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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 26.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 234.

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 35 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X'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
Grand Rapids.	5.25 a. m.	10.05 a. m.
" "	10.35 " "	12.10 p. m.
" "	3.30 p. m.	6.35 " "
" "	8.35 " "	9.15 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
" "	4.20 p. m.	10.25 " "
" "	6.40 " "	8.30 " "

New Buffalo & Chicago.	10.40 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
" "	12.25 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
" "	9.35 " "	4.10 " "

* Daily except Saturday

† Mixed trains.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

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

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRND RAPIDS	TO GRND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.	Express. Mail.
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
4 15 7 30	Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10
4 32 7 44	Grandville. 9 55 6 55
5 45 8 36	Allegan. 8 45 5 45
6 11 9 41	Oshtemo. 8 16 5 18
6 19 9 19	Plainwell. 8 07 5 10
6 35 9 35	Cooper. 7 35 4 45
6 50 9 50	Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
8 30 11 30	White Pigeon. 5 50 6 05
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
6 00 6 30	Chicago. 10 40 9 50
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
2 40 5 00	Toledo. 11 55 6 30
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
7 05 9 30	Cleveland. 7 40 3 40
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
1 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	
P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	
8 30 12 15	Muskegon. 2 30 8 00	
7 45 11 45	Ferryburg. 2 30 8 00	
7 40 11 40	Grand Haven. 2 40 9 00	
6 00 11 11	Pigeon. 3 13 9 50	
5 45 10 35	Holland. 3 55 11 15	
5 17 10 15	Fillmore. 4 12 11 15	
4 00 9 25	Allegan. 5 00 11 45	

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., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolks & Bros.

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

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

Bakeries.

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

PESSINK, G. J. A. Proprietor of City Bakery; 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, Paints and Oils, &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. Eighth street.

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Dressmaking.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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.

ATENA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. A 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. McVIGAN 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.

DIJCKEMA & 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. E., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Pluger 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 their Drug store opp. Van Raalte's shoe store, 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. HEROLD's Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	60
Beans, 1/2 bushel	3 00
Butter, 1/2 lb.	16
Clover seed, 1/2 bushel	8 50
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	12
Honey, 1/2 lb.	25
Hay, 1/2 ton	12 00
Onions, 1/2 bushel	40
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	30
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel	4 00
Wool, 1/2 lb.	12

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluger Mills.")

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	@ \$ 1 20
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	65
Oats, 1/2 bushel	35 @ 40
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	75
Brass, 1/2 ton	@ 16 00
Feed, 1/2 ton	30 00
Barley, 1/2 100 lb.	1 40
Middling, 1/2 100 lb.	2 00
Flour, 1/2 100 lb.	1 35
Pearl Barley, 1/2 100 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 Candles at the City Bakery.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 129, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
P. 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 1/4 o'clock.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

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,
43 Cedar st., New York.

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

Historical Sketch of Holland City and Colony.

BY G. VAN SCHELVEN, Esq.

In the winter of 1845-6 a meeting of the leading men, favoring emigration, was held in Amsterdam. The times were exceedingly hard and growing more and more oppressive for the laboring classes, with little or no prospects of their improvement, and it was felt that something should be done for their relief. The meeting appointed a committee to wait upon the government with a proposition to colonize in the Dutch East Indies and locate upon the Highlands of Java. The reply was that the government had no authority to sanction such a movement upon the religious basis on which it was proposed. The Cape of Good Hope was the next point which received their attention, and lastly America was considered.

In the summer of 1846, the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., of New York, was sent by the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of America, on an official mission to Holland. The extent to which this visit has been instrumental in turning the projected emigration toward America is difficult to ascertain. Judging from subsequent events however, it must have had a marked effect upon the inquiring minds of the leaders. In his report to the General Synod, in 1847, he says: "When in Holland, I received information of a rising spirit of emigration to America and especially among the (afgecheidenen) seceders from the established church. * * * Soon two important colonies from this class will be founded in the West."

During the spring of 1846, and before any organization or system of emigration had been perfected, two persons, Messrs. A. Hartgerink and J. Arnold, started for this country. Their friends fitted them out for the voyage, and the deacons of the church collected money and clothing for them. They were sent out to make a preliminary examination here and report to the brethren in the old country. Dr. Van Raalte gave them the necessary letters of introduction to Dr. De Witt and others. After their arrival they forwarded an extended account of their trip and observations here, which account was favorably received in Holland. It was a voluminous document, the postage on the same amounting to eleven guilders.

Emigration to America now began to be generally discussed and agitated and the mind was permanently fixed upon "the West." Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa were among the favorite localities.

On the 14th day of September, 1846, an American vessel the "Southerner," of Boston, Capt. Crosby, weighed anchor at Rotterdam, and carried across the Atlantic the first emigrants destined for this settlement. As they constituted the first Holland pioneers of this colony, we have secured the names of nearly all of them:

A. C. Van Raalte, B. Grootenhuis, H. Oldemeyer, J. Dunnewind, F. Smit, W. Notting, J. Laarman, — Van den Boogaart, E. Van Zee, E. Zegers, — Karman, E. Freriks, J. Klaassen, H. Kok, H. De Krul, — Lankheet.

Most of them were heads of families. After a voyage of forty-seven days they arrived at New York on the 4th day of November, 1846, from where they left by steamer for Albany; thence via Buffalo and Cleveland to Detroit. Here the party scattered for a time in order to enable Dr. Van Raalte to decide upon his location.

In New York Dr. Van Raalte was welcomed by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. Forrester and others, friendly to the Hollanders and their cause. The same can be said of many more in the different cities along his travels; Rev. Drs. Wyckoff and Bethune at Albany; Rev. Dr. Duffield, Hon. Theodore Romeyn, Rev. Mr. West, Gen. Cass and Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, at Detroit; Rev. Mr. Hoyt at Kalamazoo; Judge Kellogg at Allegan, and others.

Owing to the close of navigation, and satisfactory information obtained at Detroit, it was resolved to abandon the heretofore quite prevailing preference for Wisconsin and proceed to Western Michigan. The motives leading to this selection on the part of Dr. Van Raalte are perhaps best described by himself in a translated extract from his oration delivered in 1872, on the quarter-centennial celebration of the settlement of the colony:

Although the Americans recommended the localities near rivers, and in general deemed it too great a hazard to settle here; although the Hollanders avoided the forests occasioning a great struggle to subject my family and myself to the inconveniences of such pioneering; nevertheless

the combination of so many advantages, although at first they could be but slowly developed left me no doubt as to what my duty was. I knew that the rich forest soil is best fitted for the dairy, and for winter wheat; that owing to the manufacturing interests and navigation by far higher market prices could be obtained here than at any place in the West; and that the country near the shore of Lake Michigan was protected by the water from severe frosts and pre-eminently a region adapted for fruit. I could find no place where similar to those regions along the inhabited rivers, lined with manufactories and mills, where the tens of thousands could find work without danger of being scattered, and where at the same time we were certain of an opportunity to continually secure land without any interference, for a group of settlements. I chose this region with much decision on account of its great variety, being assured that if the Holland emigration should develop into a power we ought to remain together for mutual support, and ought to have this variety for labor and capital, especially for future growth.

The object of my settling between the Kalamazoo and Grand Rivers was to secure the advantages of both these rivers—for we could not get along without the settled regions—and at the same time to establish a centre for an united and spiritual life and labor for God's Kingdom.

In company with Judge Kellogg, of Allegan, and an Indian guide, following an Indian trail, Dr. Van Raalte arrived here for the first time in the latter part of December, 1846. They landed at the house of Rev. G. N. Smith, a Presbyterian missionary among the Indians, located upon Section 3, of the township of Fillmore. At this time the only white settlers in this entire neighborhood, besides Dr. Smith, were I. Fairbanks, Esq., and G. Cranmer. Their nearest neighbor was Mr. A. Shorno on Sec. 26, township of Fillmore. Mr. Fairbanks lived next to Dr. Smith, and Mr. Cranmer on the farm now owned by Mr. Geerlings, north-east of the "Nykerk" Church.

Having satisfied himself as to the exact location of lake, river and harbor, and having determined upon the site for the village, Dr. Van Raalte, in January, 1847,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from Whitehall, N. Y., says that "on Sunday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's pond. Thirteen persons were in a small row-boat, and when about three rods from the shore, in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat, capsizing it, with the result stated. The names of the drowned were Mr. Johnson and his wife, John McAlister and his wife, John Burt and his daughter, Peter Ostr. Adolph Linvener's son, — Holden, and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Holden were recovered." On the same day, Miss Cora A. Brown, of Greenville, Pa., and Miss Carrie Stutz, of Warren, O., were drowned while bathing in the lake at Fairpoint, N. Y.

THE WEST.

ANOTHER highly favorable report comes from the Black Hills. An Omaha dispatch states that half a dozen citizens of that town have just returned from those gold fields with dust to the value of \$300,000.

COTTELL & BARBOCK, the well-known New York printing-press manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities over \$2,500,000. Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the discovery that a prominent business man has forged notes to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, about half of which is held by Wilkesbarre banks, the remainder being placed throughout the country. The forger is Thomas D. Coningham, of a prominent, highly-respected family, and the junior member of the firm of Brodick & Co., coal operators and iron-workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia.

THREE of the bandits who robbed the railroad train near Ottumwa, Mo., some three or four weeks ago, have been arrested and \$6,500 of the stolen money recovered. The parties arrested are Bruce Younger, Hobbs Carey and Charles Pitts, all residents of Crawford county, Kan.

ACCOUNTS of grasshopper ravages in Iowa have been greatly exaggerated. Vast swarms have moved through the air, stopping at intervals to lurch off the growing crops, but nothing like wholesale devastation has taken place. The wheat crop is said to be fully an average one, and the prospect for corn was never better. A courier from Red Cloud Agency, who arrived at Laramie last week, brings the following interesting news from the seat of war in the Indian country: Friday, a chief of a large force of friendly Arapahoes, camped near the agency, reported that an Indian from the hostiles in front of Crook and Terry had arrived and talked with him. The Indian said that Sitting Bull had decided to make a stand, and was going to have his big fight where he is now; that he would either drive the troops back or die, and under no circumstances would he make peace until the whites are driven out or give up the country he is fighting for. He intends to fight to the death. The Indian also told Friday that Sitting Bull was receiving a great many reinforcements from the north, joining him in small parties from the Columbia river, from British America and Minnesota, and a good many Arapahoes are among them. It is now believed that Sitting Bull has at least 12,000 well-armed warriors under his command.

ADVISED from the seat of war in the Indian country state that the "entire country between Powder and Rosebud rivers has been burned over by the Indians. They are now engaged in burning timber and driftwood along the Yellowstone with a view of depriving steamer of fuel. The whole Yellowstone country is alive with Indians. The hostiles are estimated to number 8,000 warriors. Rain-in-the-Face, the murderer who cut out Tom Ouster's heart for a war-dance feast, is reported with 800 hostile warriors camped within sixteen miles of Standing Rock, being supplied with provisions by friendly relatives at the Agency. Gen. Crook wrote that when the Fifth Cavalry arrived he would have about 1,600 fighting men, besides friendly Indians, and intended to move without further delay. Arrangements had been perfected for full co-operation between Crook and Terry. Chicago papers give the particulars of a fatal affray between two well-known citizens, Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, and Francis Hanford, Principal of the North Side High School, resulting in the death of the latter from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Sullivan. Hanford, it appears, made some serious charges damaging to Sullivan's wife, in connection with the management of the public schools. The latter sought out the author of the charges at his residence. An altercation ensued, which ended by Sullivan drawing a pistol and shooting Hanford through the bowels, causing death in a few minutes. Both were well-known and respected citizens. Sullivan's wife, nee Margaret Buchanan, is a lady of culture, and well-known in literary circles. She has been for years a prominent magazine and newspaper writer.

THE SOUTH.

ADVISED from Hamburg, S. C., inform us that the inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the recent riots has resulted in a verdict charging the crime of murder upon Gen. M. C. Butler, Col. A. P. Butler, Pierce Butler, and the Rev. J. Meeling, and fifty-three other citizens of Aiken and Edgefield counties, and also upon thirty citizens of Georgia. Warrants for the arrest of all the parties implicated by the verdict were at once placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Aiken county, S. C., with instructions to serve them immediately.

WASHINGTON.

