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VOL. VI.—NO. 30. HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877. WHOLE NO. 290.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A DAY'S chapter of accidents in Massachusetts: At Salem, as a train was running down a crowded pier, it struck a group of five persons, killing Wilbur F. Swasey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swasey, and Miss Rachel Gifford, sister of Mrs. Swasey, and injuring two others; at Springfield, a conductor and brakeman were killed and several others wounded by a collision between two trains; at Worcester, John Mahoney and Thomas Winn were killed by the blowing down of a brick wall. The miners of the Wyoming coal region, of Pennsylvania, are still idle. Acts of violence are of common occurrence. The military are still at Scranton, Pa., and an excursion train composed of officers and citizens was nearly wrecked recently by a purposely misplaced switch.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, three strikers were found guilty of contempt for interfering with the running of trains on the Central railroad of New Jersey, after the same had passed into the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. They were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of \$100 and undergo ninety days' imprisonment.

A LITTLE boy supposed to be the missing Charley Ross was taken by the Sheriff of Clarke county, Ohio, to Germantown, Pa. There was much excitement in the town over the arrival of the child, and a great crowd gathered at the Ross mansion to get a view of him. Many of the neighbors who remembered Charley were firmly of the opinion that the lost boy had at last been recovered, but Mr. and Mrs. Ross, while admitting that the Ohio lad bore a strong resemblance of their child, were positive that he was not Charley.

A DESTRUCTIVE conflagration visited the city of New York on the 3d inst. The extent of the fire, the immediate danger in which it involved many people, and the feverish excitement that prevailed, gave rise to many wild reports of a terrible loss of life, which were not corrected for many hours. Only two persons were killed, and some half a score injured. The fire began in J. P. Hale's piano factory, an old frame structure, and, owing to the scarcity of the water supply, spread so rapidly that in a very short time eighty buildings were destroyed. The burned structures were mostly factories and tenement-houses, and the occupants barely had time to escape with their lives. The total loss of property is estimated at \$400,000.

THE WEST.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon saint, died at Salt Lake City, on the 29th of August, of cholera morbus, at the age of 76 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.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, near Des Moines, on the morning of Aug. 29. The scene of the calamity is eight miles east of Des Moines and two miles west of the village of Altoona. Leaving the latter place the road curves down and around the small branches so as to cross Four-Mile creek. At the crossing of the creek there was a stone-arched culvert, with the ordinary wooden superstructure. The rain of two days had culminated in a deluge, continuing almost incessantly during Monday night. The train was composed of three coaches, a sleeper, baggage and mail car, and Barnum's advertising car, the latter being next to the engine. The train left Altoona nearly on time, and ran at about the usual speed toward Des Moines. Approaching the Little Four-Mile culvert, the engineer, Billy Bakstrom, discovered the washout and applied the air brake, but it was too late to avert a disaster. The engine went through, followed by Barnum's car, which was so completely wrecked as to cause surprise that all the twelve persons therein were not instantly killed. The baggage car was thrown entirely across the creek, the smoking car followed, but, while a number were hurt, one person only—the peanut boy—was killed. This is accounted for by the fact that the second coach went into and under the first, while the third was also forced more under than ever. In these two last occurred the greatest loss of life. The sleeper was stopped on the very edge of the chasm, and none of the passengers in it were injured. The scene at the time can be better imagined than described. The steady pour of rain, the flashing lightning above, the rushing waters below, the crashing of wood and iron, the frantic shrieks of imprisoned passengers, the groans of the wounded—all these and more combined to make a scene of terror sickening to contemplate. As soon as possible help was summoned from Altoona and Des Moines. The officers and employees of the road did all they could to recover the bodies of the dead and add to the comfort of the wounded. Twenty dead bodies were taken from the wreck, and about fifty persons were wounded, some of them so badly that they can scarcely recover. The scene at the time of the accident is described as having been terrible; rain was falling in torrents, accompanied by wind, lightning and violent thunder. The crash put out the lights, and the scene of terror ensuing may well be imagined. The men who were not injured and could get out went to work at once to rescue the living and the wounded. They had to go a mile to a farm-house to get axes to chop them out; but they worked heroically, and by daylight had the most of the wounded rescued. There were many pitiful scenes and touching incidents. One mother was killed, sitting between two children, who escaped unhurt. One little girl, who had lain in the water for four hours, with a heavy man lying dead beneath her body, was discovered to be breathing, and was rescued and restored, and now shows no signs of injury.

An investigation into the affairs of the collapsed State Savings bank, of Chicago, shows it to have been one of the worst cases of failure on record. Of the \$3,000,000 confidently entrusted to its keeping by 15,000 of the city's poor, it is doubtful if they will ever recover so much as even a sixth. The bank, it appears, has been run solely in the interest of the rascally officers, nearly all of whom have fled to parts unknown. Spencer, the President, it is believed, has taken refuge in Canada. Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, of Kansas, is dead. A monument has been erected to the memory of John Brown by the disciples of Osawatimie, Kan.

A SALESMAN dispatch says the government of the Mormon church has passed into the hands of the Twelve Apostles, ten of whom were present at the funeral of Young. Two of them (Joseph F. Smith and Orson Pratt) are in England. It is not likely there will be another President of the church appointed for some time.

A BAD calamity occurred in Cincinnati one day last week. An excavation below the foundation of a dwelling-house caused it to tumble down. Three persons were killed, one fatally wounded, and three or four others severely injured.

THE obsequies of Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City, were remarkably common-place,

considering the eminence of the man in the community where he lived and died. The body was inclosed in a plain redwood coffin, and was borne to the grave by the employees of the late President. The cortege was preceded by a band and followed by the family, the different orders of the priesthood and the adherents, all on foot.

A NATIONAL reunion and encampment of volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war—people who fought on both sides—was held last week at Marietta, O., under the auspices of the irrepressible Private Dalsell. There was a good attendance, and a good time generally. Conciliatory speeches were made by ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers.

THE SOUTH.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) telegram announces that "the Grand Jury has found true bills against ex-Gov. Moses, ex-Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, ex-Treasurers Parker and Cardozo, ex-Comptrollers Dunn and Hoge, ex-Speaker Lee, Clerks of the General Assembly Woodruff and Jones, ex-State Senator Owens, and others, on various charges of fraud in connection with the discharge of their official duties. An indictment was also returned against United States Senator Patterson for attempting to bribe the Legislature." Admiral Semmes, of Confederate navy fame, died recently at Point Clear, Ala.

THE town of Paris, Tex., was recently visited by a destructive conflagration. Ten blocks in the business part of the town were consumed, involving a loss of a million or more dollars. L. Cass Carpenter, late Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina, has been indicted at Columbia for forgery.

ROBERT JAMES, Samuel Goodrich and James Simmons were taken from the jail and hung by a mob at New Castle, Ky., a few nights ago. They were charged with murdering a number of persons in Owen and Henry counties. Augusta, Ga., through its City Council, has invited President Hayes to extend his Southern trip that far, promising him a cordial welcome.

WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY STONE, of South Carolina, has sent in his resignation. It is asserted that the President will shortly remove J. Russell Jones, Collector of the Port of Chicago. The amount of national bank currency issued during August was about \$1,400,000.

THE following is the programme of the President's Western and Southern trip: Sept. 8 and 9 he will attend the National Encampment of Volunteer Soldiers at Marietta, Ohio; thence he will visit his home at Fremont, remaining two days; Sept. 11 goes to Dayton to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home; 12th, unveils a soldiers' monument at the Home; 13th, returns to Fremont to participate in the reunion of his old regiment, 23d Ohio; 16th leaves for the South; 17th, will be present at the opening of the Industrial Exposition at Louisville, Ky.; 19th, will visit Nashville, Tenn.; 20th, Chattanooga; 21st, Knoxville; thence returning to Washington through Virginia, visiting Lynchburg, Richmond and other prominent cities.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that the administration is considering the question of Canada's responsibility for any new depredations that may be committed by Sitting Bull. The savages obtained the protection of Canada by crossing the line, and if they now return to renew the war, it is insisted that the Dominion must pay the damages. The Superintendent of the Government printing office has issued a circular to Senators and Representatives requesting them not to lend their influence in behalf of any person seeking appointment in the Government printing office, as he intends in future to run the office according to his own judgment.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THOMPSON has gone on a visit to his Indiana home, and will be absent several weeks. Gen. McNeill, of St. Louis, having declined to serve with Gen. Terry on the commission to meet Sitting Bull, A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, has been substituted. The commission have been ordered to seek B. B. wherever he may be found, and negotiate a treaty of peace with the old sinner.

THE public debt was reduced \$3,869,538 during August, according to the official statement, herewith appended:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 814,341,650
Five per cent. bonds	703,366,560
Four and half per cent. bonds	185,000,000
Total coin bonds	\$1,702,607,700
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	19,337,660
Federal tenders	368,040,096
Certificates of deposit	50,450,000
Fractional currency	19,172,114
Coin certificates	38,325,400

Total without interest	\$ 466,167,610
Total debt	\$2,202,132,971
Total interest	26,265,694

Cash in treasury—com.	\$ 106,904,936
Cash in treasury—currency	11,828,537
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,265,412
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	50,450,000

Total in treasury	\$ 172,928,886
Debt less cash in treasury	2,065,469,779
Decrease of debt during August	3,869,538
Decrease since June 30	4,688,443
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,622,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	35,967,293
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,676,850
Balance of interest paid by the United States	27,281,378

LL health, resulting from the arduous duties of the office, and intense suffering from a defect in his eyes, are the reasons assigned for the retirement of Assistant Secretary McCormick from the Treasury Department. William Henry Smith, General Agent of the Western Associated Press, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Chicago, vice J. Russell Jones, suspended. Mr. Jones had been twice requested to resign, and, as he did not see fit to comply, his suspension was ordered. Washington telegram: "Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, meeting Mr. Sotelo, editor of the *National Republican*, on the treasury steps, ordered him to move out of his way, and then assaulted him with his fist. Sotelo struck back. Then followed a further exchange of blows, when the parties were separated. The provocation was repeated publications in the *Republican* of satirical remarks reflecting on the Solicitor's age and efficiency."

GENERAL.

ONLY twelve Governors responded to the call for a reunion at Philadelphia, namely: Hartranft, Pennsylvania; Porter, Tennessee; Anthony, Kansas; Young, Ohio; Newbold, Iowa; Yerber, Nebraska; Hampton, South Carolina; Stone, Mississippi; Axtell, New Mexico; Prescott, New Hampshire; Bedie, New Jersey; Cochran, Delaware. After "doing" Philadelphia for three days, the distinguished party made an excursion to Cape May, thence visited New York, Boston, and the White mountains.

THE Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, in convocation at Cleveland last week, elected Dr. Vincent N. Hubert, of Chicago, Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States, and selected Chicago as the place for the meeting of the next triennial convocation. The American Association for the Advancement of

Science has just held an interesting session at Nashville, Tenn., Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D. C., presiding. This is the first time the Association has met in the South since the war. A movement is on foot in Cincinnati looking to a reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers in that city sometime this fall.

THE first advance has taken place in the telegraph rates under the amalgamation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific interests. The tariff between the principal points at the East and Chicago and Cincinnati has been increased from 25 cents to 40 cents for messages of ten words, and to 50 cents to Louisville, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

HON. S. S. BURDETTE, Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, who mysteriously disappeared in May, 1876, and was supposed to have been murdered, turned up the other day in Sedalia, Mo. He is crazy, and has probably been wandering aimlessly about the world all these months, but is unable to give any account of his doings. It is certainly a most remarkable case.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was the father of fifty-six children. He has left seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren would make quite a respectable village. E. L. Davenport, the well-known tragedian, died last week at his summer residence, in Canton, Pa., aged 61. His disease was gout. Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company, died recently at his home in Watertown, Mass.

L. B. WICKLIFFE, of Mount Washington, Ky., writes to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* that he knows all about Osman Pasha, the hero of the late Turkish victory at Plevna. According to this authority (whom, by the way, the *Courier-Journal* has every reason to credit), Osman Pasha is not Marshal Bazaine, but is a native Tennessean; his real name is R. Clay Crawford, an ex-Federal Colonel; he served in Mexico under Juarez, and subsequently went to Egypt and enlisted in the service of the Khedive, whence he was transferred to that of the Sultan. Brigham Young, by his will, divides his estate, valued at \$2,000,000, between his seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters. The Illinois veterans of the Mexican war have been having a reunion in Chicago. M. Thiers died of apoplexy. The present summer has been the healthiest Chicago has experienced for many years. The deaths in August were nearly 400 less than for the corresponding month last year. The Chicago Common Council has voted to begin at once the erection of the new City Hall. Gold in New York has reached the lowest figure it has touched since May 24, 1862, viz., 103 1/2. Business failures: The Perry Cotton Mill, Newport, R. I.; the Sandwich Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.; Edward B. White, metal broker, New York; liabilities \$120,000; assets \$30,000; John King, lard and oil merchant, St. Louis; liabilities heavy; S. A. Beekman & Co., straw goods, New York; liabilities heavy; Coffin & Lyon, paper-dealers, New York; liabilities \$100,000; Newport Manufacturing Company, Newport, R. I.; liabilities \$250,000; James G. Kennedy & Co., clothing, Montreal; liabilities \$75,000.

