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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 30.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 238.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 20, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
" "	" "	12.10 p. m.
" "	3.30 p. m.	" "
" "	8.25 " "	* 9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.30 a. m.	12.35 p. m.
" "	5.00 p. m.	11.05 a. "
" "	8.35 " "	* 8.22 p "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.20 p. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.30 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
" "	* 9.45 " "	† 4.40 " "

* Daily except Saturday
† Mixed trains.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.	Express. Mail.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4 15 7 30	Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10
4 32 7 44	Grandville. 9 55 6 55
5 45 8 25	Allegan. 8 45 5 45
6 11 9 41	Oshtemo. 8 16 5 16
6 19 9 19	Plainwell. 8 07 5 10
6 35 9 35	Cooper. 7 35 4 45
6 50 9 50	Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8 30 11 30	White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
6 00 6 30	Chicago. 10 40 6 50
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
2 40 5 00	Toledo. 11 55 8 30
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
7 05 9 30	Cleveland. 7 40 3 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1 15 4 05	Buffalo. 12 10 7 55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 20, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2	No. 3 No. 1	No. 1 No. 3
p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.
8 20 12 15	Muskegon	2 00 8 00
7 45 11 45	Ferrysburg	2 30 8 50
7 40 11 40	Grand Haven	2 40 9 00
6 50 11 11	Pigeon	3 13 9 50
6 45 10 35	Holland	3 35 11 15
5 17 10 15	Fillmore	4 12 11 45
4 00 9 25	Allegan	5 00 1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Dressmaking.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician. Office at his residence, Overijse, Mich.

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

BROEK A., Surgeon and Physician. Office over their Drug store opp. Van Raalte's shoe store, where he can be found during the day and night.

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	25
Beans, 1/2 bushel	1 00
Butter, 1/2 bushel	15
Clover seed, 1/2 bushel	10 00
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	12
Honey, 1/2 bushel	25
Hay, 1/2 ton	8 00
Onions, 1/2 bushel	40
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	40
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel	40
Wool, 1/2 bushel	40

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00
" " green	2 25
" beech, dry	2 25
" " green	2 50
Hemlock Bark	5 25
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 50
Railroad ties	16

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	1 00
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	50
Oats, 1/2 bushel	32
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	25
Feed, 1/2 ton	16 00
Barley, 1/2 100 lb.	1 25
Middling, 1/2 100 lb.	1 09
Flour, 1/2 100 lb.	1 33
Pearl Barley, 1/2 100 lb.	3 00
" "	6 00

Special Notices.

The Holland City Cornet Band hereby inform the public that they are ready for business—to play for all public or political meetings—and that while their leader, John A. Roost, continues to be too ill to take charge in person, Mr. Antone Tichy, leader and director of the Germania Band of Grand Rapids, will take the lead. For engagements apply to Otto Breyman. G. A. KONING, Sec'y.

Errors of Youth.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,

42 Cedar st., New York.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, at 7 1/4 o'clock, GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

Children's Carriages.

Excelled by none in quality, finish or price at H. MEYER & CO.

Feathers! Feathers!

Prime Live Geese Feathers at H. MEYER & CO

For a new style of hat, the very latest, the prettiest hats, call at D. Bertsch's Dry Goods Store on the corner of River and Eighth street.

Ice-cream always on hand at L. T. Kanters, and good airy rooms to sit in.

I. O. O. F.

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

From our Own Correspondent.

To the Editor Holland City News:

Having no special engagement this morning, I will improve the opportunity afforded me of writing the promised letter about my visit to Philadelphia and the Exposition. One moment, reader, do not drop your paper at this announcement, for I promise that this letter will not be a dry catalogue of the thousands of exhibits I saw at the exposition, I will attempt simply to express a few general observations pertaining to them, I asked one who had been to the Centennial: "Did you take notes?" "Yes," he answered, "I began but soon stopped, for there was no end to it," "Ah!" I mentally resolved, "I'll take notes, and a great number of them too," but frail are human resolutions! was my involuntary moral reflection after a half days trial, for I then virtually stopped taking notes; and perhaps the Yale College student was about correct, when after he had gone around a whole day with a few school teachers, he remarked: "There is no human being so well adapted to visit such an exposition as the indefatigable school ma'am with note book and pencil in hand; for they will persist in noting down all." We may read and read again that "there is no end to the affair." That the Main Building is 1,880 ft in length and 464 ft in width, that Machinery Hall is 1,402 ft long by 380 ft wide and all other buildings in proportion, and that the area of enclosed grounds is 256 acres, etc., still not until one attempts to walk from one end of the Main Building to the other can he approximate to a correct idea of what it really is. Standing at one end of either the Main Building or Machinery Hall after a day's walking in the same, I have felt discouraged at the thought that I must walk to the other end, and sometimes would sit down and seriously ponder whether or not it was advisable to take the "journey." And not only does the magnitude of the buildings surpass all conception, but the grandeur and beauty of the display of the exhibits far outstrip any idea a person can form. Need we wonder at this? When we consider that in all departments the very best talent the world has ever possessed or does now possess is here displayed, that no cost or labor has been spared to make this a success, it need not surprise us who are no artists, no expert mechanics, no experienced merchants or manufacturers, no agriculturists or horticulturist, that this is far grander than we could have conceived. While Prof. Shields and myself were leisurely walking through Machinery Hall he remarked: "Albert have you noticed what ingenuity is here displayed even in the arrangement of common articles? Look at yonder case of ordinary bolts and nuts. What a fine appearance they make! How they show off to best advantage!" And so it is, the most common articles, which we ordinarily do not notice, here seem remarkable. The Main Building is entirely devoted to exhibits of all kinds from all nations and countries. Each country endeavors to surpass the other in worth and display and the attendants from these different countries are all dressed in their own countries peculiar costume. We lingered for quite a time in the Netherlands department and through the kindness of the Secretary of the Netherlands Commission we learned many interesting things in regard to the draining of that country. Machinery Hall was to me one of the most interesting buildings to visit. There one sees the practical and useful as well as the ornamental. The huge Corliss engine sets machinery of all description and use in motion, and men, women and youths are busily engaged showing the manufacture of various articles. It is wonderful to see with what astonishing rapidity articles are made, which when seen ready made appear to involve long and tedious time of manufacture.