The public debt statement for August 1, is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds.....\$ 984,999,659
Five per cent. bonds..... 711,685,890
Total coin bonds.....\$1,696,685,450
Lawful money debt.....\$ 14,000,000
Matured debt..... 3,297,769
Legal tenders..... 369,686,020
Certificates of deposit..... 32,815,000
Fractional currency..... 39,902,880
Coin certificates..... 29,313,000

Total without interest..... 464,761,900
Total debt.....\$2,161,447,350
Total interest.....\$2,178,700,111
Total debt and interest.....\$4,340,147,461
Cash in Treasury.....\$25,500,234
Coin.....\$59,843,684
Currency..... 12,960,949
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit..... 32,815,000

Total in the Treasury..... 105,249,084
Debt less cash in the Treasury.....\$2,035,901,311
Decrease of debt during July.....\$1,136,693
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money:
Principal outstanding..... 64,822,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid..... 823,181
Interest paid by the United States..... 32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc..... 6,000,204
Balance of interest paid by United States..... 25,171,013
The President has nominated Henry F.

French, of Massachusetts, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Budnam, resigned.

POLITICAL.

A. H. COLQUHUN has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Georgia. Hon. Godlove S. Orth has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee announcing his declination as the Republican candidate for Governor. His reason for this step is stated to be the belief that that he would be unable to command the united support of the Republicans of Indiana, and that his withdrawal will prove for the best interests of the party. At a meeting in New York last week the National Executive Council, appointed by the Indiana Republican Convention (Independent or Greenback party), in discharge of the duty imposed by the convention to consult with Peter Cooper and leading greenback men of the Union, nominated Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency. Carey accepts the nomination. The Democrats of the Fifth Indiana District have renominated Mr. Holman for Congress.

CHARLES M. CROSSWELL, whom the Republicans of Michigan have nominated for Governor, has been Speaker of the Michigan Legislature, President of the State Senate, and was President of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON has been nominated by the Republican State Committee for Governor of Indiana, vice G. S. Orth, declined.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice made majority and minority reports to the House. The majority report recommends the restriction of the Judiciary fund to \$2,500,000; finds that Davenport, Supervisor of Elections in New York, has not accounted for \$34,000 given him from the Ku-Klux fund, and that the President and two Attorney Generals (Akerman and Williams) who supplied Davenport with the \$34,000 diverted it from the proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of the law. It is recommended, therefore, that Supervisors of Elections be abolished, and that the election laws of Congress be repealed, or, if not repealed, that strict accounting shall be made of the Ku-Klux fund, no part of it to be used in the machinery of elections; that the Attorney General take the necessary steps to recover the \$34,000 unaccounted for; and that no person be allowed to hold more than one office under the United States Government. The minority report says that the majority report is merely a campaign document, defends John I. Davenport, and claims that, instead of censure, Akerman, Williams and Davenport are entitled to commendation.

THE Alabama State election occurred on Monday, Aug. 7. The Democrats carried the State by an increased majority—George S. Houston being re-elected Governor—and secured a large majority in the Legislature. The Kentucky election was held on the same day, and resulted, as a matter of course, favorably to the Democracy. Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, was elected to Congress from the Louisville District, to fill the unexpired term of E. Y. Parsons, deceased.

GENERAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, has issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete. The following is a copy of the message of the President to the Senate on the Hamburg affair:

To the Senate of the United States: In response to a resolution of the Senate, July 20, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interest, any information in regard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., I have the honor to submit the following inclosures: [Here follow a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.]

The President says: These inclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Gov. Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the inclosures letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men have been of recent date and too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 31, 1876.
The passage of the bill in Congress providing for the coinage of \$50,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin for American circulation has arrested the fall in the value of silver in Europe, and caused it to advance from 49 pence per ounce to 50½ pence per ounce.

The Blaine constitutional amendment, which recently passed the lower house of Congress by an almost unanimous vote, was as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the constitution, namely:

"ART. 16. No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any public fund, therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raised, or lands so used, be divided among any religious sect or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge, or diminish the legislative power in Congress."

A letter received in Washington from Speaker Kerr confirms the report as to his unfavorable condition. He writes that he is compelled to spend most of his time in bed.

FOREIGN.

ACCOUNTS of the recent battle between Turks and Montenegrins at Trebinje state that the former lost Selim Pasha killed, and Osman Pasha taken prisoner; two Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels, seven Majors, and from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed, to the last man. All the battalions, which were engaged suffered. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bujuk. Corpses were thick in the road before the citadel. In the British House of Commons, the other day, John O'Connor, Power, Member for County Mayo moved that, in the opinion of the House, the time had come for pardoning the Fenians. The motion, after debate, was rejected—117 to 51.

A circus visited Halifax, N. S., the other day, and while passing through the streets the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Treasurer's office looked the doors and went off to see the procession. On returning, they discovered that thieves had entered in their absence and robbed the bank of \$17,500, and the Treasurer's office of \$1,000 and valuable papers. A Constantinople correspondent of the *Paris Gaulois* says: "Mecca has placed 200,000 Arabian troops at the disposition of the Turkish Government, and some

of these forces are already awaiting orders to start. The Bashi-Bazouks are not to be compared in ferocity with Sybeks. The latter at Smyrna slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an indescribable state of terror."... A London dispatch announces that the American horse Peckness won the Brighton cup by a walk-over.

A CABLE dispatch says 9,000 men and twelve Krupp guns have left Egypt for the Porte, and 11,000 more men and twenty-four Krupp guns will soon be dispatched, to complete the contingent which the Khedive is going to furnish the Sultan.

More battles are reported between the Turks and Servians, at places and under commanders with equally uncivilized names. The only definite result is that one of the Turkish army corps seems to have been driven into a position from which the only escape is to cross the Austrian frontier. Should this be done, the force would be disarmed and interned by the Austrians.

The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French Consuls, who were murdered at Salonica, an indemnity, £40,000.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.—Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate the entire day to a political discussion of Southern affairs, the occasion being the calling up of Morton's resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's message, and accompanying documents on the Hamburg affair. Morton and Thurman took the lead for their respective sides in the debate—Patterson, Cameron, McMillan, and Gordon participating. House.—Majority and minority reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and in the Department of Justice were made by Messrs. Olmiver and Caulfield, and were ordered printed. Cox, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to repeal sections of the resumption act of July 15, 1875, which direct the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin the legal-tender notes then outstanding. After an hour and a half of debate a vote was taken on the bill, and it was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Banning, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown, N. Y., Brown, Kan., Cabell, Caldwell, Ala., Caldwell, Tenn., Campbell, Cannon, Canon, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke, Ky., Clarke, Mo., Clymer, Cochran, Collins, Conn., Dillard, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Ganse, Good, Goodin, Guntor, Harrison, Harwell, Haymond, Hinkle, Herford, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hubble, Hutton, Hurd, Jones, Ky., Landers, Ind., Lane, Lawrence, Lewis, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McFarland, McMahon, Miliken, Mills, Morgan, Mutchler, Neal, New, Payne, Phelps, Poppleton, Randall, Rea, Reagan, Reilly, John, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Savage, Sheakle, Singleton, Simons, Smith, Ga., Southard, Springer, Slinger, Stevenson, Stone, Tress, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turner, Van Voorhes, Vance, O., Waddell, Walker, Va., Walsh, Wells, A., Whitthorne, Williams, Ind., Williams, A., Wilshire, Wilson, W. Va., Yates, Young—108. Nays—Abbott, Adams, Bagby, Bailey, G. A., Bagley, J. H., Baker, Ballou, Banks, Bell, Blair, Burdard, Ill., Caswell, Childtenden, Conger, Cronse, Cutler, Danford, Day, Durand, Eames, Ely, Freeman, Frye, Gilson, Hale, Hancock, Hardenberg, Harris, Mass., Henderson, Hewitt, N. Y., Hoar, Hoag, Hayner, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, Lamar, Lapham, Lytle, Lytle, MacDowell, McGary, Mead, Metcalf, Miller, Monroe, Morton, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, O'Neill, Parker, Page, Pierce, Piper, Platt, For, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Slinnicks, Small, Smith, Pa., Strait, Stowell, Thompson, Thorneburg, Townsend, Pa., Tufts, Wait, Walker, N. H., Ward, Warren, Wells, Miss., White, Whiting, Williams, A., Mich., Willis, Wilson, Iowa, Woodburn—88. Cox then reported a bill, which was passed, creating a commission of three Senators, three Representatives, and three ex-presidents, who shall report on or before the 15th of next January upon all matters relating to the currency.

MONDAY, AUG. 7.—Senate.—The House amendments to the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes were agreed to, and the bill passed. Majority and minority reports of the special committee appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi were presented. The House bill to repeal the resumption-day act of July 15, 1875, was read and referred. The House joint resolution to amend the sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund for the support of sectarian schools, etc., was, after discussion, referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate resumed consideration of Morton's message and accompanying documents in regard to the Hamburg affair. A long and heated political debate followed, the chief participants being Edmunds, Logan and Eaton.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered by Douglas (Va.), allowing committees of investigation to report at any time this session. This was resisted by the Republicans, who resorted to filibustering to prevent the adoption of the resolution. A compromise was finally reached, in the shape of a rule providing that the investigating committees shall be authorized to report at any time during the present session, provided the majority give notice to the minority to submit their report forty-eight hours before the time of the presentation of the report to the House, so that both reports may go in together.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A KALKASKA man has invented a spittoon for a smoking car.

THEY have leap-year picnics at Escanaba and centennial fishing excursions at Maneminee.

Up to the first of this month the Thunder Bay River Boat Company had sorted 80,000,000 feet of logs.

THE great blackberry patches in the neighborhood of Elk Rapids, render that locality very attractive to bears.

THE Jackson Wagon Company, of which Edward A. Wheeler is President, have sold two wagons to go to England, as a result of their exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE Portland *Observer* says that about one-half of that town's quota, \$16,000, toward the new railroad has been pledged, and there the matter rests for the present owing to the apathy of the farmers.

THE Saginaw *Courier* says there is a rumor afloat to the effect that work is to be begun on the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada railroad very soon, and the road pushed to a point on one of the lines west of Lakeview.

A LITTLE son of William R. Howe, of North Eagle, Clinton county, while playing near a wheat stack on which some men were at work, was struck on the back of the head by a falling hay fork, one time penetrating the brain. He died the next day.

THE *Lansing Record* tells how a man in that neighborhood who hunted down a 400-pound bear, loaded it in a wagon and took it five miles to a justice of the peace to get a bounty on it, and was greatly astonished to learn that Michigan don't pay bounties for bear scalps.

THE Little Traverse *Republican* again gives currency to the old rumor that the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw roads would consolidate a few miles below Petoskey, and run on one line to Mackinaw, and that the line will go north via Little Traverse.

BISHOP GILESPEE, of Western Michigan, contemplates securing land in the Grand Traverse region for a summer resort for the clergy and others of his diocese. He proposes to

erect cottages and make provision for summer residents and visitors, and hopes to make the plan effective next summer.

MR. LYNN FOOT, one of the oldest pioneers of Eaton county, died at his residence in Charlotte, recently, aged 81 years. The deceased was one of the most highly educated men in that section. In former years he took a prominent part in the judicial affairs of Charlotte. He was widely known and highly esteemed.

A NASHVILLE man got so much interested in the tent services now being held there, that at the close of the evening's public services he walked home, went to bed and never thought of his horse, which he had left hitched in front of the tent, and it took three hours' hard thinking for him to remember next day where he had put that animal.

S. McLANATHAN, a postoffice clerk at Big Rapids, wants \$20,000 from John F. Brown. His claim is based upon the charge that Brown has slandered the postoffice man's wife, a lady of refinement and culture, who has been one of the teachers in the public schools, but has recently been refused a situation. Brown is under bonds.

JOHN SCUELER and Michael Tobin quarreled while playing cards in a Woodbridge street saloon, Detroit, last Sunday. Scueler finally drew a revolver and shot Tobin through the breast, inflicting a wound which proved fatal. Scueler is believed to have fled to Canada. Tobin leaves a wife and two children.

A WELL-KNOWN hotel-keeper, and numerous business men of Detroit, are feeling a little curbed up about the way they were victimized by a bogus English "lord," who has been recklessly spending other people's money in that city, for several weeks past. The other day he took a ride to Windsor, leaving a large circle of creditors to mourn his departure. At last accounts his English racing horses had not arrived from California.

JOHN MALBORG, from Warren township, Macomb county, and who some three years ago was implicated with the Cornelia murder trial, has at last received his due award. He was arrested some time since on a charge of incest with his own daughter, 13 years old. He had his trial and his case was made short work of. The jury, after being out five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Harris gave him a sentence of fifteen years at Jackson, the full extent of the law. He is 54 years old.