INDIAN NEWS.

A TELEGRAM from Gen. Miles to the War Department at Washington announces the return from British America of Sitting Bull and his band of savages. In consequence, all further proceedings in regard to the selection of a commission to visit British territory and treat with them have been suspended.

THE following has been received at army headquarters in Chicago: "Howard, pursuing Nez Perces, has crossed to east bank of Yellowstone, at head of Yellowstone canon, and is following trail toward east fork of Yellowstone. Lieut. Damm, with one company and 100 Crow, at Borwells bridge, below canon Sturges, has moved down from Crow agency to trail on Clark's fork. Hart is moving by way of Fort O. F. Smith, and will go up Sinking Water trail toward Yellowstone park. Merritt, moving out from Brown, will go up Jones trail on Wind river. Indians last reported to be on east fork, half way between canon and Clark's fork mine."

CHIEF JOSEPH's band are still roaming about Montana, consuming stock and occasionally capturing a scalp. At last accounts they were in the vicinity of the Yellowstone, having burned the bridge over that stream. Gen. Howard's command was far in the rear, with every prospect of the relative positions being maintained. Advice from Camp Robinson report that Shedd Bear's band, who have been robbing and murdering in the Black Hills, have surrendered and promised to be good Indians hereafter.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Iowa met in State Convention at Marshalltown, Wednesday, Aug. 29, and nominated by acclamation the following ticket for State offices: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. James, of Pottawattamie county; Supreme Judge, N. E. J. Boardman, of Marshall; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. D. Cullen, of Wayne.

The following platform was adopted:

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only, honest economic home rule, the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the separation of church and state, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the General Government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe in the Republican measure denationalizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore silver to its monetary power.
2. That the destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.
3. That, as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act.
4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measure denationalizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore silver to its monetary power.
5. That we favor the retention of a greenback currency, and declare against any further contraction, and we are in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.
6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of the government in the State South, and we believe in the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform, adopted in the New York Convention in 1868, we urge,
7. The payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is required for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payments, when due.
8. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.
9. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and the bondholder.
10. The right of the State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice; and, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and these corporations, the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations, through just legislation on the one side and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.
11. The rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause for quarrel, and their proper relations to each other are adjustable by natural laws, and should not be hampered by legislative interference.
12. That we favor the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of this State, and the enactment of a judicious and well-regulated license law in

stead, all money derived from licenses to go to the common-school fund of the State.

GENERAL elections are to be held in fourteen States this fall, as follows:

Date.	State.	To be Chosen.
September 5.	California.	Legislature.
September 10.	Maine.	Gov. and Legis.
October 9.	Ohio.	Gov. and Legis.
October 9.	Iowa.	Gov. and Legis.
November 6.	Connecticut.	Legislature.
November 6.	Maryland.	Comp'trol and Leg.
November 6.	Massachusetts.	Gov. and Legis.
November 6.	Minnesota.	Gov. and Legis.
November 6.	Mississippi.	Gov. and Legis.
November 6.	New Jersey.	Gov. and Legis.
November 6.	New York.	Sec. Ste and Leg.
November 6.	Pennsylvania.	Auditor General.
November 6.	Virginia.	Gov. and Legis.
November 6.	Wisconsin.	Gov. and Legis.

THE people of Georgia will vote on the new constitution the second Wednesday in December, and also choose between Atlanta and Milledgeville as a site for the State capital. The Prohibition party of Iowa have nominated Hon. Elias Jessup, of Oskaloosa, for Governor. A Washington dispatch says the President has determined to remove Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, of New York, as soon as a satisfactory person can be found to fill the vacancy.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A TELEGRAM from Pera, dated Aug. 31, says: "The preliminary useless and bloody assaults on the front of the Russian positions have been abandoned, and the investment of the Russian right flank commenced. The natural obstacles encountered by the Turks are of tremendous magnitude. Guns have been dragged by hand up heights almost impassable by unnumbered footmen. In the charges and counter-charges at the position gained by the Turks on the Russian flank the results were murderous. On the slope in front of the Turkish guns defending the line of the rifle-pits 210 Russian bodies were left within a space seventy-five yards square. Quarter was rarely given or taken in this attack. From the beginning of the assault on Schipka, the fighting has been often hand-to-hand, and the dead outnumber the wounded."

It is stated that the Roumanian army will preserve its individuality, although acting in concert with the Russians. The Porte has ordered the concentration of 20,000 Turkish troops on the Serbian frontier.

ACCOUNTS are received by way of Constantinople of a battle fought in Bulgaria on the 31st ult. between the Russians and the Turks under Mehmet Ali. The latter made the attack, and his report of the fighting claims a victory for the Turks, with a loss of 3,000, while the Russians lost 4,000. A Shumla dispatch, also Turkish, confirms the claim of a decisive success, and represents that the Russian positions were carried after repeated assaults. Some minor victories are also claimed. A Bucharest dispatch says every detail of the preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, unless, indeed, they are acting with the intention to deceive. In Asia Minor the Russians continue their advance toward Sookoom-Kaleh. There has been some sharp skirmishing, resulting, according to Russian accounts, in the defeat of the Turks.

CABLE dispatches state that Osman Pasha's attack on the Russian positions at Pelissat and vicinity was one of the most hard-fought battles of the war, and resulted in a substantial victory for the Muscovites. The struggle was for the possession of a redoubt held by the Russians. The Turks, with the most desperate valor, charged the position time and again, only to be repulsed. They finally withdrew, leaving the valley in front of the enemy's batteries filled with dead and dying. The Turkish loss was 2,500 killed and wounded, the Russians losing about one-fifth that number. A dispatch from Bucharest states that the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's army has retired from active operations against the Russian garrison in Schipka pass. Prince Charles, of Roumania, has issued a manifesto to his troops, announcing that he has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian and Roumanian armies before Plevna. The Turks acknowledge the loss of 7,000 men in Schipka pass.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas' long-expected attack upon the forces under Osman Pasha, by which he expected to retrieve the Plevna disaster, began at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 4. The assault was made along the whole line, and was irresistible. The fighting that ensued as soon as the entire movement had been fairly unmasked by the Russians was of the most terrific character, both on the part of the Turks and their assailants. Almost every strategic point along the whole line of operations was the scene of desperate charges by the Russians. In nearly every instance where the Russians reached the Turkish positions they succeeded in carrying them, despite all the irregularity of the ground. The defense of the Turks was determined and desperate, but they were unable to withstand the onslaught of their opponents, and were compelled to retire sullenly from position after position.

THE Turks have entirely evacuated Sookoom-Kale, a Russian port on the eastern shore of the Black sea, which they captured several months ago and held as a base of supplies for the insurrectionary Circassians. The scattered Turkish forces in that region, as well as all that could be spared from Batoum, Trebizond, and Mukhtar's department, have been hurried forward to reinforce the Bulgarian armies.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DISPATCHES from London on Aug. 30 state that after the desperate but unsuccessful attempt of the Turks to drive the Russians out of Schipka pass on Sunday the attack was not renewed, and up to Tuesday the opposing forces confined themselves to outpost skirmishing. The Turks appear to have secured possession of some heights which threaten the Russian flanks and are beyond reach of the Russian batteries. Radetzky had been heavily reinforced, and expected to be able to hold his position, while the Turks were taking advantage of the suspension of actual fighting to construct strong earthworks in the valley of the Tundja.

A LONDON dispatch says that "harvest reports from all quarters are most desponding. Floods have caused great damage in Wales and Scotland, and the weather in the English midlands and elsewhere is very bad."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT was in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the freedom of the city was presented to him by Lord Provost Sir James Faulkner, in the Free Assembly Hall. Two thousand persons were present. A Paris dispatch says the editor of the *Journal des Alpes* is summoned before the Correctional Tribunal for publishing an insulting remark relative to Gen. Grant. Edward Cunard, second son of the late Sir Edward Cunard, of Staten Island, N. Y., was killed, the other day, in England, while playing a game of polo.

TEN THOUSAND cotton-spinners are on a strike at Bolton, England. Gov. Noyes has entered upon his duties as United States Minister to France, and Mr. Washburne has sailed for home.

LOUIS ADOLPH THIERS, the great French statesman, died suddenly at his residence at St. Germain, near Paris, on the 3d inst. He was 80 years old.

A CABLE dispatch says no event short of a coup-d'etat or Communist rising could have created so profound an impression throughout

France as the death of ex-President Thiers. Its effect on the present political crisis cannot yet be properly weighed. Gambetta is now without a rival in the Republican party, but his advanced views are so alarming to the Left Center that the Republican party, as a whole, will probably seek to counteract the evil effects of Thiers' removal by putting forward M. Grevy, the ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, as a candidate for the succession to the Presidency, in the event of President MacMahon's retirement.

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

CAPT. EADS is to leave a lasting mark of his hand in the East, as he has already done in the West. Having bridged the Mississippi at St. Louis and deepened its mouth at the gulf, he is now to bridge the Bosphorus and lead the tide of travel to India through the Valley of the Euphrates.

At the American Temperance Union, held recently at Cooper Institute, New York, not only were all intoxicating drinks denounced, but pepper, salt, mustard, vinegar, cakes, candies and other confectionery, as it was stated they were all calculated to breed intemperate habits in the young.

ONE of the Pittsburgh papers draws the line between a mob and an insurrection. The recent railroad strikes, it argues, had a common cause, and there was co-operation among the rioters everywhere; and the railroad property in that city was destroyed in the course of a domestic rebellion or insurrection, and not by the outbreak of a local mob, and hence the nation, or at least the State, ought to pay the costs.

THURLOW WEED is the last and most powerful recruit of the silver dollar party. He goes the whole thing, including the payment of the national debt in silver as well as gold. If this affects our credit abroad, and sends our bonds home, so much the better. He thinks that we have money enough to carry our own debts. And he closes his discussion with, for him, quite a rhetorical tribute to the virtues of paper money. We can only indulge our readers in a brief specimen: "Gold is passive, paper active. Gold works out its mission in vaults and coffers. Paper courses like blood through the veins and arteries of business, from the extremities to the heart of the nation, imparting strength, vigor and health to the whole body."

GEN. LEW WALLACE, of Indiana, proposes to raise a regiment or battalion of frontiersmen for permanent service in the United States army, specially to fight Indians. He contends that the army, as now constituted, is not competent for such service. He wants to raise a regiment of men to be mounted on Indian ponies, who can ride, and shoot, and subside as the Indians do. He wants every man in the regiment to be familiar with the Indian mode of warfare, so they can cope with them on even terms. The Secretary of War thinks, and so replied to Gen. Wallace, that such a regiment as he describes would be very serviceable, but he does not consider himself possessed of the authority to order its enlistment.

GEN. N. P. BANKS, Congressman-elect from Massachusetts, is preparing to urge upon Congress at the next session the need of increasing the inducements to settlement on the free lands of the Government in the West. Already 160 acres of the best farming lands in the world are given to every settler—any American citizen being eligible—at a cost of only about \$20 in land-office fees, but Gen. Banks proposes to offer still further encouragement to homesteaders by providing one year's Government rations to each family, a few farming utensils, a horse, a cow and a pig, besides doing away with the fees which at present go to the land-office agents. To meet the expense of the increased bonus to the settler, he proposes that 4 per cent. bonds be issued for that purpose.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVERES	\$8 50	@12 50
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 85
COTTON	11	@ 11 1/4
Flour—Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2	1 35	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	55	@ 58 1/2
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 43
RYE—Western	66	@ 67 1/2
PORK—New Mess.	13 00	@13 10
LARD	8 1/2	@ 9

CHICAGO.

BEVERES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 6 25
Choice Native	5 25	@ 5 75
Corn and Hogs	2 50	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 50	@ 5 10
HOGS—Live	4 75	@ 5 45
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 3 Spring	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	64	@ 65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
PORK—Mess.	13 35	@ 12 45
LARD	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 14	@ 1 16
No. 2	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 1	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	64	@ 65
BUTTER—No. 2	66	@ 67

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 25	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	51	@ 53
PORK—Mess.	12 70	@ 12 80
LARD	8	@ 8 20
HOGS	4 75	@ 5 00
CATTLE	4 00	@ 5 75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 13	@ 1 20
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS	26	@ 31
RYE	56	@ 58
PORK—Mess.	12 75	@ 13 00
LARD	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 29	@ 1 31
No. 1 White Michigan	1 28	@ 1 34
CORN	48	@ 4

SILVER.