The Agricultural and Horticultural buildings no doubt caused many who are interested in such things to grow enthusiastic over the grand display, and although we wondered and said "oh! how excellent," "perfectly delightful," "this is exquisite," in fact exhausting such like expressions and then begin over new again, repeating them a hundred times, yet these did not interest us as much as other buildings. We visited all the buildings but involuntarily loitered for a time in the Kansas and Colorado buildings and the New England Log Cabin. In the former was a large collection of animals shot by a lady, some 200 in number, including three different kinds of bears, a wild goat, a buffalo, snakes, etc., the latter represented an old log cabin of "ye olden times," at all events was meant to represent such.

While standing for a few moments waiting to be allowed to enter I had an opportunity to examine the outside. I thought if the old log cabins which our grandfathers and fathers used to occupy were in any manner similar to the New England cabins, then this is no correct representation. For the logs are to evenly laid and symmetrically chosen and the ends were evenly sawed off, whereas ours were roughly chopped, simply piled on one another, and the cracks, or rather openings, dobed over with clay. The whole thing looked too civilized for such a representation. This much was remarked by a gray headed gentleman standing at my side, who said: "This thing is too nice altogether. I was brought up in a rougher institution than that." The inside, however, presented a truer picture. The old cradle in which Perigrine White, who was born in the "Mayflower" in 1620, was cradled, an old clock 128 years old, an old chair and desk out of the "Mayflower" were interesting to examine. The old fire-place looked well, with a chicken roasting over some coals. An attendant said that the chicken had been roasting since May and would not be done until November, whereupon some one modestly suggested that "the chicken was perhaps a 100 years old."

I find that this article is developing into such length and my time is passing away so quickly that I must close, hoping to resume in the next issue I remain,

Yours Truly, etc.,

A. A. PANSTIEHL.

The Coal Surplus.—Reported plans for Exports to South America.

We are informed by a gentleman recently from Pottsville, Pa., that the Reading Railroad purposes and is making it plans for opening up foreign markets for the surplus production of coal in this country, and that it has under consideration the establishment of a regular line of steam colliers to Rio Janeiro, South America. We made inquiries of President Gowen this morning as to the truth of these rumors, to which he replied that he was too much occupied to-day to answer them, although put in form requiring only a simple yes or no. We have it so directly, and with so much circumstance, however, that we give it to the public at once in view of its great importance as a speedy and happy solution of the otherwise almost insurmountable difficulties in which the coal interests are at present involved. It will be remembered by the readers of the *Bulletin* that in a recent article in this column this very way out of the difficulties in which the coal combination was then floundering, before its dissolution, was suggested. In that we showed that the West Indies alone import over 2,000,000 tons of coal annually, while Great Britain furnished over three-fourths of the amount simply because she put it on board vessels at New Castle cheaper than it can be done at Philadelphia; whereas, were it not for the artificially high price of coal, consequent on the combination's control, coal could be mined and delivered at this port at a profit at \$3.50 per ton, which would enable us to undersell Great Britain and secure this enormous traffic, and thus find an outlet not only for the surplus now but enable the mines to be generally operated and the roads to them more fully employed.

Within the past two days our attention has been called to the article referred to as almost prophetic, as all admit the feasibility of this remedy when we add the South American to the West India markets, as the Reading is said to contemplate. As to return cargoes from Rio, it is said that they are not expected. Yet there is no reason why coffee might not be imported at Philadelphia as well as at Baltimore, which has within a few years secured such and important trade in this stable, while by touching at West India ports much of the products of those islands now coming constantly to this

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

FABULOUS gains in oil, recalling vividly the outbreak in '64, are reported from the oil regions. A sudden demand from abroad, or some other unexplained cause, has run the price of the oleaginous staple up two and three dollars above the usual rates. Those who held stock have cleared enormous profits, one lucky holder as high as \$600,000, while a score followed after in big bonanzas.

The attendance at the Philadelphia Exposition is steadily increasing, and is likely to increase every week during the remaining two months, as people no longer feel afraid of encountering such hot weather as prevailed earlier in the season. Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston boy-friend, has had his sentence commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life. A terrible price-fight was fought the other day at Pennville, N. J., between two human brutes, named Weeden and Walker, in which the latter was killed, his face being beaten and pounded till semblance of humanity had departed. Weeden, the conqueror, was a blacksmith in a foundry, and Walker was his helper. They were warm personal friends, and yet were led on by rages and thieves to the contest which has made one a murderer and a fugitive, and laid the other in a dishonorable grave.

A TRAIN on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran off the track near Harper's Ferry, a few days ago, and rolled down an embankment into the canal. Strange to say, none of the passengers were seriously injured. The only death was that of Joseph G. Shipley, the heroic engineer, who was found in five feet of water wedged in his cab, with both hands grasping the throttle of the locomotive. John S. Waring & Co., of Yonkers, the heaviest hat manufacturing firm in the United States, have failed, with liabilities amounting to about \$400,000, of which \$198,000 is due to New York banks. They employed 700 operatives. The Gun Rock House, at Hingham, Mass., a well-known summer resort, was burned last week. The loss is \$150,000.

THE WEST.

The city of San Francisco was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the night of the 29th ult. The large block bounded by Brannan, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, was swept away, and over 200 poor families turned out of doors. The loss will aggregate about \$500,000. One fireman was killed and several injured during the progress of the fire. The boiler of a steam threshing-machine, at work at the farm of John Harris, near Lone Jack, Mo., exploded the other day, killing George Cobb and a young man Powell, and seriously injuring James Steward, John Harris, and a man named Potter.