THE Rev. D. D. Hamilton, of Pompeii, one of the most industrious ministers of the gospel in the State, died at his residence on Saturday of last week, aged 52 years. His death will be deeply regretted by hundreds of citizens, who Sabbath after Sabbath were wont to hear his kind voice. The death of his beloved wife in December, 1874, followed within a year by that of a daughter, seemed, although he believed that God knew best, to affect and dishearten him. A throat difficulty, which had troubled him for years, obliged him to cease preaching some months since, although it is likely he would have done so soon anyway, as he received little encouragement on his missionary field, and less pay, and was exerting his strength to the utmost. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church in North Star, and preached for five years in Ithica. He was also connected with the church in Emerson.

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	@ 32
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1 40	@ 1 50
Rye, per bu.....	60	@ 65
Apples, per bu.....	1 50	@ 1 80
Beans, unpicked, per bu.....	70	@ 80
Beans, picked, per bu.....	75	@ 85
Butter, per lb.....	15	@ 17
Beeswax, per lb.....	25	@ 30
Dried apples, per lb.....	7½	@ 8
Eggs, per doz.....	12	@ 13
Hops, per lb.....	7	@ 11
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	10 00	@ 12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton.....	8 00	@ 9 00
Hay, marsh, per ton.....	6 00	@ 7 00
Straw, per ton.....	7 00	@ 8 00
Potatoes, new, per bu.....	60	@ 65
Honey, comb, per lb.....	18	@ 19
Chickens, per pair.....	30	@ 35
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	10	@ 11
Turkeys, live, per lb.....	10	@ 11
Tallow, per lb.....	7	@ 7½
Hides, per lb.....	5	@ 6
Felts, each.....	30	@ 1 25
Wool, unwashed, per lb.....	18	@ 20
Wool, fleece, washed, per lb.....	25	@ 28
Wool, combing, per lb.....	30	@ 35
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 MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	7 50	@ 10 25
HOGS.....	6 75	@ 7 00
COTTON.....	13 40	@ 13 45
WHEAT—Superior Western.....	8 45	@ 8 45
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	91	@ 1 05
CORN—Mixed Western.....	51	@ 57
OATS—No. 2 Chicago.....	33	@ 35
RYE—Western.....	65	@ 66
PORK—New Mess.....	19 50	@ 19 95
LARD—Steam.....	11½	@ 11½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 10	@ 5 25
Choice Native.....	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 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—Family White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	87½	@ 88½
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	82½	@ 83
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 45½
CORN—No. 2.....	30½	@ 30½
RYE—No. 2.....	55	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2.....	25	@ 28
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11	@ 11½
Eggs—Fresh.....	13	@ 13½
PORK—Mess.....	18 80	@ 18 90
LARD.....	11½	@ 11½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	41	@ 1 17
CORN—Western Mixed.....	41	@ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	30½	@ 30½
RYE—No. 2.....	50	@ 50½
PORK—Mess.....	19 25	@ 19 50
LARD.....	5 90	@ 6 30
HOGS.....	2 25	@ 5 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 08	@ 1 08
No. 2.....	93½	@ 93½
CORN—No. 2.....	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 30½
RYE.....	60	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2.....	60	@ 67

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	95	@ 1 05
CORN.....	45	@ 45
OATS.....	28	@ 30
RYE.....	58	@ 58
PORK—Mess.....	19 00	@ 19 25
LARD.....	11	@ 11½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 12	@ 1 12
Amber.....	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN.....	48	@ 49½
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33½

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkshire.....	6 00	@ 6 00
Philadelphia.....	6 80	@ 7 00
CASTLE—Best.....	5 00	@ 5 20
Medium.....	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP.....	3 75	@ 5 00

CHARLEY ROSS.

The Philadelphia Mulatto Disappears.—Mr. Ross Convinced that He has Seen His Lost Son.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Chronicle.] Those who take an interest in the recovery of Charley Ross, and they are legion, will learn with regret that "George," the mulatto, who suddenly appeared in this city on Wednesday of last week, claiming to be able to restore the missing boy to his parents, has as suddenly disappeared.

"George" was last seen on Market street, below Third, on last Tuesday, on which occasion he was in conversation with Mr. Ross, and promised to again meet the latter next day. At that time Mr. Ross, either in his indignant belief that the mulatto was trying to deceive him, or else through his excitement and desire to get at the full possession of what information the man had said: "If I but made the effort I could have you hung!" "George" shortly afterwards left, and has been seen no more since.

It was rumored that orders had been given to the police to pick him up wherever found, but Lieut. Cronk, who was a knd about the matter yesterday, states that no such order has been given that he has heard of.

Mr. Ross, it is said, is convinced that the mulatto has seen Charley since the latter's abduction, and this fact alone made the bereaved father anxious to fully test the man's statements. These were never very definite, except in the one particular that he (the mulatto) had had charge of Charley Ross for about nine months, and knows where he is now, and could get him if proper measures were taken. He did not seem very anxious to get money from Mr. Ross, whom he never asked for any, but simply said it would take about forty dollars for himself and those who were to accompany him to make the trip to where the child is.

The general impression is that "George" should not have been left to come and go at his own will and pleasure. If he was a "beat" and his object was to make money, he deserved imprisonment for attempting to extort money, and if he really knew anything important of the whereabouts of Charley Ross, he could have been convicted on his own statements of concealment of the child and imprisoned, as Westervelt has been. In either event imprisonment would probably soon have revealed his true character, and if guilty of duplicity and attempted swindling he would well merit his punishment, while, if his statements were honest he would be compelled to divulge his full information on the subject.

Custer as a Logician.

One day a trooper, whose joints were stiff and whose bones ached from riding an ugly horse, fell out of his seat of four on drill, and declared he would be shot before he would drill another half hour. He was on his way to the guard house when Custer rode up, ordered his release, and requested his presence at headquarters. The sulky-tempered trooper followed the General, wondering if he was not to be placed against the fence and shot. Custer had far different intentions. Bidding the trooper sit down, the General calmly inquired:

"Why did you refuse to drill?"

"Because I am tired out and shaken up and I know all about every drill."

"When I took this brigade," said the General, "I thought I knew just how to command it. I have learned something new every day; I shall always be learning. If you refuse to drill all others will soon refuse. Then the discipline will relax, men and horses forget, and in our first action we shall be cut to pieces for want of intelligent maneuvering. I want you to be a man, and yet you must be a machine to obey."

The soldier was silent.

"I ride five miles to your one," continued the General. "I sleep three or four hours; you sleep seven or eight. I have 4,000 men to care for; you have only your horse. I have a thousand complaints to listen to; you have none. I have five times your work, fare no better and will be shot as soon as you are. If I take all this burden and trouble and hard work on my shoulders are you not willing to bear a trifle?"

The trooper returned to his saddle. One day, a year afterward, he died before Custer's eyes, died so bravely that the General said of him: "An army like that man could conquer the world."

Covering the Slopes of the Alps with Forests.

Among the objects exhibited at the recent Geographical Exposition in Paris is a series of maps illustrating the progress in reclothing the slopes in the Department of the Bases-Alps with a growth of wood, this relating especially to the basin of the torrent of Bourget, commenced in 1869. Considerable time was occupied by the preliminary surveys, but the process of replanting has already begun with such effect as to insure the protection of the Hamlet of Bourget, which had been threatened with destruction by being washed away. The influence exerted upon population and human existence by deforesting or the destruction of the woods is shown by the fact that in 1846 the population of one Department of the Alps of France amounted to 150,000 persons, while in 1872 only 137,000 could be enumerated, 19,000 having been forced to remove elsewhere in consequence of the decreasing quantity of fertile land.

Brigham's Tribe.

The prospects of a Mormon revolution in the event of Brigham's being gathered to his fathers are exceedingly flattering. Brigham, Jr., and Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the first prophet, are both candidates for the succession, and, while the present head of the church undoubtedly favors the former, the claims of the latter will be supported by a very powerful party. In the event of a conflict,

Smith's opposition to polygamy will give him a very considerable advantage over the lineal descendant of the present "prophet."

The Origin of the Franco-German War.

M. Gambetta has provoked a discussion that has revealed to the world the truth about the origin of the Franco-German war of 1870. Gambetta said that the Bonapartists declared war on the strength of fabricated papers, and from the new evidence given the statement would seem to be a true one, albeit somewhat exaggerated. It will be remembered that the cause of war was declared to have been an insult given by the King of Prussia to the French Ambassador, M. Benedetti, at Ems, the news of which was, it was said, telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe by Count Bismarck. It has long been known that the story of an insult, however it was originated, was a fabrication, for M. Benedetti himself said, after the war, "There was neither insult nor insulted at Ems." Still, it has been held that if Bismarck circulated a report that there was an insult, or if the French Cabinet had reason to believe that the report might be true, France was justified in declaring war. Now, it appears from a letter written by M. de Keratry, Secretary of the committee of the Corps Legislatif which was charged with inquiry into the situation, and which advised war, that the only papers submitted to the committee were two dispatches forwarded by the French Ambassador at Bern and another French diplomatist, which repeated the account of the insult publicly offered at Ems to M. Benedetti. This account, the Duc de Gramont informed the committee, had been forwarded as a circular by Count Bismarck to all the foreign courts, and had been communicated to the two French agents by diplomatic indiscretions which could not safely be revealed. M. Talhouet, the reporter of the committee, assured the Chamber that the committee had seen the dispatches of four or five French Ambassadors to different courts, and that they reproduced in almost identical terms the document forwarded by Prussia, as M. Ollivier had stated to the European powers. But it was now proved that the dispatch did not emanate from Bismarck, but from an agency without authority or responsibility. Moreover, it is now known that the Government withheld from the committee two dispatches from M. Benedetti himself that would have proved the story of an insult untrue. So it appears that there was no insult, that the Cabinet knew there had been none, that the story did not emanate from Count Bismarck, and that the Ministry led the country into war on the strength of an untraceable rumor which they knew to be false.

A Woman Saved by a Pet Dog.

On Thursday last a large white bull, belonging to Mr. Patterson, on his farm near Peabody, in some way got loose from the stall in which it was tied, and the men of the family being far from the house in the field, Mrs. Patterson attempted to catch the animal by approaching it with a basin of salt. This seemed to work well at first, as the animal, on being called, came near and, bowed its head, as if it were about to lick the salt. At this instant Mrs. Patterson attempted to catch the animal by the ring in its nose, and to her surprise the beast plunged at her and threw her into the air ten feet. When she fell to the ground the beast made another rush at her, but her pet dog, seeming to take in the perilous situation of its mistress, caught the bull by the ring in its nose, and held it until assistance arrived and the animal was captured, thus saving the woman from a fearful death. Mrs. Patterson, though badly bruised, is doing well. Mrs. Patterson also states that this little dog saved the life of her husband in a similar manner some time ago. —*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

The Newspaper.

There is scarcely a newspaper published from one end of the year to the other that will not, if critically considered, give offense to somebody in the community. The politician objects to the way his speech is reported. The buyers of one set of shares are offended because the money column reports another set as going up or going down. Gentlemen who find themselves in the hands of the police are grieved at the license of the press which reports their arraignment and trial among the police proceedings. The sympathizer with France is offended at letters from Berlin, and the believer in German unity mourns over dispatches from Paris. The newspaper thus offends some one, just as the weather—rainy to-day and sunny to-morrow—is sure to annoy somebody. The common-sense view is that the newspaper is the history of yesterday written to-day; that it is the mirror of the time, and that those who conduct it care nothing for individuals except to do them justice. —*New York paper.*

A Timely Rescue.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press says: "Last week Saturday, a well-known citizen of Lansingburg, whose dread of notoriety has kept him from reporting the occurrence, was rowing down the river from Lansingburg. Happening to look into the water, while rowing near the shore in the vicinity of Bolton's brewery, he saw the body of a boy lying face upward on the bottom of the river. His first impulse was to dive into the water, and he did. Securing the body he carried it to a house, which singularly enough happened to be the residence of the boy's mother, who had, until the appearance of the stranger with his body, supposed that her son was in the yard playing. The body was still warm, and after an hour's labor the lad was resuscitated. He is now as well as ever, and will doubtless remember as long as he shall live how near he was on that occasion to death's door."

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New England Farmers' Home—Kitchen—Austria and Hungary—Brazil—Canned Goods—The Erie Preserving Company.