Letter from Thurlow Weed in Favor of Its Remonetization.

Paper Money as Indispensable as Gold or Silver.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

The law of 1873 demonetizing silver was quietly but skillfully worked through Congress. The purpose and effect were not understood by one out of five of the members who voted for it. Nor, until this discussion commenced, was the existence of such a law known to any considerable number of our citizens. It was passed simply to promote the interests of the bondholders, usurers and speculators in gold. Its effect has been to cripple industry and oppress labor. There seems in the minds of the advocates of the gold standard but one interest entitled to public consideration. Everything must yield to the bondholders. No matter what amount of loss or suffering reaches other interests and other classes, the bondholder must be protected. The bondholders are not only wards of the Government, but enjoy the sympathy of the press. Every other department and branch of business may suffer. Labor may seek in vain for employment, but the bondholder must have his interest in gold, which he immediately converts into greenbacks at a premium.

The vigilance of the Government and the press in the defense of the bondholders suggests an inquiry which is certainly pertinent, and may possibly prove useful. Foreign capitalists naturally took advantage of our necessities during the Rebellion to purchase our bonds at a low figure.

In November, 1862, gold sold at.....	181
In December, 1862, gold sold at.....	181
In January, 1863, gold brought.....	148
In February, 1863, gold brought.....	160
In March, 1863, gold brought.....	163
In April, 1863, gold brought.....	153
In May, 1863, gold brought.....	147
In June, 1863, gold brought.....	146
In July, 1863, gold brought.....	135
In August, 1863, gold brought.....	126
In September, 1863, gold brought.....	135
In October, 1863, gold brought.....	148
In November, 1863, gold brought.....	150
In December, 1863, gold brought.....	155
In January, 1864, gold brought.....	158
In February, 1864, gold brought.....	165
In March, 1864, gold brought.....	164
In April, 1864, gold brought.....	174
In May, 1864, gold brought.....	182
In June, 1864, gold brought.....	220
In July, 1864, gold brought.....	240
In August, 1864, gold brought.....	240
In September, 1864, gold brought.....	240
In October, 1864, gold brought.....	240
In November, 1864, gold brought.....	240
In December, 1864, gold brought.....	280

In 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 the premium on gold averaged 160. It was during these years of depression, when the fabulous premiums on gold opened the purse-strings of usurers, that American securities found purchasers in Europe. Our bonds, therefore, were purchased in Europe during those years at prices alternating between 80 and 50 cents on the dollar. Simultaneously our own citizens were subscribing for the 5-20 loan at par, paying for their bonds in greenbacks. Subsequently these bonds, the interest and principal payable in coin, rose in value to the coin standard, changing in value as the premium on gold changed; never, however, until recently, falling below 12 per cent. For twelve or more years, therefore, the foreign bondholder has been receiving 6 per cent. annually in gold on every \$1,000 bond, for which he paid somewhere between \$300 and \$500; while the American bondholders, receiving their 6 per cent. interest semi-annually in gold, immediately converted their gold into greenbacks at a premium of from 12 to 20 per cent. In a season of financial embarrassment Government stocks fell considerably below par. Our banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and capitalists availed themselves of that opportunity to invest largely—realizing, a year or two afterward, besides their gold interest, from 25 to 30 per cent. profit. The stock of one of our city banks rose a full 100 per cent. in consequence of the money made by that institution by its large and lucky purchases of Government bonds. So far, therefore, both the foreign and American bondholders have been magnificently rewarded.

But this is not all. The bondholders have had a "good thing" in the way of "usance." I have not been able to learn what proportion of our national debt is held by Americans. If we assume the amount thus held to be \$1,000,000,000, and that the gold interest has, during the last twelve years, averaged 9 per cent., the bondholders who promptly convert their gold interest into greenbacks have pocketed the handsome sum of \$5,400,000,000 annually, making, in twelve years, \$64,800,000. The foreign bondholder who reinvested his gold interest in American securities was correspondingly benefited. In view of these facts, will it be said that we are dealing dishonestly, inequitably or illogically with the Government bondholders by maintaining that they should be paid in exact accordance with the terms upon which they loaned the Government their money? Nor should it be forgotten that, during these weary twelve years of financial derangement, capital, which "foils not," has been squeezing these gold premiums out of labor. Yes, while capital "foils not," millions of laborers have sweat upon land and sea to appease a class whose ceaseless cry is, "Give! give! Give!" These enormous and remorseless gold premiums, in the memorable language of President Jackson, make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Until 1840 the United States produced little or no silver. In 1846, in the infancy of our mines, their product was estimated at £1,864 sterling. Thenceforward the developments were rapid and rich; so much so, that in 1873 the United States was the largest silver-producing country in the world, as will be seen by the following estimates:

United States.....	\$36,000,000
Mexico.....	25,000,000
Central and South America.....	8,000,000
German empire.....	3,000,000
France.....	2,000,000
Spain.....	2,000,000
Austro-Hungarian monarchy.....	1,000,000
Great Britain and colonies.....	1,000,000
Canada.....	500,000
Italy (Sardinia).....	500,000
Prussia.....	500,000
Sweden and Norway.....	250,000
Total.....	\$76,250,000

And then the one-standard agitation commenced. While for two centuries neither silver nor gold was produced in our country, we gratefully accepted both from abroad. The mineral wealth of California was developed immediately after that Territory was ceded to the United States. The acquisition of that Territory was like the immediate discovery of its treasures, was like the immediate discovery of gold and silver had been providentially reserved until it was most needed, and then so dispensed as to promote the prosperity and happiness of the American people. But now, because Latin Governments have discovered that a double standard is inconvenient, shall we voluntarily impoverish ourselves by rejecting a boon which has been so long held precious throughout the world? The idea that silver should cease to be a standard because our mines are too productive, is unsound. Silver has various other uses. There is an unlimited demand for it. It enters largely into the domestic requirements of civilized society. It constitutes a large proportion of the decorative habits and

tastes of the world. In ancient times it was so abundant that Polybius says the tiles upon the roof of the temple at Ecbatana were of solid silver, and the beams and pillars of the temple were covered with plates of silver and gold. Not then, or in the days of King Solomon, when it is said to have been still more plentiful, did silver cease to be a standard. It was reserved for an American Congress to pass a law demonetizing silver, and for the American press to maintain that the payment of our national debt upon the terms agreed to between the borrower and lender is "repudiation."

I alluded in a former letter to the fact that gold as a medium of currency has no international character; that even between England and France, divided only by a narrow channel, there is no common gold standard. The English and the French gold coins bear the "superscription" of their respective sovereigns, and are restricted in their circulation to their respective countries. English gold coins that come to New York when the balance of trade is in our favor go not into circulation, but remain temporarily, or go to the mint for recoinage. Nor do any of the American gold eagles or half-eagles, exported to England or France, enter into the circulation of those countries. Until the Latin Governments capriciously demanded a single standard, silver coin enjoyed an international character.

The Spanish and Mexican dollars formed a part of the circulating medium of England, Europe and America, and were almost exclusively the currency of India, China and Japan. But now, without any public necessity or for any reason affecting the rights of nations or the welfare of peoples, we are arbitrarily required to discard a monetary standard with which the whole world is familiar, and which has furnished facilities for conducting the various business interests of all the nations of the earth with convenience and safety for more than twenty centuries. And, as I have before stated, the grounds upon which this demand is made, stripped of verbiage, are: First, that a double standard is inconvenient; and, second, that America is too rich in silver. Will it be seriously urged that these objections are sufficient to beguile us into a betrayal of vital interests—interests protected by our constitution and laws? The embarrassing and mortifying circumstance is, that the pressure comes not so much from abroad as from ourselves. In 1873, Congress, with a very imperfect understanding of the question, passed a law demonetizing silver. And now, with a better knowledge of our duty and interests, when the repeal of that law is demanded, vehement and denunciatory opposition is made by the leading and most influential journals of our city! The advocates of a constitutional currency incur the same reproaches and epithets applied to those who are avowedly in favor of an irredeemable paper currency. For insisting upon the payment of the public debt in the precise currency "nominated in the bond," we are flippantly stigmatized as repudiators. This gratuitous imputation will lose its power as soon as silver is restored to its proper use. Both gold and silver were valueless as money until they were made "precious" by Governments. The mint, under the direction of Congress, can make the gold and silver dollar of equal intrinsic value. With all the artificial disadvantages under which silver labors, its relative value to gold is constantly approximating. The immediate effect of its demonetization will be to restore the equilibrium that had existed for centuries.

Among other devices against silver, it is said that its demonetization will so seriously affect our credit abroad that foreigners will send our bonds home. It is to be hoped they will do so. We shall be ready to take all they will send. American capital now seeking investment at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. would gladly invest their millions in Government bonds at par. We have lived through sixteen eventful years. The magnitude of our civil war is without a parallel. Paper money is as indispensable as gold or silver. Indeed, we are far more largely indebted to "rags," as it is now the fashion to characterize bank notes, for our national prosperity, than silver or gold. In its most depreciated condition, paper money subsisted our forefathers during the Revolutionary war. Paper money carried our country through the war with England in 1812. Paper money preserved our Government and Union. Without paper money from 1776 to 1876 we should have made a poor show at the Philadelphia Centennial. With a metallic currency our progress would have been very tardy. The forests would not have disappeared, nor would the villages and cities have grown up with unprecedented rapidity. All our own interests, all our industries, and all our institutions have been cherished, sustained and protected by the use of paper money. With nothing but "hard money" from the landing of the Pilgrims, we should have had nothing but hard times. Paper, as the representative of silver and gold, was enabled to work out enlightened and munificent enterprises and objects conferring wealth and happiness on our people, and imparting strength to our Government! While, therefore, paper is convertible at all times and places into coin, bank notes are just as valuable as the precious metals. The great purpose and object of re-emption is not so much to bring gold into circulation as to restore to the bank notes their convertible character. Gold is passive; paper active. Gold works out its mission in vaults and coffers; paper courses like blood through the veins and arteries of business, from the extremities to the heart of the nation, imparting strength, vigor, and health to the whole body.

Gen. Harding's Great Tramp.

Gen. Harding, one of the Railroad Commissioners of this State, is engaged in the work of inspecting the railroads. He makes it a personal and particular business, walking over every mile of road in the State and treading on nearly every tie in them. He began the work about a month ago, and to this time has walked from Kansas City to Lexington, from Lexington to Sedalia, from Tipton to Booneville, from Centralia to Columbia, from Louisiana to Cedar City, and from Hannibal to St. Joseph, inspecting six roads or an aggregate of 455 miles. He intends to keep on until he shall have walked over the 2,300 miles of road in the State. When his task is ended he will know all about the actual condition of the roads that is worth knowing, and a great deal more than could be learned by riding over them in a train at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour; for he will have learned the relations of the roads with the people, the rates of freight and passengers at every station, the discrimination made in favor of what are called competing points, the excessive charges (if there be any) for way business, the character and condition of the bridges, and all other facts that Railroad Commissioners must know to enable them to write an intelligent report. Judged by the usual method of making such investigations, Gen. Harding's long tramp would be all unnecessary; but, when it is remembered that he is gathering information that he could not otherwise procure except at second-hand from the companies, it will be admitted that he is only performing an official task intelligently and thoroughly.—St. Louis Republican.

ENGLAND has 65,000 acres in hops, and consumes annually 67,200,000 pounds of them.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

The silk crop of France for the present year, it is estimated, will be more than three times as great as that of last year.

The straw and millinery trades of New York have suffered severely by depreciation in value, and several heavy failures are announced.

TEXAS will make this year 700,000 bales of cotton. From these will be obtained 840,000,000 pounds of seed; this converted into oil would bring over \$14,000,000.

The wheat crop in Great Britain is much below the average this year, and potatoes are generally threatened with disease; oats and winter beans are better, and the hay crop is abundant. The crops in France and Germany are below rather than above the average, and, without much regard to the Eastern war, there must be a certain and large market in Europe for our American productions this year.

The New York Times has been interviewing business men of the metropolis as to the prospects of fall trade, and reports the outlook, on the whole, encouraging. Nobody looks for large business or great profits, but there is a general expectation of healthy activity and reasonable gains, which find justification in the improvement already shown by a comparison with a year ago. The long-continued hard times have fostered more conservative and healthy business habits, and there is a general preparedness to build up again on a sounder basis.

