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Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 29: September 1, 1877

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 29.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 289.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	0 17 00	25 00	40 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

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

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
|| All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1		No. 2
P. m.		P. m.
8 00	12 15 Muskegon	1 45 7 30
7 25	11 41 Ferryburg	2 18 8 50
7 15	11 36 Grand Haven	2 23 8 50
6 30	11 07 Pigeon	2 58 9 15
5 55	10 40 Holland	3 35 11 45
5 07	10 18 Fillmore	3 55 11 45
3 55	9 30 Allegan	4 45 11 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

SHERBURNE, S. W., Bladon, 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. Bolke & Bros.

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

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; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting members are cordially invited. R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G. N. W. BACON, R. S.

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, Sept. 19, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

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

Special Notices.

It Has Stood the Test.

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of the second installment of a certain indenture of mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four (1874), made and executed by John A. Roost, and Clara Roost, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Gilsbrecht Stein, of Allegan, County of Allegan, and State of Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the eleventh (11th) day of May, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "Y," of mortgages, on page five hundred and thirty five (355). And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said second installment of said indenture of mortgage the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$126.81) for principal and interest; and whereas, the said indenture of mortgage contains a condition that as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose the same by virtue of the power of sale therein contained the sum of twenty (\$20) dollars shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part as a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, *Now, therefore, notice is hereby given*, that by virtue of the power of sale therein contained the sum of twenty (\$20) dollars shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part as a 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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

DONAHUE, the labor agitator, who is serving a term in the jail of New York city for inciting the Erie railroad strikers, has started a workingmen's daily paper, called *The Striker*. The catchword in the West Point Military Academy for the First Congressional District of New York has been won by a colored boy named Charles A. Minnie, son of a blacksmith.

Two notorious forgers, Husted and Connor, have been arrested in New York. They had negotiated several thousand dollars' worth of bogus St. Louis and Quincy bonds. There are over 40,000 coal-miners on a strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. They demand a restoration of the wages that were paid in May last.

THE WEST.

On the afternoon of Aug. 25 two spans of the Union Pacific railroad bridge at Omaha were swept away by a tornado, causing a break of about 500 feet at the Iowa end of the structure. The catastrophe will prove a serious detriment to business throughout the entire trans-Missouri country. The bridge is said to have cost something over \$2,000,000. It is 2,760 feet long, divided into eleven spans of 250 feet each. Two spans, therefore, represent two-elevenths of the bridge. It is estimated that \$300,000 will be required to replace the broken spans. Indianapolis reports that there is every indication of a renewal of business there this fall. Last week Chicago alone, of all the large cities, showed a gain in her clearing-house report. Chicago merchants predict for that city the most prosperous fall trade it has experienced since the panic. Three members of a notorious band of horse-thieves were recently found hanging to a tree between Holden and Lexington, Mo., with bits of paper pinned to their bodies labeled "Horse-thieves." A Camp Robinson (Neb.) telegram says: "The Sidney coach, from Deadwood, was stopped last night above Buffalo gap by five road agents, who fired into the coach before a word was given to halt. Ed Cook, Division Superintendent of the stage line, was shot through the ear. The robbers secured \$12 out of about \$1,000 in the possession of the passengers."

The leading merchants of St. Louis have been interviewed by a newspaper reporter, and they say the prospects for a heavy fall trade in that city are good. A sensational tragedy was enacted in Chicago a few days ago. A young man named O'Sullivan became enamored of a girl named Kate Brannock, the daughter of respectable parents. She refused to marry him, which so incensed him that he killed her by shooting her through the head with a pistol, and then ended his own miserable existence in the same manner.

No little excitement has been caused in Chicago by the failure of the State Savings Institution, the leading savings bank in the city, and at one time considered one of the soundest financial concerns in the Northwest. Bad assets, injudicious management, and a slight run on the bank, consequent upon the recent failures in St. Louis, are said to have been the causes that brought about the smash-up. The total deposits amounted to 2,931,576, the bulk of which was the hard earnings of industrious poor people, who are ill prepared to bear the loss. The affairs of the concern have been placed in the hands of an assignee. It is claimed by the officers of the bank that the dividends for depositors will realize 80 or 90 per cent. St. Louis papers report the death of Ben DeBar, the well-known actor and theatrical manager. Chicago elevators contain 908,831 bushels of wheat, 1,412,468 bushels of corn, 307,370 bushels of oats, 117,127 bushels of rye, and 90,633 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,234,424 bushels, against 3,227,999 bushels at this period last year. The Knights Templar of the United States held their triennial convocation at Cleveland a few days ago. The parade was one of the finest ever witnessed in the country, over 8,000 plumed knights being in line. Some difficult and beautiful maneuvers were executed during the march.

THE SOUTH.

A MEMPHIS telegram of a recent date says: "For several years the revenue officers have had great trouble in trying to break up illicit distilling in Henry county, Tenn., and in numerous instances the revenue officers have been confronted with armed bodies of men and forced to leave. Various means have been resorted to in order to put a stop to it. Last Saturday the better portion of the citizens there, after consulting with the Revenue Collector and other officials, gave a grand barbecue. All the moonshiners were invited, and United States Senator Harris made a lengthy speech to them, showing them the disgrace brought upon the State by their course, and that vigorous measures would be enforced to put a stop to their illicit work. Finally an agreement was made that all of them would, within two weeks, surrender their stills, etc., and give bond for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court."

WASHINGTON.

The President and Secretaries Evans, Devens and Key returned to Washington from their New England tour on the 25th of August. Secretary Sherman returned from his Ohio visit on the same day.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that Postmaster General Key, on his return to the capital, "found a bagful of letters from the South about his 'erring brethren' speech. Key says he used the words as a quotation, and that the phrase was taken as a joke all around."

J. MARSHALL WELLS called at the White House the other day to pay his respects to the President. "The interview," says a correspondent, "was quite short. Wells assured the President that his Southern policy was working well, and that there are at present no troubles in Louisiana. Gov. Wells says that, no matter what President Hayes wishes in regard to the indictment against him and Gen. Anderson in New Orleans, he would be powerless, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. They are to be tried in October, and, if convicted, will undergo sentence immediately."

GENERAL.

The official statement of the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, has been published. The total receipts were \$269,000,000, as follows: From customs revenue, \$118,500,000; sales of land, \$1,000,000; and from miscellaneous sources, \$18,500,000. The total expenditures were: Civil, \$56,250,000; war, \$37,000,000; navy, \$15,000,000; Indians and pensions, \$38,250,000; interest on the public debt, \$97,000,000. The Mexican Gen. Benavides, commanding at Matamoros, telegraphs Gen. Ord that he has captured one of the bandit prisoners recently released by a band of Mexican outlaws at Rio Grande City, Texas, and that he thinks he will be able to capture the rascals. Gen. Ord thinks that this shows a disposition on the part of the Diaz Government to put a good face on

the border matters for the present at least. The National Board of Trade held its ninth annual session in Milwaukee last week. There was a meager attendance.

New regulations for trainmen have been introduced on the Baltimore and Ohio road, which, it is believed, will work more to the satisfaction of the employees. Each engine is to have a regular crew of hands that operate it when used; the company propose to employ a force sufficient to do the work of the road, and no more, thus avoiding in the future the complaints made by the strikers, that they could not make a living because they were not allowed time enough to do so.

The Federal troops along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been withdrawn, the Governors of Maryland and West Virginia having notified the War Department that they were no longer needed.

The Cuban League, which has its headquarters in New York, has issued an address to the people of the United States urging the inhabitants of large cities to form Cuban Leagues, for the purpose of exercising moral influence upon our own and other civilized governments in favor of the suppression of the inhuman war waged against Cuba the last eight years, and asking the aid of the press to demand Cuba's recognition as a belligerent. The new season at McVicker's Chicago Theater opened with the first production in America of Sardou's "Seraphine," which has proved highly successful. The company is the best ever gotten together in the twenty years' career of the theater under Mr. McVicker's management. Edwin Booth will appear for an engagement of several weeks' duration during the term of the Exposition.

The National Board of Trade has just held an interesting, and it is hoped a profitable, four days' session at Milwaukee. The attendance was meager in numbers, but seems to have more than made up in quality what was lacking in quantity. The discussions took a wide range, embracing nearly every important topic relating to the commercial, financial and industrial interests of the country. Among other important questions passed upon was the proposition looking to the adoption of a standard weight of the bushel throughout the United States; a request to the President to recommend to Congress the creation of a commission for the purpose of revising the tariff rates; the adoption of a memorial to Congress for the removal of the present unjust discrimination against the West in the matter of direct importation; the passage of resolutions in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; the adoption of a resolution recommending the funding of greenbacks in bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent. interest and running 40 years, and expressing the opinion that the present law for the redemption of specie payments is insufficient to accomplish that purpose; the denouncing of the Bankrupt law as unjust and oppressive in its operations; the adoption of resolutions urging the repeal by Congress of the navigation laws of the United States, which were characterized as unjust and destructive to the American ship-owning interest; and calling upon Congress to take steps to secure an international monetary convention for the purpose of establishing a permanent relative valuation between gold and silver. A resolution in favor of the remonetization of silver was voted down.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean recently addressed a circular letter to nearly all the members of the present Congress soliciting their views upon the question of the remonetization of silver. The number of replies received was 197, with the following result: In favor of remonetization, 146; against remonetization, 18; undecided, 31; declined to answer, 2.

The premium on gold in New York has just touched the lowest point it has reached since 1872, namely, 104. Music has been distinctly transmitted from New York to Hartford, a distance of 240 miles, by the Edison telephone.

INDIAN NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Salt Lake, Utah, reports that Gen. Howard had a slight skirmish with the Nez Perces Indians Aug. 21, in which one man was killed and seven wounded. The Indians the same night stole 200 of Howard's horses. The Montana volunteers were returning home disgusted.

A SALT LAKE dispatch of Aug. 25 reports the Nez Perces Indians on Henry's lake. Gen. Howard was one day behind them, but, as he had halted to await supplies, there was a prospect of the distance between them being widened.

A DISPATCH from Deadwood, Dakota, says: "The party of twenty persons who left here about two weeks ago for the Little Missouri river returned to-day. They report that last Tuesday afternoon the party discovered Indians close to them. They selected high ground, and dug rifle-pits. They had been digging about twenty minutes when nearly 500 Indians appeared on a bluff opposite about 400 yards off and commenced firing at them. The fight lasted nearly four hours. Thomas H. Carr, Quartz Recorder of the Deadwood Mining District, was shot through the head and killed. Twenty-seven horses belonging to the miners were also killed. After dark the Indians withdrew, and the miners escaped, being obliged to walk 150 miles to reach this city." A late Washington dispatch says: "The dispatches to the Government indicate that there is no apprehension of a general hostile combination of Indians against the whites in the Northwest. The antagonism between the wild tribes is such as to prevent this, were an effort made. The Sioux especially are feared and hated by all the other tribes."

FROM Fort Ellis, Mont., under date of Aug. 27, Capt. Benham, of the Seventh Infantry, telegraphs as follows to Gen. Gibbon, at Helena: "The Indians appeared in Grier basin on the 24th inst. They struck a Helena and Radersburg party, killing seven men and taking two women and one man prisoner. Just as he left Mount Washburn yesterday the Indians attacked another party, killing nine of them. One of them escaped. The Indians released Mrs. Cowan, her sister and brother, who reached Schofield yesterday. The main camp crossed the Yellowstone on the 25th. The warriors went back to fight Howard. Whitebird and Looking-Glass remained with the camp. Joseph went with the warriors. They say they are going to Wind river and Camp Brown to get supplies. Schofield thinks they are going to the Lower Yellowstone, via Clark's Fork. They crossed the river between Mount Washburn and the lakes. Schofield does not say just where he will send his courier." Gen. Lew Wallace has proposed to the Secretary of War his plan for putting down Indian wars. He recommends the employment of a corps of frontiersmen for border duty, who are to live upon the country. He would, in short, create a lot of predatory white bands to offset the thieving savages.

POLITICAL.

Mr. BLAINE invited the President to extend his New England tour to Maine and enjoy the hospitality of his house, to which Mr. Hayes replied: "I greatly regret that my inability to accept at present Gov. Connor's kind invitation to visit the State of Maine will deprive me of the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality you have so cordially proffered." A State convention of the Greenback party of Pennsylvania has been called to meet at Williamsport on the 19th of September. The Pennsylvania Democratic State Conven-

tion was held at Harrisburg, Aug. 22. John Trunkley, of Venango county, was nominated for Supreme Judge, and William E. Schell, of Bedford, for Auditor General. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania and its delegates in convention assembled do declare: 1. That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forebore a contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

2. That the immediate happy effect of the application by the Federal administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States simply vindicates our frequent protests against previous violations of the reserved rights of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the General Government by express constitutional provision.