The personal history of some of the men and women who have helped to make this International Exposition famous would be quite as interesting to multitudes as the Exposition itself. And each characteristic exhibition here, which attracts special notice, has a personality behind it, whose untiring efforts have made it a success. Take the

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.

so crowded through the day that a policeman at the door stops the eager throng every few minutes, to prevent crushing within. Its exhibitor, Miss E. D. Southwick of Boston, having spent some four or five months at the Vienna Exposition, in 1873, and noticing how many were attracted to the representation of the peasant homes of Austria, there, conceived the idea that an exhibition of the farmers' homes in New England would prove equally as great an attraction here. She therefore applied to the Ladies' Centennial Commission, at Boston, to aid such an enterprise, but they declined. She then applied to the State Centennial Commission, and they encouraged her, and allowed her headquarters at their office. Her first design was to have the farmers of New England unite and build a

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS' HOME.

For this purpose she wrote, under sanction of the commission, and of Dr. G. B. Loring, President of the New England Agricultural Society, to fifty-one agricultural societies in Massachusetts, and but one of them answered her, to the effect that it would do what the other societies did: and, as the others did nothing, no aid came from that quarter. She wrote to various societies in New England, but received no encouragement. Meantime she exhibited her model of a New England kitchen, and such antique articles of household furnishing as she could collect, at the State Agency in Boston. The State Agent of Connecticut, to whom she applied for help, encouraged her, with expectations and the interrogatory, "Why don't you build a bed-room?" but gave her never a cent. But one party gave \$50. East Hampton and Milford men gave \$150. The colored people of Boston \$100, and three individuals contributed enough to increase the whole sum to \$1,000. She has built the bedroom, a modern kitchen for practical use and by way of contrast to the New England kitchen, and also a small summer kitchen, at a cost of an additional \$1,000, at her own risk supports twenty attendants and servants, and serves up good, wholesome and toothsome New England dinners at 50 cents a meal. The dress of the attendants, and the furnishing of the kitchen and bedroom, sets back the sun in the dial of Ahaz 200 years. To accomplish what she has done, Miss Southwick has had to give her whole time, and her personal supervision, even to the building of the kitchen, and then, for lack of competent workmen and proper materials, has not been able to fully carry out her own idea. The chimney she wished built of sticks and clay, as in the olden time, but had to content herself with better materials. But it is, after all, a marvelous success.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

exhibit their goods together in Agricultural hall, and are worthy of mention, not so much on account of the extent, as the excellence of their display. Their Vienna beer, a milder and pleasanter drink than the American lager, represents the largest brewery in the world. Their leading article of exhibit is wool from which the finest cloths are made. Next comes their wines, of which they have a very large display; chief among them their Styrian wines celebrated all over the continent. Hops from Bohemia, superior to any grown in the world, are also largely exported. Malt from Dalmatian barley, as fine as I ever saw. Brandy is made in most provinces. Dalmatia is especially noted for good brandy and other liquors. Beside these, honey, mostly from Bohemia and Hungary. Flax and hemp chiefly from Bohemia, and Sicily noted for its fine linens; scythies from Styria; lentils, a small, flat, circular grain, used by the peasantry as a vegetable food. They have also mines of iron, coal, copper and precious stones.

Mr. Alfred C. H. Froemcke, one of the Commissioners from Vienna, is most obliging and efficient in giving full information respecting the products and resources of Austria and Hungary, and his example might be imitated profitably by the Commissioners of some other countries.

BRAZIL.

in the main building, exhibits a little of everything—blank-books, diaries, carving, furniture, pottery, soap, candles, saddles, leather, dressed skins, hats, dress goods, minerals of all kinds, diamonds, ores, etc. A very fine desk, made in the Rio Janeiro House of Correction, of seventy-six different kinds of wood, attracts much attention.

But the exhibit of feather-flowers next the main aisle in a large octagonal show-case, including tropical birds, and a large display of butterflies of exquisite beauty admirably arranged, is the cynosure for all ladies' eyes.

CANNED GOODS.

One is almost puzzled to know, in looking at the immense amount of canned goods on exhibition in Agricultural hall, what becomes of it all. Yet it is said that the best and largest firms in this line find it difficult to supply their customers. One thing, at least, is patent to all visitors, viz: that there is a multitudinous display of canned fruit and vegetables here, from almost every State and country under heaven, all challenging admiration and claiming superiority.

BUT THE ERIE PRESERVING COMPANY, of Brant, Erie county, N. Y., have the best canned fruit and vegetables exhibited here.

S. M. B.

A Terrible Thunderbolt.

The Greeley (Col.) Tribune gives the following particulars of a terrible casualty by lightning: Last Sunday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, lightning struck Mr. Gifford's ranch house, nearly thirty miles down the Platte, on the north shore. Mr. Gifford had gone from the house on horseback, leaving Mr. Humphrey, aged about 25, Mrs. Humphrey, aged 22, and a hired man named Alonzo Woodson, aged 22, from Missouri. A storm was coming up, and when near Mr. Girardeau's place, about a mile distant, he heard a terrible crash, and looking back he saw the house on fire. He went back immediately, and Mr. Girardeau followed so soon as he saddled a horse, and he reached the place in time to give assistance. The house was now all in a flame and no one could enter, but the siding was torn off, and, the smoke escaping, Mr. Humphrey and his wife were discovered on a lounge covered with flame. It would appear that they had been startled by previous thunder claps, and that she, as is natural to women, was frightened, and he had put his left arm around her as if to protect her, and so firmly were the muscles of his arm fixed in death that it was necessary to bring them both out of the house together, and they were buried together, a separation being impossible. Mr. Woodson was found in the back room. All were burned black, and in places red, and almost beyond recognition, but an imprint was made by the embroidery of her chemise on her breast, which was

burned but little, and a lock of her long hair was preserved and given to her friends, having probably fallen on his arm, and this arm was but little burned. His legs were burned off up to his knees.

MEXICO.

Re-Election of President Lerdo—Prospects of Peace.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Mexican journals of July 19 give further particulars of the re-election of President Lerdo de Tejada, the news of which reached us by telegraph a few days since. Returns had been received at the capital from the largest as well as some of the most distant states, indicating a vote which is practically unanimous. Lerdo de Tejada, whose present term expires in February next, is now the legal and rightful President of Mexico until February, 1883. This result was to have been anticipated, but it has been made more emphatic by the very means taken to defeat it. The opposition element, headed by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, instead of employing all its energies in legal ways, through the nomination and advocacy of its own candidate, simply undertook to prevent any election. The success of such a movement would have gone far to render a stable government impossible in Mexico. It is therefore a most encouraging circumstance that the people, thoroughly appreciating the importance of the crisis, refrained from nominating any opposing candidates and voted for the maintenance of law and order in voting for Lerdo de Tejada.

Since the result of the election has been made known, the revolution is rapidly crumbling to pieces. In the North, as in the Southern states, the most notorious of the subordinate chiefs of Diaz have been defeated by the Government troops, and their followers have taken refuge in the mountains. There some of them may subsist for a little while longer, using their lost political significance as a mask for outrage and robbery; but there is no probability that they will be able to unite again in a new revolution for the defeat of the expressed will of the Mexican people. Gen. Diaz, whose escape from Tampico and landing at Vera Cruz, as related in *Rahden's (Mexican) Review*, was published in yesterday's *Tribune*, has reached his home in Oaxaca, and already issued an explanatory manifesto. The fact that he has abandoned his followers in Tamaulipas and New Leon is a confession of his failure. Whatever still remains of the insurrectionary element in Oaxaca will undoubtedly soon be suppressed, and we trust that the second term of President Lerdo will witness no renewal of such a crime against the republican system of government.

President Lerdo's re-election means a continuance for Mexico of the intelligent and liberal policy inaugurated by Juarez. It means the maintenance of law, the preservation of order, security (so far as the means of the administration extend) of individual life and property, freedom of religious worship, encouragement of education, and development of the vast natural resources of the country. Gen. Diaz relied upon the prejudices of the Ultramontane Mexicans for his chief support, and his failure is thus of moral as well as political augury. In him reaction is condemned, as in Lerdo de Tejada progress is accepted. The United States has no sincerer desire than to see Mexico advancing surely and steadily in the same paths which have led us to national power and individual liberty.

The Present War Long in Contemplation by the Sioux.

The present war has been in contemplation by the Sioux for a long time. Charles Jones, of Washington city, states that in 1872 he was in charge of the Flathead tribe of Indians in Montana. In the spring of that year, two of the tribe having spent the winter in Sitting Bull's camp hunting buffaloes, returned to the Flathead agency and called upon Mr. Jones, giving much interesting detail in regard to the intentions of the Sioux. Among other things they said that runners had been dispatched to all the neighboring tribes, inviting their attendance at a general council for the purpose of declaring war against the whites. Sitting Bull, who was then and there directing these movements, had with him a very talented white man, a Mexican, whom the Indians know by the name of Frank, who was a desperate fellow, and conversant with the English, Spanish, French and German languages, besides speaking, in addition, all the various dialects of the Sioux. Everything seen and subsequently related by the two Indians indicated war on an extensive scale. Frank, the white man alluded to, had quite a lot of manuscript papers taken by Sitting Bull from the whites on various occasions, and was then acting as a kind of private secretary to him, and had great influence over him in all his movements and determinations. This man is believed to be one of the white men, if not the principal one, who assisted Sitting Bull in his operations during the Custer massacre, and is supposed to be the presiding genius over the movements on the field.

An Uncommonly Strong Man.

The great Welsh athlete, J. E. Evans, who enjoys the reputation of being the strongest man living, has been giving a series of entertainments on board the British flagship and the harbor forts at Cork. Evans is a man of powerful appearance and stands about five feet eight inches in height. Resting on his back at full length he lets fall half a hundred on his chest. One and a half inches of iron was cut across his chest by a blow of a sledge hammer on board the *Revenge*. Then the gun which fires morning and evening, and is over a ton in weight, was placed on his chest, loaded, and fired off without the slightest apparent inconvenience.

THE NIGHT-WIND.

BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

At a lonely inn among the pines
I sit alone in the firelight's glow,
Losing myself in the backlog's mimes,
And hearing the night-wind come and go.

And now it threatens, and now it grieves,
Pleads at the lintel, or slams a blind;
Now it prowls, sullen, about the eaves—
This protean, bitter autumn wind.

Fiercely it swoops on the dooryard yaw,
As a vulture drops upon its prey;
And now in the throat of the sooty faye
I hear it howl, like a beast at bay.

Now it flies shrieking across the downs,
And now, like a ghost, it whispers me
Of people starving to death in towns,
And of wrecks a thousand leagues at sea
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Pith and Point.

Kil'n business—Brickmaking.

It would be better, for proof-readers if all the Turkish Generals were named Smith.

It is given on the authority of a New Orleans paper that there is in that city a hog with its ears so far back that he cannot hear himself squeal.

OFTENTIMES a man ralsacks the whole house for a pin, and, not being able to find one, drops into a chair with disgust, and is immediately rewarded for the search.

THE boy's first really great lesson in acting usually takes place upon meeting his mother in search of the pantry-key, which lies securely at the bottom of his trousers-pocket.

A SENSIBLE writer advises those who would enjoy good eating to keep good-natured, for, says he, "an angry man cannot tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas."

RHODE ISLAND farmers cut hay in the night. When one of them gets nervous and can't sleep, he gets up and mows the State, over, after which he goes to bed and gets a good night's rest.

THE worst case of sunstroke of the season is reported from Williamsburg, where a 7-year-old boy broke a base-ball bat in an attempt to brush a fly off his father's ear. —*New York Dispatch.*

At the French Assembly, 7:15 p. m.: Speaker (aside to member)—For heaven's sake, finish your speech! I give a dinner party to-night. Member (aside to Speaker)—I know it. Another time you'll invite me.

It has just transpired that Philadelphia has a surplus of 30,000 females over males in its population. A great many people have wondered why this city was fixed upon for the Centennial Exhibition. Perhaps they will leave off wondering after this. —*Judy.*

In a city where unlicensed dogs are rapidly being disposed of by the revolvers of the police, a little girl who had heard of the frequent deaths and their cause, asked her mother, when a gentleman died next door, "What made Mr. — die? Wasn't he licensed?"

The First Lord of the Admiralty on his first voyage down the Thames, in rather a leaky vessel, observed the men working the pumps. "Dear me!" he said, "I did not know you had a well on board, Captain, but I am really very glad, as I do detest the river water." —*Punch.*

A FABLE FOR RULERS.

A King of Persia, on a certain day, rode with his courtiers to the chase away. Thirst overcame him on a desert plain. Long time he sought a cooling fount in vain. At last he chanced upon a garden fine, well stocked with luscious orange, grape and pine. "Now, God forbid that I, my thirst should slake," the monarch said, "for this fair garden's sake; For if one single fruit to pluck I dare, My viziers here will strip the orchard bare."