It is stated from Washington that the administration is indisposed to take any steps looking to the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition next year, except in response to a direct order from Congress. In explanation of this apparent want of official interest in this great international undertaking, it may be said that neither the action of the French Government nor the character of the French exhibit at the Centennial last year was such as the United States had a right to expect from a nation with which it had so long been on friendly terms.

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 widespread distress and ruin among real-estate men who have done business on borrowed capital.

MIL, Shop and Labor Notes.

THERE are now in Philadelphia 450 co-operative and building loan associations, in which workmen have nearly \$70,000,000 invested.

AKRON, Ohio, is a city of about 14,500 inhabitants, and has twenty-six manufacturing establishments, which turn out an annual aggregate value of \$9,160,000. This is a product of over \$600 for every man, woman and child in the city.

COL. SCOTT says positively that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will rebuild as few of their buildings as possible in Pittsburgh, but will remove all their shops and machine works to some other point, as remote as possible from that neighborhood, or, in fact, from large cities, where the property of the company will not be under the influence and at the mercy of mobs.

DURING the past three months over 300 carpenters have left this country for England. They are under contract for three years each with building firms in Manchester at wages equal to \$1.50 per day, eight hours to constitute a day's work, with a half-holiday on Saturdays. Their passage was paid by their employers, but it is to be deducted from their wages in small installments.

THE United States Consul at Liverpool warns all persons contemplating returning to England for work that neither skilled nor unskilled workmen who have come from abroad can expect to find employment in England. The reason is very evident. Depression is felt in every branch of industry, from the manufacture of silk to the building of ships, and this winter is looked forward to as likely to prove one of unusual suffering and want.

GEORGE C. BENHAM, of Louisiana, writes to the Cincinnati Gazette that there is land in the South suffering for the want of labor, and urges workmen to seek employment there. To reach the spot, he suggests that laborers get on planks and paddle their way down the Mississippi, stopping off at cornfields for supplies. Better men than rioters have done it, and he guarantees that a good living will be found by any man who takes his advice.

Harvest Gleanings.

THE cotton crop is reported as panning out splendidly all over the South.

THE sweet-potato crop will be a fine one throughout the State of Texas.

THE Selma Argus says the growing crop in Alabama is the most promising since the war.

THE pecan crop, which is a very important crop for Western Texas, promises to be enormous this year.

THE reports from all parts of Indiana are that the crops are immense. From present appearances, the State will raise her greatest corn crop this year.

It is estimated that Louisiana this year will make about 40,000 bales of cotton, 200,000 hogheads of sugar, 300,000 barrels of molasses, and 150,000 pounds of rice.

FARMERS in Northwestern Kansas re-

port a very heavy corn crop. Some expect as high as eighty to one hundred bushels per acre; general average not less than fifty.

THE Milwaukee Wisconsin estimates, from reliable data, that the wheat crop of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, for 1877, will be 56,000,000 bushels larger than it was in 1876. The quality is also super-excellent.

A LETTER from Winona, Minn., says: "The wheat crop is nearly all secured. More than half is in the granary. For twenty years we have had no such time to secure the harvest. Not a bushel of our more than 30,000,000 has been injured by the rain or wet weather. The farmers are thrashing, and the yield is the best, on the whole, we have ever had in this State."

GLADSTONE.

The Great English Statesman Feels a Tree in the Presence of 1,400 People. (From the London Times.)

The residence of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hawarden Castle, near Chester, was on Saturday visited by the members of the Bolton Liberal Association and their friends, the party numbering about 1,400. The ex-Premier at once granted them permission to roam through the splendid grounds, but to the further request that he would address this large company of Lancashire admirers he at first gave a decided refusal. Then the committee who had the excursion in hand pressed him to at least show himself, and at last, after some hesitation, he said he and his son (Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P. for Whitby) were, in the course of the afternoon, going out to fell a tree in the park, and he would then respond to any vote of thanks that might be accorded him. With this assurance the Bolton Liberals were content, and the hall was anxiously watched by attentive scouts for the egress of the right honorable gentleman and his son. A little after 4 o'clock Mr. Gladstone and his son came from the hall, clad in rough working-suits, with slouch hats, and, ax in hand, proceeded to a distant portion of the park, and the scouts having given the signal to the main body of excursionists, the woodmen were followed by large numbers of people. A halt was made under a huge ash tree of certainly not less than fifteen feet circumference at the base of the trunk, and father and son set to work in earnest in the presence of more spectators than ever before saw a tree felled, certainly on the demesne of Hawarden Castle. Before beginning, off went hat, coat, and neckerchief, till they had on only check shirts and rough light pants, and as the chips flew at the stroke of their axes the admiring excursionists picked up some of the fragments and carefully treasured them as mementoes of their visit. As some relief to the monotony of waiting, the excursionists sang several glees, which served as accompaniments to the thuds of the axes, and, as the ex-Premier paused to breathe awhile, crowds gathered round him with a view to shaking hands. Like a gallant man, Mr. Gladstone granted the favor to the ladies of the company, but sternly refused it to the male sex, who had to content themselves with lusty cheers at frequent intervals. The enthusiasm was intense, and, when the right honorable gentleman leaned on his ax to wipe away the perspiration from his brow, his scanty hair waving in the breeze, and in the fore and background a splendid landscape of woodland, the scene would have made a picture. In one of the pauses the right honorable gentleman complimented the excursionists on their excellent singing, which, he said, was not remarkable, seeing that Lancashire people were renowned for their musical ability; and, later on, when a perceptible inroad had been made into the trunk, two of the leading excursionists took the opportunity to propose and second a vote of thanks to the right honorable gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone for their kindness in allowing the use of the park, and for favoring them with their presence.

The vote was carried amid loud cheering. Mr. Gladstone, leaning on his ax, acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many friends present enjoying the scenery of the park, as his wife and son had enjoyed them from their infancy, and he himself for half his life. The right honorable gentleman then continued: "I hope some of you will live to see the time when there will not be such a contrast between manufacturing towns and the country as there is now."

A Pet Dog Shot in Its Mistress' Arms. A suit was commenced before Justice Semler, of Brooklyn, yesterday, by Miss Alice Begg, against George Huntington, to recover \$5,000 damages. The action is brought under the following circumstances: The parties are neighbors, Miss Begg residing at the corner of Lewis avenue and Witherspoon street, and Mr. Huntington at No. 737 Wiloughby avenue. The gentleman, it seems, found one of his favorite chickens dead in his yard, and, believing Miss Begg's dog was the cause, went to her residence, armed with a revolver, and demanded the animal's life. Miss Begg, to save her pet, grasped it in her arms, and Huntington, not to be defeated, shot the dog while its mistress held it. Miss Begg not only had Huntington arrested for shooting her pet, but also for trespassing. The father of the defendant is also brought into the case on the ground of attempted assault and battery on Miss Begg because of his son's arrest. It is alleged that he was prevented from committing violence only by the presence of an officer. The nervous system of the lady is said to have been very much shocked by the shot which ended the dog's life.—New York Herald.

The application of soda immediately destroys the smarting pain of sunburn.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THE Detroit regatta netted \$750 beyond all expenses.

PAUL SCHROFF, the ex-lion-tamer, now keeps a hotel in Greenfield.

A CLERK in a Detroit gun store owns thirty-two dogs and a tame raven.

THE wheat crop of Midland county is the best ever harvested there.

THERE is talk of establishing a district telegraph in East Saginaw.

THE Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, is to labor at East Saginaw this fall.

CRapo & Tate's saw-mill at Flint burned last week. Loss, \$2,000, insurance, \$4,000.

THE Detroit Board of Trade has rescinded its action withdrawing from the National Board of Trade.

THE Mormons have a missionary elder preaching in this State. His name is W. M. Palmer.

DR. RYTHOLDS, the Red Ribbon orator, will remain in Michigan during the remainder of the year.

KALKASKA citizens have donated \$225 to organize a brass band. The band consists of twelve pieces.

THE Flint River Valley Agricultural Society will hold its ninth annual fair on its grounds in Montrose, Sept. 11 and 12.

THE Mecosta County Agricultural and Mechanical Society holds its annual fair at Big Rapids, October 2, 3, and 4 of this year.

SEVERAL of the Barry county millers are advising farmers to sow Clawson wheat, as it makes a superior quality of flour.

THE annual meeting of the Tri-State Association of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, is to be held at Toledo from September 24 to 29 inclusive.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is announced to speak at Jackson on the evenings of the 19th and 20th inst., which will be during the week of the State Fair.

WM. C. WRIGHT, a grocer living and doing business on the corner of Park and Henry streets, Detroit, was drowned while bathing at Put-in-bay, Aug. 30.

A CORRESPONDENT of a St. Johns paper tells of a potato-bug which had been bottled up three months without rations, and came out alive and well preserved.

A LEDGE of marble has been discovered at Lake Hamburg, about forty miles west of Escanaba, near by the Breitung mine, on the Menominee range.

JAMES W. SHERWOOD, of Greenville, was the successful competitor at the examination of candidates for appointment as cadet at West Point, held at East Saginaw.

CATHERINE STODDARD took her infant child to Hamtramck creek, near Detroit, a few days since, drowned it, and started home. She was arrested. She was drunk when the crime was committed.

The night express on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad ran into a flock of sheep belonging to Lieut. Gov. Sessions, who lives on his farm four miles west of Ionia, the other night, killing sixty of them.

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

SIR KNIGHT S. C. RANDALL, of Flint, has just been presented with a Maltese cross of red gold from the Grand Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Michigan, which met in Detroit in May last.

THE next annual exhibition of the Saginaw Valley Poultry Association will be held in East Saginaw, from January 8 to 12 inclusive. The birds will be judged by Woodward H. Tood, of Vermillion, Ohio, one of the best breeders and judges in the country.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Aug. 31:

Balance on hand July 31, 1877.....	\$646,713.30
Receipts for the month.....	65,667.11
Disbursements.....	\$712,380.41
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1877.....	\$599,375.57

THE Greenville Independent says that an illicit still of a capacity of about twenty-five gallons a day was lately discovered at Barton's shingle-mill, about six miles from Riverdale, in Ferris township, Montcalm county. The copper still, with worm and all else complete, was found concealed in a recess of densest darkness, under a platform at one end of the mill. The aperture leading to this underground gin-mill was little larger than a rat-hole, and the United States officers discovered the presence of the still only by throwing chips into the cave and hearing a metallic response. Charles and Hyman Barton will answer for defrauding the United States revenue.

THE report of the annual meeting of the State Pomological Society at Coldwater, Dec. 8, 1876, is highly interesting and valuable to pomologists. Papers were read by C. W. Garfield and Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College—the first on the methods of exhibiting fruits and flowers, and the second on the classification of fruits. President Lyon, of South Haven, also made a very complete report of the pomological exhibition of the States at the Centennial at Philadelphia. In addition to the usual discussions, other addresses were delivered during the session. The financial report for 1876 shows the gross receipts to have been \$1,388.50; expenditures, \$1,699.09; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1877, \$169.41. The permanent fund of the society amounts to \$1,320.00, all of which is now invested and drawing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

A correspondent sends us the following communication relative to Hope College: The suspension of the Theological Department of Hope College has called out a series of articles in *De Hope*, from the pen of Rev. C. Van der Veen, in defense of the action of the General Synod and of himself and others in passing and advocating that measure. The articles are very able and thorough, and will spread much light on a subject upon which the people have heretofore not received that information to which it appears to us they were entitled.

The suspension of theology at Hope College was sudden and took the people by surprise. The causes leading to this step, not being known to them, it created a general feeling of indignation, and was so expressed in the remarks and resolutions of disapproval passed severally at the meetings of the Classis of Holland and the elders of the Reformed congregations in this vicinity.

It must be admitted that on the whole, our people have been rather too hasty in this matter, and have passed judgment on the merits of the case before any of the evidence was introduced; and it is but fair to say that unless the facts, figures and arguments adduced by the writer above named, can be successfully contravened, the opposition will be put to task in substantiating their hasty action and their proposed attempt to demand of General Synod next year a reversal of its action.

The principal feature of the contest, on the part of the dissatisfied element, until lately, has been that they have limited themselves almost exclusively to appeals upon the principles and prayers of the early pioneers, the peculiarities and destiny of this people, the advantages of a state of separation and exclusion from the balance of Christendom, the memory of the late Dr. Van Raalte, etc. The first point of any real merit developed in the discussion thus far, and upon which a direct issue has been joined is of a financial nature, and stripped of all prevarication, may be stated as follows: Rev. C. Van der Veen holds that the Theological Department proper, for the last two years, has involved the General Synod into an annual expenditure of four or five thousand dollars, while the friends of theology, in an article by Rev. R. Pieters, place the expense at a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars. This difference is too large, the point at issue too vital and the positions of the respective writers too eminent, to permit this variance to be considered as a mere mistake, and hence we trust that this matter will be further explained.