3. That the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present administration is like its adopted Southern policy, a confession of the failure of radicalism and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

4. That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsonant with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

5. That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying, concerning standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace. We shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power; accordingly increase of the Federal army and any attempt to employ it as an agent of Federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of States, will receive continued and earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

6. That many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have sought to make them richer by act of Congress; and, by attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, man against man, in fearful commotion, and therefore the grant by the Legislatures of States or by Congress of exclusive privileges, and the establishment of exclusive monopolies, under pretext of public benefit or of justice to certain sections of the country, are a direct assault upon the equal rights of the people, and, as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich a few, while a large number of people are reduced to want, the Democracy of Pennsylvania protest against subsidies, land-grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation or legal plunder of the taxpaying industries of the country.

7. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and, until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and people.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and adopt the final Constitution of the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

It is said Senator Sherman hankers after his old seat in the United States Senate, and that in case Ohio goes Republican he will be a candidate for the position.

The Republicans of Virginia have declined to nominate a State ticket. The Connecticut State Greenback Convention was held at New Haven last week, over 1,500 delegates being in attendance. Resolutions were adopted demanding the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the full remonetization of silver, bonds interchangeable with greenbacks, the latter to be full legal tender, equitable taxes, abolition of monopolies, the stoppage of all subsidies, and the removal of Secretary Sherman.

The New York Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Rochester Sept. 26. The New Jersey Republican Convention will meet at Trenton Sept. 25. Senator Conkling is reported as saying that he is opposed to the President's officeholders order, and that the officeholders of New York will neither resign nor go out of politics. It is said he has advised A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer at New York, and Chairman of the New York Republican Committee, to "stick" until removed by the President.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THERE has been a sanguinary struggle for the possession of the Schipka pass, the most feasible route through the Balkan mountains into Roumelia. Suleiman Pasha began the attack on the Russian position on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, and kept it up until late at night, bringing forward fresh troops as one body after another was repulsed. The attack was renewed on Wednesday, and the day, like its predecessor, was spent in hard fighting, the Turks being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the enemy from his strongly fortified position. The losses of the assailants were severe. There has been some severe fighting between the Turks and Montenegrins. The Turks are advancing toward Nicosia.

MR. FAWCETT, sent by Layard, the British Minister, to report upon the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans, and to distribute relief, writes: "Even all written gives no adequate idea of the extent of the misery and destitution among the refugees or the barbarities perpetrated on both sides. The British relief committee at Adrianople, after careful investigation, have ascertained that 10,150 fugitive women and children need relief at once. Of these, 1,700 are Jews and 8,000 Turks."

The fight for the possession of the Schipka pass proves to have been one of the most stubborn and well-contested on both sides that the war has afforded. The Russians occupied a number of intrenchments originally constructed by the Turks in the defiles of the Balkans, but abandoned by them soon after the Russians penetrated into Roumelia. The Turks hurled themselves with desperate valor upon these defenses, and were repeatedly repulsed with terrible slaughter. For six days the contest raged with fury, the valorous Turks, with gradually thinning ranks, returning time and again to renew the assault, always with the same result. The Russians, on each approach of the enemy, poured a galling fire into their ranks, mowing them down by hundreds, literally paving the mountain side with corpses. The number of Turks who were killed and wounded is estimated at not less than 9,000 or 10,000. The Russian loss, owing to the fact that they fought under cover of their works, was comparatively small. The total Russian force engaged was 18,000 men. Opposed to these was the whole of Suleiman Pasha's army, estimated at 60,000.

A BATTLE of some magnitude was fought near Kara, in Asia Minor, on Saturday, Aug. 25, between the Russians under Tergukasoff and Moukhtar Pasha's army. A correspondent, describing the engagement, says: "The heights of Kiziltepe, which were captured by the Turks, were only held by one Russian battalion. The Turks swarmed upon the mountains, protected by siege guns, which they used with terrible effect. They made a desperate flank movement from the direction of Kara to capture Kurekdara. The Russians had their tents loaded on wagons ready to move, but the perfect discipline and admirable management of the officers, together with fierce fighting, saved the day. The infantry contest at the South-ton village and fort was terrible, the Turks retiring at sundown with heavy losses. The Russians lost before Kurekdara two Generals and eight officers killed, 237 soldiers killed, and 712 wounded. Deserters say the Turks lost 3,000 men."

A LONDON correspondent telegraphs on Aug.

29: "Intelligence from Schipka is to the effect that fighting is still going on. This is without doubt the greatest battle of the war, having now been in progress seven days. It is estimated that the Turks lost not less than 10,000 men, while the Russians lost 8,000. During these successive fights in the Balkans the Russians have had a vastly inferior force even with Rodetsky's reinforcements, and only naturally strong positions saved them from the furious charges of the Turkish infantry. The issue appears likely to turn upon the question which can bring up the greatest reinforcements in the shortest possible time. It is obviously Suleiman's plan to wear out the defenders of the pass by using constant relays of fresh troops, and he would undoubtedly succeed in the end if the Russians were not also being recruited by fresh arrivals. The crisis in this year's campaign is now impending. Appearances indicate that the tide, which has been favorable heretofore to the Turks, is now turning and bearing the Russians to victory." The Czar has at length consented to the participation of the Roumanians in the war, and their battalions have commenced crossing the Danube into Bulgaria.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PETITION from the Chinese in Cuba, complaining of the cruelty of Spanish planters, has reached England. Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-Minister to France, was in Berlin last week, where he was cordially received by Emperor William and members of the German Government.

An insurrection has broken out in Crete. Two engagements have been fought, in which thirty-six Turks and seventeen Christians were killed. The news is reported in a state of brigandage, which must end in insurrection.

An adventurous Colorado potato beetle was lately found in a potato field near Schildau, Saxony. The population of that district immediately took precautions to stop his further progress. The plague has broken out in Russian Poland. A French transport with 130 cases of cholera is quarantined at the mouth of the Suez canal. It is currently reported and believed in England that the well-known Turkish General, Osman Pasha, is the celebrated French exile, Marshal Bazaine.

SOUTH AMERICAN advices report another serious earthquake in Chili. Owing to the breaking of the cable from Callao south we are without particulars of the disaster. At a council of French ministers the other day, at which President MacMahon presided, it was decided to prosecute Gambetta for the speech which he delivered at Lille. The journals which published it will also be prosecuted.

COL. WELLESLEY, the accredited representative of the British Government at the headquarters of the Russian army operating from the Danube, has made a report to the War Office. It has been published as a "Blue Book." He says that, after a thorough examination of English and other witnesses of the Russian operations, he has come to the conclusion that the charges of Russian cruelties are absolutely without foundation. Serbia has finally decided to cast her fortunes with Russia.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rome telegraphs: I have received from ordinarily trustworthy sources the information that the Pope is suffering great prostration, and has barely strength to attend to any business. A dispatch from Pesth announces that the Bosnian insurgents have been again totally defeated near Czernopotak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

SILKS will be cheaper than ever, the cocoon crop in France being very large, BALTIMORE papers say the indications of an early fall trade are apparent in the business quarters of that city, the stocks accumulated largely exceeding those of previous years.

THE New York Herald thinks the fall trade of that city will be the largest since 1873. The sale of merchandise is already unusually large and of a character for every-day consumption.

SO MANY new vessels are building in England, especially steamers, that the English shipping brokers say that they begin to fear that the carrying trade of the world is being largely overdone.

THE commerce of the country in 1872 and 1873 was the largest ever known. For the year ending June 30, 1877, it amounted to \$1,149,550,662, very nearly the full aggregate of the heaviest years.

A BALTIMORE paper reports that the Baltimore and Ohio road is anticipating a greater demand for freight facilities this fall than for several seasons past. Additional freight cars are being constructed by the company, and the force of hands has been largely increased and the time extended.

Mill, Shop and Labor Notes.

BOTH Burlington, Iowa, and Monmouth, Ill., are working to secure the location of rolling mills at those places.

THE Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have decided to mortgage all their Pennsylvania property, including coal lands, for \$10,000,000, to meet forthcoming obligations.

SEVERAL Indianapolis carpenters who went to London, Eng., some time ago, are satisfied with their prospects. Wages they report at £2 a week, say \$10, and work plentiful.

THE wages paid to employees of the Michigan Central road have been adjusted and graduated upon a scale approved by the workmen themselves. In a very few instances a small percentage was taken from the salaries paid at present and heretofore, but as a rule the pay was increased, the advance ranging from 4 to 12 per cent. The advance will probably average 6 per cent. The employees express themselves satisfied with the new scale.

THE outlook in the coal and iron trades in Scotland is reported as far from encouraging, and a winter of severe trial and suffering is anticipated. The ironmasters in the west of Scotland have resolved to reduce their productions by about one-third the usual supply, the reason for this step being alleged to be the prolonged dullness of trade and the very low prices at which pig-iron is being sold. The practical import of this will be that about one-third of all the furnaces in Scotland will be stopped.

In the Iron Age we find a statement of the condition of the blast furnaces in the United States on the 1st of July, which we condense as follows: Charcoal furnaces in blast, eighty-seven, with a weekly capacity of 7,730 tons; anthra-

cite, eighty-seven, capacity, 17,442 tons; bituminous coal or coke, eighty-five, capacity, 20,660 tons; total number in blast, 259 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 45,892 tons. Charcoal furnaces out of blast, 181, weekly capacity, 12,544 tons; anthracite, 139, capacity, 24,468 tons; bituminous coal or coke, 123, capacity, 26,455 tons; total number out of blast, 443 furnaces, with a weekly capacity of 63,467 tons.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture will recommend the creation at Washington of a mammoth agricultural museum, to contain samples of all the improved agricultural machinery of the various States. He thinks that this will improve agriculture.

THE custom of business firms printing advertising cards closely resembling greenbacks has become so prevalent that the Government, for the protection of its citizens, has determined to prosecute all who thus transgress in the future, and so put a stop to the practice.

THE fractional currency is being redeemed very slowly, and \$15,000,000 is a small estimate of the amount which will never be presented for redemption. Of the first two issues, amounting to \$7,400,000, not a dollar was presented for redemption in the last month; of the next issue, amounting to over \$3,000,000, less than \$1,000 was redeemed, and of the two last issues, amounting still to \$9,300,000, only some \$600,000 was redeemed.

HON. GREEN B. RAUM, the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued a circular, limiting the number of consanguineous persons who may be employed in the public service in the various revenue districts of the country.

THERE is a falling off this year in the Government receipts for postage of over \$400,000. Up to the commencement of the last fiscal year the increase of value in the stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc., had been very large and steady. The inference is that in times of great depression in business people do not write as many letters as when they are comfortable and cheerful.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says: "The late news from Spain is that the failure to subdue the insurrection in Cuba is mainly due to corruption, incompetency and maladministration on the part of the Spanish officials, but there are no indications that Spain has any intention of abandoning the contest, or that she fears outsiders. It is probable that the present Spanish Ministry intends to make a formidable effort to subdue the insurgents in the coming fall campaign. Fifteen thousand additional troops are to be sent to Cuba next month, with abundant funds, and great confidence is placed in the new General."

In past years the Department of Agriculture has at times made itself somewhat ridiculous by predictions of short cotton crops, which were based on imperfect estimates and the fears of correspondents who told terrible tales of drought, flood, or army-worm. This year the mistake, if any is made, will not be in that direction, the August reports of cotton being very encouraging. In grain there are similarly bright prospects of abundance, and speculators who took a different view have lost money.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association at Washington has been dissolved, owing to the President's recent order prohibiting persons holding Federal offices from participating in political meetings or contests. The association addressed a letter to the President stating the purpose of the organization, and enclosing a list of the members, with the inquiry whether its future existence would be a violation of his order. The President referred the letter to Atty. Gen. Devens, who replied in the affirmative, and the association disbanded.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$7 75	@12 50
HOGS	.....	5 25	@ 5 75
COTTON	.....	11	@ 11 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine Western	.....	4 10	@ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 31	@ 1 35
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	52	@ 55
OATS—Mixed	.....	29	@ 38
RYE—Western	.....	68	@ 70
PORK—New Mess	.....	13 10	@13 25
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 9

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 90	@ 6 25
Choice Native	.....	5 25	@ 5 75
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	.....	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	.....	4 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Live	.....	6 00	@ 5 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	.....	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 07	@ 1 08 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	1 01	@ 1 03
OATS—No. 2	.....	21	@ 22 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	69	@ 70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	23	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	.....	11	@ 12
PORK—Mess	.....	12 30	@12 40
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 13	@ 1 15
No. 2	.....	1 10	@ 1 10 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	.....	52	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70	@ 71

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	.....	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN	.....	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	.....	26	@ 27
RYE	.....	56	@ 58
PORK—Mess	.....	12 70	@12 80
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4
HOGS	.....	4 75	@ 5 20
CATTLE	.....	4 00	@ 5 75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	.....	1 05	@ 1 15
CORN	.....	46	@ 47
OATS	.....	25	@ 30
RYE	.....	57	@ 59
PORK—Mess	.....	12 70	@12 80
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.....	1 27 1/2	@ 1 28 1/2
No. 1 White Michigan	.....	1 32 1/2	@ 1 33 1/2
CORN	.....	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	.....	28	@ 28

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White Winter	.....	6 50	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 1	.....	47	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	.....	28	@ 29
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 15	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	.....	14 45	@14 55

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best

HAYES' TALKS.