ADVICES from Hays City, Kan., state that a water spout burst in Kill Creek Valley, Osborn county, one day last week, and flooded the entire bottom in about fifteen minutes. Horses and cattle, crops, etc., were swept away, and Mrs. Brighton and her two children and Mrs. Green were drowned.

THREE men were instantly killed and six more seriously injured—one of them fatally—by the explosion of a steam engine which was running a threshing-machine on the farm of C. B. Jones, four miles south of Dover, Minn., one day last week. A courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry on the 20th of August, at the mouth of Powder river, arrived at Fort Fetterman last week. The command was then on a trail which was estimated at 10,000 ponies. Camp-fires indicated seven distinct bands. There is reason to believe that the Indians are almost destitute of food, and traces left in the deserted camps indicate that they are reduced to the extremity of using raw hides for food. All the Snake allies have gone home, the Crows remaining. Gen. Crook fully expected to strike Sitting Bull in a few days. ADVICES from the Black Hills state that the Indians raided the road between Custer and Deadwood on the 20th of August and killed Weston Smith, a minister, and three miners named Ike Brown, Polline, and Mason, carrying off their stock. On the 22d Indians made a raid on a party five miles south of Custer City and killed James Kidd, Samuel Wallace, Jacob Weilly, and Thompson. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Sioux from the hostile camp on the road to the Agencies. Jones says the country is full of Indians. Four miners, Fred Hennekauff, Sr., John Cox, August Shankerkrauff, and Frederick Shankerkrauff, Jr., were ambushed by four Indians in a shaft near Central City, Col., a few days ago. Shankerkrauff descended into the shaft to prospect, with a view to resuming work on it. His protracted absence led his father to follow him, and the other victims followed the father. All were dead before relief could be brought.

ACCORDING to the recent census taken at the Red Cloud Agency, it appears that there are but 5,000 Indians, all told, at that point, the number of growing males being but 1,000. This census will be used as a basis in the issue of rations in the future, and the many bucks who now had rather fight than eat will very likely go with empty stomachs when the winter season approaches.

CHICAGO reports three murders in one day, and it wasn't a good day for killing people either. Mike O'Leary called upon his wife, from whom he had been separated, and invited her to take a stroll. While promenading a public thoroughfare he drew a razor and cut her throat. She is not expected to recover. A negro named Smith, in a disreputable saloon, shot at a colored brother named Perry Hersey. The ball missed the intended victim and perforated an African named Lynn, killing him almost instantly. Matthew Gallagher, after an absence from his wife of a year, returned and found her cohabiting with a colored gentleman. He armed himself with a pistol and went to the house where they were living. Forcing an entrance he reached the bed-room just in time to see the black Lothario scudding through the window. He walked to the bed and fired a pistol ball into the face of the woman. The bullet entered her mouth and lodged in the back of her neck, inflicting a death wound.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago-Tribune, who left Gen. Terry's camp on the 31st of August, reports the columns of Crook and Terry as having separated and moving independently, neither commander having much expectation of meeting or overtaking any considerable body of hostiles. In fact, Sitting Bull seems to have given his pursuers the slip, and the campaign against the Sioux has been completely fizzled for this year. Where the main body of the Indians now is, or where and when they may be expected to be heard from again, is a conundrum which may as well be given up for the present. A painful and sickening tragedy was recently enacted in Green county, Wis. Jacob Ten Eyck, an old and highly-respected citizen, left his house in the forenoon, the family supposing that he had gone to one of the neighbors. In crossing one of the fields on his farm, in which was a herd of cattle and a ferocious bull, he was attacked by the latter and killed. The hogs in the field began the sickening work of eating the human body, and

when search was made for him in the evening the animals had devoured all of it but a part of his head and one foot. One man was killed, six injured, and the machine shops very much wrecked in Jeffersonville, Ind., the other day, by the explosion of a boiler in the yard of the Louisville and Indianapolis railroad.

THE SOUTH.

ADVICES from Decatur, Tex., say: "Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, a step-daughter, and four sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night, by a party of disguised men. The particulars of the fiendish affair have not been received, but it is supposed that the butchery was committed for money, as the family is rich."

The yellow fever is epidemic at Savannah, Ga., and many deaths are reported.

WASHINGTON.

THE following is the public statement for the month of August:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$84,999,650
Five per cent. bonds.....	712,320,450
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt.....	14,000,000
Matured debt.....	3,021,210
Legal tenders.....	369,401,336
Certificates of deposit.....	31,880,000
Fractional currency.....	31,835,111
Coin certificates.....	29,969,800
Total without interest.....	462,606,447
Total debt.....	\$2,176,947,758
Total interest.....	24,292,944
Cash in Treasury:	
Gold.....	\$62,511,956
Currency.....	11,666,808
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	31,880,000
Total in treasury.....	106,058,762

Debt less cash in the treasury.....\$2,068,301,311
Decrease of debt during August.....\$111,936
Decrease since June 30, 77.....4,257,403
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding.....64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....646,235
Interest paid by the United States.....32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....6,924,562
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....25,155,666