However, we cannot refrain from remarking, that if it is true that the entire expense of a theological department, such as we have had, will not exceed eight hundred dollars annually, the friends of that department, might easily pledge and furnish that sum, in which case we have no doubt the General Synod would rescind its late action. And this leads us further to say that if eight hundred dollars placed into the hands of the Council of Hope College, or whatever other body it might be, will secure a like amount of talent heretofore engaged in the Theological Department, we must admit that the gentlemen thus to be employed, will stand unrivaled in point of self-denial and public spirit.

But in that case the present indebtedness of the institution, amounting to more than twenty thousand dollars, will have to be explained in some other way—that is to say, if theology proper did not cost over eight hundred dollars annually. The people have taken a decided interest in this matter, and all they want is honest facts and figures and then we have no doubt, they will come to an honest, intelligent conclusion.

EX-PRESIDENT Thiers, of France, died on Tuesday last at the age 80 years. His death has created a profound impression throughout all Europe, and more especially in France, where it is regarded as a national calamity. Manifestations of public grief are noticeable to an extent which recalls the state of feeling in the United States produced by the intelligence of the sudden taking-off of President Lincoln in 1865. The Republicans are dismayed at the sudden loss of the man upon whom they had centered their hopes and desires as the successor of MacMahon, while the Conservatives regard the circumstance as certain to operate in their favor at the ensuing elections. The funeral will be conducted by and at the expense of the State, an extraordinary session of the Cabinet having been convened by MacMahon as soon as the intelligence of M. Thiers' death reached him. The burial ceremonies will doubtless be conducted in a manner answering to the deep veneration and affection which the people of France entertained for the illustrious ex-President.

SAN FRANCISCO bar-tenders have chunks of glass resembling ice which they put into drinks for intoxicated customers instead of the genuine cooling substance. The motive is economy.

An Unpleasant Predicament.

About 11:00 o'clock on Wednesday night there was a peculiar noise noticeable to the passer-by near the corner of Fifth and Main streets. The boarders at McQueeney's restaurant were the first to hear the noise, and the first to rush forth to save a corpulent colored lady from Warrensburg, weighing not less than two hundred and thirteen pound and a half, who had become oppressed by the heat in Long's Hall during the "celebration ball," and had stepped out upon the little veranda over the back alley to fan herself and "get a breff of air." Unfortunately for the well-fed female, she did not preserve her equilibrium as she rocked herself to and fro upon the slight railing. Suddenly, and when no one else was nigh, Mrs. Duncan went over with a short and agonizing squeak of alarm. Luckily for the corpulent old lady, there was a dry-goods box exactly beneath the window, and, as luck would have it, she struck square upon her head. She fell with such force—eighteen feet—as to burst in the side of the box, punching a hole large enough for her head, but too small to admit her shoulders, and there the poor old lady was pilloried head downward, and it was her shrieks which attracted the attention of McQueeney's boarders. At first none of the young men dared approach the strange-looking spectacle. There were legs, and these were high in the air, but the head was out of sight. There was crinoline and muslin, but it was out of shape and form. But from the cavernous recesses of the huge box came forth the plaintive plea. "For de lub of God pull me out! Ise on de brink of deff!" With some difficulty the unfortunate old lady was extricated from her unpleasant predicament and sent on her way rejoicing. She was hurt somewhat about the neck by the splinters of the box, and her nose was somewhat scratched. The box had a hole punched in it as nicely as though a battering ram had been driven through it. — [Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Aug. 3.]

Special Notices.

Removal.

During the first part of next week I shall move my goods to my old place on the corner of Eighth and Market streets, opposite the City Hotel, where I shall offer for sale a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, etc., at lower prices than ever before.

D. BERTSCH.

If you like to smoke a good cigar for a Nickle go to Pessink's and try his 14 different brands, or if you can afford to spend a dime, he will sell you one which can't be beat in this town. He says that he has been trying to have the best and has got them now, also Chewing and Fancy Tobacco's.

Miss E. F. Metz & Co., have temporarily moved into the capacious store of Mrs. W. Nibbelink, immediately west of the Post Office, and whereas they intend to build a store for themselves in a short time, they now offer special inducements to reduce their large and handsome assorted stock of Millinery. Call soon and take your choice.

Did you ever see a finer assortment of Candies in this town than those kept at the City Bakery, they keep only over a hundred different kinds.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

New Advertisements.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machines are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of the well-known and popular hotel, and that he will heretofore give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 150 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

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, A. D. 1874, made and executed by John A. Root, and Clara Root, 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 dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$128.81) 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 fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and charges of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, on or before the tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered five and the west fourth part of lot numbered four in Block fifty eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., June 8th, A. D. 1877.
MARY STEIN,
Executrix of the Last Will and Testament
of Gilsbrecht Stein, deceased.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Executrix.

CROSBY'S

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

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

Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

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

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY

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

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH CANDY in use—For sale in New York for the past 30 years, but new in this State. For Sale by the pound or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE. TRY IT.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the City Drug Store.

48-6mo

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment (of the third installment) of a certain indenture of mortgage, dated on the eighth (8th) day of May, A. D. 1874, made and executed by John A. Root, and Clara Root, of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, 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) which third installment of said indenture of mortgage was on the fifth (5th) day of March, A. D. 1875, duly assigned by said Gilsbrecht Stein to I. O. Hoffman, of Allegan, Michigan, said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the third (3rd) day of May, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "4," of mortgages, on page two hundred and ninety-eight (298). And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at this date, on said third installment of said indenture of mortgage, the sum of one hundred and seventeen and 48-100 dollars, (\$117.48-100) 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 fee, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage for principal and interest of said installment, said attorney's fee, and the legal costs and charges of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder on the Tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered five (5) and the west fourth part of lot numbered four (4) in Block fifty-eight (58) in the village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated, HOLLAND, Michigan, June 8th, A. D. 1877
ISRAEL O. HOFFMAN, Assignee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, made and executed by Albert Rogers and Janna Rogers, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Hendrik Lanning and Albert Riddering, of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in Liber "T" of Mortgages, on page 84. And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date the sum of three hundred and sixty and 55-100ths dollars for principal and interest; and whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of ten dollars as an attorney or solicitor's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or 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 19th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1877, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The south-east quarter of lot 1 or 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 Rogers and Albert Nijmeyer, agents, to August Jansen, by Deed, executed September 14th, 1852, containing by computation twenty-three acres of land more or less.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 19th, 1877.
HENDRIK LANNING, and
ALBERT RIDDERING,
Attorneys for Mortgagees.
Geo. W. McBride, 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. Joslin & Breyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albers will attend to his Clock and 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.



WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

3000 ENGRAVINGS; 1840 PAGES QUARTO.
Four Pages Colored Plates.
A whole library in itself.
Invaluable in a Family.

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

A NATIONAL STANDARD.
The sale is 50 times as great as the sale of any other large Dictionary.
More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.
Recommended by 28 State Superintendents of Schools.

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

"Indispensable to every student of the English language."—*M. R. Wallis, Chief Justice United States.*
The Highest Authority in Great Britain as well as in the United States.
"The best practical English Dictionary extant."—*London Quarterly Review, Oct. 1873.*

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
600 Engravings; 1040 Pages Octavo.
Published by G. & C. MERRELL, Springfield, Mass.

Webster's Abridgments.
Published by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., N. Y.
Webster's Primary School Dictionary, 204 Engravings.
Common School " 274 "
High School " 297 "
Academic " 344 "
Counting House " with numerous illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

FOR SALE.—The best kind of Chilled Iron Piles.—New York make. Call and examine at the Blacksmithshop of DIJKEMA BROS.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 41 acres, situated on French Lake, 3/4 miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodland Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines that bear well, also 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, crab apple, and sand transparent. It is a splendid site and fine in value. I will sell the above for a reasonable price. Address: THOMAS LYNCH, Racine, Wis.

24-13w

Farm for Sale.

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

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. 23, 1877.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. McEggs, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.
A. CLOETINGH.
Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

The Seaside Library.

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

1. East Lynne, By Mrs. Henry Wood (Doubie No.) 20c
2. John Halifax, gent., By Miss Mulock. 20c
3. Jane Eyre, By Charlotte Bronte. 20c
4. A Woman-Hater, Charles Reade's new novel 20c
5. The Black-Indies, Jules Verne's latest. 10c
6. Last days of Pompeii, By Bulwer. 10c
7. Adam Bede, By George Eliot. 20c
8. The Arundel Motto, By Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
9. Old Myddelton's Money, By Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
10. The Woman in White, By Wilkie Collins. 20c
11. The Mill on the Floss, By George Eliot. 20c
12. The American Senator, By Anthony Trollope 20c
13. A Princess of Thule, By William Black. 20c
14. The Dead Secret, By Wilkie Collins. 10c
15. Romola, By George Eliot. 20c
16. The English at the North Pole and Field of Ice. In one book. By Jules Verne. 10c
17. Hidden Perils, By Mary Cecil Hay. 10c
18. Barbara's History, By Amelia B. Edwards. 20c
19. A Terrible Temptation, By Chas. Reade. 10c
20. Old Curiosity Shop, By Charles Dickens. 20c
21. Foul Play, By Charles Reade. 10c
22. Man and Wife, By Wilkie Collins. 20c
23. The Squire's Legacy, By Mary Cecil Hay. 20c

For sale by all Bookellers and Newsdealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by GEORGE MUNRO, PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 5637 21, 22, and 23 Vandewater St., N. Y.

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.
79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done

GIVE US A TRIAL.
5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

TUG FOR SALE.

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

TRY DR. SCHOUTEN'S

Compound Syrup of RHUBARB,

It is the best cure for

DIARRHŒA,

As hundreds of families learned by experience.

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

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doeburg's Drug Store, and P. A. A. Steekoe's General Store, on Michigan street. Inquire of H. DOEBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 9-4t

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 1, Block 7, Lot 4, Block 6, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 13, Block 8, Lot 4, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 3, 5, 6 & 8 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. & S. depot at \$25 each, except Lots 1 & 5 which are \$50 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$15 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block 5, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 7 in Block 11. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

Notings.

The weather is cool.

Mr. G. Van Putten advertises that he will pay 50 cents per bushel for peach pits.

Rev. P. Lepeltak, has arrived from Minnesota, and after a few days of rest will resume his labors in the Township of Overysel, where he has been called.

Mr. J. Duursema has returned from a trip to Chicago, and is again shipping staves and heading. On Thursday last they shipped one vessel cargo and two car loads.

The finest specimens of the Crawford peaches which we have seen this year were presented to us this week by Mr. Geo. Harrington. They were excellent. Thanks to the donor.

Most of the offices of the United States and American Express companies have been consolidated. In this city the express business for both companies has been centered in the American Express office, of which Mr. O. Breyman is the agent.

We notice in an article written by Rev. H. Uuterwijk, in *De Hoop*, that the Preparatory Department of Hope College will be thrown open to female scholars, with a good prospect that the higher Department will follow in due time. This a good move, and will undoubtedly become popular.

The attention is called to the new advertisement of Mr. E. J. Harrington, who has received an unusual fine lot of goods, which he offers to the farmers and citizens at extremely low prices. Mr. Harrington takes all kinds of farmers' produce, which is quite a consideration during the scarcity of cash.

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.

Mr. H. Koster and lady, who in early colony days used to reside here, and have since lived in Chicago, moved back here this week with a view of building and living on their land, about a mile south-east of the city, near the Van den Belt brick yard. We hope the aged couple may find peace and plenty in their declining years.

Judge Anold, of the Circuit Court, sentenced the man who stole cigars, etc., from Blom & Spuyers saloon, and who gave his name as James Wilson, for three years and six months to the State Prison. We learned that the convict had been discharged from jail only a few weeks at the time of his present commitment, and perhaps this is one of the reasons why the judge deemed it necessary to give him a good dose.

The latest foreign dispatches indicate that the Russians have won a battle once more, at Loftacha, and occupied the town; that the Turks made a sortie from Rutschuck and were repulsed with terrible slaughter, and that the Roumanians are marching to the support of the Russians. It looks again as if Serbia is going to declare war against the Turks and help the Muscovites. Schlipka Pass is still firmly held by the Russians.

Rev. W. Moerdyk, of Zeeland, on arriving home last week from his western tour, found that larceny had been committed at his house, during his absence; but it was the pleasantest kind of larceny. Some young ladies of the catechetical class managed to get into his house and place therein two willow armchairs—one a little one for the baby. The grateful pastor don't intend to prosecute them at all, but tenders his heartfelt thanks.