Some speeches of the President on His New England Tour.

AT CONCORD, N. H.

Gov. PRESCOTT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This custom of handshaking, which I have just got through with, comes down to us through several generations, and it is not an altogether satisfactory proceeding, and now, having shaken hands, we hardly feel acquainted with each other. We wish to hear the voice, and I suppose it is as proper now as at any time to make my acknowledgments to the authorities of the State of New Hampshire, Governor, and members of the Legislature, and to the authorities of the city of Concord, for their kindness in bringing me to New Hampshire. We entered the State last Monday, and have been making our way through it, visiting the remarkable scenery of the mountain regions under circumstances every way favorable. The weather is perfect, the sky clear, the air bracing, and when on top of Mt. Washington there seemed nothing lacking to improve that wonderful spectacle that is as surprising as it is perfect. It is possible we have had few clouds in the sky, just enough to make the sky seem beautiful as the shadows floated over the great mountains, and passing from that we came down to the region of lakes, that beautiful part of New Hampshire where your great river, the great Merrimack (that river that builds up such cities as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester) takes its rise. So I came on down here under a somewhat hotter sun than is usual in your climate. My fellow-citizens, I am glad to exchange greetings with you, and to be met by you. I thought it was not altogether proper in meeting this people that I should talk politics to them. Men of all parties have met me—Democrats, Republicans, and Independent Republicans; Republicans that are satisfied and Republicans that are dissatisfied (applause and laughter), and really I feel by the way that laugh comes in that there is a pretty large crowd here. But at any rate we are here not to talk politics, and it does not seem proper to me that one in my situation should argue as to measures he thinks proper to pursue. What you want in this country as an executive is one that shall execute. That I believe to be his duty, and all that I want of my countrymen is that charitable judgment that is proper to be given by men among men, looking each other in the face, who believe that upon the whole the man they are looking in the face, whether he is right or wrong, after all means to be right. It is not a good thing to say of a man that his intentions are good, and there is a proverb that a very bad place is paved with good intentions, and yet, after all, among this people the man that has the confidence of the people that he has good intentions has gained something.

Perhaps I had better stop here, and call upon some other. [Cries of "Go on."] Well, then, there is only one other thing, and that is, up in New Hampshire, as in Ohio and every other State, you desire the Union to be a real Union—a real union of hearts, a union of friends. You would wish to have the entire union secure, not merely by force, but by all the affections of the people in all parts of the country. Now, while we have had in the past distrust between the sections, alienation, the hostility of bad blood, I believe, nevertheless, that with the cause removed the old harmony and concord may return, and I believe it will return; and I believe in adopting measures that will make it return speedily. Then I do not see but that in the main we agree as to the most useful thing to be done, and our only difference is upon the measures by which we are to accomplish that end, and this I must decline altogether to discuss.

And so now let me introduce to you gentlemen that are somewhat responsible for my blunders, and it is a great pleasure to have somebody to lay it on. In the first place, there is a gentleman from the South who is said to have captured the good-natured man from Ohio. Well, I can't say sure about that. There may be something to it, but I thought then that we captured him. He was very much in error during four years, and his error continued up to last November, for, as I have been telling the audience, he made a bad mistake in voting against me in November last, and yet, upon the whole, he seems to be a very honest man, and that is one thing that seems to disturb men in politics. There are so many men who vote wrong. He has become better very fast. As I told the people up there, if you keep him among you a week or two he will be as good a Republican as you can furnish. So now I introduce to you Postmaster General Key.

ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be impossible for us to stay long enough to have a general shaking of hands, for the audience is too large and the distance to be traveled by us too great to admit of it. You must be satisfied with having the same advantage I have—that of seeing you came here to see me and I came to see you, and to use the expression of the late President Lincoln, I have to say that we have altogether the best of the bargain. In making these acknowledgments it is not my purpose to enter into a political discussion. We are gathered here of all political parties; and, while we may differ as to the ways and means, we all shall agree that the General Government must and should be administered for the common prosperity and common benefit of all the inhabitants in our country. We may make mistakes, but they will be from lack of judgment, but it will not be through or arise from lack of disposition. I must leave you now, but I take great pleasure in introducing to you Judge Key, a man that has been greatly wrong in the past, but is greatly right now.

AT BETHLEHEM, N. H.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you cordially, one and all, for this greeting, and I wish it were possible I could form the acquaintance of each of you, and take you by the hand, but our journey allows but a moment at each place. I am sure you don't desire me to make a political speech. You are too sensible a crowd for that, but I am sure we agree in a few things, however much we may differ in others. There are many things about which we can differ, such as business and secular affairs, without discussing our political differences. Now we are agreed as Americans. I think, that all parts of the constitution shall be obeyed, parts that are new as well as parts that are old; that it will be a grand thing to dwell together in unity. We have disagreed in the past. Through the evils of war the country was borne; but these things are past. Let us have a brief period, at least, of perfect harmony and unity. We have with us a few people who are associated with me in office—Secretary Evarts, Atty. Gen. Devens and Postmaster Gen. Key. I don't see that you make much difference in these people, although the last had the bad taste to vote against me, and this is his first visit North; but he is with us in the common interest. The results of the war are to be accepted by all the people of all parts of the country, both North and South. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Postmaster General Key.

AT WEBB'S STATION (N. H.) CAMP-MEETING.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I wish to assure you that this kind welcome gives me very great gratification. We do not, I am sure, mistake its meaning. You are interested in me and those with me, because of the great trust which under the constitution and the laws has devolved upon me. You believe with Lincoln that in the performance of his duties the only safe reliance for your Magistrate is Divine assistance, without which he cannot succeed, and with which he cannot fail. My earnest desire is, my earnest prayer is, that in every difficult and grave emergency I may be so guided that all good citizens can approve the measures that may be adopted, and that all may conscientiously pray for their complete success. It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote scripture, but there is something like this: "There is more joy over

the repenting one than over a hundred that have not gone astray." We have with us a friend that was for four years against us, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me, but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the Union, and on the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before him.

Judge Key, the Postmaster General, spoke as follows: It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment. It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back to my boyhood days, when in that far-distant South, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this, for the Methodists were found in that part of the Union, and my father was a humble minister in your church. He has been gone now ten years, and you have heard how I have wandered. I will not attempt to quote scripture, for I might fall more significantly than the President, but I have heard on old hymn that reads, "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return." The fact that Mr. Devens and myself are here together show that the principles of religion have a hold in the Cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the South. Both political parties there have indorsed the constitution and all its amendments, and the people have been placed by the President and his policy on their good behavior. I am sure they will keep their faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and I accept it not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of the feeling of unity you have for the people of the South.

AT TILTON, N. H.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The five minutes that we are allowed to stop here does not permit me to make a speech to you, neither do you desire it. You come to make our acquaintance. Your presence here is evidence that, although you may not agree with me in party or in regard to policy or measures, you are interested to see me. So far as good intentions go, and so far as I shall endeavor to do what you would have me do, you will be charitable to mistakes, and I have no doubt we may make many. You will, however, I hope, agree with me that in the nation, among all classes and colors, there should be peace. If you do, we shall not differ angrily or violently about measures. It is in that desire and with that purpose that I hope, in four years, to do something for the whole country and for all its inhabitants. I am sure you would rather hear some one else, Judge Key, for instance.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER AT CONCORD.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: A call upon the Vice President in the presence of the President of the United States seems to me hardly to be in order. The whole theory of the office of Vice President is, except in the mere matter of presiding over the Senate of the United States while in session, that he is to act in the place of the President—President Hayes, interrupting—"I wish you had been in my place for the last hour." There is no substitute, my friends, there or elsewhere. He has already demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people of the States his high capacity as the official head of the nation. With firmness and patriotism faithfully meeting every duty devolving upon him, and with the simple ambition to make the American name throughout the world the representative of freedom, honesty, peace and unity. Sprung from New England loins, he inherited a patriotism which your John Stark took to the field of Benning with him 100 years ago, and its fruitage shall be seen in the administration which shall be marked in the future of the country as an epoch of high advancement in the art of true and just government. As for the Vice President, he is in full accord with the President in these purposes. His highest boast, too, is that he is of good old New England stock. He trusts that he has inherited something of its patriotism, and something of the principles which have placed this nation in the van of nations, and which, by the help of God, shall keep it there, until it shall lift up to the eyes of the world the standard of true, enlightened, and free Government.

Depredations Upon the Timber Lands.

For a great many years the Government has been systematically robbed by timber thieves in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Louisiana. Wherever the Government has owned lands covered with timber of any value the depredations have been continuous and extensive. The thieves go boldly upon Government lands in the proper season and cut as many trees as they can, which they float down the streams and sell to the lumber dealers, who are glad to buy at a minimum price, and ask no questions. In this way the Government lands are rendered valueless. Timber dealers won't buy them because they are as a rule worthless for agricultural purposes. The Government has been endeavoring for many years to put a stop to this robbery, but has not been successful. In many instances the officers of the local land offices have stood in with the thieves, and in almost every instance where measures of any severity have been adopted the cases have been compromised. Since 1854 the Government has received on this account only \$150,000, and to get this amount over \$50,000 has been expended, while the total loss to the Government foots up million upon million. Upon assuming the duties of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Schurz had his attention called to this state of affairs, which he at once set about to remedy. He discarded all the methods formerly in use for the correction of the abuse, and proceeded upon a plan of his own. The result is that he has practically put an end to timber depredations, and has in his hands already, through legal seizure, felled timber the value of which amounts to three or four times as much as all that the Government has heretofore recovered in this account. His course has been pursued quietly, and the thieves have had no inkling of his purposes until they found themselves in the meshes of the law. He is daily besieged by letters appealing for mercy or begging for compromise, but he turns to all such petitions a deaf ear. He says he would see the timber burned before he would compromise, and he will not part with a foot of it except at the regular market price.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

In Love with a Gorilla.

The London *World* has discovered that woman's affections are sufficiently elastic to include a gorilla. A lady at the aquarium took Master Pongo into her lap and made numerous demonstrations of affection, which he received with an intelligence superior to his years. The keeper strove to carry him off, at which Pongo's admirer exhibited great displeasure, and kept hold of the brute until it was actually forced from her.

The foreman of a jury in Texas, which lately granted a divorce to a woman, married her the same day.

THE HORN OF PLENTY.

It is Scattering Its Golden Contents Upon the Husbandmen of the West.

The Wheat Yield of the Mississippi Valley.—The *Chicago Tribune* makes an estimate of the wheat crop of this year in four of the Mississippi valley States, which compares superbly with the crop reports of other years, as follows:

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Minnesota.....	27,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000
Iowa.....	29,000,000	38,000,000	37,000,000
Wisconsin.....	25,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000
Kansas.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000

Total.....93,000,000 61,000,000 117,000,000
This indicates first, that these four States have 25,000,000 bushels more of wheat to sell than after the unprecedented yield of 1875, and 50,000,000 bushels more than last year—not less than 14,000,000 barrels of flour; second, that Minnesota, which was the seventeenth wheat-growing State in 1860, has grown to the second in 1877, and next year will stand at the head; third, that, adding the unusual yield of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois to this surplus, making allowance for the small crop in California, this country is able to export at least \$75,000,000 worth of flour more than last year. These estimates are based on the actual returns from some States and careful observations by cautious and trustworthy men in others. This bounty of seventy-five millions of money will go a good way towards reviving business during the coming fall, at least on trunk railroads and among the farmers.

