Lyon in Mo.

OUR GREAT LAWYERS.

Carpenter has concluded a speech which the Washington writers declare the most brilliant of his career. Of whatever else his enemies may accuse this erratic gentleman, he is safe from the charge of lack of tongue force. His power on his feet before an audience is simply tremendous. Gifted with both imagination and brilliant expository capacities, he compels the reasoning faculties, and storms the judgment. His voice is the ideal of easy-cadenced melody—never a false quantity in its pronunciation—perfect as the lyric accents of the Greek orator's chorus. Yielding to the seductive persuasion of his tone the most obstinate lose their prepossession in an ecstasy of emotional concession. If there ever was a case where an advocate found himself handicapped, the world at large would have set the Belknap trial down as such an one. Matt did not despair. He made a poor show the first few days, it is true, while he was looking up the law of the thing, but so soon as it entered the broader controversial domain, he has shown himself conspicuously as a man of an original genius—a mind fertile, suggestive, and evidently well trained. Nor was it a light, or a slight thing to make and carry out his battle in presence of two such colleagues as Jere Black and Montgomery Blair. On his feet, before bench, bar, senate or assembly of any kind whatsoever, there is not in any bar in Christendom a more entertaining speaker than Jere Black. The very presence of the old fellow is a challenge to absorbed attention. His face is broad and beaming, retaining an ashen sort of bloom, which is neither of age nor youth. In his hand, there is twirling incessantly and grotesquely a square silver snuff-box, rounded at the corners and polished to a dazzling shininess by unintermitted usage, by day and probably by night. No one ever saw the old gentleman without it; it is as constant to him as his wig—the funny brownish red covering of his massive pate. The flashes from the well-worn edges of that box are as familiar to his audiences as the gleams of wit that fall in showers from his lips. Nor is his power with miscellaneous audiences alone. The supreme court has been helpless for minutes at a time in outbursts of mirth over Black's mellow wit. He was on the supreme bench thirty years, and his intimate knowledge of men derived from that unique experience, besides his multifarious practice in the Washington and New York courts, enables him to play upon the weakness, vanity, and credulity of any ordinary assembly. Indeed, in this very Belknap case the senators, sorely against their will, have been forced to pay tribute, in shouts of irrepressible laughter, in smiles, and even tears, to the matchless wizzarding of the wonderful old man. To hear Jere Black speak is worth a journey from Chicago to Washington; to hear Jere Black and Matt Carpenter is worth a double journey, even in dog days. Webster and Hayne were never more eloquent at their best than Black and Carpenter. If we had the leisure that audiences had in the days of the former worthies, this would not sound like so startling an assertion, but it must be borne in mind that in the old times but few speeches were made comparatively, and these were read and reread, and their import sunk deeply into the minds of those who heard them. Furthermore, it must be born in mind that much of the reputation the worthies of the revolution got came through the magnifying processes of oral repeating. No two people ever tell a story precisely alike. Everything that is repeated has a tendency to magnification, hence the great speech of Sam Adams, which no one seems to have heard, but everybody has heard of, is spoken of as the most powerful utterance of the revolution. So, too, with that eloquent clodhopper, Patrick Henry. The tremendous effort which first lifted him from behind his tavern bar, no one possesses a scrap of. Indeed, no one living at the time ever gave evidence of hearing it. Such fragments as remain of Patrick Henry do not justify the encomiums passed upon him. He didn't approach the rugged force and pathetic beauty of Lincoln—a man of equally limited opportunities. Carpenter is a hundred-fold more eloquent, and so is Jere Black. —Chicago Times.

More than half the sash, door and blind factories, in the city of Detroit, Mich., are not running owing to the dullness of trade. Those that are being operated are doing very little and all for the local trade.

BELKNAP ACQUITTED.

When the counsel of Belknap set up their defence of their notoriously guilty client before the senate, the world wondered at the effrontery. It was held incredible that a man who had confessed virtually to the most infamous of crimes should venture to take the time of the great legislative court by such an impudent plea. It had been proven beyond all contest that the dishonored secretary had been barely installed in office when he began the corrupt system of bartering office, which not only degraded him and impaired the service, but cruelly wronged by extortion the soldiers on the frontier posts. His levies of blackmail, though coming directly from the purse of the rich post-traders, were exacted in reality from the meagre pay of the rank and file upon the Indian frontier. That he did this iniquitous thing systematically, the receipts in his own, the bank stubs, and express company's vouchers abundantly testify; nor did he deny any of these charges. He entrusted his desperate fortunes to his party, and his party, vindicated the trust, which has never thus far been broken to an imperiled malefactor. To have said outright that Belknap had committed no offense would have been more in consistence with the recent precedents of the party. The lack of jurisdiction can be regarded as merely a pretext. As a precedent, any law-breaking official may on the moment of discovery rush in a resignation, to be accepted "with regret," and escape the severer penalties of conviction.

The acquittal is by no means the complete escape of the culprit, if congress cares to push him to the wall. He has been indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, and the case set down for the fall term of the court. Under the civil law the crime committed by the ex-secretary is punishable with a fine of \$3,000 for every separate bribe proven, with a term not less than two years in the penitentiary—so that if the case is pushed Belknap will receive a sentence which will strip him of all he has in the world and give him an average lifetime in prison, or would if Grant didn't pardon him, which he very likely will.—Exchange.

The balance of cash in the state treasury at Lansing on June 30 was \$1,039,887.83. The receipts during the month ending on July 31 were \$190,478.58. The payments during the same time were \$141,259.04. The balance in the treasury on July 31 were \$1,089,107.37.

IT VANISHETH AWAY.—Do all of our readers understand that D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Salaratus, made by H. A. DeLand & Co., is never eaten. In the process of baking it all evaporates, leaving the bread light and pure.—It has been imitated but the counterfeits are not easily disposed of. Use it instead of Soda or Baking Powder. It weighs sixteen ounces to the paper.

Special Notices.

Good Fresh yeast, by the measure, always on hand and every day fresh, at Pessink's.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
 Rev. E. A. WILSON,
 94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
 For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

New Advertisements.

NEW FIRM!

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.

BOTTOM PRICES

I am now prepared to take

Photographs, Tin-Types,
 Copies, large and small at

BOTTOM PRICES.

B. P. HIGGINS.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Knol, Harrington & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and accounts against and due the late firm will be settled by them.
 JOHN KNOL,
 E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.,
 JOHN VAUPELL.
 HOLLAND, July 31, 1876.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of G. Van Putten & Co., has this day been dissolved with mutual consent. All claims and accounts against and due the late firm will be settled with G. Van Putten, who will continue to carry on the business as before at the same place.
 GABRIEL VAN PUTTEN,
 FRANK BOONSTRA.
 DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1876.

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of Schouten & Meengs has this day been dissolved. Mr. D. Meengs will continue to carry on the drug business as heretofore and all accounts with the late firm will be settled by him. Dr. R. A. Schouten will resume his practice and establish his office in the drug store the same as heretofore.
 R. A. SCHOUTEN,
 D. MEENGES.
 HOLLAND, July 18, 1876.

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.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

F. Brugman & Son.

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

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

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

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—
 H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-tf

1876. 1876.

EXCURSIONS!!

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

Black Lake,

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

Sunday-School & Church Pic-nics

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

B. P. HIGGINS, PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

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

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET. HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that 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.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

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

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

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out dock planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-tf

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

1875. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloaking, Spring and Summer Shawls, Parasols, Fans, and Kid Gloves.

Hats for 50 Cents and Upward.

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

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

Notings.

THE weather is beautiful and dry.

THE Stoketee's will move into their new store next week.

ALING's new store on River street is nearing completion.

DR. VAN RAALTE is not improving, he remains a terrible sufferer.

JOHN A. Roost, City Clerk, is recovering at last accounts. We hope he will soon be around again.

OWING to sickness of some of the carpenters Bosman's building did not progress much during last week.

REV. E. van der Hart, of Battle Creek, Mich., has accepted the call of the 2d Ref. Church at Grand Haven.

REV. A. T. Stewart of the 2d Reformed Church, of this place, started on a tour to Philadelphia and the Eastern States yesterday.

IF you want to be a tee-totaller and have a nice refreshing drink anyhow then call at Andrew Flietstra's and try his excellent cider or pop.

MR. Jan Helder, while engaged with others in operating a stump-machine, got seriously injured in the back by the machine breaking down.