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, the following changes of stations of troops were made: Company A, Fifteenth infantry, from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Craig, N. M.; Company B, Fifteenth infantry, from Fort Craig, N. M., to Fort Garland, Col.; Company D, from Fort Garland to Fort Wingate; headquarters Sixteenth infantry from Newport barracks, Ky., to Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala.; Companies F, G and I, Eleventh infantry, to Cheyenne agency, Dakota; Company H, Eleventh infantry, to Standing Rock agency, Dakota. Gen. Sheridan telegraphs Gen. Sherman that he has suspended Agent Burke of Standing Rock, who, it is believed, has been supplying the hostile Indians with beef intended for the military on the frontier.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW has renewed the lease of his house in Washington. The instructions of the Attorney General to United States Marshals, regarding the coming elections, have been issued. They charge marshals that protection must be afforded to all citizens while registering or voting, and from violence or outrage on account of their votes. In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, special deputy marshals are to be appointed to carry out these orders, and soldiers or civilians may be summoned as a posse to assist marshals in the performance of their duties, which is not to be impeded by State laws or officers.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSMAN CLYMER has been nominated for re-election by the Democrats of Berks county, Pa.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Saratoga on the 30th and 31st ult. Horatio Seymour was nominated by acclamation for Governor. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer was also nominated by acclamation for re-election. The remainder of the ticket is made up as follows: Judge of the Court of Appeals, Robert C. Earle; Canal Commissioner, Darius A. Ogden; State Prison Inspector, Robert H. Anderson. The Connecticut Republicans, in convention at New Haven last week, nominated the following ticket for State officers: Governor, Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford; Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury; Secretary of State, Gen. F. A. Walker, of New Haven; Treasurer, Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson; Comptroller, Eli Curtis, of Watertown. Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale college, and Don Marshall Jewell, were nominated for Presidential electors at-large. The Democrats of Iowa held their State convention at Des Moines on the 30th ult. The nominations are as follows: Secretary of State, John Stube-ranch, Marion county; Treasurer, Wesley Jones, Des Moines county; Auditor, William Gronoweg, of Pottawattamie; Judges of the Supreme Court, Walter J. Hayes, Clinton; William Graham, Dubuque; Attorney General, J. C. Cook, Jasper county; Register of the State Land Office, Capt. N. C. Ridenour, Page county. The Democrats of the First and Second Ohio Districts (Cincinnati) have re-nominated Messrs. Sawyer and Banning for Congress. Hon. Bela M. Hughes has been nominated for Governor of Colorado by the Democrats.

Gov. JACOB, of West Virginia, has appointed Samuel Price United States Senator, in place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased.

GENERAL.

UPON the call of its President, Gen. Sherman, the tenth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 18th and 19th of October next.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science has just held a very interesting session at Buffalo. The next meeting will be held at Nashville, Tenn. A Toronto dispatch says: "The great drought throughout the province has given rise to many bush fires. Live stock is suffering in many places for want of water, and others are driven long distances to obtain it."

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 29th ult. says: "A Cabinet council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose the present Sultan, Murad, and proclaim Abdul Hamid. The change will occur shortly, certainly before the beginning of the next Ralidan, the great annual feast of the Mohammedans." A Vienna telegram of the same date says: "A Council of Ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider the peace proposals of which the outline has been given to the Grand Vizier by the powers separately. Russia strenuously opposed the condition that Servia should first sue directly for peace, and the Porte has abandoned its demand to that effect." It is said that 24,850 Spanish troops, of all arms, with Krupp and Placencia guns, will embark at Santander and Cadiz for Cuba before Nov. 1.

TELEGRAMS from the Serbian Capital represent that there is a keen anxiety among the people to hear of an armistice. The recent fighting before Alexinzat has been greatly exaggerated, the losses being no more than a few hundred killed on the side of the Servians. A feeling of jealousy has been aroused between the people of the principality and the Russians, the influence of the latter in the army over-

shadowing everything. To see Servia become a Russian dependency as the result of a war begun to secure her complete independence of Turkey, is not what the people want, and they appear to be ready to welcome a peace which would assure them as near an approximation to complete self-government as they possessed before the war.

A COUNCIL of ministers and great dignitaries of the Turkish Empire, held on the 31st ult., proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad, deposed.

A BELGRADE dispatch says the Serbian army is being rapidly reinforced and reorganized by Russians, who are crossing Roumania and Hungary in large numbers, and that since this influx the Servians have fought better and seem more likely to hold their ground against the Turks. A London dispatch says "the hop harvest is progressing everywhere. Estimates based upon trustworthy information give the probable crop as follows: In England, two-thirds of the quantity grown in 1875; Germany, one-quarter; and Belgium one-half." The new 4½ per cent. United States Government funding loan is reported to be popular in London, causing a decline there in consols.

THE town of St. Hyacinthe, a suburb of Montreal, has been almost obliterated by fire. On the 3d inst. a conflagration broke out, and, fanned by a furious wind, spread with such rapidity that in three or four hours six hundred houses were destroyed. The flames ceased only when there was nothing more for them to devour. A great many people are rendered homeless, and there is much suffering in consequence. The loss is estimated at upward of \$2,000,000. A general engagement, probably the heaviest of the war, was fought between the Turks and Servians around Alexinzat on Monday, Sept. 1. The Servians, according to all reports, were defeated with severe loss. A London dispatch of the 4th says: "The Turks, after beating the right wing of the Servians, made a flank movement in the direction of Krusevatz, their object being to reach Deligrade. The entire military position is changed. Tchernayeff is marching with the bulk of his army toward Krusevatz. He has telegraphed to Belgrade for reinforcements, and the Serbian Minister of War has ordered Gen. Antitch to march to Krusevatz with 12,000 men." There is great depression in the iron trade of England and Scotland, and an unusual number of failures are announced, throwing a great many people out of employment.

A THIRD of the business part of Seaforth, Canada, has been destroyed by fire. An account of the fighting around Alexinzat on the 1st inst., as given by a London Times correspondent with the Turkish army, indicates that the most severe battle of the war was fought on that day, and that the Serbian army under Tchernayeff was badly defeated and disorganized. It appears that the fighting was almost exclusively carried on by the artillery of the opposing forces, and that the Turks, being better supplied with formidable batteries, approached slowly but surely, silencing one after another of the batteries of the besieged, until, thinking further resistance useless, the Serbian soldiery, panic-stricken, began a hasty and disorderly retreat toward Deligrade. According to this correspondent the Serbian losses were very heavy.

How the Snow Falls in August at Rome.