The Central Wheat Belt.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives some figures of the wheat production in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky: The acreage sown was large, the yield heavy, and the time for harvesting propitious. Enough of the new crop has already appeared in the market to make known its quality with certainty. No one locality seems to have been specially favored. The amounts received from all directions are of a superior grade, and are accompanied by the same reports of an enormous yield. The summer of 1874 saw a good crop harvested through Central and Southern Ohio, but the yield through the country generally was hardly more than an average one. The crop just gathered is a gigantic one in all the wheat-growing regions, the memories of the oldest growers and buyers being taken to recall a better one, either as to quantity or quality. Tributary to this market are some heavy wheat-producing areas. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky abound with wheat fields. The usual yield in these States is about as follows:

	Bushels.
Ohio, average yield.....	17,500,000
Indiana, average yield.....	16,000,000
Kentucky, average yield.....	8,000,000

Good judges estimate this season's crop as below:

	Bushels.
Ohio.....	25,000,000
Indiana.....	22,000,000
Kentucky.....	13,000,000

Total for these three States.....60,000,000
The above estimate is a moderate one. There are those, with good data from which to reckon, who make the total yield from the three States 100,000,000 bushels more. Taking the above estimate as the true one, and there are 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in the States named over and above what is needed for home consumption. Of course farmers will also realize from what is consumed in the towns and by the non-wheat-growing class, a by-no-means small amount. The acreage sown and the yield in other States is quite as large as in the three named. Throughout the entire North and West an immense wheat crop of good quality has been harvested.

Corn, though it will be a month yet before the crop is harvested, is far enough along and sufficiently promising to make a good yield almost certain. Early in the summer the crop was backward, and some alarm felt, but the later rain and favorable weather have brought the staple crop of the central States up to a condition of, if anything, more than usual promise. From 3,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of corn, grown between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, are sold annually in foreign countries. This forms, however, but a small fraction of the entire yield, the crop going largely into beef and pork, and to supply the Southern States. The yield in Ohio averages about 100,000,000 bushels a year, and in Indiana not far from the same amount. The crop is a staple and a pretty sure one, and this year likely to be an unusually good one. It is an important item among the farmer's resources, and may be counted with the wheat crop as among the things bidding fair to give a much-needed impulse to the business of the country.

Brief Crop Notes.—Nearly all of the Minnesota wheat tests sixty pounds per bushel....Crops of every description in the South are the most promising of any since the war. The cotton crop will be the largest ever raised....Dakota Territory will export over 8,000,000 bushels of wheat this year....The Connecticut valley tobacco crop is looking very fair, and is expected to yield an average crop of fine Havana cigars....The recent rains have discouraged the Southern Kansas farmers. Their corn crop will be so large they expect great difficulty in obtaining sufficient lumber to build cribs....The Winnipeg *Free Press* publishes crop reports from all over Manitoba, upon which it bases its belief that the province is finally past the necessity of looking to importation for any portion of its supply of cereals....J. M. Metcalf, State Statistician for Minnesota, estimates the wheat crop of the State at about 31,000,000 bushels, of which 23,000,000 bushels will be for export.

He Left His Card.

A young man in Rochester went, not long ago, to call upon some ladies. He sent in his card, was kindly received and passed a pleasant evening. The next day one of the young ladies happened to pick up the card again, and on the back he found the following: "One game

of billiards, 15 cents; drinks, 20 cents; two games pool, 40 cents; drinks, 20 cents; three games French with Joe, 45 cents; drinks, 60 cents." The card was returned with a note telling the young man that he had lost his memorandum book.

THE MOONS OF MARS.

A Highly Important Astronomical Discovery.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A discovery that will rank among the most important in astronomy has just been made at Washington, by Prof. Asaph Hall. The planet Mars, since the invention of the telescope, has proved more convenient for examination, and there is more known about it than any other celestial object, not even excepting the moon, since of that only one side is ever turned toward us. Venus, though nearer us than Mars, is never seen to as great advantage. All who have studied the characteristics of Mars have been struck by its similarity in many particulars to the earth; such as having continents and seas; frozen poles where the progress of winter and summer can be alternately traced; a day of about the same length as ours; an atmosphere over portions of which clouds are flitting. But the one thing in which Mars was supposed to differ totally from the earth was the absence of a moon. That reproach is now taken away from the red planet, thanks to the twenty-six inch refractor at the United States Naval Observatory, and the labors of Prof. Hall. At the present time Mars is in a better position for close observation than has been the case for several years. The refracting telescope of the observatory is the best instrument of its kind which has ever been turned toward the sky. Yet in the hands of less experienced and alert observers this discovery would never have been made. For, strange to say, the existence of a satellite of Mars had not been suspected, while the traditions of modern astronomy are rife with speculation as to such a companion to the planet Venus. The question now is, not whether Mars has a satellite, but whether it has two.

This great triumph, which will go down into history along with Herschel's discovery of Uranus and La Verrier's prediction of the existence and place of Neptune—is purely American. It is not the first triumph of the great refractor, whose object-glass is probably the most perfect piece of workmanship that Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass., have ever produced, for that instrument signified its entry into the field of research by determining the number of the moons of Uranus. That, though important to astronomical science, was not a discovery with any ultimate bearings. The fact that Mars has one or more satellites will be hailed as a new proof of the nebular hypothesis, as their supposed absence had been urged as one of the weaknesses of that theory.

WHY THEY HAVE NOT BEEN DISCOVERED BEFORE.

(Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.)
Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, gives the following additional interesting facts relative to the discovery of the moons of Mars: The reason why these moons have not been seen before is that Mars is nearer to the earth than it has been at any time since 1845, when the great telescopes of the present day had hardly begun to be known. The next opportunity occurred in 1862, but the satellites did not seem to have been especially sought for by the two or three telescopes which alone could show them. The most favorable position was in 1875, but Mars was then so far south of the equator that it could not be observed in our latitude. The present is about the first position for observation in the middle latitudes of our hemisphere. The next opportunity will occur in October, 1880, after which the satellites will probably be entirely invisible for ten years. Prof. Newcomb regards this planet, perhaps, as among the most remarkable of the solar system.

End of a Remarkable Case.

Many readers will remember the case of young Creason, of Rockport, Ind., which was lengthily discussed by correspondents at the time, who was arrested for killing a colored man under the following remarkable circumstances: Creason was going home at night with his gun cocked, for protection. He was an ignorant boy of 16, and was in fear of ghosts. In passing through a stretch of woods he suddenly met a white object, at which he fired, and then threw down his gun and ran. The white object which he took to be a ghost turned out to be a colored man, also on his way home, with a white quilt wrapped about him. Creason was tried at Rockport and acquitted, the court ruling that it was evident the accused was in mortal terror of supernatural manifestations, and, while he should have spoken before firing, it was clear that he did not intend murder.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

The Late Samuel Warren.

Mr. Samuel Warren, whose death was recently announced by cable, was the author of "Ten Thousand a Year" and "The Diary of a Physician." His other literary works are not widely known. He was born in Wales in May, 1807, and hence was 70 years of age at the time of his death. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, not for the purpose of becoming a physician but because it was his belief, frequently emphasized in after life, that the studies embraced in the curricula of medical schools should form a part of every liberal education. In 1828 he entered himself as a law student of the Inner Temple, London, and in 1837 was called to the bar.

A young mother, explaining christening to her 5-year-old boy, told him that when he was christened he "would be one of God's little lambs." "And will I have hind legs and ears?" eagerly asked the boy.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

In July, Jackson expended \$272.92 for the support of the poor.

Swirtz & Lockwood, of Saginaw City, have commenced boring for a new salt well.

The Michigan State Grange is collecting crop reports from the subordinate granges.

A Detroit manufacturer has received an order for 15,000 broom handles for Peru.

There are 1,187 insane people in the State of Michigan; 557 deaf and dumb; 441 blind.

During a German picnic near the Grand Trunk Junction, Heinrich Stephenson stabbed his brother-in-law, Andrew Schloy, and killed him.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has been white-washing the fences at the various crossings, and its minor buildings all along the line.

A NORWEGIAN by the name of Palmquest, a carpenter, while under the influence of liquor, recently, threw himself into Manistee lake and was drowned.

"I AM busy plowing and cannot entertain company," was the substance of a note sent by a Michigan belle in reply to an intimation that a gentleman desired to see her.

A wild man is roving in the woods of Cheboygan county. It is conjectured that he is some poor fellow who has lost his way in the forests and become insane by fright, hunger and exposure.

A new store-house being built on the farm of J. W. Coochran, near Midland, containing a quantity of lumber, camp equipage and fifteen hogs, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

The Michigan Legislative excursion to the Upper Peninsula numbered 184 persons, as follows: Twelve Senators, 36 Representatives, 63 ladies and 73 invited guests, ex-members of the Legislature, Mayors of cities and State officers, among whom were Gov. Croswell and other State officers and members of Congress.

A LARGE frame dwelling at Bay City, the property of Mrs. Jarvis Bailey, and occupied by Henry Fenton, was destroyed by fire the other night. The greater portion of Fenton's effects were saved. Loss, \$3,000; insurance on house, \$1,000.

Mrs. ROBERT FERGUSON, of the township of Mount Morris, dropped dead suddenly from the effects of heart disease. She and her husband were among the earliest pioneers of the county, having settled upon their present homestead over forty years ago.

The annual meeting of the Western Amateur Press Association was held recently at Detroit, representatives of sixteen amateur papers being present. They decided to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago, and designated *Our Boys and Girls*, of Edgerton, O., as the official organ of the Association.

The Detroit regatta closed on Saturday the 18th, after a very successful week's sport. On that day Moses Nadeau, of Monroe, won the junior single sculls; the double-sculls race was taken by the Wovenhooks, of Greenbush, N. Y.; the Excelsiors, of Detroit, took the senior six-oared race, and the Floral City club, of Monroe, succeeded in getting the junior four-oared race.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi society, which was held at Detroit last week, was presided over by Wm. A. Moore, of Detroit, with Fred Terrell, as Secretary. The officers of the fraternity for the ensuing year are as follows: General Secretary, J. R. Lamar, of Georgia; General Treasurer, O. B. Brouse, Chicago; Presiding Chapter, Alpha Lambda, Wooster, Ohio.

THOMAS COSTELLO, of Flint, armed himself with an ax, one evening last week, and attempted to cut his way into the apartments of his son, who, with his wife, occupied the same building, and threatened the life of his daughter-in-law, who was alone. She met him with a revolver, and fired two shots, one entering his head above the right eye. The woman gave herself up.

The *Marquette Mining Journal* gives the following as the total shipments of ore from the district for the season, together with those of a corresponding period last year:

	1876.	1877.
From Marquette.....	265,250	332,452
From Escanaba.....	202,055	236,516
From L'Anse.....	46,328	45,818

Total.....513,633 614,786

Showing an increase of 99,153 gross tons.

SAMUEL BAILEY, an old resident of Alpena, was drowned a short time since. The deceased was working on a boom, and the first intimation that was received of his mishap was the finding of his pike-pole by his son, who was working a little further down the stream. Search was immediately instituted and the body discovered. Mr. Bailey was the oldest log-driver in that part of the country, he having followed the business for forty years. The deceased could not swim, and during his experiences on the river he has had many narrow escapes. Once he crawled on the bottom of the river until he came to where it was shallow.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, lately appointed First Lord of Admiralty in England, was the great news-vender of Great Britain for many years, and it is a little curious to note that another William Henry Smith holds the same rank in the United States, being the head man of the Western Associated Press.

The United States import annually \$50,000,000 worth of flax, hemp and jute. Improved processes are steadily diminishing the cost of harvesting, preparing and manufacturing. Jute may be grown in the Southern States; hemp in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana; while flax thrives in States further north.

THE PROSECUTION OF GAMBETTA.

Almost anyone who watches the progress of the political struggle at present going on in France, will have noticed how arrogant and remorselessly the so-called "conservatives" or MacMahon's party persecute the Republican leader Gambetta.