An old scientist says this world will eventually be one solid chunk of ice; and one could not help thinking last night, as he vainly endeavored to fan himself to sleep, that the time is rapidly approaching. That is, the time is rapidly approaching when such old frauds should be roasted to death. Yesterday and last night would have dissolved a chunk of ice twice as large as this world. —*Norristown Herald.*

SAID the end-man to Mr. Johnson, "Now, sah, if Mr. Stringman's beautiful music store was to burn up, what would most sartinly be destroyed?" "Destroyed, sir?" "Yah, dat's it, destroyed. You has de idee." "Well, sir, what would most sartinly be destroyed?" "Why, de forty planners and de organs. Yaw!" "And why would the piano fortes and the organs be destroyed?" "Kase de injines was nebber taught to play upon dem, sah. Hi! yaw!"

THE Albany *Law Journal* furnishes some of the freshest specimens of forensic wit, to the cultivation of which the hot weather does not seem to be very favorable: "A lawyer by the name of Fren (pronounced Fren) is a member of the bar in one of the counties in this State, and Mr. Croak is the District Attorney. During a discussion on some subject the District Attorney wished Mr. F. to refrain from any other remarks." Mr. F. (promptly), "I will when you stop Croaking."

THE other evening, at an evening party, a young lady, gorgeously attired, was sitting at a piano singing an aria. The sweet sounds were yet lingering in the enraptured ears of her auditors, when a polite dry-goods clerk of this city, who stood near the piano, leaned over and whispered admiringly: "Miss, you sing divinely; all my soul is thrilled with the rapture of your voice." The fair songstress looked shyly up, and, toying with a diamond ring on one of her fingers, replied: "Is that so? Well, I guess I ain't much of a slouch at this business. I can sing right around them other gals!"

By the laws of Ohio, the person first informing the Coroner of a county of the death of any person upon whose remains it is deemed advisable to hold an inquest to ascertain the cause of death, is allowed \$1. The races that are sometimes run for this \$1 are worth ten times that amount to loaf upon.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S LETTER.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* gives the following review of the letter which so nearly coincides with our neutral position that we deem it worthy to reproduce part of it: "Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance, [which will appear entirely in our next issue,] is an able and careful document, showing, as all his writings show, that familiarity with his subject which comes of patient study and large experience. Not only will the letter from the circumstances in which it is published, secure wide attention, but much which it contains will command the ready assent of all classes of citizens, whatever their political associations. Nobody will dispute what Governor Tilden says, for instance, of the burdens of taxation and the extravagance of local and general governmental expenditures. No party would venture before the people with a negation for the demand which he makes for retrenchment and reform. The ends which Governor Tilden keeps in view will be everywhere agreed to. The difference will occur upon the means by which he proposes to secure those ends.

The principal topics of the letter are the currency, civil service reform, the southern question, and retrenchment. What is said of the last subject is in the nature of a demonstration. The amount of the expenditures of the last eleven years as given by Governor Tilden furnishes a stronger argument for economy and the reduction of appropriations than any mere words could furnish. To help reform in this particular Governor Tilden proposes an amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for putting the appropriations for the various departments in separate bills and "excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation." In this way the two houses of Congress and the President would be left free to exercise their supervisory power. Recent events show the importance of this suggestion. Of the southern question Governor Tilden speaks generally, making no mention of particular matters such as the Hamburg affair in South Carolina, but laying stress on the misgovernment of the Southern States, affirming the binding force of the constitutional amendments, and promising, if he shall be elected President, to exercise all the powers of his office "to protect all citizens," whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right. The evils of the civil service are characterized in strong terms—"the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the officeholders;" "the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption-funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of officeholders." To reform the service a higher standard of appointment, the holding of officers to strict account, and the abolition of unnecessary offices are the steps indicated. Believing that "self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents" are futile, Governor Tilden urges the constitutional disqualification of the President for re-election.

As what may be comprehensively called the business interests of the country are now suffering from unprecedented depression, that part of the letter which treats of the causes of the depression and the remedies for it will be read with the greatest interest; and both branches of the subject are treated with a clearness which comes only from a thorough understanding of all that relates to the subject.

[Thus the writer goes on reviewing and praising every sound and honest doctrine, until the end, and closes with the doubt whether the Democratic party would carry out these wholesome measures—a doubt, not entirely unfounded.] Ed.

HAS BELKNAP ESCAPED?

The result of the impeachment trial is described as Belknap's escape; but it is such an escape as no man of the slightest sensibility would care to accomplish. It is true that extreme judgment has not been pronounced against him; he is not disqualified by law to hold any public office; but he went out of the Senate chamber on Tuesday of last week a morally convicted man, with a brand upon him which shuts him out from public confidence, and so in effect disqualifies him. He was declared guilty in law and fact by the votes of a majority of the members of the court which tried him, although the two-thirds vote necessary to a constitutional conviction was not secured. All but two of the twenty-five senators who voted to acquit put their votes upon legal and technical ground which did not qualify the force of the respondent's moral condemnation. As these senators placed themselves upon the law of the case it is an easy inference that upon the facts of the case they believed the respondent to be guilty. Belknap in effect, therefore, is adjudged guilty

by a vote almost unanimous. If hereafter a Cabinet minister shall be tempted to repeat Belknap's crime he scarcely will be encouraged to do so by looking forward to such an escape as Belknap's.

The proceedings of the Senate furnish a puzzling precedent for the High Court of Impeachment in the future. If Belknap had been formally convicted the question of jurisdiction of an officer who has committed impeachable crimes while in office, but who has resigned his office before impeachment, would be accepted as settled. Now, however, should a case similar to Belknap's occur, the High Court of Impeachment would be told that the Senate had refused to convict upon the ground of a defective jurisdiction; and the court would have to consider the question whether the decision of a mere majority of the Senate upon a plea to the jurisdiction has the force of a precedent. In voting guilty on Tuesday Senator Morton said: "I recognise the right of the majority of the Senate to settle any question of law that may properly arise during the pleadings and trial of a case of impeachment." Senator Conkling and others took the opposite view, that the matter of jurisdiction was an essential part of the final judgment, and that upon this radical question of law, as upon the question of fact, a two-thirds vote was constitutionally necessary. This opinion was held by Senator Eaton, the only Democrat who voted to acquit.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, August 10, 1876.

Clearances—Schr. Elva, Milwaukee, 60 cds bark; schr Four Brothers, Chicago, 85 cds bark; schr Tri-Color, Chicago, 84 m staves; schr St. Cloud, Sheboygan, 28 m ft lumber; schr Wollin, Chicago, 50 m ft lumber; schr Hope, Muskegon, 500 lbs butter, sundries; schr Wollin, Kenosha, 60 m ft lumber; schr Spray, Milwaukee, 28 m ft lumber; schr Four Brothers, Waukegon 80 cds wood; schr Elva, Chicago, 60 cds wood; schr Tri-Color, Chicago, 42 m ft lumber; schr Mary, Chicago, 70 cds wood; Prop. Trader, Chicago, light; schr Four Brothers, Port Washington, 80 cds wood; schr Robbie Knapp, Racine, 16 cds bark.

Arrivals—Schr. Elva, light; schr Four Brothers, light; schr Tri-Color, sundries; schr Wollin, light; schr Hope, 60 m shingles; schr Wollin, 100 bbls salt; schr Spray sundries; schr Four Brothers, 25 bbls vinegar; schr Elva, light; schr Tri-Color, 90 pkgs mdse; schr Mary, light; Prop. Trader sundries; schr Four Brothers, 100 bbls salt; schr Robbie Knapp, light; schr Wollin 13 bags corn.

THE TEST OF SCIENCE.—A close analysis of D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Salaries*, made by H. A. DeLand & Co., at Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y. shows that it contains no matter deleterious to health, and that it will produce the most wholesome and nutritious bread. It is put up in red papers and sold by the popular grocers everywhere. It is better than Soda.

Married.

JOSELYN-CORNMINIS—At Holland City, on Wednesday, August 9th, by the Rev. Prof. T. R. Beck, Mr. Samuel D. Joselyn to Miss Cora R. Cornminis, both of Ventura, Mich.

Special Notices.

PEOPLE look to your interests, J. A. Dewell has started a cheap cash store of Dry Goods, Notions, Glass, Stone, China ware, Teas, Coffee, Boots and Shoes. New Goods are arriving every day. We also keep ready made Clothing, Sewing Machines and Furniture. Come every one, for a bargain. A Red Flag is the sign. Store opposite Van Landegend's Hardware store.

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

Bargains to be had at the Furniture store of the undersigned at from 10 to 25 per cent. reduction, for cash only, for the next 30 days, on account of a probable dissolution of partnership.

4w J. M. REIDSEMA & SON.

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.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.
DEALERS IN

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

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

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

House and Lot for Sale.

Situated on Ninth street, west of River street. It can be obtained on very easy terms. Further information to be obtained from the owner, SIMON REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 12, 1876.

NORTHWESTERN
Transportation Co.

THE STEAMSHIP

MINNEAPOLIS

—OR—

AMAZON

Will leave Grand Haven for Milwaukee every morning at one o'clock. (Mondays excepted) making close connections with all trains for the North, South and West.

For freight or passage, apply to
S. B. HUMPHREY, Agent.

P. & A. Steketee,

Have moved into their new and capacious double brick store, where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and as many new ones as deem it to their advantage to trade with them. Thanking the public for their patronage of the past they solicit the continuance of the same.

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.

2w 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 21, 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 by 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. MEENGs.

HOLLAND, July 18, 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.



A Family Knitting Machine!

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy work

With almost Magical speed,

and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. It will knit a pair of socks in fifteen minutes! Every machine WARRANTED perfect, and to do just what is represented. A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.

No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 72 needles, \$30.
No. 4 " " " " 72 & 100 " \$40.

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agent), express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO.

5-18-17 Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

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 deck 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, 1876. 4-17

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

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.

**PLAN-
OVER**

We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves [consisting of about one hundred,] at Cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of

Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements.

We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. our stock must be reduced. VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

Notings.

PEACHES are in the market.

Mrs. H. and Walter C. Walsh have returned home from their Eastern tour.

THE weather has been hot during this week up till Thursday evening, when a mild rain relieved us.

ELDER Barnes, of Grand Rapids, will preach in the M. E. Church on Sunday morning next, and Mr. J. A. Benjamin in the evening.

MESSRS. John Hummel and Laeple have arrived home from Philadelphia after doing the Centennial for about a week. They give a glowing account of the show.

Dr. Morris informs us that Ed. Martin, whose foot was amputated some time since at the Phoenix Hotel, is at present at his home at Bangor, Mich., and that he is improving nicely.

On Friday of last week Henry Zoerman got his hand in a thrashing machine and had it terribly mangled. Dr. Schouten was called, and found it necessary to amputate three or four of Zoerman's fingers.

MESSRS. E. J. Harrington, Jr., and John Vaupell have bought the livery business from Henry Sprick, and intend to make a business of it. They will shortly introduce some new vehicles that will rival anything in the State.

COUNTING up the hundreds of different and varying reports about the crops, as published in the large daily papers, and from almost every quarter of the globe—it seems as though we will be spared to start our new cycle with a famine, unless it be a famine of business and enterprise.

MR. S. RIEDEMA stood his trial on Tuesday last on a similar complaint as that of Mrs. Riedema the week previous. He was also adjudged guilty by the jury, and the Judge inflicted the same penalty \$10 and costs. Both cases will now go to the Circuit Court, which convenes in a few days.

THE Ottawa County Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair at Berlin, on September 19th, 20th and 21st. We hope our agricultural friends will make due preparations for it. Ottawa county can show as fine specimens of fruit and farm productions as any in Michigan; and the county fair is the place at which to display them.

SEVERAL fishing parties have improved their opportunity of beautiful weather in making excursions to the mouth of Black Lake. Some of our young men took camping utensils with them and made quite a time of it. Among the strangers indulging in this recreation were Col. Hinsdale and Dep. U. S. Marshal Bailey, of Grand Rapids.

On Tuesday last the steamer Trader was in port with a large excursion from South Haven, numbering over 500, and after rambling around town to their heart's content, left for home in the evening. It is to be regretted that we were not aware of their coming, preventing us from giving them a well merited reception. By the way—when are we going to get up an excursion to return the call?

THE firm of J. M. Reidsema & Son advertise a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. on their goods for cash only, preparatory to a probable dissolution of partnership. Mr. S. Reidsema offers for sale a handsome dwelling and lot on very easy terms. Sympathy and interest combined ought to give them a heavy trade for some time. A reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. on goods that were already sold cheap, is certainly an inducement of no common character.