[New York Times Rome Correspondence.] I went day before yesterday to Santa Maria Maggiore to help keep the festa of the Madonna della Neve, which falls on the 5th of August. It is the most poetical of all the fetes of the year, for what romantic young lady of a devout turn could desire to see a prettier sight than that of a fall of snow in August, and this in the form of the pure white leaves of the jessamine flower, from openings in the ceiling of a beautiful church? The illusion is perfect. Down come the flakes, zigzagging slowly in the long descent, some finding a lodgment upon the bonnets of worshippers of the gentler sex, some smiting the heads of penitents of advanced years, and covering at last the pavement with a thin, soft, fragrant carpet. The legend in which this festa had its origin must be repeated, and it is this: Many hundred years ago, in fact, in the fourth century, a patrician convert to the Christian religion had a vision, in which he was told to build a church, and both the site and the dimensions would be indicated by a fall of snow. The most elevated point of the Esquiline Hill was that pitched upon, and there the church was built, and received the title of Holy Maria of the Snows. Of course, the present is wholly different from the original structure, for it has been several times rebuilt or altered, according to the changing conditions of Rome. It is now known as Maggiore, as it is the major of all the churches dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here the body of the present Pope is to be laid. Only a few years after the accession of Pius IX. to office, he caused the *foro* to be made in the floor before the high altar, in the style of that of St. Peter's, with flights of steps leading down; the whole lined with rich marbles, the spoils of ancient Rome.

Curious Scene in an English Court.

Excitement was created in Canterbury, England, by a freak of Capt. Liddell, of the Tenth Hussars. Attending court to testify against a deserter, he did not take off his cap. His attention was directed to this fact by the presiding Justice, whereupon the Captain pointed to his sword, and explained that in accordance with the regulations of the service it was his duty while wearing arms to remain covered. He removed the offending headgear while being sworn, but immediately replaced it in order to testify against the deserter. On the following morning a similar scene took place when Capt. Liddell again attended to watch the proceedings, and sat, as before, covered. He was asked by the presiding magistrate to remove his cap, and courteously reminded that apology was due to the Bench for his persistent refusal to do so on the previous day. Capt. Liddell refused either to apologize or uncover. The Chairman directed him to retire, and Capt. Liddell was informed that the course he had chosen to pursue would be communicated to the Horse Guards. But the next day after this the Captain thought better of it, and on entering the court removed his cap, and, addressing the Bench, said that in the course he had adopted he meant no disrespect.

A LIVERPOOL lawyer has been compelled to pay damages for having given bad professional advice.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

ACCORDING to the school census just taken, East Saginaw has 5,155 school children between 5 and 20 years of age.

At Hastings, Barry county, the other day, a son, 5 years of age, of George Wolcott, was caught in the tumbling-rod of a threshing-machine, and instantly killed.

A DETROIT dispatch says: "As the steamer Craig was passing Bar Point, Lake Erie, one of her deck-hands, named Fred Helmer, jumped overboard and drowned himself."

Mr. J. K. STEVENS, of Saginaw City, one of the Wah-Wah-Sum crew, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the National Amateur Boating Association.

ONE morning last week a train on the Michigan Central railroad ran over Edward Dwyer, a former engineer on that road, killing him instantly, at a street crossing in Detroit. JOSEPH HALL, of Lambertville, Monroe county, is 93 years old, and draws a pension for service in the war of 1812. He prides himself on his garden, its variety of products, freedom from weeds, and general appearance.

ONE day last week a little son of Anson Graves, living northwest of Portland village, was drowned by falling into a tub of water standing in the yard, during the temporary absence of his mother.

THE nuptials of M. E. Halladay, proprietor of the Briley House, at Battle Creek, and Mattie Briley, daughter of the former proprietor, Mr. William Briley, were celebrated at the hotel a few evenings since. Both parties are well known and highly esteemed in Battle Creek, Miss Briley being one of the most accomplished pianists in that city. The presents were numerous and valuable.

THE following are the shipments from Bay City during the month of August, taken from the Custom House books: Lumber, 45,500,000; lath, 1,750,000; shingles, 8,500,000; salt, 27,000 barrels; hops, 2,500,000 bushels; lumber, 178 cubic feet; staves, 250,000. Total lumber shipment from the river during August, 72,000,000. Total from Saginaw river for the season, 275,000,000 feet.

The records of the Auditor General's office show the following amount of receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office during the month of August, 1876:

Balance on hand July 31.....	\$1,089,107.37
Add receipts during August.....	45,521.33
Total.....	\$1,134,628.70
Deduct disbursements same time.....	73,846.41

Balance on hand Aug. 31.....\$1,060,782.29
Decrease during the month.....27,846.40

Mrs. C. W. ROUNDS, of Wenona, one morning last week threw herself in front of a locomotive at the Midland-street crossing, and was instantly killed. The coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane, exonerating the engineer of the locomotive. Mrs. Rounds has been partially insane for several years, and had once attempted to cut her throat. Deceased was 50 years old, and leaves a family highly esteemed.

SAYS the St. John's Republican: "A new enemy of fruit trees has made its appearance in the orchard of Mr. John Kelsing, of Bengal township, and other orchards in that locality, in the form of a green worm nearly three inches in length, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with horny projections at either end—those at one end being red, and the other yellow. These mammoth worms will strip the leaves from an apple or plum tree in a very short space of time."

THE Detroit Free Press says the party of twelve bootblacks who were sent to Philadelphia with the Knights of Pythias excursion by Luther Beecher, when the time arrived for starting home went to the wrong depot and were left. Through the kindness of Henry T. Brush, who telegraphed to the Knights at New York, the tickets were returned and the boys came home. During their forced stay in Philadelphia they were kindly taken in and cared for by the proprietors of the Grand Villa Hotel. The boys pooled their earnings during the trip and on setting up after their return, each boy had \$11.03. The boys who went with the Light Guard excursion pooled their earnings in a similar way, and the shares amounted to \$17 each.

A PARTY of young men from Detroit, after fishing all day last Sunday near Fighting Island, started for home in a sail boat. When abreast the sand dock at Sandwich they were hailed by a party coming up the river in a steam yacht, who asked them if they did not want a tow. They said they did, when the steam yacht drew alongside and threw them a painter. Charles Foisey, one of the men in the sail boat, reached over the side of his boat to catch the rope, and, losing his balance, fell into the river, sinking immediately from sight. Although search was promptly made and continued until dark, the body was not recovered. Foisey was 22 years old. He has been employed for some time by Charles Root & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants.