OUR old and venerable citizen, W. C. Berghuis, was thrown out of his son's wagon on Wednesday last and seriously injured. He is under the care of Dr. B. Ledebor.

THE Chicago Times says that work contemplated on the different railroads in the west promise better times to the laboring class. We hope that paper's conjectures may come true.

QUARTEL is head over ears in business moving the two-story building just west of Bosman's clothing house, to the first ward, where it will be used by the enterprising Kruisenga.

MAYOR Van Landegend was out on quite an extensive business tour last week, and returned safe and sound. He says the dullness so commonly complained of pervades every village and city he visited.

THE route of the steam barge Trades has been changed. She now plies between Chicago, South Haven, and Saugatuck, making tri-weekly trips, and arriving in Chicago on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WE call the attention of our readers to the change of the firm of G. Van Putten & Co. Mr. G. Van Putten will now carry on the business alone, assisted by his sons. They deliver goods free of charge. See advertisement in another column.

THE little propeller A. C. Van Raalte, plying on Grand Traverse bay, collided with the schooner E. M. Portch on Thursday last, eight miles off Traverse City, and had 20 feet of her cabin carried away, besides sustaining other damage. The schooner was only slightly injured.

ANOTHER building is to go up, and already the ground is broken for a commencement. It will be built by Geo. Van Duren, and is to be a two-story building, about 30 or 40 feet west of his present meat market, on Eighth street. He intends to prepare the upper floor for a dwelling.

FISHING is still fashionable and pleasant. Mr. Henry Scott went out for a short time during this week and returned with a string of 17 black bass. This was a remarkable good catch for the time engaged in it. He presented the News with some fine ones, for which we tender him our thanks.

MRS. C. De Putter, of Zealand, died very suddenly on Wednesday last, after a very brief sickness. Last Sunday afternoon she commenced to complain of a little headache, and consequently did not go to church; she grew worse, fevers set in, and Wednesday morning she died in the 47th year of her age, leaving a large family to mourn her loss.

MRS. Caroline Gibbs, of Ottawa Station, Mich., is worthy of notice in our Centennial year. She has almost reached her 96th year, and is still quitesmart and active considering her age, being able to do her own work. She is having a house built at present for her own use, and hopes to enjoy many days there yet. Mrs. Gibbs was born near Middlebury, Vt., moved to Ohio in the early days of our history, and from there moved to Ottawa Station.

At the Republican County Convention the following persons were elected as delegates to the State Convention: C. Van Loo, E. P. Ferry, H. C. Akely, D. B. K. Van Raalte, J. Spoon, W. P. Scott and R. B. McCullough. The following persons were elected as delegates to the Congressional Convention: A. Bolks, S. Brennan, M. Hoogesteeger, C. H. Clark and D. B. K. Van Raalte from the 1st district, and E. Thaire, B. Laubach, T. S. White, R. A. Haire and Geo. Pittman from the 2d district.

CAPT. R. Schaddelee is recovering quite rapidly.

Miss Mina Plugger has arrived home her trip to Philadelphia.

LATEST dispatches say that Sultan Murad has signed his abdication.

THE Schr. Lincoln Hall loaded for Quebec with English deals, at the Dalton Mill, Montague, Mich., last week.

REV. D. Broek of Cleveland, O., has accepted the call of the Reformed Church at Polkton, Ottawa Co., Mich.

THE Kimberley mill at St. Charles, Mich., commenced running last week, with a full stock of logs for the season.

B. P. Higgins advertises to take photographs at greatly reduced prices. Mr. Higgins is as good as his word. Give him a call.

MESSRS. A. A. Pfanstiel and J. Visscher have started on a pleasure trip to Philadelphia and other points of interest in the Eastern States.

A BRAKESMAN named Henry McCarty had his thumb caught between the bumpers on Monday last while coupling cars at the C. & M. L. S. R. R., mashing it so bad that amputation was necessary.

THE firm of Knol, Harrington & Co. advertise their mutual agreement to dissolve partnership. They will finish off their old agreements and contracts jointly, but no new contracts will be made by aforesaid firm.

WHEAT on the line of the Dakota Southern railway is about all harvested, and farmers have commenced threshing. The yield is better than expected, averaging 25 bushels to the acre, and of fine quality. Grasshoppers have all left that section.

A Pella, Marion Co., Iowa paper says: Rev. E. B. Zubli absconded, leaving considerable debt and a wife. He labored in the 3d Ref. Church of that place, and improved his opportunity of contracting a large debt. It is believed that he has gone back to Europe.

A THIRSTY toper, in a bar-room, flung down his sixpence and then filled his glass to the brim with whiskey. "Hold on!" exclaimed the bartender, in apparent astonishment, "there is a chromo goes with that drink!" and tearing off a portion of the end of a cigar-box, he politely handed it across the counter.

WHEN you speak about trade moving in its adapted channel, you can see an illustration of it in the store of G. J. Te Vaarwerk, who has the largest stock of crockery in the city; by giving the community a large stock to select from he concentrates that trade, and makes it unprofitable for the other dealers to display a small assortment of that ware. Give him a call.

THE tug Jerome picked up the body of an unknown man floating near the pier at Grand Haven on Tuesday morning last. Nothing was found in the pockets to fully identify him. The body was apparently that of a man about 40 years of age. He wore a suit of black clothes, a pair of congress gaiters, has dark hair, face clean shaved, and wore a light colored mustache.

A daughter of Mr. Gelderloos, about 11 or 12 years old, being left home in charge of a younger child, got her garments on fire by working around the stove, and before any help could reach her all her clothes were destroyed and she was so badly burned that charred pieces of skin and meat fell from her back. She lies in a critical condition and can hardly be expected to recover. This family lives about 5 miles from here; somewhere near the Fairbank school house in the Township of Fillmore.

At the Democratic County Convention held at Grand Haven on the 2d inst., the following persons were elected as delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention: M. D. Howard, J. J. Fifield, H. Gezon, L. T. Kanters, R. W. Boynton, I. V. Harris, John Wasson, John G. Lee. The following persons were elected as delegates to attend the Congressional Convention at Grand Rapids: G. van Schelven, Wm. Benjaminse, John De Jong, T. E. Gridley, H. Savidge, B. S. Whitman, M. Harris, P. H. Chappell.

MR. C. Jabaai's house was entered on Sunday afternoon last, while he was to church, and only a little girl in the house with a so-called "crazy" aunt. The tramps ransacked the whole house, overturned everything in their search for money, but not finding any money soon departed. The little girl says she can identify one of the two ruffians, as there were peculiarities about him which are very glaring, and people from that neighborhood (North Holland) assure us that those parties don't live over one hundred miles away from there.

ALL kinds of Nuts, Crackers and Cakes at Pessink's old stand.

CHOICE Cigars and Tobacco at Pessink's Bakery.

THE number of saloons in Michigan has decreased 234 during a year past.

FOSTER & Stanchfield at Ludington, Mich., are running their mill on full time.

"I wish I was a pudding, mamma." "Why?" "Cause I should have such lots of sugar put into me."

Six vessels loaded at Danaher & Melondy's dock, at Ludington, Mich., the first three days of last week. Their aggregate cargoes was 1,400,000 feet.

"Well, Pat, Jim didn't quite kill you with the brickbat, did he?" "No; but I wish he had." "Why so?" "So that I could have seen him hanged, the villain."

"It was pitched without," said the clergyman, and an old base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start and yelled "foul." The first bass came down from the choir and put him out.

THE daily Constitution, Keokuk, Ia., contains a full and exhaustive crop report, embracing all of the counties in the Des Moines valley from Keokuk to Fort Dodge. The general average is good, and the counties of Wapello, Mahaska, Marion, and Van Buren promise especially well.

THE Servian army intended for North Bosnia has an excellent nucleus of regular soldiers and a strong body of volunteers, comprising the corps commanded by the former Russian Major, Vlojkovich whose adjutant is a Dutch amazon, Mlle. Merkus, who hopes to win from Mars the victories denied her by Cupid.

THE N. Y. Sun holds up as a favorable omen for the revival of all trade the complete success of the immense auction sales held in the City of New York lately. The demand was more than equal to the supply, and the prices ranged from 5 to 8½ per cent. higher than the previous week. It certainly looks promising for the manufacturing interests of the Eastern States.