THE news from the Indian front sounds bad. Up to now to press we have no reliable news of a battle, although momentarily expected. The Indians outnumber our few regulars fearfully, and we look for another slaughter-pen. It is now believed that Sitting Bull is personified by a first-class West Point graduate, who is known by the nickname of "Bison." The air is full of rumors, good and bad, but we have no space for them. It seems clear to us that this campaign will be a total failure, and that red-tape killed it.

MESSRS. P. & A. Steketee have moved into their new and beautiful store on 8th street, on the same spot where they carried on their business before the great fire. They publish their card in another column. This firm is truly deserving of success. Their building is the most solid and best constructed in this city, and besides it being an ornament and provocative of imitation, it certainly means something permanent. They intend to extend their wholesale branch to the required necessity—to supply the whole Colony, and intend to compete with the wholesale dealers abroad; and as a retail store their facilities are not surpassed along the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. They mean business to the full extent of its meaning.

No Dissolution of Partnership but all kinds of furniture etc., as cheap as the cheapest for cash at
H. MEYER & CO.

BLACKBERRIES are plentiful at 4 cents a quart.

COL. Moore, formerly of the 25th Mich. Infantry, is at the front fighting Indians.

MESSRS. J. W. Goozen and G. Bolks are our agents at Zeeland; and are authorized to receive money and receipt for the same.

ALL the reports in the newspapers seem to agree that the elections in Kentucky and Alabama have gone Democratic by largely increased majorities.

THE total amount of logs run out of White river, Mich., this season will vary but little from 80,000,000 feet. About 5,000,000 feet additional were carried over and hauled into White lake last winter.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., August 10, 1876: Frank Hamilton, Mrs. Jennie & Co, Sara McKnight, Wm. J. McNight, Louis Winkler.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

AFTER repeated requests we commence to publish in this issue the sketch of our early history of this settlement, as read by its author on the Fourth of July last—G. Van Schelven, Esq. It will be found on the first page and prove, no doubt, interesting reading to a great many.

THE postal card manufactory in Springfield is running ten hours a day, turning out about 500,000 cards per day, and is 3,500,000 behind its orders. The number of cards printed during the quarter ending July 1 was 38,000,000 an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1875.

THE new belt for ladies is said to be made in clasps, four of which go around the waist. It will be difficult, however, to improve upon the old style of belt, which is made in the shape of a coat sleeve and has an arm inside of it. We have observed, however, that this kind usually requires more than four clasps.

DRS. BROEK & ANNIS publish their advertisement this week of having fairly started in the Drug business. Their store is quite neat, and shows off well. The doctors will keep their offices up stairs, and Dr. Broek advertises in his card that he can be found there day and night. This is very convenient for people in distress at night.

OUR correspondent at Zeeland says: Several associations, such as the Singing Schools, Debating Fraternity and the Cornet Band of the Village of Zeeland, have decided to take a day for recreation, by way of a grand picnic at the mouth of Black Lake. They have set Friday, Aug. 18, for the day, weather permitting, and will call on Capt. Brouwer for his best facilities.

WHILE George Prentiss, a farmer of Robinson Township, 80 years of age, was attempting to cross the track of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore railroad, near Nunica, Tuesday evening last, he was struck by a locomotive of an express train going south and horribly mangled. His left arm was severed from the body, both legs broken and badly cut, besides his head and body being badly bruised. He was in company with a neighbor, and both men were intoxicated. Prentiss died from his injuries the following evening. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE many American friends of Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, D. D., will be gratified to learn that the literary works on which he has been engaged for the past two years have been very successful, especially his itinerary of his visit to America. The latest production of the pen is a Biographical Notice of Guillaume Groen Van Prinsterer, a pamphlet in French, which has received merited commendation, and with which the Queen of Holland was so well pleased that she sent Dr. Stuart her portrait with her own signature as a token of her approval.

Queer are the nicknames of people of the different States: The inhabitants of Alabama are called Lizards; of Arkansas, Toothpicks; of California, Gold Hunters; of Colorado, Rovers; of Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; of Delaware, Musk-rats; of Florida, Fly-up-the-Creeks; of Georgia, Buzzards; of Illinois, Suckers; of Indiana, Hoosiers; of Iowa, Kawkeyes; of Kansas, Jayhawkers; of Kentucky, Corn Crackers; of Louisiana, Creoles; of Maine, Foxes; of Maryland, Craw Thumpers; of Michigan, Wolverines; of Minnesota, Gophers; of Mississippi, Tadpoles; of Missouri, Pukes; of Nebraska, Bug Eaters; of Nevada, Sage Hens; of New Hampshire, Granite Boys; of New Jersey, Blues, or Clam Catchers; of New York, Knickerbockers; of North Carolina, Tar-bollers and Tuckers; of Ohio, Buckeyes; of Oregon, Webfeet and Hard Cases; of Pennsylvania, Pennances and Leatherheads; of Rhode Island, Gun Flints; of South Carolina, Weasels; of Tennessee, Whelps of Texas, Beef Heads; of Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; of Virginia, Beadies; of Wisconsin, Badgers.

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

CHOICE Cigars and Tobacco at Pessink's Bakery.

JAY Cooke & Co., were discharged from bankruptcy on the 26th ult.

THE Government is paying out silver for fractional currency during the past week quite extensively, both at New York and Chicago.

"Tender and True"—Little girl: "Oh, please sir, I've brought your shirt 'ome, but mother says she can't wash it no more, 'cos she was obliged to paste it up agen the wall and chuck soapsuds at it, it's so tender."

THE Eli Whitney armory at New Haven paid their employees with Mexican silver dollars on Thursday last. Some of the contractors carried off their receipts in traveling bags. This money has been widely circulated in the city, and is received for one dollar in currency.

A lady in Bedford, who lived near a church, was sitting by the window listening to the crickets which were loudly chirping, the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly, who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. "What a noise they are making to-night!" said he. "Yes," said the lady, "and it is said they do it with their hind legs!"

THROUGH the influence of the Jesuits the bill to establish non-sectarian schools before the last Territorial Legislature of New Mexico was defeated. In five of the counties of the Territory the public schools are in the hands of the Jesuits, and their books and the Roman Catholic catechism are text-books in a majority of the counties. Thus Rome shows on a small scale what she would do on a larger one if opportunity afforded, and the picture, though not inviting, may yet convey a lesson.

THE following persons were nominated at the Republican State convention held at Detroit last week: For Governor, C. M. Crosswell; Lieut. Governor, Alonzo Sessions; Secretary of State, E. G. D. Holden; State Treasurer—W. B. McCreery; Auditor General, Ralph Ely; Land Commissioner, Gen. B. F. Partridge; Supt. Public Instruction, H. S. Tarbel. For Presidential electors: Wm. Doeltz, first district, Charles H. Kempt, second district, Preston Mitchell, third district, Delos Phillips, fourth district, Jacob DenHelder, fifth district, Charles Kipp, sixth district, Jeremiah Jenks, seventh district, B. Hanchett, eighth district, Wm. Dunham, ninth district, Wm. A. Howard and Henry W. Lord, electors at large.

At the Democratic State Convention held at Detroit, the following persons were nominated: For Governor, Wm. L. Weber, of Saginaw; for Lieut.-Gov., Julius Houseman, of Kent; for Secretary of State, Geo. H. House, of Ingham; for State treasurer, John G. Parkhurst, of Branch, for Auditor-General, Fred. M. Holloway, of Hillsdale; for Commissioner of the State Land Office, Chauncey W. Greene, of Oakland; for Attorney-General, Martin Morris, of Manistee; for Sup't Public Instruction, Zelotes Truesdel, of Washtenaw; for member of the State Board of Education, John M. B. Sill, of Wayne. For electors—James Heintzen, Alfred I. Sawyer, James L. Upton, Marshall L. Howell, Frederick Hall, Hugh McCurdy, James B. Eldridge, Albert Miller, Michael Finnegan. At Large—Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Austin Blair.

A recent writer waxes thus eloquent over the German or golden millet: "This wonderful grass is sown the same as oats, from three pecks to one bushel of seed to the acre. The blade first resembles young corn, coming out alternately every five inches on the stalks, which grow from 4 to 7 feet high, having a large head. 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and 8 to 10 inches long; one head yields from ¼ to ½ pint of seed. It matures in about ten to twelve weeks from the time of sowing, ripens slowly, and never falls down or wastes. It resists the severest storms. The time it will stand after it is ripe and the manner in which it resists wind is wonderful. It will yield from 40 to 100 bushels of seed, and 2 to 4 tons of hay to the acre; will grow in wet or dry, rich or poor land, and is the surest crop I have ever raised and the most profitable. One rain on it will ensure a fair crop, and it is not like the old, common millet or Hungarian grass. Being a great fertilizer, it leaves the ground in a light, mellow condition and free from everything that grows, the growth being so luxuriant that it literally smothers out anything else. It should not be sown in any climate until the danger of frost is over. It is sown in this climate from the 20th of April to the 1st and 15th of August with good results. It can be cut as hay, but the nicest way is to cut as oats or wheat, and bind in bundles. I would recommend it unhesitatingly to any farmer as the very best thing he can grow. Fowls of all kinds fatten on the seed, and horses and cattle eat it eagerly. For milch cows it is unsurpassed."

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

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 8, 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 antoneer.

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

—O—

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

—O—

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

—O—

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.

—O—

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 28, 1876.

—O—

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

105 tf

N. KENYON.

—O—

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.

—O—

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.

—O—

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.

—O—

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,

AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

—tel-ly

Slooter & Higgins,

Have just removed to their new and spacious 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!

—O—

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

—O—

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

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

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

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

SONG OF THE TURTLE AND FLAMINGO.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

A Evely young turtle lived down by the banks
Of a dark-rolling stream called the Jingo.
And one summer day, as he went out to lay,
"Fell in love with a charming flamingo—
An enormously gentle flamingo!
An expansively crimson flamingo!
A beautiful, bounding flamingo!"

"Spoke the turtle in tones like a delicate wheeze:
"To the water I've oft seen you in go,
And your form has impressed itself deep on my shell.
You perfectly modeled flamingo!
You tremendously brilliant flamingo!
You tremendously 'A one' flamingo!
You inexpressible flamingo!"

"To be sure I'm a turtle, and you are a belle,
And your language is not your fine lingo;
But smile on me, tall one, and be my bright flame,
You magnificent, wonderful flamingo!
You blazingly beautiful flamingo!
You turtle-absorbing flamingo!
You infamously gorgeous flamingo!"

Then the proud bird blushed redder than ever before,
And that was quite un-nice-see-sary,
And she stood on one leg and looked out of one eye.
The position of things for to vary—
This aquatical, amusing flamingo!
This dreamy, uncertain flamingo!
This embarrassing, harassing flamingo!"

Then she cried to the quadded, greatly amazed:
"Why your passion toward me do you turtle?
I'm an ornithological wonder of grace,
And you're an illogical turtle!
A waddling, impossible turtle!
A low-minded, grass-eating turtle!
A highly improbable turtle!"

Then the turtle sneaked off with his nose to the ground,
And never more looked at the lassie;
And falling asleep, while indulging his grief,
Was gobbled up whole by Agassiz—
The peripatetic Agassiz!
The turtle-dissecting Agassiz!
The illustrious, industrious Agassiz!

Go with me to Cambridge some cool, pleasant day,
And the skeleton-lover I'll show you;
He's in a hard case, but he'll look in your face,
Pretending (the rogue!) he don't know you!
Oh, the deeply deceptive young turtle!
The double-faced, glassy-eyed turtle!
The green, but a very mock-turtle!
—St. Nicholas for August.

WARNED OF A WARNING.

If the reader who has this page before his eyes be one of those who will believe only what they understand, or who—because some impostors, pretending to deal with the supernatural, have been exposed—treat with ridicule the idea that spirits can or will interpose in the affairs of mortals here below, let him skip the whole article, and go on to the next. He will have a very good time's worth without it. To the more tolerant I would explain that I tell this tale as it was told to me, suppressing real names and altering the scene, according to a promise I have made. I will not attempt to account for anything. The main facts were narrated by a person sane in mind and strong of body—a man of singularly truthful disposition. The sequel I witnessed with my own eyes, so you may be quite sure that you will not come across the old familiar "dodge" of making wonders turn out to be "the baseless fabric of a vision."