In a recent visit, says the Manistee Times, at Sable Settlement, we were shown over the farm of Hiram Webster, Esq., Postmaster of Free Soil Postoffice. Mr. Webster has only about twenty acres under cultivation, and yet he has cut twelve tons of hay, a small harvest of grain, and has now growing 10,000 large, nice cabbages, at least 2,500 melons, over 300 bushels of turnips, 300 bushels of potatoes, and onions and other vegetables in large quantities. He informs us that a few years ago he raised and marketed over \$300 worth of vegetables from two and one-half acres of ground; that he sold melons to the amount of \$100, in cash, from a patch of vines only a few rods square. Of course Mr. Webster does a great deal of market gardening. And Manistee is one of the best markets for vegetables in the world. Those who doubt it farming pays, should try it thoroughly on Mr. Webster's plan.

FROM Marshall a correspondent writes: "Through the indefatigable labors of Maj. G. M. Anderson, stock solicitor, daylight at last dawns on the city of Marshall. Railroad intercourse between this point and the rich mineral and pine regions of the north is now certainty, and e'er long the great 'civilizer' will be in commission, rendering tributary to our city the inexhaustible treasures of the north. After our local committee had exhausted their energies in the enterprise, the-

services of Maj. Anderson were secured. In six weeks he advanced the individual subscriptions to the road in this locality from \$13,000 to \$30,000, the requisite amount to guarantee success, to complete which, on petition of 280 taxpayers of the city, the city liquor tax for this year was donated to the enterprise by the City Council at its last meeting. The road is known as the Marshall, Coldwater and Mackinaw railroad, and will terminate at the last named place. Maj. Anderson, with a few of our enterprising citizens, will no doubt be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Marshall for the active part taken in this enterprise."

THERE are four State tickets before the people of Michigan, bearing the following names:

Republican.	Democratic.
Governor—C. M. Crosswell.	W. L. Webber.
Lieut. Governor—A. Stegeman.	J. Houseman.
S'y-of-State—E. G. D. Holden.	G. E. House.
Treasurer—W. B. McCrory.	G. E. Parkhurst.
Auditor-General—Ralph Ely.	F. M. Holloway.
Com. L'd-Office—B. F. Partridge.	C. W. Greene.
Attorney-Gen.—O. Kierchner.	Martin Morris.
Supt. Pub. Inst.—H. S. Tarbell.	Z. Truesdel.
Member B'd Ed.—W. J. Baxter.	J. M. B. Sill.

The total vote of the State during the last four years has been as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Temp.
1872—President.....	99,881	136,199	1,271
1873—Regents.....	58,092	86,760	1,113
1874—Governor.....	105,551	116,710	3,397
1875—Supreme Court.....	91,876	117,951	

*Including the O'Connor vote.

At Saginaw City, last Saturday evening, a bold attempt was made to break jail by six of the prisoners confined in the upper corridor of the county jail. The night previous they had succeeded in getting a cell door off its hinges, the lock of which had been taken off to be repaired. This door was to be used in prying open the corridor door, but was found too heavy and long for their purpose, when they took a bench some six or eight feet long, removed the legs, and by driving them under the bottom of the door, and at the same time using their levers against the top of the door, they succeeded in breaking the upper hinge and made the opening sufficiently large for one at a time to squeeze through. At this time the turnkey thought he heard some unusual noise in that part of the jail, and in going to ascertain the cause, arrived just as the leader had got about half way through the opening. Seizing a cudgel he succeeded in turning them back without assistance. The plan, if the prisoners had succeeded in getting through this door, was to stand near the outside door, and when the turnkey came in to lock them in their cells, to knock him down and rush out before the outside door could be closed. Henry Simpson, the leader in the attempt, is confined on a charge of forgery, awaiting his trial at the October term of the Gratiot County Circuit Court. He has served one term in the State prison. George Butler, is awaiting trial in the same court on a charge of arson. James A. Brownley and John Frawley are awaiting trial for burglary. Wm. Greeland is charged with highway robbery, and James Hill with larceny. There are twenty-eight prisoners now in the jail.

Detroit Prices Current.

Wheat, white, per bu.....	\$ 1 05 @ 1 08
Wheat, amber, per bu.....	1 04 @ 1 07
Corn, per bu.....	45 @ 50
Oats, per bu.....	32 @ 33
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1 00 @ 1 45
Rye, per bu.....	50 @ 55
Apples, per bri.....	1 00 @ 1 25
Beans, unpicked, per bu.....	50 @ 55
Beans, picked, per bu.....	80 @ 85
Butter, per lb.....	17 @ 20
Beeswax, per lb.....	25 @ 30
Dried apples, per lb.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Eggs, per doz.....	10 @ 11
Hops, per lb.....	3 @ 10
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	10 00 @ 12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton.....	8 00 @ 9 00
Hay, marsh, per ton.....	6 00 @ 7 00
Straw, per ton.....	7 00 @ 8 00
Potatoes, per bu.....	55 @ 60
Honey, comb, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Chickens, per pair.....	30 @ 35
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Turkeys, live, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Tallow, per lb.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Hides, per lb.....	5 @ 6
Pelte, each.....	30 @ 1 25
Wool, unwashed, per lb.....	18 @ 21
Wool, fleece, washed, per lb.....	25 @ 30
Wool, combing, per lb.....	35 @ 38
Wood, soft, per cord.....	3 25 @ 4 50
Wood, beech and maple, per cord.....	4 75 @ 5 00
Wood, hickory, per cord.....	5 75 @ 6 00