SEVERAL sales of peach orchards have been made by the growers in the State of Delaware to the commission men in the cities at what is considered fair prices. Lately an orchard of several thousand trees in the vicinity of Middletown was sold at forty-five cents per basket, but this is below the usual price heretofore paid, which was fifty cents, and in some cases as high as fifty-five cents a basket.

"I've got another, my dear," said Mr. Dorkins as he hurried into the house. "If you were on top of Trinity Church spire on the back of a goose, how would you get down?" "Mrs. Dorkins thought she'd jump down, slide down the lightning rod, fly down on the goose, fall down, and then gave it up. "Why, if you wanted to get down, you could pick it off the goose," said Mr. Dorkins, exultantly.

OUR Grand Haven correspondent says: The docks and sand-hills were covered and all the steamboats crowded with people to witness the regatta on Grand River on Tuesday afternoon. J. H. Mitchell acted as judge, J. K. Stevens as referee, W. T. Bailey, timer. Two boats started in the ladies' four-oared shell, two gentlemen and two ladies in each boat. When near the turning-stake a gentleman in the Haire fainted, and the Pilot returned alone. Time, 7:50. The duck-boat race was won by James Welch. Time, 9:27½. The junior double-scutt was won by Smith and Jerome, of East Saginaw. Time, 14:44. The senior single-scutt race, rowed by Wm. B. Curtis and C. A. Baird, of Chicago, scullers, was won by Baird. Time, 14:52. In the single-scutt handicap race between Corning and Bates, Bates allowed Corning 30 seconds' start, and beat him several boat lengths. Time, 13:40. On the second day the attendance was not as large, but the races were much more interesting and exciting. Weather warm and river smooth. The first race, a junior four-oared, one mile and return, had three entries, and was won by the Peninsular club, of Muskegon. Time, 18:52. The Spring Lake club came in second, the Guelph (Ontario) Pilot club, third. The senior double scull one mile and return, two boats starting, was won by Landon and Barnard, of the Niles (Mich.) rowing club. Time, 13:31½ and 13:34½. The junior single-scutt race had six entries; all started. It was won by James Wilson, of Spring Lake. Time, 15:14½. The senior 4-oared shell was the exciting race of the day. It was entered by three clubs, and was won by the "Why Not" Northwestern Rowing club, of Riverdale, Ill. Crew, C. T. Corning, Henry Smith, John Killoren, and Wm. B. Curtis. Time, 11:23¾. The Excelsiors, of Detroit, made up 10 seconds on the home-stretch, and came in only four seconds behind the "Why Not." The boat Pilot, manned by a scratch crew, Barnard, Jerome, Barrett, and Yates, were badly beaten. The prizes were presented to the winners by Vice-President T. W. Ferry on Sheldon's Mineral Spring Park grounds in the evening.

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

THE very best of Ice Cream at Pessink's City Bakery as well as Ice cold Lemonade. New Good Rooms just fitted up.

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

591 Broadway, New York.

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic

Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,

Stereo-Panopticon,

University Stereopticon,

Arlopticon,

Advertiser's Stereopticon,

SCHOOL LANTERN. FAMILY LANTERN,

PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

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

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

Any Enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Provisions,

Flour & Feed,

Bolted Meal,

Bran, Corn,

Oats, Potatoes,

Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

N. KENYON.

PURE

Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of

Boots and Shoes

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

J. O. Bakker

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

JUST RECEIVED

A large stock of

Furniture,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Feathers & Feather Beds.

—ALSO—

A beautiful assortment of

Baby Carriages, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

—AT—

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,

YOUTHS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,

AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

Slooter & Higgins,

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

Flour, Feed, Groceries

and Produce.

Which we will sell at

LOW PRICES For CASH Only.

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

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

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

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

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

THE FLOOD OF YEARS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

A mighty Hand, from an exhaustless urn,
Pours forth the never-ending Flood of Years
Among the nations. How the rushing waters
Bear all before them! On their foremost edge,
And there alone, is Life: the Present there
Tosses and foams and fills the air with roar
Of mingled noises. They are they who toil,
And they who strive, and they who feast, and they
Who hurry to and fro. The sturdy hind—
Woodman and deliver with the spade—are there,
And busy artisan beside his bench,
And pallid student with his written roll.
A moment on the mountain bluff seen—
The flood sweeps over them, and they are gone.
There groups of revelers, whose brows are twined
With roses, ride the topmost swell awhile,
And, as they raise their flowing cups to touch
The clinking drink to lips, are whirled beneath
The waves, and disappear. I hear the jar
Of beaten drums, and thunders that break forth
From cannon, where the advancing billow sends
Up to the light long files of armed men,
That hurry to the charge through flame and smoke.
The torrent bears them under: whelmed and hid,
Slayer and slain, in heaps of bloody foam.
Down go the steed and rider; the plumed chief
Sinks with his followers: the head that wears
The imperial diadem goes down beside
The felon's with cropped ear and branded cheek.
A funeral train—the torrent sweeps away
Bearers and bier and mourners. By the bed
Of one who dies men gather sorrowing,
And women weep aloud; the flood rolls on:
The wall is stifled, and the sobbing group
Borne under. Hark to that shrill, sudden shout—
The cry of an applauding multitude
Swayed by some loud-tongued orator who wields
The living mass, as if he were its soul.
The waters choke the shout, and all is still.
Lo, next, a kneeling crowd, and one who spreads
The hands in prayer; the ingulfing wave o'ertakes
And swallows them and him. A sculptor wields
The chisel, and the stricken marble grows
To beauty: at his easel, eager-eyed,
A painter stands, and sunshine, at his touch
Gathers upon the canvas, and life glows;
A poet, as he paces to and fro,
Murmurs his sounding lines. Awhile they ride
The advancing billow, till its towering crest
Strikes them and flings them under while their tasks
Are yet unfinished. See a mother smile
On her young babe that smiles to her again—
The torrent wrecks it from her arms; she shrieks
And weeps, and midst her tears is carried down.
A beam like that of moonlight turns the spray
To glistening pearls; two lovers, hand in hand,
Bare on the billowy swell, and fondly look
Into each other's eyes. The billow rises,
Flings them apart: the youth goes down; the maid,
With hands outstretched in vain, and streaming
eyes,
Waits for the next high wave to follow him.
An aged man succeeds; his bending form
Sinks slowly; mingling with the sullen stream
Gleam the white locks, and then are seen no more.
Lo, wider grows the stream; a sea-like flood
Saps earth's walled cities; massive palaces
Crumble before it; fortresses and towers
Dissolve in the great water; populous realms,
Swept by the torrent, see their ancient tribes
Ingulfed and lost; their very languages
Stifled and never to be uttered more.
I pause and turn my eyes, and, looking back,
Where that tumultuous flood has passed, I see
The silent Ocean of the Past, a waste
Of waters weltering over graves, its shores
Strewn with the wreck of fleets, where mast and
hull
Drop away piecemeal; battlemented walls
Drown idly, green with moss, and temples stand,
Unroofed, forsaken by the worshippers.
There lie memorial stones, whence time has gnawed
The graven legends, thrones of kings o'erturned,
The broken altars of forgotten gods,
Foundations of old cities and long streets
Where never fall of human foot is heard
Upon the desolate pavement. I behold
Dim glimmerings of lost jewels far within
The sleeping waters, diamond, sardonyx,
Ruby and topaz, and all the precious gems,
Once glittering at the banquet on fair brows
That long ago were dust; and all around,
Strewn on the waters of that silent sea,
Are withering bridal wreaths, and glossy locks
Shorn from fair brows by loving hands, and scroll
O'erwritten—happily with fond words of love
And vows of friendship—and fair pages stung
Fresh from the printer's engine. There they lie
A moment, and then sink away from sight.
I look, and the quick tears are in my eyes,
For I behold, in every one of these,
A blighted hope, a separate history
Of human sorrow, telling of dear ties
Suddenly broken, dreams of happiness
Dissolved in air, and happy days too brief,
That sorrowfully ended, and I think
How painfully must the poor heart have beat
In bosoms without number, as the blow
Was struck that flew their hope or broke their
peace.

CHASED BY THE SIOUX.

(Capt. John F. Finerty, an old Chicago journalist, now accompanying Gen. Crook's expedition against the Sioux savages, sends to the Chicago Times the following thrilling story of Indian adventure.)