Friday evening of next week, a temperance meeting will be held under the auspices of the Holland Reform Club, at Kenyon's Hall. This will be the first public meeting, since the summer season, and we are informed, will be the opening of a series of meetings to be continued during the fall and winter. The address will be delivered by Prof. Chas. Scott. At a late meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved hereafter to hold a public meeting every alternate Friday.

The capture of Lovatz by the Russians is reported in the dispatches, and from Bucharest it is announced that the Russian policy of inactivity, except in the repelling of attack, is soon to give way to movements on the offensive by the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the troops under the Czarowitch to continue on the defensive in order to hold Mehemet Ali in check. A new Russian corps, numbering 20,000, is now entering Roumania, and will be advanced to the front as soon as it can be suitably provisioned. Several such corps will be needed before Russia can hope to close the season's operations in Bulgaria in anything like creditable shape.

The fall term of Hope College will begin on Wednesday September 19th.

Our thanks are due Mr. E. G. D. Holden, our Secretary of State, for valuable public documents.

Just as we go, to press Queen's Circus and Menagerie march into town, and we will be compelled to reserve our comments for next week.

The Annual Agricultural and Horticultural Fair of Ottawa, Muskegon and West Kent Counties, will be held at Berlin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 6, 1877: William Luis, Michael Banks, Mrs. E. D. Knowlton, John Langton, Jan Van der Molen.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Now that Mr. R. K. Heald is a grandpa he feels so happy and ambitious that he is fixing up his premises, putting a brick cellar and foundation under his dwelling house, and otherwise improving and beautifying his premises. That's right, go-ahead!

That large excursion to Chicago for Thursday last was partly a failure, the steamer John Sherman failing to put in an appearance for some reason unknown to us. The excursion train came back to Holland and proceeded to St. Joseph, in order to go to Chicago by boat from there.

Next Monday the steamer Fanny Shriver will commence to make two trips daily to Saugatuck and back. She will leave here in the afternoon, put the peaches aboard the steamboat that goes to Chicago and arrives there next morning, for the same price as if the large boat was to leave our dock.

A GREAT many peaches are handled here daily at the Chicago depot. The American express agent, Mr. O. Breyman, tells us that they handle from two thousand to three thousand baskets per day at this station. This is a larger number than a great many would think, judging from the down-town business.

As a diversion from the usual whine of dull trade, we can mention that Dr. Ferguson, our new dentist, is doing a good business, and that he extracted 225 teeth during the month of August, and at the same time twelve different parties had their mouths fixed up entirely. From this it would seem that our population begins to appreciate good looking teeth.

At the session of the Common Council on Wednesday evening last it was estimated that the sum of \$5,506 will have to be raised. The alley business near River Street is knocked in the head. Mr. O. Breyman and three others petitioned for sidewalk on the south side of 11th street, between Market and Cedar streets. The Committee on Order and Police presented the Sunday ordinance, and was placed on the General Order of the day.

We are informed that a new company has been formed for the ostensible purpose of manufacturing a series of new inventions, under the firm name of Klootwijk & Van Kooi. The plan of operation seems to be for their mutual benefit—the one to furnish the cash—the other the experience. Very sanguine parties predict that this will culminate in the production of a "perpetual motion."

The time for peddling sewing machines is past. Ever since the patents have expired, this practice has been abandoned, and now one will have to go to a store and pick out his machine in the same manner as he would a pair of boots, or any other merchandise. Mr. Herold now keeps the Howe Machine for sale, and invites all those who want a first-class machine, for a small price, to come and see him. He has just received a large and fine stock of boots and shoes, to which he calls the attention of the public.—See advertisement.

Sixes the large conflagration at Grand Haven, the city authorities have established a fire limit; however, before it was passed two frame buildings were well under way—those of Danhof and A. Douker. During the past week they have had another fire, partly destroying a dwelling. Grand Haven seems to be doomed to burn. It has averaged a fire per month, almost or quite, for the past year, and establishing fire limits seems eminently appropriate. Notwithstanding all her drawbacks, she shows commendable energy in rebuilding. Alderman Andres is rebuilding his Hotel, 443rd, and will veneer it with brick, when finished, he expects to have a larger and better house than ever before. Mr. Killian is nicely ensconced in the Kirby House, and is doing a first-rate business, as he deserves. Mr. Killian is very popular throughout the county, and naturally draws a great deal of custom. The Outler House has been closed up this week. This house, although excellent in its appointments, is too big a thing for Grand Haven.

GREENBACKS were quoted at 96½ cents in gold on Wednesday last.

Mr. Moody is inclined to labor next winter in New England, holding meetings in the large cities and towns.

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

Clearances.	Arrivals.
Sept. 1, schr. Tri-color.	Sept. 1, schr. Tri-color.
5, schr. Banner.	5, schr. Banner.
5, schr. Wollin.	5, schr. Wollin.
6, scow Spray.	6, scow Spray.

The Rev. Phillip Brooks says that a backwoodsman on hearing Bishop Mead, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preach a sermon in a frontier church without a manuscript said: "He is the first of them fine tellers that I have ever seen who could shoot without a rest."

A SCIENTIFIC journal says: "People who never have reflected on their eyes probably do not know that four hundred million wave lengths of light strike upon the retina in a single second." And probably they don't care so long as a brick, or something that way, doesn't strike on the same spot in less than a minute.

Mysoor, the famine-stricken principality of Southern India, to which Queen Victoria alluded in her speech proroguing Parliament, comprises an area of 27,000 square miles, and has a population of nearly 4,000,000. Besides the common grains, the province usually produces cinnamon, pepper, cardamom, coffee, raw silk, the betel nut and sago palm.

GENERAL Field of Fredericksburg, Va., an ex-Confederate officer, recently returned home from Egypt, where he held a high position in the army of the Khedive. His withdrawal from that army grew out of the Turco-Russian complications, in which Egypt, through her vassalage to the Sultan, has been forced to take part. General Field could not conscientiously take the field for the Crescent against the Cross, and resigned.

THE citizens of Grand Haven were shocked on Monday morning by the report that one of their citizens, a shoemaker, by the name of Hafelbach, had committed suicide. Financial difficulties seem to have been the cause of the deed. An inquest was held and from the proceedings it appears that he cut himself in the right arm in such a manner that he bled to death in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and four full grown children.

A DISPATCH from Grand Rapids, says: John Vinkemulder, of Olive Township, Ottawa Co., stole a yoke of oxen of J. Quartel, of Blendon, this week, took them to Grand Rapids and tried to sell them, was arrested, confessed his guilt, and is in jail awaiting sentence. He is the sixth or seventh thief arrested quite as promptly for the same offense in this city within a short time. We have learned since that Mr. Vinkemulder has been sentenced to 2½ years in the State Prison.

Charles Kaiser, who owned a hive of bees in town, says that when he first got his swarm his old cat's curiosity was much excited in regard to the doings of the little insects, the likes of which she had never before seen.

At first she watched their comings and goings at a distance. She then flattened herself on the ground and crept along toward the hive, with tail horizontal and quivering. It was clearly evident that she thought the bees some new kind of game.

Finally she took up a position at the entrance to the hive, and when a bee came in or started out made a dab at it with her paw. This went on for a time without attracting the special attention of the inhabitants of the hive.

Presently, however, "Old Tabby" struck and crushed a bee on the edge of the opening leading to the hive. The smell of the crushed bee alarmed and enraged the whole swarm. Bees by the score poured forth and darted into the fur of the astonished cat. Tabby rolled herself in the grass, spitting, sputtering, biting, clawing and quailing as cat never equalled before. She appeared a mere ball of fur and bees as she rolled and tumbled about.

She was at length hauled away from the hive with a garden rake, at the cost of several severe stings to her rescuer. Even after she had been taken to a distant part of the grounds the bees stuck in Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl" and bounce a full yard in the air. On coming down she would try to scratch an ear, when a sting on the back would cause her to turn a succession of back somersets and give vent to a running fire of qualls. Like the parrot that was left alone with the monkey, old Tabby had a dreadful time.

Two or three days after this adventure Tabby was caught by her owner, who took her by the neck and threw her down near the beehive. No sooner did she strike the ground than she gave a fearful squall, and at a single bound reached the top of a fence full six feet in height. There she clung for a moment with tail as big as a rolling pin when with another bound and squall she was out of sight and did not again put in an appearance for over a week.—[Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.]

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Stoneware, Notions and Trimmings, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Flour & Feed, Provisions, etc
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

NEW FIRM! 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.

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,

—AT—
NO. 22 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 shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-17 W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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. 22-4m

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.
HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our

Goods.
J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-17

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.

Etc., Etc.

Makes Custom Work a
Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

This Meat Market is in Slater's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's 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; Peas, Apple, Quince, 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.

THE PASTOR'S REVERIE.

BY REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

The pastor's reverie is a dream
Of the things that are to be,
And the things that have been,
And the things that are now.
The shadows lie in the valleys below,
And the light is in the heights above,
And the page grows dim whereon he reads,
"I remember the days of old."
"Not clear nor dark," as the Scripture saith,
The pastor's memories are;
No day that is gone was shadowless,
No night was without its star;
But mingled bitter and sweet hath been
The portion of his cup;
"The hand that in love hath smitten," he saith,
"In love hath bound us up."
Most like his thoughts over many a field
Of stubble and snow and bloom,
And now it trips through a festival,
And now it halts at a tomb;
Tossing faces smile in his reverie,
Or frown as they are young no more,
And voices are heard that only come
With the winds from a far-off shore.
He thinks of the day when first with fear,
And faltering lips, he stood
To speak in the sacred place the Word
To the waiting multitude;
He walks again to the house of God,
With the voice of joy and praise,
With many whose feet long time have pressed
Heaven's safe and blessed way.
He enters again the homes of toil,
And joins in the homely chat;
He stands in the shop of the artisan;
He sits, where the Master sat,
At the poor man's fire and the rich man's feast,
And who to-day are the poor?
And who are the rich?—Ask Him who keeps
The treasures that ever endure.
Once more the green and the grove resound
With the merry children's din;
He hears their shout at the Christmas-tide,
When Santa Claus stalks in;
Once more he hears while the camp-fire roars
On the distant mountain-side,
Or, proving apostlehood, plies the brook
Where the three young troutlings hide;
And now he toils in the wedding train
To the altar slowly and sweetly;
And the solemn words are said that seal
The sacrament of love.
Upon the feet he sees once more
The trembling youthful pair,
With a white-robed cherub crowing response
To the consecrating prayer.
By the couch of pain he kneels, again;
Again, the thin hand lies
Cold in his palm, while the last far look
Steads into the steadfast eyes;
And now the burden of hearts that break
Lies heavy upon his own—
The widow's woe and the orphan's cry
And the desolate mother's moan.
So blue and sad, so heavy and low,
Are the days that are no more,
So mournfully sweet are the sounds that float
With the wind from the far-off shore.
For the pastor knows that meaneth the word
That is given him to keep,
"Rejoice with them that do rejoice,
And weep with them that weep."
It is not in vain that he has trod
This lonely and toilsome way,
It is not in vain that he has wrought
In the furnace of the day;
For the soul that grows in the last hour,
And bearing down the load of sin,
Doth lighten his own, and shorten the way,
And brighten the homeward road.
—Harper's Magazine for September.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The fire burns cheerily on the hearth,
The great logs crackle and flare up the
wide chimney, up which it is my wont
to say you could drive a coach-and-four.
I draw my chair nearer to it with a shiver.
"What a night!" I say.
"Is it still snowing?" asks my wife,
who sits opposite to me, her books and
work on the table beside her.
"Fast. You can scarcely see a yard
before you."
"Heaven help my poor creature, on
the moor to-night!" says she.
"Who would venture out? It began
snowing before dark, and all the people
about know the danger of being be-
nighted on the moor in a snow-storm."
"Yes. But I have known people
frozen to death hereabouts before now."
My wife is Scotch, and this pleasant
house in the Highlands is hers. We
are trying a winter in it for the first
time, and I find it excessively cold and
somewhat dull. Mentally I decide that
in future we will only grace it with our
presence during the shooting season.
Presently I go to the window and look
out; it has ceased snowing, and through
a rift in the clouds I see a star.
"It is beginning to clear," I tell my
wife, and also inform her that it is past
11. As she lights her candle at a side-
table I hear a whining and scratching at
the front door.
"There is Laddie loose again," says
she. "Would you let him in, dear?"
I did not like facing the cold wind,
but could not refuse to let in the poor
animal. Strangely enough, when I
opened the door and called him he
wouldn't come. He runs up to the door
and looks into my face with dumb en-
treaty; then he runs back a few steps,
looking around to see if I am following;
and finally he takes my coat in his
mouth and tries to draw me out.
"Laddie won't come in," I call out to
my wife. "On the contrary, he seems
to want me to go out and have a game
of snow-ball with him."
She throws a shawl around her and
comes to the door. The collie was here
before we were married, and she is as
fond of him, I tell her, as she is
of Jack, our eldest boy.
"Laddie, Laddie!" she calls; "come
in, sir." He comes obediently at her
call, but refuses to enter the house, and
pursues the same dumb pantomime he
has already tried on me.
"I shall shut him out, Jessie," I say.
"A night in the snow won't hurt him,"
and I prepare to close the door.
"You will do nothing of the kind!"
she replies with an anxious look, "but
you will rouse the servants at once and
follow him. Some one is lost in the
snow, and Laddie knows it."
I laugh. "Really, Jessie, you are
absurd. Laddie is a sagacious animal,
no doubt, but I cannot believe he is as
clever as that. How can he possibly
know whether any one is lost in the
snow or not?"
"Because he has found them and
come back to us for help. Look at him
now!"
I cannot but own that the dog seems
restless and uneasy, and is evidently en-
deavouring to coax us to follow him; he
looks at us with pathetic entreaty in his
eloquent eyes. "Why won't you be-
lieve me?" he seems to ask.
"Come," she continues; "you know