In the year 1864, when I first met Frank Conroy, he was a handsome, brave, simple-minded boy. Eleven years later I saw him again. He was a great deal bigger, but very little changed. The same dark-brown curly hair with a glint of red in it, the same laughing blue eyes, the same almost girlish smile, the same contempt for all that was mean or cruel; only he didn't burst out crying now when touched by such things. He stood six-foot-one in his rowing shoes, and I would just as soon have a mule kick me as feel the full weight of his arm. A gentle giant, this Frank Conroy, with fair abilities, good prospects, a happy home, troops of friends, and the sweetest girl in Virginia loving him with all her heart. This was Annie Annesley, the only daughter of a planter whose fortunes had survived the ravages of the civil war, and who lived in a grand old house on the James river, some fifty miles above Richmond. Her mother had died when she was a child. Annie was petite, of course, or she would not have had big Frank at her tiny feet; and there was a roundness and softness about the lower part of her face which appeared to be of the wax-doll order until you had taken in her eyes and brow. I say "taken in," because they grew upon you. She was not a reigning belle, however. Frank snapped her up as soon as she came out—that was one reason. She did not consider dancing the German as the end and object of existence; and she carried too many guns for the beaux of the period—that was another. There were ups and downs, in and outs, in the characters of this pair which favored the forging of an excellent weld when the great hammer-man, Love, should place them, all aglow, on his anvil. At first big Frank was indolent, little Annie ambitious; he was realistic, she romantic; he somewhat too easy-going to keep off foes, she somewhat too given to cynicism to gain friends. In a short time they began to rub off each others' angles, and to fill up each others' deficiencies. He was 21, and she 18, and they were to be married as soon as he had taken his degree.

In all sorts of athletic contests and exercises he had already graduated with the highest honors. In public little Annie rather disdained the pursuits of her heart, glowing with delight when the Harvard boat dashed first under the string, and No. 3, the Captain, was carried out of it in triumph. She tore her pretty lace handkerchief into shreds during the first laps of the three-mile foot-race, as the runner who wore her colors on his great heaving chest appeared only fifth in the contest. She couldn't bear to see him beaten; and when at last he put on his spurs and went through his men like a rocket, her heart beat faster than his own. At the time when this account commences he was in training for another great boat-race, and reading hard too; for your rowing man can be a good book-worker if he please.

Now staying on a visit at the home of

your betrothed is both useful and charming; useful, because it gives you an insight into her character which is not to be gained out in society; and charming—well, there is no need to elaborate that cause. But it does not conduce to close study. St. Anthony himself could not keep his eyes on his book when the Father of Evil took the shape of a pretty woman—to whom, by-the-by, he was not engaged; so how can you expect that a warm-hearted young fellow from Harvard could work in the presence of his lady-love? Why did he not lock himself up in his room? He did, but what was the use? If she went about singing, as was her wont, he listened, and Plato might reason as he pleased unattended to. If she was silent, he (big Frank, not Plato) wondered what she was doing, and Orestes raved in vain. The only chance for work was when she went away from house and grounds visiting some neighbors; and this, when she knew the consequences, she did as often as she could. She was proud of her lover, and wanted him to take a good degree.

These absences generally lasted till luncheon-time; but one day she came down to breakfast in her riding-habit, and told him she was going to see the Melvilles. Seeing the Melvilles meant a ride, out and home, of two-and-twenty miles.

"Mayn't I go with you?" he asked. "No, sir. You have been shamefully idle lately; besides, I have lots of things to say to Janey" (her chief bride-maid elect), "and you would be in the way. You need not expect to see me again till dinner," she replied.

Seven o'clock was their usual dinner-time. Frank improved the shining hours—read till noon, then he took a brisk walk till 2, then he read till 5, then, like a wise man, he put away his books, and packed up what he had learned into his brain.

It was autumn, when the twilight comes soon and quickly deepens into night. The time slipped away, as it will do when one's mind is busy, and when Annie came into the room, dressed for the evening, he was quite surprised.

"Back again so soon! and dressed already!" he exclaimed, rising to greet her; but she moved away from him toward the window, and stood there silent, gazing into the rapidly deepening twilight.

"Frank dear," she said, after a pause, "I want to warn you about something."

"All right; go on," he replied, again advancing.

"No, do not come near me. Stay where you are. Do not be surprised if some day you see a lady in your room."

"A lady!"

"Who will be there," she continued, not heeding his interruption, "for no light purpose. If she should speak to you, take good heed of what she says, for—the sake of her who loves you."

"Why not say 'for my sake'?"

"Well, then, for my sake."

"And who is this mysterious counselor?"

"Never mind."

"Oh, but I do mind. If there is anything I hate, it is the idea of any one coming between you and me. When I have something to say to you, I say it right out, and I want you to do the same. Is this person a friend?"

"A great friend."

"Then introduce us, and let us all three talk it over, whatever it is; or, better still, hear what she has to say, and tell me yourself."

"We can not always manage that such things as these should come exactly as we wish," she answered, in a low, sad voice.

"No; but don't you think, Annie, that my receiving a lady in my room is not as good an arrangement as could be made?"

"I told you not to be surprised if she came. I did not say positively that she would come."

"If she does come, it will be with your consent?"

"She could not do so without."

"Then you won't be jealous?" he asked, without a smile.

"There will be no cause for jealousy."

"You seem to be in a very strange humor to-day, dear."

"Why do you think that?"

"Your voice and manner are changed. Are you ill, darling? Is—"

"Stay where you are," she again interrupted, motioning him back to his seat. "This will pass. Let us say no more on the subject. Give me your solemn promise that you will not say another word about it—only remember."

He kissed her good-night, looking up, full of love and pride, into his handsome face.

"Poor old Samson! His strength did not do him much good, after all," he laughed.

"Oh, Frank! It saved his country, and helped him to a glorious end. I think there is nothing in history so splendid as the retribution he worked on his persecutors—crushing them in the hour of triumph, with the temple of their false gods."

"The muff! he should have gone outside and pushed," said prosaic Frank.

When he opened the door of the room he found that the lamp was alight. This was unusual, for he always had lit it himself. There were French windows on two sides of this chamber opening into the gallery. Two faced him as he entered; the other pair were hidden by the bed and its mosquito bar. They were all wide open; for he loved fresh air, and laughed colds to scorn. It was almost as light as day. The full moon filled the veranda with its soft, silvery beams, and the dark evergreens below were ablaze with fire-flies; a night which tempts one to do anything but go to bed. Frank took off his coat and boots, made himself comfortable in the rocking-chair, filled a big pipe with *perique*, and thought he would read a little, as he had passed an idle day. As he rose to get his book he heard a gentle tap at the Venetian blinds outside. Flying moths, blundering after a light, as is their wont, make such noises; so he did not notice it. After a moment or two it was repeated louder, and a woman's voice said,

"May I come in?"

Now by this time he had forgotten all about the visit he might possibly receive, but was not surprised when a lady walked in without waiting for an answer. It does not take long to say "May I come in?" yet as she spoke those few words the whole of his conversation with Annie on the day before yesterday came back to his mind.

"You are not surprised at this invasion?" asked his visitor. She was apparently about 30 years of age; tall, slight, and elegantly dressed. A lace-edged handkerchief was loosely knotted round her throat, and in her hand she carried a common palmetto fan. She spoke in that sub-tone of assertion which a well-bred woman of her age has generally acquired without knowing how, and *shoddy* folk labor after in vain all their lives. Grant that a stranger could adopt this mode of presenting herself—and had not Annie told him that she might?—and nothing could be more natural.

Frank replied that he was not a bit surprised, and advanced his best chair, which she declined.

"No, thanks," she said, leaning one hand against the side of the window space, and fanning herself. "I won't come in any farther. Do you sit down and listen to what I have to say. I won't keep you long. Oh! you may smoke. I don't mind that in the least. But I insist! I will not say a word till you have made four good puffs. That is right. One—two—three—four; now for it."

Frank began to feel that he must have known this lady for several years, so completely did she put him at his ease. "Don't you think," she continued, "that when a man is engaged to be married, it is high time for him to leave off playing like a boy?"

"Certainly it is."

"That's right. All the running and rowing and jumping is well enough in its way. It makes boys men; but it makes men just a little bit coarse—at least that is my view."

"May I ask if Annie shares that opinion?"

"Let us leave her out of this discussion. She knows nothing about it."

"And yet she prepared me for this—pleasure," said Frank, dryly.

"Never mind. I repeat, she knows nothing about my present object. If she did, I am afraid she would not much assist me, for she is proud of her great athlete. I am old enough to be her mother, and" (with a bright smile) "am not in love with you, so I can talk sense. Now, really, what is there worth winning that you have not already won? Why risk defeat?"

"I am not afraid of that."

"The confidence of the man! Well, I'll put it another way. Why not give some one else a chance? Do you think it is fair to monopolize all the glory and silver cups?"

"This shot went home. Frank despised 'pot-hunters.' Was he a pot-hunter himself?"

"There, I see you are coming round," his visitor resumed, pursuing her advantage. "Promise me that you will stick to your books like a good boy, take a splendid degree, and give up rowing and all that sort of thing, once and forever."

"Would it be indiscreet to inquire whom I have been so fortunate as to inspire with such a deep interest in my affairs?"

"Ah! do not be sarcastic. You can not tell how it pains me," she said. He looked up, and felt a power of tender, sad pleading which quite subdued his impulse to resent her interference. "I have no right, I know," she continued, "to ask this promise for myself. I am nothing to you; but I love Annie—oh! how fondly! I plead for her, and this I say, solemnly, Frank Conroy; if your affection be as deep as she deserves it should be, you will not hesitate. Man, man, what is success in a game, that you should prefer it to the happiness of the woman you love!"

"You seem in earnest."

"I am in earnest."

not resolve—as I pray you may—then you can tell her what has passed to-night. Good-by. God bless and guide you!" She kissed her hand to him, and passed out into the bright moonlight.

"I ought to have thanked her, anyhow," he mused, when she had gone. "What an unmannerly dog she'll think me! She's not far wrong. I ought to give other fellows a turn, and I'm not sure whether a lighter man at No. 3—Well, I'll sleep on it. Who the deuce can she be?"

Who the deuce can she be? was the question which filled his mind when he woke—much earlier than usual—in the morning, and diligent inquiries made of all the servants about failed to satisfy it.

Should he ask Annie? No; he was a little piqued with Annie. It was absurd to suppose that these two were not in concert. And how unfair to make him promise not to speak of what should pass, and then send this person to lecture him! True, he had "this person's" permission to talk it over with Annie if he could not make up his mind to follow her advice; but he had done so, and there was an end of that part of the case. He had made a sacrifice much against the grain, and therefore—man like—he hedged by getting cross with a woman.

He wandered about from his room to another, fretting, fidgeting, unsettled. He tried to read. He opened one book, and it was too heavy; another, and it was too flippant. He went out into the garden, and the chirruping of the birds annoyed him. He returned to the house and made for Mr. Annesley's study. His host was an early riser, and he wanted some one to talk to. Mr. Annesley was not down yet. On his table lay a black leather case, with silver clasps, that Frank had not noticed before. He undid the clasps and opened it. It contained a photograph of the woman who had visited him the night before. "Now I can find out all about you," he chuckled, "without breaking any promise." As he gazed at the picture, and took in its details, a recollection arose which puzzled him. Man as he was, he remembered that his visitor's dress, though of costly materials and in excellent taste, was made in a fashion which had long since gone out. The dress of the picture was in the same style. How was this? As he mused, Annie tripped in, gay and bright as ever, and he laid a soft little hand on his shoulder.

"Up so early!" she cried gayly. Then, as she saw what he held, her face became suddenly sad.

"Whose likeness is this?" he asked, not noticing the change.

"Poor, dear mamma's," she replied, with a sob. Then his heart gave a great bound, and a cold, sickening stupor fell upon him.

"Annie, dear," he said, when, after a mighty effort, he regained some command over his suspense (she, poor child, only thought he was sharing her sorrow, which the sight of that loved and long-lost face had awakened), "you must give me back my promise."

"What promise?"

"That I made you the day you rode over to see the Melvilles."

"I don't remember your promising anything that day. What was it?"

"To remind you would be half breaking it. Surely you can not have forgotten?"

"Let me see. You read me 'How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar' out of Bret Harte, and pretended that it did not make you cry."

"That was after dinner."

"In the morning you and papa were talking about fishing, and I listened."

"It was not in the morning or in the evening that I made you that promise, Annie. It was in the twilight, when you returned from your ride."

"Why, Frank! I went straight up to my room. It was so late I had hardly time to change my things. I never saw you from the time you mounted me at 11 o'clock, till when we met at dinner."

"What are you dreaming about? Oh, Frank darling! what is the matter? Are you ill?"

Again the cold, sickening stupor ran through him, and he fell forward over the table, speechless.

I, who tell this story, was a surgeon in the navy, and spending a short leave of absence as a visitor in the house where the scenes I have attempted to describe took place. Annie's shrieks called her father, who called me, and, between us, we restored poor Frank to consciousness. I did not like the look of this seizure, but said nothing. No one consulted me. Still I watched him closely, and at breakfast, when the mail-bag came in, and he read his correspondence, I noticed that he received a second shock.