The day after Crook's party returned from their hunt, the General, expecting the wagon train every moment, determined to send out a reconnoitering party along the base of the mountain, northwest, to discover where the Indians were and to take a general observation of the country. Lieut. Frederick Sibley, of E company, Second Cavalry, with 25 picked men drawn from the regiment, was detailed to accompany the scouts, Frank Grouard and Baptiste Poirier, on the reconnoissance. John Becker, a mule-packer who had some experience as a guide, was also of the party. The scouts had ventured forward some twenty miles two nights before, but saw Indians and returned. An officer came around to my tent on the morning of July 6 and informed me of the plan. He said the party were going in the direction of the Little Big Horn river, southwest, and if no Indians were discovered they would proceed still further. As I was sent out here to see the country and not to dry-rot around camp, I made up my mind to go with Sibley, who is a fine young officer and a son of the late Col. Sibley, of Chicago. I obtained Crook's permission, which he appeared rather reluctant to give, and was ready to start with the party

mustered at noon. Each of us carried 100 rounds of ammunition and enough provender to last a week. The scouts led us to camp on Big Goose creek, but thirteen miles from Camp Cloud Peak, where we remained until night. When evening had sufficiently advanced, our little party, 30 men all told, moved forward for the most part on the old Fort C. E. Smith road, Grouard keeping a sharp lookout from every vantage point ahead. The full moon rose upon us by 8 o'clock, and we continued our ride along the foot of the mountain until 2 o'clock that morning. Then we halted at a point seven miles from the Little Big Horn, in Montana, and fully forty miles from our permanent camp, half-corralled our horses, and slept until daylight, our pickets keeping watch from the bluffs above our encampment. At 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 7, we were again in the saddle, pressing on toward where the scouts supposed the Indian village to be. Reaching the foot of a rocky mound, Grouard told us to halt while he took observations. By this time we had moved about four miles from our late bivouac. We observed Grouard's movements with some interest, as we knew we were in the enemy's country, and might encounter Indians at any moment. Scarcely had the scout taken a first look from the crest of the ridge, when a peculiar motion of his hand summoned Baptiste to his side. Both left their ponies below the bluff, and observed the country from between the rocks on the summit. A minute afterward they had mounted their horses, and came galloping back to us. "Quick, for your lives," cried Grouard. We mounted immediately and followed him. He led us among hills of red sandstone, the footstool of the mountains, and we were obliged to make our horses leap down on rocky ledges as much as six or seven feet to follow his course. Within fifteen minutes we reached a hill sufficiently large to conceal our horses, while those of us who were furnished with glasses, namely, Grouard, Poirier, Lieut. Sibley, and myself, went into the rocks, and waited to see what was coming. "What did you see, Frank?" asked Sibley of the scout. "Only Sitting Bull's war party," Frank replied. "Knew they were up here without coming at all." We did not have long to wait for the confirmation of his words. Almost at the same instant groups of mounted savages appeared on every hill north and east of us. Every moment increased the numbers, until they seemed to cover the country far and wide. "They have not seen us yet," said the scout. "Unless some of them hit upon the trail we are comparatively safe."

Gradually the right flank of the Indians approached the ground over which we had come that morning and the previous night. We watched their movements with breathless interest. Suddenly an Indian attired in a red blanket halted, looked for a moment at the earth, and began to ride around in a circle. "Now look out," said Grouard, "that fellow has found our trail and they will be after us in five minutes."

"What are we going to do?" asked the young officer.

"Well, we have but one chance of escape," said Grouard, "let us lead our horses into the mountains and try to cross them. Meanwhile prepare for the worst."

Then we left the rocks and went down among the soldiers. Lieut. Sibley said to them: "Men, the Indians have discovered us. We will have to do some fighting. If we can make an honorable escape, all together, we shall do it. If retreat is impossible, let no man surrender. Die in your tracks for the Indians show no mercy."

"All right, sir," said the men; and the whole party followed the scout and the officer up the steep mountain side, which at that point was steep to a discouraging extent. The Indians must have seen us—they were scarcely more than a mile distant—for hundreds of them had halted and appeared to be in consultation. We continued our retreat until we struck an old Sioux trail on the first ridge, "This path leads to the snowy ridge," said Grouard. "If we can reach there without being overtaken or cut off, our chances are pretty fair." Most of the road was rather good, and we proceeded in a northwestern direction at a brisk trot. Having gone five miles, and seeing no Indians on our track, Grouard concluded that they had abandoned the pursuit or else did not care about attacking us in the hills. The horses were badly used up, and many of the men were suffering from hunger. So we halted to make some coffee and to allow our animals to recuperate. This occupied about an hour, when we again mounted and set forward. We crossed the main branch of Tongue river, flowing through the mountains, and were in full view of the snowy range. The same splendid scenery that I had observed when out with Crook's party was visible on every side. The trail led through natural parks, open spaces bordered by rocks and pine trees on the mountain sides. Here the country was comparatively open. Suddenly John Becker, the packer, and a soldier rode up, exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" Grouard looked over his shoulder and saw some of the red devils riding on our right flank. We had reached a plain on the mountain range, timber on our left, timber on our right, and rocks and timber on our right, at about 200 yards' distance. "Keep to the left along the woods," said the scout. Scarce were the words uttered when from the rocks there came a ringing volley. The Indians had fired upon us, and had struck my horse and two others. Fortunately the scoundrels fired too low, miscalculating the distance, and not a man was wounded. Our animals, after the manner of American horses, stamped and nearly dashed out our brains against the trees on our left. The savages gave us three more volleys, wounding more of our horses before we

got the beasts tied to the timber. We gave them a volley back to keep them in check, and then formed a circular skirmish line in the woods. We could see the Indian leader, dressed in what appeared to be white buckskin, directing the movements of his men. Grouard recognized him. He is a Cheyenne, called White Antelope, famed for his enterprise and skill. The Cheyennes and Sioux are firm allies, and always fight together. White Antelope led one charge against us, but one fire sent himself and his warriors back in quick time. Then the Indians laid low in the rocks and kept up an incessant fire on our position, filling the trees around us with lead. Not a man of us ever expected to leave that spot alive. They evidently aimed at our horses, thinking that by killing them all means of escape would be cut off from us.

Meanwhile their numbers continued to increase. The open slopes swarmed with Indians, and we could hear their savage, encouraging yells to each other. Cheyennes and Sioux were mixed together and appeared to be in great glee. They had evidently recognized Grouard, whom they mortally hate, for they called out to him in Sioux, "Standing Bear (the name they gave him), do you think that there are no men but yours in this country?" We reserved our fire until an Indian showed himself. They were prodigal of their ammunition, and fired wildly. But they were fast surrounding us. We had fought them and kept them at bay for two hours, from half-past 11 until half-past 1 o'clock, but they were twenty to our one, and we knew that unless a special Providence interposed we could never carry our lives away with us. We were looking death full in the face, and so close that we could feel his cold breath upon our foreheads, and his icy grip upon our hearts. "No surrender," was the word passed from man to man. Each one of us would have blown out his own brains rather than fall alive into Indian hands. A disabling wound would have been the same as death. I had often wondered how a man felt when he saw inevitable, sudden doom before him. I know it now, for I had no idea of escape, and could not have suffered more if an Indian knife or bullet had pierced my heart. So it was with all of us. It is one thing to face death in the midst of excitement. It is quite another thing to meet him in almost cold blood, with the prospect of your dishonored carcass being first mutilated and then left to feed the fox and the vulture. After a man once sees the skull and cross-bones as our party saw it on the afternoon of July 7, no subsequent glimpse of grim mortality can possibly impress him in the same manner.

Well, the eternal shadows were fast closing around us; and the bullets were hitting nearer every moment, and the Indian yell was growing stronger and fiercer, when a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a soldier named Rufus, my neighbor on the skirmish line, said, "The rest are retiring. Lieut. Sibley tells us to do the same." I quietly withdrew from the friendly pine tree which had kept at least a dozen bullets from making havoc of my body. "Go to your saddle-bags and take all your ammunition," said Sibley, as I passed him. "We are going to abandon the horses. The Indians are all around us, and we must take to the rocks on foot. It is our only chance."