you could not rest while there was a
possibility of a fellow-creature wanting
your assistance. And I am certain Laddie
is not deceiving us."
What a poor hen-pecked man I do!
I grumble and resist and yield, as I have
often grumbled and resisted and yielded
before, and as I doubtless shall do again.
"Laddie once found a man in the
snow before, but he was dead," Jessie
says, as she hurries off to fill a flask
with brandy, and get ready some blan-
kets for us to take with us. In the
meantime I rouse the servants. They
are all English, with the exception of
Donald, the gardener, and I can see
they are scoffingly skeptical of Laddie's
sagacity, and inwardly disgusted at hav-
ing to turn out of their warm beds and
face the bitter winter's night.
"Dinna trouble yourself," I hear old
Donald say. "The mistress is right
enough. And Laddie is cleverer than
mony a Christian, and will find some-
thing in the snow this night."
"Don't sit up, Jessie," I say as we
start; "we may be out half the night on
this wild-goose chase."
The dog springs forward with a joy-
ous bark, constantly looking back to see
if we are following. As we pass through
the avenue gates and emerge on to the
moor, the moon struggles for a moment
through the driving clouds, and lights
up with a sickly gleam the snow-clad
country before us. "It's like hunting
for a needle in a bundle of hay, sir,"
says John, the coachman, confidentially,
"to think as we should find anybody on
such a night as this! Why, in some
places the snow is more than a couple of
feet thick, and it goes again" reason to
think that a dumb animal would have
the sense to come home and fetch help."
"Bide a wee, bide a wee," says old
Donald. "I dinna ken what your En-
glish dogs can do; but a collie, though
it hasn't been pleasing to Providence to
give the creature the gift of speech, can
do mony mair things than them that wad
deride it."
"I ain't a deridin' of 'em," says John.
"I only say as how if they be so very
clever I've never seen it."
"Ye will, though, ye will," says old
Donald, as he hurries forward after Lad-
die, who has now settled down into a
swinging trot, and is taking his way
straight across the loneliest part of the
bleak moor. The cold wind almost cuts
us in two, and whirles the snow into our
faces, nearly blinding us. My finger-
tips are becoming numb, and icicles hang
from my mustache and beard, and my
feet and legs are soaking wet, even
through my shooting-boots and stout
leather leggings.
The moon has gone in again, and the
light from the lantern we carry is barely
sufficient to show the inequalities in the
height of the snow, by which we are
guessing at our path. I begin to wish
I had staid at home. "L'homme pro-
pose, mais la femme dispose," I sigh to
myself; and I begin to consider whether
I may venture to give up the search
(which I have undertaken purely to sat-
isfy my wife, for I am like John, and
won't believe in Laddie), when suddenly
I hear a shout in front of me, and see
Donald, who has all the time been keep-
ing close to Laddie, drop on his knees
and begin digging wildly in the snow
with his hands. We all rush forward.
Laddie has stopped at what appears to
be the foot of a stunted tree, and, after
scratching and whining for a moment,
sits down and watches, leaving the rest
to us. What is it appears when we have
shoveled away the snow? A dark ob-
ject. Is it a bundle of rags? Is it—or
alike—is it a human being? We raise
it carefully and tenderly, wrap it in one
of the warm blankets with which my
wife's forethought has provided us.
"Bring the lantern," I said huskily;
and John holds it over the prostrate
form of, not as we might have expected,
some stalwart shepherd of the hills, but
over that of a poor, shriveled, wrinkled,
ragged old woman. I try to pour a little
brandy down the poor old throat, but
the teeth are so firmly clenched that I
cannot.
"Best get her home as quickly as may
be, sir; the mistress will know better
what to do for her poor creature, if so
be the poor creature is not past
help," says John, turning instinctively,
as we all do in sickness or trouble, to
woman's aid.
So we improvise a sort of hammock of
the blankets, and gently and tenderly
the men prepare to carry their poor,
helpless burden over the snow.
"I am afraid your mistress will be
in bed," I say, as we begin to retrace
our steps.
"Never fear, sir," says Donald with a
triumphant glance at John; "the mis-
tress will be up and waitin' for us. She
kane Laddie ditha bring us out in the
snow for naething."
"I'll never say naught about believing
a dawg again," says John, gracefully
striking his collar. "You were right
and I was wrong, and that's all about it;
but to think there should be such sense
in a animal passes me!"
As we reach the avenue gate I dis-
patch one of the men for the doctor, who
fortunately lives within a stone's-throw
of us, and hurry on myself to prepare
my wife for what is coming. She runs
out into hall to meet me. "Well?"
she asked eagerly.
"We have found a poor old woman,"
I say; "but I do not know whether she
is alive or dead."
My wife throws her arms round me
and gives me a great hug.
"You will find dry things and a jug of
hot toddy in your dressing-room, dear,"
she says; and this is all the revenge she
takes on me for my skepticism. The
poor old woman is carried up stairs and
placed in a warm bath under my wife's
direction; and before the doctor arrives
she has shown some faint symptoms of
life; so my wife sends me word. Dr.
Bruce shakes his head when he sees her.
"Poor old soul," he says; "how came

she out on the moor on such a fearful
night? I doubt she has received a shock,
which at her age she will not easily get
over."
They manage, however, to force a few
spoonfuls of hot brandy and water down
her throat; and presently a faint color
flickers on her cheek, and the poor old
eyelids begin to tremble. My wife raises
her head and makes her swallow some
cordial which Dr. Bruce has brought
with him, then lays her back among the
soft, warm pillows. "I think she will
rally now," says Dr. Bruce, as her breath-
ing becomes more audible and regular.
"Nourishment and warmth will do the
rest; but she has received a shock from
which, I fear, she will never recover;
and so saying he takes his leave.
"By and by," I go up to the room and
find my wife watching alone by the aged
sufferer. She looks up at me with tears
in her eyes. "Poor old soul," she says;
"I am afraid she will not rally from the
cold and exposure."
I go round to the other side of the bed
and look down upon her. The aged face
looks wan and pinched, and the scanty
gray locks which lie on the pillow are
still wet from the snow. She is a very
little woman, as far as I can judge of her
in her recumbent position, and I should
think she must have reached her allotted
three-score years and ten. "Who can
she be?" I repeat, wonderingly. "She
does not belong to any of the villages
hereabouts, or we should know her face;
and I cannot imagine what could bring
a stranger to the moor on such a night."
As I speak a change passes over her
face; the eyes unclose, and she looks in-
quiringly about her. She tries to speak,
but is evidently too weak. My wife
raises her, and gives her a spoonful of
nourishment, while she says, soothingly:
"Don't try to speak. You are among
friends; and when you are better you
shall tell us all about yourself. Lie still
now and try to sleep."
The gray head drops back wearily on
the pillow; and soon we have the satis-
faction of hearing by the regular respira-
tion that our patient is asleep.
"You must come to bed now, Jessie,"
I say. "I shall ring for Mary, and she
can sit up for the remainder of the
night." But my wife, who is a tender-
hearted soul and a born nurse, will not
desert her post; so I leave her watching
and retire to my solitary chamber.
When we meet in the morning I find
that the little old woman has spoken a
few words and seems stronger. "Come
in with me now," says my wife, "and let
us try and find out who she is." We
find her propped into a reclining posture
with pillows, and Mary beside her feel-
ing her.
"How are you now?" asks Jessie,
bending over her.
"Better, much better, thank you, good
lady," she says in a low voice, which
trembles from age as well as weakness.
"And very thankful to you for your
goodness."
I hear at once by the accent that she
is English. "Are you strong enough to
tell me how you got lost on the moor,
and where you came from, and where
you were going?" continues my wife.
"Ah! I was going to my lad, my
poor lad, and now I doubt I shall never
see him more," says the poor soul, with
a long sigh of weariness.
"Where is your lad, and how far have
you come?"
"My lad is a soldier at Fort George;
and I have come all the way from Liver-
pool to see him, and give him his old
mother's blessing before he goes to the
Indies." And then, brokenly, with
long pauses of weariness and weakness,
the little old woman tells us her pitiful
story.
Her lad, she tells us, is her only re-
maining child. She had six, and this,
the youngest, is the only one who did
not die of want during the Lancashire
cotton famine. He grew up a fine, like-
ly boy, the comfort and pride of his
mother's heart, and the stay of her de-
clining years. But a "strike" threw
him out of work, and, unable to endure
the privation and misery in a fit of de-
spairation he "listed." His regiment was
quartered at Fort George, and he wrote
regularly to his mother, his letters get-
ting more cheerful and hopeful every
day; until suddenly he wrote to say that
his regiment was ordered to India, and
begging her to send him her blessing,
as he had not enough money to carry
him to Liverpool to see her. The aged
mother, widowed and childless, gave for
this one remaining boy, felt that she
must look on his face once more before
she died. She begged from a few la-
dies, whose kindness had kept her from
the workhouse, sufficient money to carry
her by train to Glasgow; and from
thence she had made her way, now on
foot, now begging a lift in a passing
cart or wagon, to within a few miles of
Fort George, when she was caught in
the snow-storm; and, wandering from
the road, would have perished in the
snow—but for Laddie.
My wife is in tears and Mary is sob-
bing audibly as the little old woman con-
cludes her simple and touching story,
and I walk to the window and look out
for a moment before I am able to ask her
what her son's name is. As I tell her
that we are but a few miles from Fort
George, and that I will send over for
him, a smile of extreme content il-
luminates the withered face. "His name
is John Sater," she says. "He is a
tall, handsome lad; they will know him
by that."
I hasten down stairs and write a short
note to Col. Freeman, whom I know in-
timately, informing him of the circum-
stances, and begging that he will allow
John Sater to come over at once, and I
dispatch my groom in the dog-cart that
he may bring him back without loss of
time. As I return to the house after
seeing him start I meet Dr. Bruce leav-
ing the house.
"Poor old soul," he says; "her
troubles are nearly over; she is shaking
fast. I almost doubt whether she will
live till her son comes."

"How she could have accomplished
such a journey at her age I cannot un-
derstand," I observe.
"Nothing is impossible to a mother,"
answers Dr. Bruce; "but it has killed
her."
I go in; but I find I cannot settle to
my usual occupations. My thoughts
are with the aged heroine who is dying
upstairs, and presently I yield to the
fascination which draws me back to her
presence.
As Dr. Bruce says, she is sinking fast.
She lies back on the pillows, her cheeks
as ashy gray as her hair. She clasps my
wife's hand in hers, but her eyes are
wide open, and have an eager, expectant
look in them.
"At what time may we expect them?"
whispers my wife to me.
"Not before 4," I answer in the same
tone.
"He will be too late, I fear," she
says; "she is getting rapidly weaker."
But love is stronger than death, and
she will not go until her son comes.
All through the winter's day she lies
dying, obediently taking what nourish-
ment is given to her, but never speaking
except to say: "My lad, my lad! God
is good; He will not let me die until he
comes."
And at last I hear the dog-cart. I lay
my finger on my lip and tell Mary to go
and bring John Sater up very quietly.
But my caution is needless; the mother
has heard the sound, and with a last ef-
fort of her remaining strength she
raises herself and stretches out her
arms. "My lad, my lad!" she gasps, as,
with a great sob, she springs forward, and
mother and son are clasped in each other's
arms once more. For a moment they
remain so. Then the little old
woman sinks back on my wife's shoul-
der, and her spirit is looking down from
heaven on the lad she loved so dearly on
earth.
She lies in our little church-yard under
a spreading yew-tree, and on the
stone which marks her resting-place are
inscribed the words, "Faithful unto
Death." Our Laddie has gained far-
spread renown for his good works; and,
as I sit finishing this short record of a
tale of which he is the hero, he lies at
my feet, our ever-watchful, faithful
companion and friend.—Chambers'
Journal.