That afternoon he called me into his own room, and told me what had happened to him, almost as it is worded here. He had evidence (acquired since morning) which proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Annie was miles away from the house when *what he took for her* spoke to him in the library. I heard him out, and made the usual reply. He had been dreaming—his nerves were out of order.

"They are now," he said; "but suppose any one had asked you about them the day before yesterday, what would you have said?"

Had I been obliged to reply, I must have admitted that a less nervous person, in the sense of being likely to give way to delusions, could hardly be found, but he did not wait for an answer, and went on:

"As for dreaming, that is—excuse me, doctor—absurd. I was wide-awake on Tuesday evening, and I did not go to bed for an hour at least after my visitor left me on Thursday night. Now let us consider the surroundings. I was warned of a warning! Warned in the kindest, gentlest manner. Why! If I had been unprepared for the second manifestation, it would have startled, shocked me. Why was I—a hale, strong man, as you and all the rest thought me

—to be guarded against a shock? Why was I to be turned from pursuits which you and all the rest would have said yesterday had made me so hale and so strong, by supernatural means? Read that."

He handed me a letter—the one he had read at breakfast. It was from the Secretary of a life-insurance company, thanking him for the preference he had shown the society, but declining his proposal.

"The week before last," he continued, "I was examined by their medical officer—as a matter of form, they said. He measured me round the chest, and tapped and stethoscoped me, and this is the result."

"Insurance companies have all sorts of crotchets—" I began.

"Doctor," he interrupted, quietly taking off his coat and vest, and slipping the brace off his left shoulder, "you know as well as I do what it means. There is something wrong—awfully wrong—*here*" (placing his hand on his heart). "That is why I was warned against a surprise; that is why my poor darling's dead mother conjured me to avoid violent sports; that is why the insurance company rejected me; that is why I confide in you. Now tell me the truth."

I placed my ear to his side, and took three different soundings. Then I told him, as carelessly as I could, that I had no stethoscope with me, and he was too agitated just then for a fair examination. "I'll see if I can't borrow some tools," I said, "and see you to-morrow morning, when you will be more composed."

"As you will," he replied; "but you are mistaken about composure. I shall never be more composed than I am at this moment."

"How can you say so, after your attack only a few hours ago?" I asked.

"That is all over. I know all now."

"Tush!" I sneered, trying to get out of my difficulty by appearing impatient. "You know absolutely nothing."

"All right, doctor," he said, with one of his bright smiles, and resuming his coat; "I admit it. I don't know how I breathe or how I swallow. I don't know how I was born or what will happen to make me die. I don't know why I wink an eye when a grain of dust comes along in the air. But I *do* breathe and swallow. I have been born and I shall die; and somehow the grain of dust will be caught on my eyelash. I don't know why these visitations have come to me; but they *have* come, doctor, and for a reason. Look me in the face, and tell me that I have a sound heart."

"I could not do it."

"So farewell," he went on, cheerfully, "a long farewell to all the old fun. 'Othello's occupation's gone.'"

"And he will settle down into a quiet married man," I added, to humor him; but his face darkened.

"Do you think I am justified—" he began. "But you shall answer me that to-morrow."

"I hope you have not said anything about this to Miss Annesley?" I asked, after a pause.

"God forbid!"

"But she must have guessed that something was wrong when you spoke to her about that promise."

"Perhaps she did for the moment, but my fainting fit—I couldn't help it, doctor—put it out of her mind. If she returns to the subject, I shall get round it somehow. Of course I may rely upon your silence."

"Are you two going to waste all the day up there?" cried Annie, from the garden. "Come down, Frank; I want you to help me cut some flowers."

He joined her, and I stood watching them from the gallery. To-morrow I would tell him what I knew too well already. There was indeed something awfully wrong with his heart. And who would have thought it, to look at him? He seemed the very picture of health; but the last ten minutes of the foot-race, the last fifty strokes of the oar, when the spirit forced the flesh to more than mortal doing, had done their silent work. I should have to tell him to be very, very careful. I should be able to comfort him by saying that men as badly off as he was had made old bones, and died in their beds, at last, of something else. I stood rehearsing how this was to be told when I heard Annie's voice again.

"No, not that one; it's too full blown. There is a lovely bud a little higher up. No, no, you stupid great fellow; there, to your right."

They were standing under a climbing rose bush, and she was pointing to a spot about a yard over his head. Standing on tiptoe, he could just touch the stem of the coveted flower, but not hold it, and of course it bobbed from his fingers.

"If you jump you can catch it," said Annie.

As she spoke he sprang, seized the rose (which was pulled down by his weight), and fell against the fence upon which the bush was trained.

"Oh, how awkward you are to-day," Annie cried. "Well, why don't you break it off and give it to me?"

The next moment he slid to the ground at her feet—DEAD!

The champion athlete of his day was killed in a struggle with a rose-bud.—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE nerves of women, says the Austin (Nev.) *Reveille*, are something hard to understand. A woman who can throw a tea-cup at her husband's head with unerring aim will wake the echoes with her screams the next minute if a bug happens to light on the back of her neck; and the woman who could coolly horse-whip the man who slandered her will jump on a chair and holler blue murder at the sight of a mouse on the carpet.

An extra-sentimental Nevada youth killed himself, leaving this as a reason: "My Annie is dead, and I must be with her, lest some angel rival should win her affection."

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- Aug. 12, 1684, William Penn returned to England.
 " 13, 1690, First cargo of Africans landed in Va.
 " 14, 1818, Indian massacre at Fort Mims.
 " 15, 1824, LaFayette visited the United States.
 " 16, 1777, Burgoyne defeated at Bennington.
 " 17, 1863, Battle of Sparta, Tenn.
 " 18, 1864, Severe battle at Weldon Railroad.

The President and Congress.

When the President some time ago sent to the House of Representatives a plan for keeping the government in motion pending the block of the appropriation bills, his suggestions were received with little respect, although they were afterward substantially adopted. The President has now sent another message to the House of Representatives in relation to an appropriation bill—that which provides for sundry civil expenses. He approves it with reluctance and makes it the occasion of a sharp lecture upon narrow and illiberal legislation. It is probable that the House of Representatives will give even less heed to it than it gave to the first-mentioned message.

The President says that the appropriations for the revenue cutter service, for the mints and assay offices, for public buildings, for navy yards and stations, for judicial expenses, for the District of Columbia, and for many other objects, have been reduced unreasonably or withheld altogether. His objections are so sweeping that the members of the opposition will easily say that the administration is in an attitude of hostility to all retrenchment. On the other hand, it is probable that in some cases Congress has used little discrimination in cutting down the appropriations. If it shall hereafter appear that the expenditures provided for fall anywhere near as far short of the reasonable demands of the government as the President asserts that they do—he estimates the deficiency at sixty-five per centum; and if the amount shall require to be made up by the next Congress, the measures of economy will prove to be of doubtful value. We believe that the President's estimate is excessive.

The President, however, clearly has a right to put upon Congress the responsibility for parsimonious legislation, if he really believes the appropriation bills to be of that character. Responsibility is something to which public servants, from the highest to the lowest, cannot be too sensitive; and it is to be regretted that the President has not always seemed to be so alive to it within the limits of the executive branch of the government as he is now in respect to that share which belongs to the legislative department.

The President and the Hamburg Affair.

The tone of the President in treating the Hamburg affair, in his message to the Senate on Tuesday and more especially in his letter to Gov. Chamberlain, a copy of which was submitted with other documents, might be improved. More of the partisan than the judicial temper is shown, in the reference to affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana, which were not exactly in order; in the President's "wonder" that "so many justify or apologize for" the murders and massacres, "the frauds and violence in elections," which he takes for granted have occurred in those States; and in the President's anticipating, with less than doubtful propriety, the report of a Senate committee. The letter to Governor Chamberlain derives no force from the President's exclamation, "How long these things are to continue, or what is to be the final remedy, the Great Ruler of the Universe only knows." What is said of the possibility of a "bloody revolution" is still more objectionable.

These criticisms upon the President's tone of course are not intended to belittle the Hamburg butchery in any respect. Every good citizen will agree with the President when he says that "a government that cannot give protection to life, property and all guaranteed civil rights" is a failure. He wisely avows the hope that justice may be secured "without aid from the federal government." Congress should take that view of the case and should encourage the keeping of the peace in South Carolina by South Carolina herself and not by the federal power. The course of affairs in that state will now be watched with profound interest. The verdict of the coroner's jury charges a number of citizens of Aiken and Edgefield counties in South Carolina, and citizens of Georgia, with murder. If a fair trial can be had, under the laws of the state, and if punishment can be awarded, to the full extent of the law, to the guilty, from the highest to the lowest, tranquility at the South will be secured and political passion at the North will be abated as they never could be by federal interference on the one hand or by manifestations of sympathy with the murderers on the other hand.—*N. Y. Eccl. Post.*

A clear conscience is the best law, and temperance the best physic.

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 sixty-seven, made and executed by John Root and Aida Root of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles H. Monroe of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the nineteenth (19) day of July, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "W." of mortgages, on page two hundred and eighty-nine (289), which said mortgage and the note therein mentioned, conditioned for the payment of six hundred dollars and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per year, and which said mortgage and note were on the thirty-first (31) day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (1873), duly assigned by said William A. Bronson to Rebecca Groat, of the Town of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and which said assignment was duly recorded in said Register's office on the sixth (6) day of March, A. D. 1875, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber one (1) of mortgages, on page three hundred and seventy-eight (378), and which said mortgage contains a condition that the party of the first part shall and will keep the mortgage interest of the party of the second part, or his assigns, in the buildings erected and to be erected upon the lands conveyed, insured against loss and damage by fire, by insurance, and in default thereof it shall be lawful for the party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to effect such insurance, and the premium or premiums paid for affecting the same shall be a lien on the said mortgaged premises, and the party of the first part shall, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and payable forthwith with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of six hundred and sixty six dollars and forty-six cents (\$666.46) for principal and interest on said mortgage, and the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for insurance effected and paid by the assignee of this mortgage, and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of twenty-five dollars as a solicitor's or attorney's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage aforesaid, for principal and interest, said sum of insurance, premium, and attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the TWENTY-FOURTH (24) DAY OF OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage, as follows, to-wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14) and the west half of lot numbered fifteen (15) in block numbered (38) in said city, according to the map thereof of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, as of the Village of Holland.

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., July 27, A. D. 1876.
 REBECCA GROAT,
 Assignee of said Mortgage.
 HOWARD & McBRIDE,
 Attys for Assignee.

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 Becker of the township of Wright, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Arthur E. Turner of the Township of Alpius, 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 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 number ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) as numbered on the village plat of the village of Berlin, and situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on section number thirty-four (34) town eight north of range thirteen (13) west commencing at the angle of the State road in the Village of Berlin, and running north four (4) degrees west two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet and three and four-halves (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, Attys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of payment of a certain Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Henrik Meenings and Arentje Meenings, 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 said 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 20, A. D. 1876.
 CAROLINE A. GARRETSON, Mortgagee.
 HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys 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 sixty-seven, made and executed by John Root and Aida Root of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles H. Monroe of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "N" of Mortgages on page one hundred and twenty-two. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of three hundred and two dollars and forty-four cents, for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY 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) 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, Attys 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 Samelt and Emma Samelt his wife of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles Storing and Melvin A. Storing, of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber "Z" of Mortgages on page four hundred and eleven. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$152.38) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure 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 record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.

Dated, Holland, May 19th, A. D. 1876.
 CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING
 Mortgagees.
 HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagees.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—At 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 Wilhelmus Plugger, Cornelia Plugger, and Maalke Plugger, minors.
 On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Heljje De Jong, guardian of the estate of said Wilhelmus Plugger, Cornelia Plugger and Maalke Plugger, 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.

Meat Market,

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 KUIE.
 46 2-a

FOR SALE.

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

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. Favoring 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.

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
 OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE
 Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northwestern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its
 CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE
 Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its
 WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE
 Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its
 GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE
 Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its
 FREEPORT 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 on both trains.
 For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two 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 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office: 68 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 Canal 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.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!
 Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
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 This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
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ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILL.

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments 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. 2-1f

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
 Of the Most Approved Patterns;
 And we are confident we can satisfy all who want
 Planing, Matching,
 Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN,
 AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
 WE SHALL MAKE A
 SPECIALTY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.
 46

BOOK BINDING!

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

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies.

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

J. FLIEMAN.
 HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

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