I did as directed, but felt a pang at leaving my noble beast, which was bleeding from a wound in the side. We dared not shoot our horses, for that would discover our movement to the enemy. Grouard advised this proceeding. With a celerity which was only possible to men struggling for life, and to escape a dreadful fate, our party obeyed their orders, and, in Indian file, retired through the wood and fallen trees in our rear, toward the east, firing a volley and some scattering shots before we moved out, to make the Indians believe we were still in position. Our horses were evidently visible to the savages—a circumstance that facilitated our escape. We ran for a mile through the forest, waded Tongue river (the headwaters) up to our waists, and gained the rocks of the mountain ridge, where no Indian pony could follow us, when we heard five or six scattering volleys in succession. It was the final fire of the Indians before they made their charge at our "late corral" to get our scalps. "We are safe for the present," said Grouard, with a grim smile, "but let us lose no time in putting more rocks between us and the White Antelope." We followed his advice with a feeling of thankfulness which only men in such trials ever know. How astonished the Indians must have been when they ran in upon the maimed horses and did not get a single scalp.

Even under such circumstances as we were placed in, we had a little laugh at their expense. But we had escaped one danger only to encounter another. Fully forty-five miles of mountain, rock, and forest lay between us and Crook's camp. We could not carry a single particle of food, and had to throw away everything superfluous in the way of clothing. With at least 500 Indians behind us and uncounted precipices before us, we found our rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition each a sufficient load to carry. The brave Grouard, the ablest of scouts, conducted our retreat, and we marched, climbed, and tumbled over places that at other times would have been impossible to us, until midnight. Then we halted under in immense pile of rocks on the top of a mountain, and there witnessed one of the most terrible wind-storms that can be imagined.

Long before dawn we were again stumbling through the rocks and forests, and at daylight reached the tremendous canon out in the mountain by what is called the eastern fork of Tongue river. Most of our men were too exhausted to make the descent of the canon, so Grouard led us through an open valley

down by the river, on the left bank, for two miles as hard as we could go, for if discovered there by the savages we could only halt and die together. Fortune favored us, and we made the right bank of the stream unobserved, being then about twenty-five miles from Crook's headquarters. In our front were the plains of the eastern slope, full of hostile Indians, while our only avenue of escape was to climb over the tremendous precipice which formed the right side of the canon. But the dauntless Grouard was equal to the crisis. He scaled this gigantic wall diagonally, and led us along a mere squirrel path not more than a foot wide, with an abyss 500 feet below, and a sheer wall of rock 200 feet high above us. After an hour's herculean toil we gained the crest, and saw the point of the mountain, about twenty miles distant, where lay our camp. This, as may be imagined, was a blissful vision, but we were half dead with fatigue, and some of us were almost famine-stricken. Yet the indefatigable Grouard would not stop until we reached the eastern foot-hills, where we made a dive into the valley to obtain water, our only refreshment on that hard, rugged road. Scarcely had we slaked our thirst when Grouard led us up the hills again, and we had barely reached the timber when, around the rocks, at the point we had doubled shortly before, appeared another strong party of Sioux. This made us desperate. Every man examined his rifle and looked to his ammunition. We all felt that life would be too dearly purchased by further flight, and following the example of the brave young Sibley and the two gallant scouts, we took up our position among the rocks on the knoll we had reached, determined to sell our lives as dearly as possible. "Finerty," said Sibley to me, "we are in hard luck, but, d—n them, we'll show the red scoundrels how white men can die. Boys (turning to the soldiers), we have a good position; let every shot dispose of an Indian."

At that moment not a man among us felt any inclination to get away. Desperation and revenge had usurped the place of the animal instinct to preserve our lives. In such moments mind is superior to matter, and soul to the nerves. But we were spared the ordeal. The Sioux failed to observe us, as, very fortunately, they did not advance high enough to find our trail, but kept eastward on the lower branch of Tongue river. Thoroughly worn out, we all fell asleep, excepting the tireless scouts, and awoke at dark somewhat refreshed. Not a man of us, Sioux or no Sioux, could endure the mountain journey longer, so we took our thirty-jaded, hunted lives in our hands and struck along the valley, actually wading Big Goose creek up to our arm-pits, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, the water being cold as the mountain snow could make it. Two men, Sergeant Cornwell and Private Collins, were too exhausted to cross, so they hid in the brush until we sent two companies of cavalry after them, when we reached camp. After crossing Big Goose we were nearly a dozen miles from our camp on Little Goose creek, and you may judge how badly we were used up, when it took four hours to make six miles. The rocks had skinned our feet and starvation had weakened our frames. Only a few were vigorous enough to push on. At 5 o'clock we saw a few more Indians, but we took no pains to conceal ourselves further. They evidently mistook us for a camp outguard, and, being only a handful, kept away. At 7 o'clock we met some cavalry out hunting, and we sent into camp for horses, as most of the men could walk no further. Capt. De Wees and Rowelle, of the Second Cavalry, came out to us with led horses, and we reached camp at 10 o'clock Monday morning amid congratulations from every side. The men who remained at Goose creek were brought in some hours later. Thus, after passing through incredible danger and great privation, every man out of thirty, unscathed as by a miracle, found himself safe in Camp Cloud Peak, surrounded by comrades. For conducting this retreat with such consummate success, Frank Grouard deserves the highest place among the scouts of the American continent.

The oldest of our Indian fighters, including Col. Royall, concur in saying that escape from danger so imminent and appalling in a manner so successful is unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare.

The Centennial Live-Stock Display.

It is officially announced by the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture that the live-stock display will be held in the months of September, October and November, and that the periods devoted to each group would be as follows: Group 29, horses, mules and asses, from September 1 to 14; group 30, horned cattle, Sept. 21 to Oct. 4; groups 31 and 32, sheep, goats and swine, from Oct. 10 to 18; group 33, dogs, from Sept. 4 to 8; group 34, poultry, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 6. Entries will close on the 10th of August. The system of awards for live stock will be the same as that adopted for the other departments of the Exhibition. Burnet Land reth, chief of Bureau of Agriculture, says that animals possessing points of excellence will be reported upon according to their inherent and comparative merits, and that exhibitors whose stock is recommended by the judges for an award will receive a special report and the diploma and bronze medal of the United States Centennial Commission. The judges in each group will also make a general report upon the development and present characteristics of each breed, especial reference being made to animals of superior merit.—New York Post.

The Omro, Wis., glass factory will manufacture 1,600 boxes of glass per month, worth \$5,600, over \$60,000 per year.

OUR SUMMER FRIENDS.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

As the bee is to the rose
While the honey-treasure flows,
Singing gentle songs of love
To each blossom in the grove,
Pausing only in its flight
Where the sweets of life are bright,
All unwilling to depart
Till he reached the very heart,
And when all the luscious store
Is exhausted, sings no more—
As the bee is to the rose
While the honey-treasure flows
Are summer friends.

As the shadow to the boat
On a changeable lake afloat,
When the lake is in repose,
Like another boat it shows,
And all fortune elevates
O'er the surface imitates,
But a ripple on its breast
Shadow trembles with unrest,
And when tempests gather round
Can no longer there be found—
As the shadow to the boat
On the changeable lake afloat
Are summer friends.

Pith and Point.

A PROPER fraction—A better half.
WHERE does a "leading physician" generally lead to?

MOTHER Eve was the first bellringer. She used to ring the chimes for Adam.

WHAT letter would make every flower alike? W would make all flowers wall flowers.

BANKERS ought to prosper. They always take so much interest in the business, you know.

A PRIVATE in the army sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with, "May Heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith."

An exchange ponders on the Eastern troubles, and lucidly remarks: "Turkey is redeemed. At least, the Sultan took it from his uncle."

A MINISTER asked a boy what o'clock it was. "About 12, sir," was the reply. "Well," quoth the minister, "I thought it had been more." "It's never any more here," said the boy; "it just begins at 1 again."

A BOSTON physician says that blowing cornets or trombones is the best exercise women can take for the purpose of expanding their lungs and making themselves straight. Praps. But they must let corsets and whalebones be blown first.

THE Whitehall (Mich.) Times "prods" its delinquent subscribers in this merciless way: "We saw a musquito work about ten minutes yesterday trying to get his bill through the skin of a man who owes us two years' subscriptions. How we laughed at that demoralized little insect as, with a look of disgust, he folded up his little bill, placed it in his pocket and went for another victim."

RESULTS OF A BAD REPUTATION.
Once I saw a fox, in terror, running hastily away.
"Whence," said I, "good Master Reynard, this pre-
cipitate dismay?"
"Stop me not," I heard the master give command
To kill an ox."
"Well, and what is that to you, sir? What's a bul-
lock to a fox?"
"Ah!" said he, "my foes are many; and if one
should say, 'See there!'
That's an ox!' the rest would kill me. For the error
who would care?"
Malice rides an Arab courser, strikes his blow as
sure as fate.
Justice, traveling in his carriage, mostly comes an
hour too late.