The decision of the De Broglie Cabinet to prosecute M. Gambetta for a speech which in one of our own Presidential campaigns would be considered rather mild and ordinary is a double mistake. It is a mistake, in the first place, because it in no wise aids the party that begins the prosecution, but tends rather to exalt and intensify Republican enthusiasm, and to nerve that party to new energy and effort. The notion of political expediency which gives political leaders immunity from interference except in the direst extremity of the state is founded upon the sound philosophy that such an interference is aimed at the party as a mass and will be received as a personal and stimulating insult. But the decision of the French Cabinet is a mistake from a much broader point of view, because it makes the leadership of Gambetta in his party more pronounced than it is now—and all things considered his absolute supremacy in the republican councils is not a desirable thing for France. Let us do justice to M. Gambetta. With the increase of influence which he has gained in republican circles since the overthrow of the empire he has also gained discretion. The fiery, extreme, almost communistic impulses and activities of the agitator of the empire have yielded, one by one, and have been superseded by a wise craft which approaches to statesmanship, and in certain state emergencies might reach it. Nevertheless, though wonderfully improved, he is not yet thoroughly proved. Public opinion in France outside of the body of pronounced republican partisans still regards him as a person who, though not the Gambetta of old, is still a Gambetta whose advice must be received with some caution, and whose leadership is not quite safe. This fact was recognized by the republicans themselves when by Gambetta's own suggestion they selected M. Thiers as their leader—and therein the republicans have proved themselves better conservatives and better endowed with the saving qualities of statecraft than the present pretentious "conservative" Cabinet.

Parties in the state always like martyrs for their leaders. They know that the political martyr, if his wrongs are real, cannot only move the masses by eloquence and logic, by a sympathy that is common to human nature everywhere, and in the case of an impulsive and effervescent people like the French is likely to be exceptionally powerful and would be all-powerful but for the tenacity with which the Frenchman clings to his party traditions. This is precisely the danger that the French Cabinet have invited. They are elevating him almost against his will from a party counselor and a party premier. They do worse, for their act is of so purely personal and spiteful a cast that it will be almost certain to stir the deepest hatred and rancor of a party which, whatever the Cabinet may think of it, is still a party which is almost certain to take charge of the destinies of France. Whether a party which is on the verge of success in the state is a party which ought to be goaded to desperation and excess in the hour of its triumph is a point which the blind and heedless French administration do not seem to have allowed themselves to consider.

LATER accounts of the famine in India presents a most horrible picture of suffering among the natives. In Southern India the district most affected by the famine, there are some 24,000,000 people, of whom according to authoritative statements, one-sixth, or 4,000,000 must die of actual want. The most horrible phase of the visitation yet made known is given in a report from the province of Mysore, where two cases of cannibalism are said to have occurred. A member of the Relief Committee in that quarter fears that this practice must, under the circumstances, become widespread.

THE Government is informed by a telegram from Gen. Miles of the crossing of Milk River by Sitting Bull and his encampment, between the Milk and Missouri Rivers in the neighborhood of the Little Rocky Mountains, and about fifty miles southeast of Fort Belknap. Sitting Bull's presence again the United States with a large force will cause additional activity at the War Department in dealing with the Indian problem.

ANOTHER railroad bridge, also supposed to be strong enough to "last for ages," has collapsed,—this time on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, a few miles from Des Moines. The span was over a small creek, which, swollen by sudden and terrible rains, arose to the dignity of a river, washed out the foundations of a culvert, and prepared a trap for a flying express train. Twenty persons were killed or drowned, and the dreary work of rescuing the mangled bodies is still under way.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon saint, died at Salt Lake City on Wednesday last, of cholera-morbus, at the age of 70 years. He had suffered but a short time, but his demise was not altogether unexpected, as his years weighed heavily upon him, and he was not in physical condition to withstand the ravages of his malady. In his death Brigham Young has solved a peculiarly troublesome problem, for it is questionable if Mormonism, which rested upon him, and which notwithstanding his support, has been badly shattered by the weight of public opinion, can long stand against the outcry of the civilized world.

THE Chicago Tribune of Wednesday last announces the failure of one of the largest savings banks in that city—the States Savings Bank. The history of the bank shows poor investments in real estate, which had depreciated below the value of the mortgages. A great many poor folks and mechanics have suffered considerable by this failure, and the curses are loud and deep against the hightoned managers who have squandered the earnings of the hard working people, and, perhaps, all they will get for consolation will be the name of "communist."

Special Notices.

I invite all my old customers and a few new ones also, to try my Crackers, which I sell from 10 to 30 cents per lb. I guarantee a fresh article and the very best.
G. J. A. PESSINK.

Bread sold for 8 cts. per loaf, or 3 loaves for 20 cts., when you handle your cash. Also, fresh yeast every morning, at
G. J. A. PESSINK.

The best Cheese in town is kept at Pessink's. Also, new Lobsters, Salmon, Sardines and Cove Oysters.

Beautiful Oranges, Lemons, fresh Figs and Raisins just received at PESSINK'S BAKERY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the legal voters of the Public Schools of the city of Holland, will be held, on Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1877, at 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M., at the Union school house.
C. DOESBURG, Sec.

Teachers of all the surrounding public Schools should bear in mind that I keep for sale Thomas' Writing Inks—Black, Blue and Violet—by the bottle or measure, at wholesale or retail. Also, a large stock of school books and school supplies, at bottom prices.
L. T. KANTERS.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—The best kind of Chilled Iron Plows, of New York make. Call and examine at the Blacksmith shop
DIJKEMA BROS.

Harrington Marble Works.
(Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.)

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,
Manufacturers of
TABLETS, HEADSTONES,
MONUMENTS
And all kinds of
CEMETERY WORK
IN STONE.

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and
Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1877.

EXCURSION !!

The Steamer Twin-light will make two trips starting from Harrington's Dock and Central Wharf to the mouth of

BLACK LAKE,
—ON—
Wednesday, August 29th.

Leave for first trip at 10 a. m. and return at 12 m. and leaves at 3 p. m. in the afternoon on the second trip and returns at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Fare, for round trip, 25 cts.

This is the finest opportunity for a boatripe and excursion that has been offered this season.

Tickets for sale at D. Bertsch's store and of Capt. F. R. Brouwer.

TRY
DR. SCHOUTEN'S
Compound Syrup of
RHUBARB,

It is the best cure for
DIARRHÆA,

As hundreds of families learned by experience.

A fair trial with children will convince you, and you will always keep it in the house.

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

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

TERRIBLE MASSACRE!

After you read the latest dispatches from the European seat of war, then proceed to

**W. S. HOFSTRA'S
NEW CLOTHING HOUSE**

NO 82 EIGHTH STREET,
Opposite Van Raalte Boot and Shoe Store, and you will see the most astounding Stock of

**Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,**
Slaughtered or Sold for almost no price at all.

All kinds of Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Barley, Potatoes, Apples, Butter, Eggs, etc., taken in exchange for goods.

This lot of goods was traded for Real Estate, and did not cost any cash, and therefore we can afford to give such bargains, as seldom occur.
HOLLAND, Aug. 25, 1877. 28-4w
W. S. HOFSTRA.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

This hotel has changed hands, and will henceforth be run by its old proprietor. The traveling community can rely on the best accommodations. Its situation, near the Chicago depot, makes it the handiest and easiest hotel for the weary traveler.
HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.
JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines,

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y
CLARK & GOODRICK.

PHOENIX
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.

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Goods,
A full line of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,
Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,
Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols
and Zephyrs.
E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1866, made and executed by Albert Borgers and Anna Borgers, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Hendrik Lanning and Albert Riddering, of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in Liber 43rd of Mortgages, on page 84. And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date the sum of three hundred and sixty and 35/100ths dollars for principal and interest; and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of ten dollars as an attorney or solicitor's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same and, no suit at law or 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 statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage for principal and interest, said attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the 18th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. The said mortgage premises to be sold are described as follows, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, excepting the Village of New Groningen and the Tannery property so-called, conveyed by Albert Borgers and Albert Nijmeyer, agents, to Angel Jansen, by Deed, executed September 14th, 1866, containing by computation twenty-three acres of land more or less.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 19th, 1877.
HENDRIK LANNING, and ALBERT RIDDERING,
GEO. W. McBRIDE, Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Mortgagees. 19-13w

H. Wijkhuijsen,
ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL & SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.
H. WIJKHUIJSEN
J. ALBERS.

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of
SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of
BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN,

HOLLAND, May 28, 1876. 42-1y

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports having over \$100 in a week. A lady agent reports having over 600 subscribers in ten days. All who make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine. 36-1y

Hottings.

THE weather is changeable and rainy.

SENATOR David Davis of Illinois weighed three hundred and twenty-three pounds last week.

SOME boys were hauled up before Justice Post during the week for stealing peaches. The case was settled, and we will forbear mentioning names. Beware!

If you want to see a fine stock of cigars and tobaccos, call at C. H. Doesburg, at the drug store. A variety of new brands, some of which are elegant. Give them a trial.

THE latest dispatches from the seat of war indicate that the Russians, after fighting steady for seven days, still hold the Schipka Pass, having received considerable reinforcements.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., August 30, 1877: M. S. Buxton, Hendrik G. Plaggemans, Miss Katharine Collins.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances from Saturday to Saturday.

Clearances.	Arrivals.
Aug. 14 Schr. Four Bros.	Aug. 25 Scow. Banner.
" 15 " Hope.	" 27 Schr. Elva.
" 22 " Woolen.	" 37 Schr. Woolen.
" 23 Scow. Banner.	" 28 Four Brothers.
" 24 Schr. Elva.	" 28 " Hope.

FRANCIS MURPHY and John B. Gough walked arm-in-arm at the Fairport camp meeting. Their ideas of temperance work agree, both holding that Divine help is necessary for the reformation of a drunkard.

AFTER building a large addition to his barn Mr. J. H. Nibbelink has been to Chicago to replenish his stable with a fresh lot of horses. He is now in a better condition to accommodate his customers than ever before, and invite his friends in to see his stock.

THE Grand Rapids Standard says news reached that city that the saw-mill of Mr. W. T. Powers, (father-in-law of Dr. F. S. Ledebor) commenced sawing lumber in the Black Hills on Friday of last week, and that the Grand Rapids people who are with him, are doing well.

It is advisable for parties, if they want it kept a secret, when they clip an article out of a journal to send to friends (?) to be cautious and destroy or deposit in safe keeping the balance of such paper, so it will afterwards not again be the means of exposing the jealous contributors.

NEXT Sunday will close the conference year of Rev. W. Davenport of the Wesleyan Methodist church of this city. His many friends and admirers among whom he has labored with considerable success, will bear in mind that, perhaps, next Sunday will be their last opportunity to hear him.

THE parents and a great many of their children will be glad to learn that the fall term of our public schools of the city of Holland will begin on Monday next, September 3rd, at 9 A. M. In the afternoon of the same day the legal voters of the public schools of the city of Holland will hold their annual school meeting at the Union school house, at 4 1/2 P. M.

QUITE a large party came here from Allegan under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. The party camped by special permission in Hope College Park, and afterwards enjoyed a boatride to the mouth of Black Lake and back. Gee's Brass Band accompanying them. They declared themselves highly pleased, and intend to repeat it at some future time.

ANOTHER accident occurred last week Friday on the C. & M. L. S. R. R. between Muskegon and Big Rapids, near Barabtown's. The locomotive, tender and one freight car were thrown from the track. Outside of delaying the train no serious damage was done. This is the third accident in succession on that branch road within a short time, and all on Friday. The train now call Friday "Black Friday."

THE saloon of Messrs. Blom & Spyker was broken into on Saturday night last, and a quantity of cigars and a double-barreled rifle and shot-gun was stolen. The suspected party, who was traced up and caught, and who gave his name as James Wilson, but whose right name is supposed to be Dick Gory, was brought before Justice Van Schelven on Monday morning, when he pleaded guilty. He was sent to the County Jail to await his trial before the Circuit Court.

A FEW days since as Mr. F. Korn, of Manlius, was unloading his team in front of alderman Schmid's residence, his horses took fright and during the melee that followed Mr. Korn was seriously injured; some part of the broken buggy entering his groin and passing up into his abdomen. Dr. Morris was immediately called to administer to the wants of the sufferer, and although the ghastly wound at first appeared very dangerous—it is believed he will recover from appearances at the present writing.

GOLD is steady at 104 1/4 @ 104 1/2. This makes greenbacks worth about 95 1/2 cents in gold.

ADMIRAL Semmes, of Alabama fame, died on Thursday last, at Point Clear, in the State of Alabama.

News reaches us from Grand Rapids that M. H. Clark, formerly of the G. R. Democrat, will start another democratic paper there, called the Inquirer.

THE quickest ocean passage on record has just been made by the White Star steamer Britannia, which occupied only 7 days, 10 hours and 53 minutes from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

SOMEWHERE in Wilbraham, Mass., lives an honest man. A cow lately came home at night with a bit of paper fastened to her horn, containing six cents and this note: "Enclosed find six cents for one quart milk taken this forenoon."

THE new Kentucky Legislature has a Hayes democrat, who ran against the regular democratic and republican candidates in Carter and Elliott counties on a platform sustaining the administration, and was elected by a good majority.