No More Drowning.

Interesting and successful experiments
have been made at Hayre with a dress
designed by M. Seliguer for saving life
at sea. The trials took place in one of
the large docks of the town. One of the
harbor pilots and a boatman wearing
ordinary clothes and heavy sea boots,
put on the life-saving dress and plunged
into the basin. It was found that they
floated in the water without making the
slightest movement. The men next
swam for some time about the dock.
When they emerged from the water they
were examined by the commission, who
satisfied themselves that the men still
wore their heavy clothing and boots.
The inventor next proceeded to cut the
suit all over, in order to show that a
person wearing the life-saving clothes
would still float, even though they
should be torn by coming in contact with
floating wreckage, rocks, etc. Alto-
gether, thirty-two cuts and rents were
made in the dress, leaving the body of
the wearer in many places exposed to
view. One of the men then divested
himself of his clothing, and, plunging
into the water, feigned to be drowning.
His companion, still wearing the out and
mutilated dress, entered the basin and
easily brought the other to the shore.
So well satisfied were the commission
with the result of these experiments that
they at once gave the inventor an order
for thirty of the life-saving suits, for the
use of the crews of the two life-boats
stationed at Hayre. The dress consists
of a paletot and trousers, forming a sin-
gle garment, and is rendered insub-
mergible by being divided into twenty-
eight compartments, each of which con-
tains a float, composed of twenty small
cylindrical floats. The system may be
applied to any clothing.

Horrors of the India Famine.

The editor of the Madras Times, a
member of the relief committee, writes
under date of Aug. 1 as follows: The
population of Southern India, more or
less affected by famine, numbers 24,000,
000. In the most favorable circum-
stances, at least one-sixth will die.
Twenty-three people in all died of star-
vation in Bengal. In Madras, no camp of
3,000 rises morning after morning with-
out leaving thirty corpses. In the in-
terior the distress is most fearful. One
gentleman passing down the valley in
the Wyld district counted twenty-nine
dead bodies on the road. A coffee-
planter seeking shelter from rain in a
hut found six decomposing corpses in it.
On any day and every day mothers may
be seen in the streets of Madras offer-
ing their children for sale, while the found-
ling portion of the poor-house is full of
infants, found by the police on the road,
deserted by their parents. Since the
famine began 500,000 people have died
of want and distress. The first big tra-
gedy may be expected in Mysore. In
that province, indeed, information has
reached me from Bangalore of two cases
of cannibalism already.

Passage of the Dardanelles.

The reported closing of the Darda-
nelles by Turkey calls out the question,
Can the passage be forced? The task
would be extremely difficult; but twice
within the last two centuries it has been
done. In 1770 Capt. Elphinstone, a
British officer in the service of Russia,
ran through the Dardanelles with a sin-
gle vessel, anchored in front of the Sul-
tan's palace (off Seraglio point), drank a
glass of grog, and ran out again. Thirty
years later another British officer ran
through the Dardanelles with a squad-
ron, and menaced Constantinople with a
bombardment.

MY FIRST PROPOSAL.

At last, the long day's haying done,
I turned to leave the fragrant meadow,
Where, on the grass, the setting sun
Before me cast my lengthened shadow.
I struck a narrow path that ran
By Lovell's farm, a crooked by-way
Which somewhere therabouts began,
And ended on the dusty highway.
It reached their barnyard first of all,
Then wandered through a wooded hollow,
And darted past an old stone wall,
As if inviting you to follow.
It climbed a hill where all the day
The crows rehearsed a mimic babel;
It crossed a brook which flowed that way,
Then slid beneath our barn's brown gable.
A shorter cut it was, that led
To our own homestead from the meadow,
And so I followed it instead,
And on before me went my shadow.
Then, nearing Lovell's farm, I heard
The white-borne cattle faintly lowing,
While, bubbling, in the bright pale stud,
The milk from well-filled udders flowing.
I glanced behind the barnyard wall
And there sat Katy milking "Speckle."
The favorite cow among them all,
Her fine coat decked with many a freckle.
Then up got Katy by the tail,
I knew her milking down and straightway,
While my own heart went pit-a-pat,
Came toward me through the open gateway.
The sun dropped down from out the sky,
And left the west with rich gold laden;
An awkward country lad was I,
And Katy but a simple maiden.
Her eyes met mine, as if by chance,
Not knowing who it was; then shyly,
Nearth drooping lids withdrew their glance,
Then back again to mine stole shyly.
With that last look my courage grew;
I said—it may have been I swore it—
She was the prettiest girl I knew,
And told her how I loved her for it.
Perhaps she gave me no reply,
Perhaps it was the night's gray curtain,
Slow-falling from the twilight sky,
Which left her answer so uncertain.
Then winding homeward, torn with doubt,
The tree-tops filled their dim conviction;
The patrick frog with deep-base ood,
Grew hoarse and loud in contradiction;
The katyids pronounced both ways;
But ere the moon was one hour older
I sat beneath its silvery rays
With Katy's head upon my shoulder.

PITH AND POINT.

Best thing out—A conflagration.
An old-fashioned watering-place—A
pump.
When is a ship like a dressmaker?
When she's rounding the cape or tacking
about.
What is the difference between chari-
ty and a tailor? The first covers a mul-
titude of sins; the second a multitude of
sinners.
A clergyman of ordinary abilities
asked for a license to preach. "I grant
you permission," said the Bishop, "but
nature refuses it."
"That was very greedy of you, Tom-
my, to eat your little sister's share of
cake." "You told me, ma, I was al-
ways to take her part," said Tommy.
A St. Louis reviewer wrote an article
entitled "Martin Luther—Diet of
Worms," and the compositor set it up,
"Martin Luther died of worms."
Trying to do business without adver-
tising is like winking at a pretty girl in
the dark; you may know what you are
doing, but nobody else does.
"You're a smart fellow," sneered a
lawyer to a witness, the other day, in a
Brooklyn court. "I'd return the com-
pliment if I wasn't under oath," replied
the witness.
It is estimated that there are 2,400
disorders to which the human frame
is liable. When a man is laid up
with the rheumatism, he is apt to think
that the entire number has struck him
in concert.
A country school-master's description
of a money-lender: "He serves you in
the present tense, he lends you in the
conditional mood, keeps you in the sub-
junctive, and ruins you in the future."
At a public contest lately held, the
following was the prize conundrum:
What is the difference between a tenant
and the son of a widow? The tenant
has to pay rents; but the son of a widow
has not two parents.
There was some philosophy in the
henpecked husband who, being asked
why he had placed himself so comple-
tely under the government of his wife, an-
swered, "To avoid the worse slavery of
being under my own."
HAWK-ETTERING.
Burlington man to fruiterer: "Give
me 25 cents worth of grapes." Fruiterer,
in amazement: "We don't cut our
grapes; you'll have to take a whole one."
The potato-bug doesn't think of his
stomach all the time. He is passionat-
ly fond of the odor of exquisite flowers,
and his favorite resort is in the tuber
rows.
The man with the white vest often
looks disconsolately at the varying lines
across the front of that garment, and
wonders why all bars are not built the
same height.
Striped stockings are going out of
style, and the Sunday-school picnic will
no more be electrified by a brilliant dis-
play of the northern lights every time a
girl falls out of the swing.
Ex-Gov. Packard has gone out of pol-
itics, and spends all his time feeling the
gums of the twins for teeth, and trying
to teach them to talk. And, when the
twins are simultaneously smitten with
the worst kind of nocturnal anti-concilia-
tion colic, Packard just sits up in bed,
and holds his hands over his ears, and
says: "Merciful Heavens! This is
worse than the river-parishes."
Yesterday morning a man knocked a
baker off the sidewalk down on Main
street, and some one was heartless
enough to speak of the victim as "knock-
knead." Doughnut make ache the heart
of the unfortunate by vile puns.
The cruel fates never appear half so
grim and pitiless as when they marry a
girl who has gone through Yassar, and
can play divinely, paint like an angel,
dance like a fairy, and slam the front
door in seven languages, to a man who
owes for the clothes he was married in,
begs his tobacco, and buys his wood
half a cord at a time.

How a Countryman Outwitted a Card Sharp.

A gentleman was witness, a few days ago, to a sharp trick at cards on a passenger-train of one of our Western railroads noted for the favor in which three-card-monte men and other card-sharps hold it. A well-dressed clerical-looking gentleman had attracted a crowd of gaping passengers around him by a number of ingenious and skillfully-executed tricks with a pack of playing cards, and at last, shuffling the cards several times and slapping them down on his knee, he said, "I'll bet any man in the crowd that I can cut the Jack of Diamonds at the first attempt." Every one hung back suspiciously, until a green, gawky-looking individual, with hay-seed in his hair, pushed his way forward. "Mister," he questioned, "may I take a squint at them keards?" "Certainly," replied the professional, as he handed them over. The countryman inspected them suspiciously, and then, apparently satisfied, returned them, but did not take the bet. "The cards are all right, aren't they?" the professional asked. "Ya'as, I guess they'd suit me," the countryman said, hesitatingly. "Why don't you take my bet, then?" "Waal, I don't know; I ain't much of a betting man." The professional saw that the countryman was more than half inclined to take him up, and to make sure of his game he said: "Come I'll bet \$10 to \$5, \$15, \$20 to \$5!" "Durned if I don't take ye," exclaimed the countryman, after a moment's hesitation, and, driving into his pocket he drew out a strip of calico (apparently a sample to show his girl), some confectioner, a plug of tobacco, several horseshoe nails and, lastly, a dyspeptic looking leather wallet, from which he extracted a greasy five dollar greenback, which he placed in the hands of a bystander. The professional speedily covered the deposit with a twenty fresh from Uncle Sam's printing bureau, and then thoroughly shuffling the cards as a prelude, he grasped the pack firmly in one hand, and producing a sharp pocket knife he actually cut every card in the pack in two. "There," he exclaimed, triumphantly, "haven't I cut the Jack of diamonds?" "I'll be eternally swallowed if you have," replied the countryman, producing that veritable card from his sleeve, whither he had dexterously conveyed it while pretending to examine the cards. The countryman quietly pocketed the stakes, and the professional slunk off into another car.—[Chicago Tribune.

For the Holland City News.

Mr. Editor:—Last Sunday evening we had the pleasure of listening to the farewell sermon, an able one, of Rev. Wm. Coplin, of the M. E. Church of this city, and in justice to the Rev. gentleman your correspondent, an occasional hearer, thinks that a public acknowledgement is justly due him for his successful efforts during the past year. To an outsider it appears he has installed new life and vigor into the church, has largely increased its membership, and succeeded in interesting a largely increased regular attendance. Through his efforts the financial embarrassments under which for years the church has been struggling, has been largely decreased, over thirty new members have been added to its roll of membership. The sabbath school is out of debt and in a flourishing condition. The members appear buoyant and to be looking onward and upward as the goal of their ambition; certainly those who have watched the rise and growth of Methodism in this city, can easily mark the contrast. The most satisfactory thought in connection with his labors here, is the evidence of good feeling existing between the Faculty of Hope College, the various other churches of the city, and the church with which he has been laboring—which has never prevailed before. We were pleased to see Rev. Dr. Phelps present and fully appreciated the remarks he made. It is not only the unanimous desire of the church and congregation that Mr. Coplin be returned here another year—it is the general feeling in the city. We understand the official board of the church have petitioned conference to have him returned. We hope the prayer of the petitioners will be granted.

OCCASIONAL.

THERE is a good deal of talk about the electric lights. The English fleet in the Mediterranean is to be furnished with them. They promise to relieve us, sooner or later, from the terrible monopoly of the gas companies, and a single electric candle will light a whole room, however large, as light as day. The one greater burden than any other of our present civilization is the cost of evening or night light, whether for work or entertainment. Morning newspapers pay more for their light than they do for their rent.—Ez.

Says the Wayne (N. Y.) Democratic Press: "Niagara Falls is comparatively deserted, and all on account, it is said, of the uncalled for war made by the newspapers upon hackmen and hotels. It is said that the evils were done away with a long time ago, but that the newspapers have continued their attacks merely because the subject was prolific and afforded good opportunities for a display of wit and satire."

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HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

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6-1y.

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4-6m

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28-4w

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15-1y

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