A HIBERNIAN collector of soap-grease at the South End, who has driven around the most shattered old frame that a horse-hide could cover, appeared the other morning, bucket in hand, and on foot. When questioned as to the absence of his four-legged scarecrow, he replied: "Och! Mrs. Blank, minny a dollar I've spint on thin horses, an' they do be dyin' on me hands, bad cess to 'em." To this the housekeeper suggested that perhaps it would be better and cheaper to buy a good horse. "Thrus for ye, ma'am," said the Grecian. "By me soul as I see the morrow I'll buy a good horse as it costs me twenty dollars!"—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A BOY entered a Woodward avenue drug store, bottle in hand, and said he wanted ten cents' worth of "arnaky-mouy." The druggist had him repeat the word two or three times, and then said: "Now, do you mean arnica or ammonia?" "I dunno," was the reply. "What is it for?" asked the druggist. "I'll be licked if I tell," replied the boy, starting slowly out. He went as far as the door, got a bright idea, and turned and said: "If your wife hit you on the head with a chair-leg, which of them medicines would you git to take the swelling down?" "Arnica," "Then fill in ten cents' worth," said the boy, and he gazed lovingly at the big sticks of licorice while the preparation was being bottled.—Free Press.

An Extraordinary Cow.

The region about Oxford depot, Orange county, N. Y., is undoubtedly the land of milk and honey. I believe the fact is generally conceded, but I wish to show the account of one small cow belonging to Samuel Marvin, a farmer of that section, who keeps a dairy of thirty-five cows, all bought out of Western droves. Said cow is called the "Brag Heifer." She calved January 6, 1875, and from that time the total weight of her milk for one year was 6 tons 882 pounds. During the winter months she was fed one scoopful of soaked wheat bran and two and a half quarts of meal each morning, and a half quart of meal each evening, and all the hay she would eat; and when on grass she was fed two quarts of meal every day.—Correspondence Turf, Field and Farm.

Texas Wheat.

Texas papers say their wheat is attracting European buyers, it being of a grade much used in France. About 50 per cent. more is planted this year than last, though the average yield will be only fifteen bushels against twenty-six last year, or a total of 12,000,000 bushels, one-half of which is to be exported.

A LIVE CARGO.

Shipping Chinese—How the Women are Taken Aboard.

[From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

The steamer at Hong Kong lies at anchor in the bay, after she has received her cargo. The regular Chinese coolie passengers are given to understand that they must be ready to go on board at an early hour in the morning. At about 3 o'clock a. m. the embarkation begins, the coolies being brought out to the ship from the shore in lighters, which usually carry from 400 to 600 persons. When the lighters come alongside, a gangway is made, and along this the coolies pass in single file, each having in his hand a ticket with which he has been provided, which he exhibits. As soon as all are on board the anchor is weighed and the ship steams out of the harbor.

But before all this, which is regular, has occurred, and under the cover of the darkness of night, small boats, or "sam-pans," as they are called in China, move silently off from the shore, each containing from five to ten Chinese females of the lowest order. These women do not pass aboard the ship by any gang plank, but they are put through a port, which has been left conveniently open for this purpose. They are received on board by some officer of the ship, who has provided a secret hiding-place for them; and, before the gray twilight of morning appears, everything about the ship has a remarkably regular appearance. Just before the ship reaches Yokohama, on her way to San Francisco, all the Chinese passengers, except the women, are mustered on the main deck, and are made to pass through a narrow gangway, only wide enough for one to pass at a time. Their passage tickets are taken up, and another ticket furnished each one, to show that he will be all right when disembarked at San Francisco. While this inspection is in progress upon the main deck, two of the ship's officers go into the steerage and make a search to ascertain if there are any stowaways on board. If any are found they are put ashore at Yokohama; but no instance has ever been known where a female stowaway was put ashore, except after the arrival of the steamer at San Francisco.

After the ship has arrived at this port, opportunities are given to the owners of these women to smuggle them ashore. This is done by the connivance of some officer of the ship, and possibly of some subordinate Custom House officer.

The New York Man and the Sitting Hen.

A New York man who is spending the hot weather season with a family on Pine street was asked by the lady of the house if he would take a hen off the nest, as it wanted to sit, and she didn't want it to. "Certainly," said he, and immediately started to the barn where the hens were kept, to crush out the maternal prospects of this particular one.

He went straight for the nest to lift her off, and reached out his hand for that purpose, but immediately drew it back again and tucked it up under the other arm and squeezed it a little, while he drew up his lips as if about to whistle something. Then he stood there and stared at the hen, and she lifted up her head and stared back at him, winking her eyes with singular velocity.

"Get off, won't you?" said he, after a pause.

She made no response. He drew out his hand and looked at a red spot on one of the knuckles, and then put the knuckle in his mouth to cool it, looking all the while at the hen, and wondering how on earth she moved so quickly. The longer he eyed her the less inclined he felt to touch her, and finally he climbed up a post to a beam which ran over the nest, and, working his way out till he got just above the hen, took off his hat and shook it at her and advised her to "get." But she only looked up at him one eye at a time and clucked ominously. He told her if she didn't leave he'd come down there and kick her through the barn, but immediately gave up the blood-thirsty design when he reflected that it was a dumb animal and couldn't reason like a human being.

Then he happened to think of his trousers, which were white linen, and rubbed his fingers on the beam to find them full of brick dust, which led him to work his body around to look at his pants, and while making this very natural move he suddenly slipped, made a plunge to renew his hold, shrieked for help, slipped again, and then came down on top of the hen, smashing them both to the floor, upsetting a barrel, and filled the air with dust, feathers, hen noises and shrieks.

When the family reached the barn, the unfortunate man, looking something like a circus poster on legs, had got on his feet, and was turning round and rubbing his head in an abstracted manner, and every time he turned, an omelet on a white linen base came to view, while the hen stood up in the farthest corner on one leg with a look of mingled astonishment and reproach upon her countenance.—Danbury News.

The Campaign Opened.

If you had been around the big Great Western freight depot on Atwater street, at noon yesterday you would have seen the campaign opened. Said a man sitting on a door step to a man leaning against a lamp post:

"What do you think of the nomination of Aze?"

"I think he ought to eat you," was the reply. "His name isn't Aze any more than your name is Mud."

"Then what is his?"

"The right name of the Cincinnati candidate is Hazen Wheeler."

"Hi guess not."

"I guess you are a fool."

"Hi guess there's hother fools haround 'ere, too."

That was the commencement of a rough and tumble fight which covered half a block and destroyed the peace of mind of half a score of men. They

might have been fighting yet had not an old man with gray hair announced that both were wrong. He said he had seen the names of the candidates on a flag up town and that they were "Whaze and Heeler."—Free Press.

ANTI-SLANG SOCIETY.

Heroic Efforts of Young Ladies to Suppress the American Language.

[From the Wheeling Intelligence.]

The "Reform Club" is the title of a new organization in the West End, organized by young ladies for the purpose of discouraging the use of slang phrases in conversation. At a recent meeting, while a member was addressing the society, she inadvertently made use of the expression "awful nice," and was called to order by a sister member for transgressing the rules.

"In what way have I transgressed?" asked the speaker, blushing deeply.

"You said it would be 'awful nice' to admit young gentlemen to our deliberations," replied the other.

"Well, wouldn't it be?" returned the speaker; "you know you said yourself no longer ago than yesterday that—"

"Yes, I know; but you said 'awful nice.' That's slang."

"Well," said the speaker, tartly, "if you are going to be so awful nice about it, perhaps it is! but I wouldn't say anything if I were you. Didn't you tell Sally Spriggins this morning, to pull down her blouse?"

"No, I didn't," retorted the other, her face growing crimson; "and Sally Spriggins will say I didn't. She won't go back on me."

"This is a nice racket you are giving us," cried the President, after rapping both speakers to order. "Let us ask, what is the object of this society?"

"To discourage slang," cried a dozen voices.

"Kerect," said the President, "go on with the funeral."

A member rose to explain that she had been fined at the last meeting for saying "awful nice" herself, but she hadn't the "stamps to pay it now—would settle, however, in the sweet by and by."

"That'll be all right," said the President, "pay when you have the du-cats."

Another member asked if a young lady could say "old splendid" without subjecting herself to a fine.