THERE are 125 temperance reform clubs in New Hampshire, with an aggregate membership of 65,000, men of whom 27,000 are over eighteen years of age. Both political parties are trying hard to secure their support in the coming gubernatorial campaign.

THE success of Eads's jetty scheme at the South pass of the Mississippi river is recognized by the government, which has given orders for the dredging of the Southwest pass to be suspended. The law requires this to be done as soon as the channel of Eads is available for commerce.

MR. CHAS. LOWE, well known around here as the agent for the Howe Machine Co., was in town this week to look after the interests of the company. Mr. Lowe says that hereafter Sewing Machines will be sold like any other merchandise, the margin being insufficient to support peddling wagons.

MICHAEL WELCH was killed last Saturday evening by Wm. Flannigan near the residence of the latter in the village of Allegan. Both were Irishmen by birth, and of intemperate habits. Welch leaves a wife and three step-children. His body was taken to St. Joseph for burial, where he resided. The killing was done by stabbing Welch with a knife four times.

THE new crib, which will be sunk at the end of the south pier, was towed down on Tuesday last, and will be placed in position as soon as the weather permits. The crib is substantially constructed, and when that is completed, the job of Messrs. Squires & White will be finished. The refilling and repairing of the old revetment under the hands of Mr. R. Kanters, is nearing completion also, and everybody who views this work, declares it a good and finely finished job, reflecting great credit on his skill in that line of business.

THE advertised excursion of the tug Twilight on Wednesday last was a decided success. Capt. Brower gave this excursion for the benefit of Rev. Wm. M. Coplin, who closes his first conference year next Sunday. It is rumored that a unanimous request has been signed by his congregation to retain him another year, for the truth of which we cannot yet vouch. However, it is very apparent that his congregation feels considerably attached to him, and appreciate his endeavors—which have been crowned with success.

FRUIT of all kinds is in good demand. Our fruit growers have no trouble in disposing of their fruit. Agents from the interior of the State, and even from other States, are buying up all they can get; they are even offering to contract for winter apples now. Our apple crop is rather lighter this year than last, though we have some orchards that are pretty well loaded. Our peach crop is good; the trees are fairly breaking under their rich burden, the fruit however, is not quite as large as last year, caused by the long continued drought, which is now happily succeeded by a season of refreshing rain, which, though late, will yet do much good.

THE Holland Township Cemetery Association is the name under which this new Cemetery Association has incorporated. The grounds are located opposite our old cemetery and are now being fenced and leveled. In about one week all will be completed. The officers of the association are: President, Bernardus Grootenhuis; Clerk, Isaac Marsille; Treasurer, Jan D. Bloemers; Sexton, Leeuw Po. The association has already disposed of eight-one blocks of its grounds, each block containing ten lots of 4x9 feet. The immediate sale of this number of blocks enabled the association to pay in full for its grounds and for fencing and improving the same, so that the association starts out with promising prospects. It is the intention to plant shade trees along all the walks and in front of the grounds and otherwise improve and beautify the same as fast as funds come in from the sale of lots.

THEY are having so much rain in England that it is feared the grain will rot on the field.

ELEVEN thousand people attended the first Sunday opening of the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition yesterday.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana, who has been dangerously ill for a few days past, has so much improved that he is considered out of danger.

THE managers of the Boston lyceum bureau report that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in ten of the largest towns in Michigan, commencing about Sept. 25, 1877.

"Not Proven." Scotch Presbyterian minister: "Don't you know its wicked to catch fish on the Sabbath?" Small boy not having had a rise all the morning: "Who's catchin' fish?"

COMMODORE Vanderbilt's widow manages to squeeze along on an income of \$52,000 per year, and it isn't likely that she ever sighs for the days when she taught school for \$3 per week.

Dr. Crosby's moderate temperance party is meeting with considerable opposition in New York, and some of the clergymen seem to be particularly outraged by his view that communion cannot be held without wine that will intoxicate.

THE people of Winnebago county, Illinois, who two years ago refused to permit Jefferson Davis to address them, will on the 18th of next month, at their county fair, listen to Governor Wade Hampton of South Carolina and Sam Carey, of Ohio.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) Chinaman became the father of an American-born son, and as he danced around, swinging his pig-tail and knocking over the opium jars, he exclaimed: "Me Mellican man, all same! Me heap Washington! Me sewing-machine agent! Go 'way! Whoopee!"

IT was very widely stated, when the last class graduated at West Point, that twenty-six men could not be provided with places. Since then enough vacancies have occurred by resignation, the cashiering of two Captains, death, and other causes, to afford commissions for the entire class.

THE school census just completed shows the following result, compared with last year:

	1877.	1876.
First Ward.....	271	271
Second ".....	128	120
Third ".....	315	312
Fourth ".....	106	159
Totals.....	880	862

IT is well known that the Postmaster General has recommended Thomas Inks as the best writing ink, and now Mr. Kanters has secured such a tremendous stock of it that he advertises it for sale at wholesale or retail. Selling writing ink at wholesale is something new to us in this city. He also calls the attention of the teachers and scholars to his new stock of school books and supplies—some of which are new designs.

PARTIES wishing to engage in the business of fruit-growing can here find excellent opportunities to invest. Every year gives us unmistakable proof that this vicinity can compare with the best, as our trees are and remain healthy, and our fruit free from disease, and our protection from cold is as good as any along the shore. This season our Early Hales ripened about one week earlier than at South Haven, Holland being some 25 miles further north, it would seem that we have some advantages not possessed by other places.

MR. and Mrs. E. J. Harrington left on Tuesday morning last for their old home and birth place at Warner's, Onondago Co., N. Y., for a brief respite from their arduous duties. They intend to stay about two or three weeks. Mr. Harrington was not very well lately and needed rest. Ever since the big fire and his occupation of the office of Mayor he has been very busy, and his enterprising spirit has left its impress on more parts of this city than one. Mr. Harrington has given us the best dock, built the first brick building after the fire, and this summer added two more buildings to his number—one two-story on Ninth street, and one on Tenth street, immediately in the rear of the former one, and was also the main backer in starting the shingle mill, at present doing business under the firm name of Pfannstiel & Co. Mr. Harrington is at present doing a very large business in groceries dry goods, ready made clothing, and trades in all kinds of farmer's produce. We hope he will come back entirely refreshed and recuperated, and go on in helping to build up this city in the future as he has in the past.

THE Millinery store of E. Metz & Co. will be moved during the first part of next week to their new quarters in the large store of Mrs. W. Nibbelink, immediately west of the Post Office. They will open up in their new quarters a new stock of goods, some of the most fastidious and latest styles, and of all grades and prices. Don't forget to tell your neighbor about the removal of E. Metz & Co.

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.

NEW FIRM! D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

JOHN VAN DEN BERG.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apples, Quinces, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS.

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES, in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

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

Live Geese Feathers

a Specialty.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, March 20, 1877.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

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.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city.

They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

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AT

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876

A NEW PATENT

CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY

CHARLES MULDER.

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

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

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877.

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.

J. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

BLACKBERRIES AND KISSES.

Blackberries! ripe blackberries!
Will you come and see?
Over all the woods and lanes
They are running free.
Blackberries! ripe blackberries!
Will you come and eat?
Nature bids you to the feast,
Spread the wild, free treat.
Bob White and Bob-a-Lincoln
With their ladies fair,
Robin Red and Cardinal,
Are already there.
Jenny Wren and every bird
One would wish to see,
Famed for beauty, love, or song,
Join the company.

Sing and eat, and eat and sing,
While the children shout;
And fond lovers 'mong the vines
Wander in and out.
Wander slowly, stooping low,
Eating the fruit they miss;
Ah! I wonder which is sweetest,
Berries, or a kiss?

Which is sweetest, merry Robin?
Tell me which is best.
And he warbled, "Blackberries!
Berries for my nest."
Which is sweetest, happy lovers,
Happy as you sight?
Laughing low, they answered me,
"You had better try."

"Children, who in purple juice
Dye your finger-tips,
Purple are your garments dyed,
Purple are your lips.
Through the woods and lanes and fields
Each a welcome guest,
Can you answer what I ask?"
"Blackberries are best!"

"Blackberries, of course, are best;
Who would kissa want?"
Said a sturdy, laughing lad,
Brown and confident.
"Blackberries, of course, are best;
What do you say, Grace?"
And the little lass replied,
"That's, of course, the case!"

But above them sang a bird
In a making tongue,
"Wait a little longer, dears,
You are rather young.
Birds who know a thing or two
Well may tell you this—
Blackberries are very good,
Flavored with a kiss."
—Harper's Weekly.

WHAT HE LOST BY IT.

The evening was warm and still, and all the doors and windows in George street were set open, and everybody who could escape from in-door occupation was out for a stroll. The people living here were decent, hard-working men and women, earning enough to keep their families in comfort, and taking an honest pride in themselves and their dwellings. Most of the windows could boast of clean muslin curtains, and the door-steps were as white as hard scouring could make them. There was one house, however, whose door-step could ill bear a comparison with its neighbors; and, as to its curtains, they were drab and dingy, and had been up all the winter.

"Miss Kennaway don't regard appearances, that's certain," said one matron to another, as they took their evening walk together. "If I were her I should be sick of the sight of those frightful drab curtains. And she with a smart young man coming often to the house!" "Poor thing!" sighed the other woman, a good-natured soul, always ready to find excuses for those the world was hard upon—"poor thing! she can't have a minute to call her own. What with her dressmaking and her mother's long illness, she must be pretty nearly at her wit's end."

"Well, if young Parr don't mind the curtains and that disgraceful door-step of hers, I'm sure I don't," responded the first speaker, sharply. "And here he comes, looking as natty as you please, and walking as if the very ground wasn't good enough for his feet."

William Parr, the promised husband of Fanny Kennaway, was one of those men who are said to be above their station, and are sometimes so very much above it that there is no keeping them in it. William, however, was industrious enough to find favor with the merchant who employed him. Out of the counting-house he held his head high and looked down upon his fellow-clerks, who never ceased to wonder why such a lofty fellow should have courted an humble little dressmaker in George street. But very few men of taste would have been surprised at Parr's choice if they had seen Fanny Kennaway in her seat by the window that evening.

After a long day's work she was resting eyes and hands for a few minutes, and watching for William's coming. Here was a delicate, clear-cut face, pale as a lily, and serious almost to sadness—a face that seemed to have little in common with the needles and pins and gay stuffs around her. And yet, in a general way, Fanny worked cheerfully enough at her trade. It was only when nursing as well as dressmaking fell to her lot, and a heavy doctor's bill was added to ordinary expenses, that her little body felt itself weary of this great world. But there was no great weariness in the smile that greeted William as he entered the humble room. Like a wise woman, as she was, Fanny always met her lover with a bright look and a cheery voice.

"Come, Fanny," he said, "won't you go for a walk this evening? Your mother is better, so that you surely can be spared."

"O yes, mother can spare me; Mrs. Marks is sitting with her. But there is a dress that must be finished to-night, William."

"I wonder why we never can enjoy ourselves as other people do," muttered Parr, crossly. "You are making a regular slave of yourself, Fanny."

Fanny did not tell him that every sixpence she earned was spent on the common necessities of life, and that all her savings had gone to pay that terrible doctor's bill; but she looked up lovingly into the handsome, gloomy face. William was her first love; she could not wish him changed, even when his magnificent notions caused her some inconvenience. The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is not always duly valued; and many people might have blamed Fanny for her tameness. But she was one of those women who would rather hear harsh words than speak them.

Instead of chiding, she patiently set herself to bring her companion into a better frame of mind, and she succeeded so well that William almost forgot the old bonnet. And yet, when he had left her at her own door, and was going back to his lodgings, he began to think of it again. It was quite humiliating, he said to himself, for a man in his position to have been seen in the company of such a bonnet as that.

"How are you, Parr?" cried a loud voice. "Splendid evening, isn't it? Come home with me and have supper, will you?" The speaker was a dashing young fellow, son of an auctioneer who was reputed to be making a fortune. It was the first invitation that William had ever had from Tom Derry.

"Thanks," he answered, promptly; "I shall be happy to come."

And then the two set off together, and William was by no means ill-pleased to walk with a well-dressed acquaintance, who nodded familiarly to one or two men in a sphere above him.

The Derrys lived in a pleasant villa, with coach-house, stables and greenhouse. Voices and laughter were heard in the garden as the young men approached the gate; William caught sight of light dresses fluttering about on the lawn, and remembered certain rumors of the beauty of the Derry girls.

After George street and Fanny's little work-room, it was no wonder, perhaps, that Gloucester Lodge seemed almost an earthly paradise. Julia Derry, the youngest and prettiest of the sisters, was disposed to be very gracious to William. She wore plenty of jewelry and her costume was made in the latest style. After supper she stayed and sang several fashionable songs, with William standing beside her to turn over the music leaves. It was very pleasant, he thought, to see a girl with rings on her white hands, and without the tell-tale roughness on the left fore-finger.

It was the old, old story. After that evening spent at Gloucester Lodge William's visits to George street grew rarer, rarer; and little Fanny drooped visibly. It is not so very hard for a woman to bear up under life's burdens while she has the strong prop of a man's love to lean upon. But if the prop breaks it is well for her if the burdens do not crush her altogether. Fanny, however, was not without a certain quiet fortitude. She felt that her prop was giving way and nerved herself to do without it.

"Fanny," said Mrs. Kennaway, one evening, as the young dress-maker sat sewing in her window-seat, "you are not looking well, my child; I wish William would come and take you out. He hasn't been here very often lately, has he?"

"No, mother, not very often."

"I think you are working too hard," continued the poor woman, sighing. "I get well very slowly, Fanny, and the beef-tea and port wine cost a great deal. I've made up my mind, child, to write to my brother at last."

"But, mother, you'll be dreadfully distressed if he doesn't answer. And you have often said that he would never forgive you for marrying my poor father."

"I've been a widow for nearly five years, Fanny. Surely Steven can bury the old grievances in my husband's grave!"

"You know best, mother. But father always spoke of him as a hard man."

"Well, at any rate, I shall make an attempt to soften him. Don't try to talk me out of it, Fanny. I believe it is the right thing to do."

Fanny held her peace, but she had little hope that her uncle Fenwick would reply to his sister's letter. She knew that he was a rich city merchant, several years older than her mother, but she had never seen him, and had founded her opinion of his character solely on her father's dislike to him. The late Mr. Kennaway had been one of those men who have a natural turn for borrowing money, and are generally severe on the friends who refuse to lend. Perhaps Mrs. Kennaway had taken some pains to hide the father's faults from the child's eyes, for Fanny had never discovered them.

"Now, Fanny," said honest Mrs. Marks, bounding into the little room, "to-morrow's Saturday, and you are going to have a whole holiday. Everything's planned, so you may leave off shaking your head. Mary Baker has promised to come and sit with your mother. My man and I have arranged to take you right off to Durant farm, where my sister lives."

Mr. Marks and her husband were the Kennaways' next-door neighbors. They were a childless couple, and instead of wasting their affections on dogs and parrots they looked out for young people who needed love and sympathy. Fanny had no idea they knew all about her sorrow. She did not realize how easy it is for shrewd eyes to read the signs of a sick heart.

Early the next morning a hired chaise rattled out of George street, containing Fanny and her two friends. Of course it could not be quite a perfect holiday without William; but the girl enjoyed fresh air and rest, and was grateful for kindness. It was a long drive, and when they reached the farm-house Mrs. Marks declared that Fanny had picked up wonderfully. A day or two in the country, she said, would put a little color into those pale cheeks, and brighten the eyes that were dull with watching and working. Ah, poor Fanny!

Durant farm stands upon the outskirts of a wood, which has always been a favorite haunt with picnic parties. The fates had decreed that the Derrys should give a picnic that day; it was early in September, and town-folk wanted to make the most of the waning summer. Miss Julia Derry wore an entirely new costume, bought for the occasion, and a charming rustic hat adorned with poppies and wheat ears. It was very agreeable to be admired, even by a mere merchant's clerk, and she lavished her sweetest smiles on William Parr.

Arm-in-arm the pair strolled away from the rest of the party. He talked nonsense and she laughed and listened, and led him on, without a thought, beyond the hour's amusement. She was wiser in this world's ways than foolish William, whose vanity had been tickled until he really believed that he had made a conquest. He was bending down to his companion, with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, when a turn in the path suddenly brought them face to face with Mrs. Marks and Fanny Kenaway.

Even then things might have turned out well, if William had only been true to himself. But there was Fanny in her shabby every-day gown, and the bonnet had gone completely out of fashion; and there was the superb Julia hanging on Parr's arm, and quizzing his betrothed with haughty eyes. The worst part of the young man's nature came uppermost at that moment. He gave one quick glance at Fanny, and then swept on, without bestowing even a bow of recognition on the little dressmaker.

"Well!" said Mrs. Marks, drawing a long breath, "I only wonder that the earth don't open and swallow him up!"

Fanny took her lover's desertion in a very quiet way. She knew that the end had come, and did not try to get any comfort out of a dead hope. When the fire has gone out she is a wise woman who sets herself to take away the ashes and clean out the grate, even when she knows her hearthstone will be cold for many a year afterward. Our little dressmaker went on sewing and snipping as usual, saying never a word about her trouble.

Meanwhile the household burdens were lightened. Mr. Fenwick wrote a kind reply to his sister's letter, and inclosed a sum large enough to supply her with all she required.

"You can get yourself a new gown now, Fanny," said her mother, cheerfully. "It has made my heart ache to see you wearing that old gray thing. I like my little girl to be well dressed."

Brave Fanny! If a sick heart whispered that it didn't matter what she wore nowadays, she never heeded the voice; she chose the material with as much care as if it had been the stuff for her wedding dress, and set about making it up in her best style. When it was finished Mrs. Marks came in and resolutely cleared away the signs of work, and then sent Fanny up-stairs to put on the new gown and go out walking in it.

It was getting late in the afternoon when Fanny returned from her stroll. It seemed to her, as she entered the little parlor, that it was full of people; her mother sat by the window, looking nervous and fearful, yet happy withal; and by her side was an elderly gentleman, talking earnestly.

A little apart from these two was a young man, sitting at the table and turning over the pages of a little volume of poems which had been a gift from William Parr to his affianced wife. Both gentlemen rose quickly as Fanny came in, and the elder introduced himself at once.

"I am your uncle, Steven Fenwick, Fanny," he said, taking her hands. "Give me a kiss, my dear. You are like the daughter I have lost. This is my son, your cousin Walter."

The young man came forward and asked if Fanny were willing to make friends with an unknown relative. His manner was natural, his voice very gentle, and Fanny felt at once that he treated her with as much deference as if she had been a peeress instead of a poor little dressmaker. What he thought of her she did not learn till long afterward; but certain it is that the image of a sweet, pale girl, in a brown dress, haunted Walter Fenwick's mind for many a day.

"Your uncle wants us to go and live with him, Fanny," said Mrs. Kennaway, tremulously. "He is a widower, and has only a housekeeper to take care of him. Shall we go?"

"Will you come and be my child, Fanny?" asked Mr. Fenwick. She turned and looked steadfastly at him for a moment, with her eyes full of tears. And then, slowly and gratefully, she answered "Yes."

Only a fortnight after Mr. Fenwick's visit, the inhabitants of George street ran to their doors to catch a last glimpse of the Kennaways. The two women came very quietly out of the little house and entered the fly that waited for them, and their luggage. Mrs. Marks waved a tearful farewell; her husband stood on the pavement, smiling broadly to hide his real feelings, and then the vehicle rattled away, and the folks went in-doors again, saying that they supposed the rich uncle was going to make a lady of little Fanny.

And how was it, meanwhile, with William Parr? His intimacy with those gay friends, the Derrys, had come to an end with the summer. Julia got tired of his attentions, and snubbed him; her elders said to each other that young Parr's frequent visits were becoming quite a nuisance; even Tom at last gave him the cold shoulder. They were a heartless set, he said to himself, feeling abominably ill-used. And then it suddenly occurred to him that he was only getting the very same measure that he had meted to another.

"It serves me right for treating Fan-

badly," he mused. "She was worth a hundred Julias. And she is such a good, forgiving little thing that I almost think she'd made it up with me if I went back to her again."

It was a chilly evening in late autumn when William Parr once more took his way to George street. A host of old recollections came crowding round him as he drew near Fanny's home; he began to wonder how he could have stayed away from her so long, and to be eager for the first glimpse of her sweet face. He knew just how she would look; his fancy painted the glow and brightness that would welcome him. There was a light in her parlor—a warm, cheery beam, that told him he would find her sitting as usual at her sewing.

"I won't make a dozen wretched excuses," thought the young man. "I'll just ask her to forgive me, and tell her that I could not live without her."

He knocked at the door, and stood waiting with a throbbing heart for Fanny to open it. A few seconds passed away, then he heard the inside latch lifted, and stood face to face with a tall, hard-featured woman in a widow's cap.

"Is Miss Kennaway within?" he faltered.

"She doesn't live here," responded the woman, shortly.

"Not live here?" said William. "Then where is she? Can you give me any information?"

"I don't know anything about her. I've heard that some people named Kennaway lived here before I came, but that's all I can tell you."

William turned away from the door like one half stunned. It was all so different from the pleasant and pathetic scene he had been picturing that he could hardly believe in this stern reality. And then, as he still stood dreaming on the pavement, he bethought him of Mrs. Marks. She had been the Kennaways' familiar friend, and would surely know something about their change of residence.

Alas! Mrs. Marks' house was quiet and dark. The shutters were closed; not a gleam of light could be seen within, and William's knock remained unanswered.

"That house is empty," said a girl's voice at his elbow, and, looking around, he saw a decently-clad lassie with a parcel under her arm. "The Marks are gone away to live somewhere in the country," she added.

"Can you tell me what has become of Mrs. Kennaway and her daughter?" William asked, eagerly.

"They're gone to London. Some rich gentleman found out they were his near relations, and he has taken them to live with him."

Without another word William walked away, hardly knowing what direction he was taking. Until that moment he had never realized how strong was the tie that had bound him to little Fanny. He had neglected her—trifled with himself and his best feelings—and well-nigh broken her heart; but had he really never ceased to love her? She was gone; she had quietly vanished out of his way, and made no sign.

Three years passed away. William Parr had stepped into the place left vacant by the death of a senior clerk, his salary had been raised, and he had moved into better quarters. Perhaps, if he had sought to renew his intimacy with the Derrys, he might not have been repulsed, but he was now a sadder and wiser man. The sense of loss had never entirely left him, nor had he as yet found anyone who could be what Fanny had been. No tidings of her had ever come to her old lover; in the days of their intercourse she had been silent about her Uncle Fenwick, and William had not even heard his name.

One day it happened that William Parr was dispatched to London to transact some business for his employer. It was winter, but the weather was clear and sunshiny, and when he arrived at the great metropolitan station it wanted an hour to noon. Among the numbers waiting on the platform one figure attracted William's eye at once; it was that of a lady, richly dressed in velvet and sable, who was evidently looking out eagerly for some one in the train. As she caught a glimpse of the face she was watching for, her own brightened and flushed in a way that William well remembered. Just so had she greeted him when he had been wont to pay his evening visits to the little house in George street a long time ago.

A quiet-looking gentleman stepped out of a first-class carriage, and was about to draw her hand through his arm. But William, yielding to a powerful impulse, approached and spoke.

"Fanny—Miss Kennaway," he said, nervously.

She gave a very slight start. For an instant her color deepened; and then she frankly extended her hand.

"Not Miss Kennaway now," she answered, smiling. "This is my husband, Mr. Fenwick—Mr. Parr."

William scarcely knew how he returned the gentleman's salutation. A moment more and Walter Fenwick and his wife had passed on, leaving William to collect his scattered senses. Both had seen plainly that he was far too confused to enter into conversation.

"Poor fellow!" said Walter, looking down tenderly into his wife's face. "I do not wonder that he was agitated by this sudden meeting with his lost love. He is a great loser and I am a great gainer, Fanny."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Galignani's Messenger says that Mme. Adeline Patti has paid M. Escudier, manager of the Italian theater in Paris, 100,000 francs as a forfeit for the breach of engagement. She has also telegraphed to M. Strakosch of New York to say that she accepted his proposals for the United States—namely, 10,000 francs for each performance and a benefit; fifty-one performances guaranteed at more than a half million francs.

A WOMAN'S LETTER.

BY MARY ANGE DE VERN.

My letter's late by one day,
But truth is, Jenny dear,
Ned Grayson came on Sunday—
It seems he's always here.
He, and young Fred McKendle,
They staid three blessed hours,
And ma was in a frenzy—
He brought some lovely flowers.

I meant to tell you, Jenny,
The news and everything,
But I find there isn't any—
Oh, next week, Ned's to sing
With the Mount Club at Irving;
I'll manage, dear, to go.
The fates and weather serving—
I don't want ma to know!