"You bet she can't," said the President, who was the original founder of the society, and, therefore, appealed to when any nice question was to be decided.

"Then," said the speaker, "I move that Miranda Pew come down with the dust, for I heard her say that her beau was 'just old splendid.'"

Miranda's face was in a blaze as she cried:

"Well, if my beau was such an old hair pin as your fellow is I wouldn't say it."

"Shoot the chinning!" cried the President, "will you never tumble?"

But the confusion was too great to be allayed. Miranda's blood was up; she sided with her, and amid the babel that followed could be heard such explanations as "dry up," "nice blackberry you are," "wipe off your chin," "hire a hall," etc., when a motion to adjourn was carried by a majority.

A Wooden State.

A model in wood of the State of New Hampshire has been constructed, and is on exhibition at Concord. It is 15 feet in length, while the vertical scale is 1,000 feet to an inch, five times greater than the horizontal scale, in order to make the smaller elevation noticeable. The model is to be colored to show the geology of the State, and will also have township lines, streams, railroads, etc., marked upon it, and will be put in the museum of the Agricultural College at Harvard.

Perfectly Harmless.

A Londoner who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg asked his driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, the chief executive officer of which was a Mayor, he inquired, "And do the Mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia—what's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Why, a chair about his neck," exclaimed the cockney. "O, bless you, no," responded the other; "he's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."

A Wonderful Credit.

"We frequently see it stated," says Mr. Oddfish, "that such and such man started from extreme poverty, coming into town in the first place without farthing of money, and rising by his own exertions. When I first came, I had to borrow money to get here, and I've been borrowing money ever since. It is a great thing at 60 to have established such a wonderful credit."

The Ohio courts have decided that an agreement on the part of a railway company with a telegraph company that it will not permit its right of way to be used for telegraph purposes by another company is against public policy and beyond the power of a railway company to make. The case goes to the court of last resort in the State.

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

CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly, and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action, and delightful in its effects. Try it and prove all that's said. G. R. FENLEY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great purifying or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gather in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great, eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Violent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Clara, a child about 3 years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved. Respectfully yours, J. W. BOYER. VERMILION, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1875."

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

MALARIA, or poisonous air, is the cause of all forms of Ague, Chill Fever, etc. Shallenberger's Antidote destroys this poison in the system, and cures every case promptly. One dose stops the chills, and a perfect cure follows. All this for one dollar.

HENRY K. BOND, of Jefferson, Me., was cured of spitting blood, soreness, and weakness of the stomach by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally.

A WANT has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in Parsons' Purgative Pills.

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

THE Erie Preserving Company, of Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., have the best canned fruit and vegetables exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

TURNIP SEED.—Leading varieties at 50 cents per pound, postage paid. JOHN KERN, 603 South Fifth street, St. Louis.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure of all mercurial diseases.

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it, and well known to medical men, have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

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

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

ASTHMA.—Get the genuine remedy, \$1.00 per box by mail. Sold by druggists. Ad's D. Langell, Apple Creek, O.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Profitable, Pleasant work: hundreds now employed. Hundreds more wanted. M. H. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

25 Extra FINE MIXED CARDS, with N.Y. 10 cents, postage. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

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

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male and female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Rodine, Indianapolis, Ind.

The finest assortment of Candles at the City Bakery.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited. R. A. SCOUTEN, N. G. P. SCHRAEYER, R. S.

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

F. & A. M. A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August 30, at 7 1/4 o'clock.

J. O. DOERNING, Sec'y.

SARDINES, Lobster and Cove Oysters, promptly cured. Families at no price. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 157 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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

FRUIT & JELLY PRESSES. Families should have one. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 157 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Stock-Growers Colony of New Mexico. Colonists wanted for second party, to start Sept. 18th. First party on the ground delighted with country. For Pamphlets, address 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REVOLVERS!! SEVEN SHOT REVOLVERS, \$3.00 each. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 157 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

\$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORKS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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

YOUR own Likeness in oil colors, to show your work. Painted on canvas, \$2.50; on a photograph or in tint, free with the Home Journal, \$2.50 a year. Samples of our work and paper, terms to agents, etc., 10 cents. L. T. LUTHER, Mill Village, Erie county, Pa.

Public Report "THE VIBRATOR"

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

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

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

Yours respectfully,
O. H. P. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER

St. Paul, Aug. 22, 1864.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—I am ever desiring in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless. I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That He may bless the use of your medicine to others, as He has to me, and that His divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,
BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.
P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
Mr. STEVENS:—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am ever desiring in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless. I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That He may bless the use of your medicine to others, as He has to me, and that His divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,
BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.
P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penna., Reopens September 13. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to COO. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers of choice Teas—Largest Company in the world—Teas—Articles—please everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

\$10-\$25 a day cure. Illustrated catalogue free, of our Teas, and Chromes, Crayons, and beautiful Pictures. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 157 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art can be taught, free, by mail, 22 cents, together with a Lover's Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,600,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

A NOVELTY. Your name printed on a Translucent Card, containing a scene when held to the light (50 designs), sent postpaid for 25 cents; 5 packs, 5 names, \$1. No other card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; out-let to be. CARD-PRINTER, Lock-Box D, Ashland, Mass.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE. A 40 page Pamphlet on Special Diseases, and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrhs, Rheumatism, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY. It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

LOSSING'S GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY. THE GREAT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. The only history of the United States published by an eminent author, or worthy to be published in both English and German. One large and profusely illustrated, and color-printed volume. Twice the contents of any other. Splendidly illustrated account of approaching Grand Centennial Celebration. AGENTS WANTED! Fast growing interest everywhere in the leading history of our country; agents, retailers, and agents. Send at once for description and terms, to SCAMMELL & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Simple, Durable and Efficient! THE PEERLESS WRINGER! DR. SILSBEE'S External FLEBIC Remedy. The only Sure Cure for Piles. In order to practically prove to the public that "Anakasis" is all we claim for it, we will, on receipt of a letter-stamp, send to any sufferer a sample of the "Anakasis" free of charge. Sole Manufacturers of Anakasis, Box 3946, New York.

TO PARENTS. If your child is suffering from worms, use Dr. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS, an old and reliable remedy, that never fails in thoroughly exterminating these pests of childhood. Being made in the form of Sugar Drops, having neither the taste nor smell of medicine, no trouble is experienced in inducing children to take them. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. a box, or sent by mail on receipt of price, at the Principal Depot, 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, - - \$5,504,329.24. Incorporated in 1847. Purely Mutual.

Annual Cash Dividends available to reduce Premiums in the second year. Policies made payable for their value. Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President. SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President. H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-President. JAS. WEIR MASON, Secretary.

Agents wanted in all the Western States, on liberal terms. Address J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Superintendent of Agencies, No. 33 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY. THE "PATENT IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE. Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE KNIFE known. The Olden Manufacture. Original Makers of the HAZEN WHEELER TABLE KNIFE. Always call for "Trade Mark"—MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., on the blade. Warranted to be the best in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS CHAIN-SAVING and TIME-SAVING principles.



THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Rattles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "littering" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted in the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines, but will insist on this improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Gear" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing, or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO GOUT IT WILL NOT AFFLICT THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters. AN ELECTRIC BATTERY IMBEDDED IN A POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Pains, Spasms, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Palsy, Paralysis, Dropsy, Swelling of the Feet, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys; Pain and Weakness of the Sides and Back, Strains, Bruises, Sprains, and Weakness, when all other Plasters fail. Warranted.

45 Years of Hopeless Suffering. Michael Knipe, of Liberty, Toga Co., Penn., writes that he has suffered from Weakness and Pains in the Back for forty-five years, and, although now an old man, has been able, by the use of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, to walk erect and do a hard day's work. No plaster in the world, we repeat, can compare with COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER.

"WELL AS EVER." Mr. N. Shriverick, in charge of the advertising department of the Independent, writes that he was for many years a great sufferer from relaxation of the abdominal belt, producing great pain and weakness across the bowels so as to render him unable to lift the smallest weight or to walk much, and obtained no relief until he used the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. Had previously worn all other plasters without benefit. Believes himself as well as ever.

For local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles, it is equal to armies of doctors and acres of plasters and salves.

Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.45 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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

THE PERPETUAL HAY PRESS. prices in any market; however cheap as to price than any other press, and other press at sale. Address to a grain car, and the hay brings better.

[Official.]
Common Council.
TUESDAY, August 1, 1876.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanter, Minderhout, Croyley, Dykema, and Breyman.