Jen, lovers are a nuisance!
George brought the ring last night—
A solitaire, like Susan's;
It gave me such a fright!
I cried and wouldn't wear it;
How, underneath the sun,
Do girls contrive to bear it—
This nattering down to one?

Poor George, the foolish fellow,
Began to storm and fling,
And turned quite green and yellow—
I hate that sort of thing.
Now, Ned is always quiet;
I think his cool gray eye,
Would still an Irish eye,
Or make a regiment fly.

But what's so very funny
About him—Ned, I mean—
He hasn't any money;
I heard from Clarence Green
Just how he's situated—
Keeps books for Webb & Ware.
Ah, well—those things are fated!
George owns a million, square."

Yes, dear, fate trims the corners,
Rough-hew them as we may!
We can't go clad like mourners,
Or weep the livelong day.
But, oh, don't breathe it, Jenny!
I'd marry Ned, you see,
Without one single penny,
If only he loved me!

Ah, well—well—well—that's folly,
But sometimes, Jen, I've thought,
He, too, seemed melancholy;
Quick glances that I've caught,
Looked full of speechless sadness—
There goes a silly tear
To blot the page—with madness
Good-by, pet, George is here.

We dine at Ella Johnson's
P. S.—I must decide;
He won't stand too much nonsense.
The crepe comes full yard wide.
Don't get the buff, it fades so;
Have train and split-up sack,
For organdies are made so.
My heart aches. Love to Jack.
—*Scribner for September.*

PITH AND POINT.

WHEN do we read of decaying nature?
—When autumn turns the leaves.

An artificial florist lately described himself as "head gardener to the ladies."

WHEN can you be said to swallow glass-ware?—When you buy a tumbler and goblet.

The young man who on Wednesday morning said it was nip and tuck, went and tuck a nip.

It was Mr. Emerson, we believe, who made the remark that "old age is not disgraceful, but it is immensely disadvantageous."

An old negro cook says: "Sass is powerful good in everything but children. Dey needs some oder kind of dressin'."

THE secret of running a boarding-house profitably is to find out just what your boarders don't want, and then feed 'em lots of it.

A WITNESS on the stand, in reply to a question as to what the character of Mr. — was for truth and veracity, said, "Well, I should say that he handles truth very carelessly."

It is very, very sad when an absent-minded young man is asked at a church festival what he'll have, and answers: "Beer." But it's just as bad when he tries to suck up his ice-cream with a straw.

"No, GEORGE," she said, in response to his question, "it is not true that a string of new belt buckles in a shop window would make any woman lose a train; but," she added, musingly, "sometimes she may have to run a little."

In a discussion in a Board of Aldermen, while they were debating a proposition to supply a new style of lamp-posts, one member got up and innocently remarked that he, for one, had always found the old ones "good enough to stand by."

A BUSINESS man wished Sunday would come twice a week, so he could attend church oftener. He takes in so many bogus 10-cent pieces in six days that his conscience will not permit him to put them all in the contribution-box during one Sunday.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Col. Robert Ingersoll, while in California last month, had his faith in the story of David and Goliath much refreshed by the spectacle of a man weighing 250 pounds hotly pursued by an exasperated bumble-bee."

THE knocker is plied at Dr. A.—'s house with much vigor at 1 a. m. The doctor opens the window. "Who's there?" "It's me, Mr. B.— is very sick. Come quick." "What's wrong with him?" "The same disease that carried off his wife and children last week." The doctor, being the family physician, said, "Give him the same treatment, and, if there is any change, come again."

Poetry of Motion.

The poetry of motion may be seen in two ways at one and the same time. Just watch a bald-headed man in church. To look at him you would think his whole being was absorbed in wrestling with those great problems of theology that the preacher is rolling in upon him like a flood, but it is not so; look closely, and you will see the set teeth, the cocked eye, and vengeance standing upon his brow. He knows that a fly has been shinning for the last five minutes back and forth and all over his head, but can find no resting place for the sole of his foot. Suddenly as the lightning's flash his hand is describing a circle in the air, and the fly is gracefully making a straight line to further conquests in the other aisle.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A GLORIOUS SENSATIONAL FESTIVAL!
Montgomery Queen's California Menagerie
and Circus, at Holland, Friday,
Sept. 7th.

The above well and favorably known exhibition will, as everybody knows, appear in this place on Sept. 7th, when our people may safely expect to witness the very best show, of the kind, ever in the State. The following tells the tale:

"Multitudinous as were the attractions for the amusement-loving public last evening, Montgomery Queen's Circus and Menagerie had a splendid audience. The programme of performance in the arena was varied throughout. The acts were of the very best and most interesting description. Without a doubt this is one of the finest circus companies, taken as a whole, with more first-class artists of the highest talent, that is performing before the public in the United States. In no branch of the profession do their superiors exist. A thrilling sensational act upon the trapeze, by Charles and Loline Belmont, exhibited nerve, grace and daring in an extraordinary degree. The lady, while hanging head downward from the trapeze, held a small trapeze in her hands, from which four men suspended themselves, the lower one meantime performing a number of feats. Woodie Cooke, in his somersault riding, was sure and daring. Mr. James Cooke, the clown, had many queer and quaint conceits and funny stories, that convulsed the monster audience into paroxysms of laughter. Mademoiselle Turnour and Signor Sebastian's double act on two bare-backed horses was something entirely new. It inspired an intense admiration for its daring and both clever artists were repeatedly applauded. Miss Ellen Cooke, a beautifully-formed and graceful equestrienne, did some astounding feats of horsemanship. The Queen of the Air, Mademoiselle Turnour, performed her fearful act upon the flying trapeze, stamping herself as the greatest of equilibristes in the world. Signor Sebastian, the first of living bareback riders, exhibited exciting feats of horsemanship, thrilling his audience into an ecstasy of applause. The comic Kennebels, in a side-splitting act, won unstinted and loudly expressed appreciation. The exhibition of the method by which circus riders are taught their profession, was full of fun and moving incidents and was productive of the most hilarious laughter. The military spectacle of "Putnam, the Iron Son of '76," fittingly concluded one of the most interesting circus entertainments ever witnessed in this city."—*Alta California*, April 10.

The great German capital, Berlin, is going through a terrible real-estate collapse. For the three or four years before 1873 it seemed impossible to build houses fast enough to supply the increasing population, or to advance prices beyond the takers. But the supply was pushed beyond the demand, prices have been so high that people went away, and now there are 20,000 vacant apartments in the city. There is a great deal of real estate that does not yield income enough to pay taxes, and a wide-spread distress and ruin among real-estate men who have done business on borrowed capital. It is the exact repetition of our American experiences.

A new use for dynamite has been found by the fishermen on the coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire. In a report recently presented to the House of Lords it is stated the practice of destroying fish by means of dynamite is so common that it is feared the pilchard mackerel and herring will not stand such treatment, but will leave the coast forever. There is talk of a bill to make the use of dynamite for fish-killing purposes a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment and hard labor. A difficulty in dealing with the matter arises from the fact that the dynamite is generally used beyond the three-mile boundary.

The next soldiers' national reunion will be held at Marietta, O., September 4-7. A number of distinguished generals, both Union and confederate, among them Gens Cockerell and Joe Johnston, Sheridan and Crooks, are to be there, and it is expected the president will also attend. The governor of the state and his staff will be present, and Gov. Young will formally open the camp on the first day. All soldiers of both armies are invited, and no partisan political speeches will be tolerated.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., which has a bonded debt of \$4,000,000, has recently made an arrangement with its creditors by which they agree to take 50 cents on a dollar in a 30-year 6 per cent bond, with coupons receivable at par three months before maturity for all debts due the city. There is included in the arrangement a proviso that the city shall not issue a bond or scrip of any kind until the \$2,000,000 is paid.

The canal that was opened at Keokuk on Aug. 23 is intended to overcome the obstacle in the navigation of the Mississippi caused by the Des Moines rapids. It has cost the Government over \$4,000,000, and is nearly eight miles long and 300 feet wide. The greatest depth is only eight feet, but that is sufficient for the largest boats used on that part of the river.

MONSTER LEVIATHAN COMING!! REVOLUTION

HOLLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th

Montgomery Queen's

Shows of California.

DELUGE OF NOVELTIES!

Avalanche of Wonders.

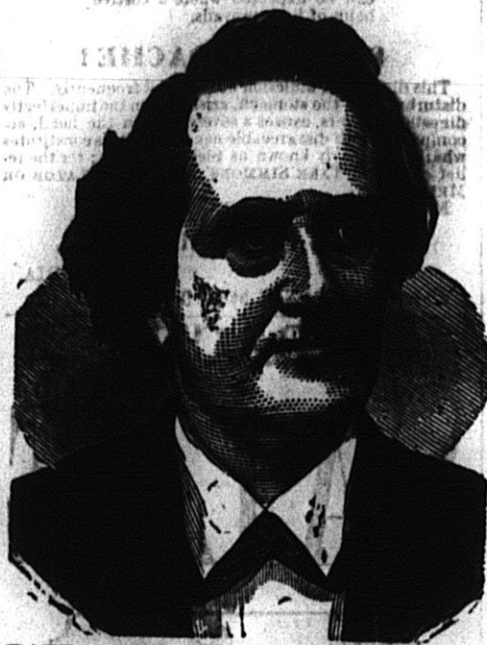
Brilliant & Attractive Features

Coming By two Special Trains of 35 Cars.

Most Comprehensive Aggregation ever Organized.

Combined Wonder of the Prolific Earth.

A Trip across the Continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic.



The only strictly legitimate Combination of Menagerie, Caravan and Circus now traveling.

Entirely New Organization

New Circus!

New Menagerie!

New Canvass!

Georgeous Costumes!

Brilliant Trappings.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

Traveling by rail, with my own cars, constructed expressly for the purpose, substantially made, conveniently arranged, highly ornamented, completely officered and manned for a grand continuous tour of the American Continent and British Provinces TRANSPORTING FROM TOWN TO TOWN my own Double Mammoth

36 Cage Menagerie!

10 CAGE MUSEUM.

ROYAL EGYPTIAN CARAVAN

Great Double Circus,

COMPRISING IN FULL
Cooke's Royal English Circus and Queen's Popular California Circus
A Carefully selected troupe of
40 First-Class Circus Performers and the Three Best Bareback Riders in the World, Three of the Funniest Clowns Living.
A Grand Constellation of Arenic Talent.



Just added and to be seen in Queen's California Aggregation for the first time in this country.
A Two-Horned Black India Rhinoceros. An African Horned Horse, Positively upon Exhibition Every Day.
A Host of Performing Elephants, 12 Monster Dromedaries, Stately Giraffes.

OLD FOGY IDEAS ABANDONED! A new act (a recent innovation in arenic amusement) styled Circus Riding Exposed, will be introduced every afternoon—the most laughable act ever presented to the public. In the evening the gorgeous, sensational, military spectacle Putnam the Iron Son of '76.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE
Grand Oriental Street Parade!!

Surpassing in brilliancy anything of the kind ever witnessed upon a thoroughfare.
More Chariots, more Tableau Cars, more Open Dens in the street, more fine Horses and Diminutive Ponies than any Traveling Show can produce. No side shows to gull the public! No games of chance to rob the people. No peddlers clambering over the seats to annoy my patrons. I own, control and personally manage the

BON-TON SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE



Special Excursion Rates given over all Railroads to parties desiring to visit the Great Queen's Shows. Will also exhibit at Muskegon, Sept. 4; Bangor, Sept. 5; St. Joseph, Sept. 6; Grand Rapids, Sept. 8;

HOLLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

—AND—
CHANGE!

WHERE?

In the store formerly occupied by J. O. Doesburg, at present occupied by

C. H. DOESBURG

Who has adopted as his motto:

Quick Sales & Small Profits

Everything is decreasing in value, and also Medicines, be they patent or otherwise, for

MEN & BEAST,

The Same with

Oils, Paints, Brushes, Etc.

We have got to be contented with small profits in these

"HARD TIMES,"

We invite Farmers and Citizens to come and try. If we put our motto into practice, I will guarantee honest and kind treatment to customers, at the lowest rates, irrespective of age, sex, or social standing.

The store will always be open from early morning to late in the evening.

My request to the inhabitants of this Colony is:

Give me, at least, a part of your trade.

C. H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

N. B.—All liquors, sold for medicinal purposes only, as pure as you may wish them; also, a fine stock of cigars and tobaccos, as cheap as anywhere else.

Joslin & Breyman,

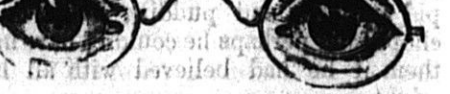


Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

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

NEW

Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS.

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m