On motion Ald. Breyman was appointed Clerk pro-tem.

The regular order of business was suspended.

The following bills were presented for payment:

J. J. Field, poor orders	\$3.00
D. D. Vries, " "	3.25
Werkman & Son, " "	32.75
G. Fereholt, " "	10.00
Mrs. Koolfers, " "	3.00
D. F. Boller, " "	20.00
D. Sluter, " "	5.00
G. Van Patten, " "	9.00
A. Fletstra, " "	15.00

—Allowed.

D. Te Roller, presented his report for the month of July.—Referred to the Com. on City Poor.

(Ald. Schmidt appeared and took his seat.)

The bond of H. Koenigsberg with Edward Cole and Peter Koning as sureties, which was referred to the City Attorney, was presented by him as correct, and on motion was approved by the Council.

The Mayor reported that he had issued licenses to the amount of \$17.00. On motion the City Clerk was instructed to deposit the said amount with the City Treasurer.

The Mayor verbally recommended that the Council take some means towards the appointment of a Deputy City Marshal.

By Ald. Dykema,

Resolved, That the City Attorney, be instructed to draw up an ordinance, establishing the office of Deputy City Marshal.—Carried.

By Ald. Kanter,

Resolved, That the Com. on Ways and Means be instructed to borrow the sum of one thousand dollars, for the term of six months, interest not to exceed eight per cent.—Carried.

Petition of C. Erickson, for the privilege of liquor dealers and running one billiard table.—Granted.

Minutes of the meetings of June 29th and July 11th were read and approved.

Council adjourned.

OTTO BREYMAN, Clerk pro-tem.

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1876.

Arrivals.—Schr. Mary, light; Prop. Trader, sundries; schr Four Brothers, 100 bbls salt; schr Robbie Knapp, light; schr Garibaldi, light; schr Wollin, 130 bush corn; schr Tri-Color, light; schr A. Robinson, 30 m lumber; schr Addie, light; schr Wm. Bates, light.

Clearances.—Schr Mary, Chicago, 70 cords wood; Prop Trader, Chicago, sundries; schr Four Brothers, Chicago, 80 cords wood; schr Robbie Knapp, Racine, 16 cds bark; schr Garibaldi, Racine, 12 cds wood; schr Spray, Racine, wood and lumber; schr Wollin, Chicago, 60 cds slabs; schr Tri-Color, Chicago, 30 m lumber; schr Annie Robinson, Milwaukee, 20 m lumber; schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 300 bbls heading.

Capt. Eads and the Mississippi Jetties.

Capt. Eads finds himself beset by more difficulties than he counted upon in his magnificent and unquestionably feasible project of enlarging the direct channel of the Mississippi. A letter printed in the columns of the daily papers is tinged with the prejudices of the army folks, who have notions of their own about the great work in which Eads is engaged. Congress awarded the contract of opening the mouth of the Mississippi, to a depth sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels, on singularly advantageous terms to the government. Aside from his unquestioned skill as an engineer, exhaustively informed in every detail of his profession, the captain's character and standing would have been ample guaranty for the faithful performance of his prodigious enterprise. He asked congress merely to compensate him when he had secured a permanent channel of 20 feet. The articles above referred to indicate that the requisite number have not yet been obtained, and leaves it to be inferred that a failure of the contract is thereby implied. There is no fear of any such failure. If Eads fails in securing the required depth in one way he will find another. He is not a man to be discouraged by one rebuff. It is more than probable, however, the military critics of the captain are too fast in pronouncing the jetties a failure—they have not been half completed yet, nor the system wholly tested.

List of jurors drawn for the August term of the circuit court, commencing Monday, August 21, 1876:

Allendale—Ezra H. Smead.
Crockery—Allen Purvis, Joel A. Bond, Chester—Geo. F. Porter.
Georgetown—Walter Tate.
Holland—John Devine, Wm. J. Brown, Jamestown—Wm. W. Soper, Geo. W. McEachron.
Olive—Charles Pauser.
Polkton—Matthias Hodgkins, Geo. A. Lillie, Thomas Welton.
Robinson—Charles H. Clark.
Spring Lake—Walter Sinclair, Loren O. Perham.
Talmadge—John Rice, Lewis D. Burch.
Wright—Samuel C. Marvin.
Zeeland—Hendrick DeKruif.
Grand Haven City—Dan. T. Miller, Simon Juitema, Jacob Storer.
Holland City—Isaac Cappon.

Gov. HAYES is said to be far better looking than his pictures represent him as being.

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Made and executed by Henry Samel and Emma Samel his wife of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles H. Monro, of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber "Z" of Mortgages on page four hundred and eleven. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (and 1/2) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said Mortgage. In case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: All that certain parcel of land, which is situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan and is further described as the east half of lot number four (4) in block numbered twenty-nine (29) in said city according to the map thereof, of rec'd in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.

DATED: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING Mortgagees.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1876.
ARTHUR E. TURNER, Mortgagee.
MILLER & VOORHEIS, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of the payment of a certain Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of April, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Hendrick Meengs and Arentje Meengs, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Caroline A. Garretson, wife of Rev. John Garretson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at five o'clock in the afternoon of said day in Liber seventeen (17) of mortgages on page five hundred and seventy-three (573), and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of five hundred and forty dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$540.22) for principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law or equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with the interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said mortgage to-wit: All that certain 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 three (3) in block numbered thirty-eight (38) in the City of Holland, according to the recorded map of the same recorded in the Registers Office of the County of Ottawa.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, A. D. 1876.
CAROLINE A. GARRETSON, Mortgagee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

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

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Made and executed by Henry Samel and Emma Samel his wife of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles H. Monro, of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber "Z" of Mortgages on page four hundred and eleven. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (and 1/2) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said Mortgage. In case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: All that certain parcel of land, which is situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan and is further described as the east half of lot number four (4) in block numbered twenty-nine (29) in said city according to the map thereof, of rec'd in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.

DATED: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING Mortgagees.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagees.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—In a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Thursday the Thirtieth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present: Samuel L. Tate, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Wilhelmina Plieger, Cornelia Plieger, and Maalke Plieger, minors.

On a reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hellette De Jong, guardian of the estate of said Wilhelmina Plieger, Cornelia Plieger and Maalke Plieger, minors, praying that she may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described for the purpose therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that TUESDAY the FIFTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition and that the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS" a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

ing shots before we moved out, to the Indians believe we were still in position. Our horses were evidently able to the savages—a circumstance facilitated our escape. We ran for it through the forest, waded Tongue (the headwaters) up to our waists, gained the rocks of the mountain, where no Indian pony could follow, when we heard five or six scattering volleys in succession. It was the first of the Indians before they made a charge at our "late corral" to get scalps. "We are safe for the present," said Grouard, with a grim smile, "let us lose no time in putting our rocks between us and the White tepee." We followed his advice with a feeling of thankfulness which men in such trials ever know. How astonished the Indians must have been when they ran in upon the maimed and did not get a single scalp. Even under such circumstances as were placed in, we had a little

Meat Market, OF Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE.

FOR SALE.

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

ST. PAUL.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R. Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories, Its OHAMA AND CALIFORNIA LINE Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northwestern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its FARGO AND DUBUQUE LINE Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee. PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains of this road. This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona. At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River. On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows: For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs. For St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette. For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains. For Sparta and Winona and points on Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and for points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona. For Dubuque, via Freeport. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains. For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa. For Sioux City and Yankton and points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction. For Lake Geneva. Four Trains daily. For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office: 63 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

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

NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 415 Broadway; BOSTON OFFICE, No. 5 State Street; OMAHA OFFICE, 253 Farham Street; SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 121 Montgomery Street; CHICAGO TICKET OFFICE: 63 Clark Street, under Sherman House; CORNER CANAL AND MADISON STREETS; KINZIE STREET DEPOT, CORNER W. KINZIE AND CANAL STREETS; WELLS STREET DEPOT, CORNER WELLS AND KINZIE STREETS.

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Top or Open Buggies,
Light and Heavy Wagons.
SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.,
Also sole Agent for the
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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. FLEEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

THE WORKING CLASS.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own locality, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States 16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly Illustrated; Terms only \$1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 23 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have many agents who are making as high as \$30 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business trial. Send for circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address, THE CENTENNIAL RECORD, 517-ly Portland, Maine.

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