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEESWAX.....	7 50 @ 12 00
HOGS.....	6 25 @ 6 75
COTTON.....	11 1/2 @ 12
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	2 65 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago, new.....	54 @ 1 02
CORN—Mixed Western.....	34 @ 45
OATS—No. 2 Chicago, new.....	35 @ 44
RYE—Western.....	70 @ 72
PORK—New Mess.....	16 65 @ 16 75
LARD—Steam.....	10 @ 10 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEESWAX—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00 @ 5 25
Choice Hogs.....	4 80 @ 4 85
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75 @ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 40 @ 4 80
Medium to Fair.....	2 00 @ 2 25
HOGS—Live.....	5 00 @ 6 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 25 @ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 New.....	98 @ 98
No. 3 Spring.....	91 @ 91
CORN—No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 @ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	58 1/2 @ 58 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2 New.....	24 @ 24
BUTTER—Creamery.....	24 @ 28
Eggs—Fresh.....	10 @ 12
PORK—Mess.....	15 50 @ 15 65
LARD.....	9 1/2 @ 10

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	@ 1 13 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed.....	40 1/2 @ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	@ 53
PORK—Mess.....	@ 16 50
LARD.....	@ 9 1/2
HOGS.....	5 75 @ 6 10
CATTLE.....	2 25 @ 4 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	@ 1 08 1/2
No. 2.....	@ 1 03 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	@ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	@ 53 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	@ 85

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	95 @ 1 05
CORN.....	45 @ 46</

ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Wild Pranks of a Texas Steer in the Streets of New York.

(From the New York Sun.)

A long, lean, lank Texan steer, suited for eating, with branching horns sharp as a needle, and eyes like a stag, was yesterday one of a large drove landed at the foot of East Forty-fourth street. The smell of blood from the many slaughter houses in the neighborhood maddened him, and he forced his way through the cordon of shouting butchers and started at a gallop up Forty-fourth street, followed by a throng. He had a clear way, and did no harm until he reached the west side of the city. There a party of boys threw stones so annoyingly that the steer determined upon mischief. At Seventh avenue he turned and ran to Fifty-first street, scattering the pedestrians in all directions. Then he turned down Fifty-first street. Among the few who did not get out of his way was Mary Hughes, who was wheeling an infant of Mrs. Beach, of 318 West Fifty-first street. The steer made straight for the girl, knocked her over, and tossed the carriage and baby high in the air. Mary was severely bruised and a little frightened. The child escaped with a slight bruise, but the carriage was a wreck.

On went the steer, followed by a thousand yelling boys and men. At Tenth avenue he turned down. A man ran out with widespread arms to stop him, and in an instant was tossed on a pile of sand. At Fiftieth street he turned eastward. In Broadway, James Mitchell, a conductor on the Broadway railroad, was getting off his car to go to the stables. He saw a steer walking slowly down the street, but paid no attention to him. The next moment he heard some one cry, "Run, Mitchell, run; he's after you." Mitchell did run, and the steer ran, too. Just as the conductor was entering the stable door, the steer caught him. One long horn went over his left shoulder, grazing his cheek, and the other struck his left shoulder, ripping off coat and vest. He was hurled violently against the side of the building, bruising his face, and unfitting him for duty for a day or two. Then the steer charged toward a group of boys. All got out of his course except little John Penny, who lives at 172 West Forty-eighth street. The steer tried to toss him, but the sharp horns missed him by a hair's breadth, and the little fellow was knocked down and trampled on. His injuries are severe. At Fiftieth street the steer entered the alleyway that leads to Makey and Mitchell's building establishment. There was a scattering of the workmen, and the multitude surged around the entrance and tried to shut the doors. Sergt. Russell, of the Forty-seventh street police, with a party of his men, were there, but before the doors could be closed, the steer came tearing out. When he saw the immense gathering in the street—the Sergeant says there were 3,000 at least—he stopped—lashed his roan sides with his tail, gave a low bellow, and turned back. Then the doors were quickly fastened, and the policemen and Mr. Mitchell began firing at the steer with revolvers. Before he was brought down, he broke many panes of glass and demolished valuable woodwork. As soon as it was safe to go in, he was hit on the head with an ax. A rope was fastened to his hind leg and thrown over a beam above. He was drawn from the ground, and his throat cut with a carpenter's drawing-knife.

How a Bird Flies.

The most prominent fact about a bird is a faculty in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insects—its power of flying. For this purpose, the bird's arm ends in only one long slender finger, instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (coverts) on the upper side, which make up the wing. Observe how light all this is: In the first place, the bones are hollow, then the shafts of the feathers are hollow, and, finally, the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments, interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well, how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet it is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. This explanation, by the Duke of Argyll, appears to me to be the best: An open wing forms a hollow on its under-side like an inverted saucer; when the wing is forced down the upward pressure of the air caught under this concavity, lifts the bird up, much as you hoist yourself up between the parallel bars in a gymnasium. But he could never in this way get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered. Now, the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the fore-arm, is rigid and unyielding, while the hinder margin is merely the soft flexible ends of the feathers; so when the wing is forced down, the air under it, finding this margin yielding the easier would rush out here, and, in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to shove the bird ahead. This process, quickly repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight.—Ernest Ingersoll, in Scribner for September.

Ferocious Bees.

A pair of horses, valued at \$400, belonging to Dr. Webb, of Boonton, N. J., were attacked by bees a few days ago, and were so fearfully stung that they died. The day was very warm, and the animals perspired profusely. On passing by six or seven hives, it is supposed the odor from the horses offended the bees, for they attacked the animals in swarms. The driver tried to unhitch the horses, but was unable to do so in consequence of their plunging and kick-

ing. He then went for assistance, and returned with long gloves on his hands and his head covered with several folds of mosquito netting. He had to scrape the bees from the horses with his hands, and finally got the horses away, but subsequently they died. The rage of the bees still continued, and on the following day they attacked the owner's house, and the family were compelled to vacate.—New York Sun.

JESSE POMEROY.

Commutation of the Sentence of the "Boy with the White Eye."

(Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

The sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy-murderer, was to-day commuted to imprisonment for life, the Executive Council voting 6 to 3 in favor. It is understood that the case of Pomeroy has been most thoroughly reviewed and examined by Gov. Rice and the Council of the present year, and every known source of information has been carefully searched for any new facts, or evidence bearing thereon. This has been done more with regard to a right decision of the case than from any sympathy with Pomeroy himself, or any sentimental or morbid palliation of his crime. There is no doubt that the decision is the honest conviction of those upon whom the great responsibility of the trying duty has developed. Public opinion has been much divided on the subject, and, perhaps, with all the knowledge respecting it which the Governor and Council possess, this public judgment would have come to the same result. At all events there will be general relief in knowing that the matter is settled. Pomeroy will be remanded to the State Prison and placed in a cell by himself, and therein compelled to labor for his own support. The new prison now building has several of these working cells, and to one of these, when completed, Pomeroy will be taken and there end his days. There is little danger that any future Governor and Council will interpose pardon in his case, and, as the last Legislature changed the law so as to require the court, instead of the Governor and Council, to fix the day of execution in capital cases, we shall not be likely to have a second Pomeroy case in Massachusetts.

Horrors of the Shampoo in Japan.

A tired friend, who had walked far, sent his Japanese servant to fetch a celebrated operator. Two old women came. One practitioner took the patient, the other, unasked, took me. Both were wrinkled, plain-headed, brown female persons, with carefully blackened teeth and shaved eyebrows, to prove their entire respectability. I saw my prostrate comrade on the flat of his back, and this terrible old black-toothed being clamping his throat and the place where his heart ought to be and his dinner was. I tried to sketch them, when my own left leg was grasped, and down I went beside my friend. Up one leg and down the other, up arms and down, traveled the talons of that terrible old anatomical witch with all the skill of a surgeon bent on vivisection. Every muscle seemed to be familiar to her fingers as strings to a harp. Each, in turn, was pulled and rolled and stretched and replaced exactly where it ought to go. The kneecap was rolled about and eased; the soles of the feet were slapped and the ankles arranged. Every bit of the body that would have suffered from hard work was treated with the skill of a dress-maker folding crumpled clothes. "Arigato," said I, when properly smoothed out. "Thank you." "Arigato," said my comrade, who was a Private Secretary in the Gladstone Ministry; and then we presented coins in paper to the operators and compared notes. "Do you like it?" "Well, not much." "How do you feel after it?" "Much as I felt before." "So do I." Some thirty and odd years ago I was tired and dusty, and took a Turkish bath at Napoli di Romagna, in sunny Greece. A very muscular old Greek shampooed me, and I never shall forget him. I can see him now in a haze of steam. He cracked every joint in my body. The last thing he did was to cross my arms on my chest, kneel on them, put a hand under my back, and give a sudden wrench, which made something about my shoulder-blades crack like a whip. Since then I have read the Water Poet's description of breaking a man on the wheel. The Japanese proceeding is the least unpleasant of the three; but I don't seem to care much about being shampooed again.—Campbell's Travels.

Base Ball in Delaware.

At a match played in Wooddale, between the Avalanche and Centerville clubs, the Centerville club came out best. The Avalanches declare that they would not have done so had it not been for the assistance rendered by a cow, which, upon the striking of a ball, picked it up in her mouth and ran away. This puzzled the umpire, and it took the united efforts of six of the Avalanches to get her to disgorge the ball, two holding her by the tail, two by the horns, one choking her, and one holding his hands to receive the ball when the cow delivered it.—Wilmington Commercial.

Land Measure.

We give the following table under the impression that some of our friends on the farm may find it useful should they desire a simple method of arriving at the exact size of fields or patches under cultivation:

5 yards wide by 968 long	contain 1 acre.
10 yards wide by 484 long	contain 1 acre.
20 yards wide by 242 long	contain 1 acre.
40 yards wide by 121 long	contain 1 acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ long	contain 1 acre.
70 yards wide by 69½ long	contain 1 acre.
60 feet wide by 726 long	contain 1 acre.
110 feet wide by 369 long	contain 1 acre.
120 feet wide by 363 long	contain 1 acre.
220 feet wide by 198 long	contain 1 acre.
240 feet wide by 181½ long	contain 1 acre.
440 feet wide by 99 long	contain 1 acre.

DISARMING THE SAVAGES.

The War Department and the Indian Question—Anticipated Trouble with the Agency Indians.

(Washington Cor. New York Herald.)

The War Department has resolved upon mustering all the available troops which can be spared from the field at the different agencies and reservations preparatory to a determined course of action looking to the subjection of the Indians to full compliance with the laws of Congress and the regulations of the Indian Department, when the experiment of disarming them, besides taking away their ponies, and subsequent removal of the tribes to the Missouri or Indian Territory, will then be attempted, which can only be done with the presence and assistance of a large force of troops at hand. There is great apprehension felt here that it will be accompanied by positive resistance and an open outbreak. Those who know the Indians and have studied the situation say that there is great likelihood that there will be hard fighting then on the reservations and at the agencies, because the Indians will not submit without great resistance, if at all, to the surrender of their arms and ponies. When the probability of the transfer of the scene of hostilities thus from the Big Horn, Powder River and Rosebud sections to the agencies was discussed with an officer on the staff of a General of the army to-day, he said: "Well, I don't know but it would be a good thing for the United States troops if the field of operations were so changed. It would settle the thing which must sooner or later be decided, that the agency Indians must submit to be deprived of their horses and arms as a guarantee of their future peaceful and harmless condition. The means of their going on the war-path and committing murders and other outrages must be taken from them." This will be done if it takes the whole army, and is now the branch of the Indian case which the War Department has under consideration for solution. People who are interested in the frontier continue to have fears that when the agency Indians are started up, as they will be, they will strike out in a stampede for the open country and fall upon the settlements for revenge and marauding purposes. The opinion is entertained here with much apparent satisfaction, accompanied by a corresponding wish, that the Sioux under Sitting Bull may finally go into the British American possessions to relieve the frontier as well as the army for the time being, and show whether their boasted good will for the British government affects their better nature or will influence them to be less disturbing as an element of population.

A Loss to Chicago Journalism.

Chicago reporters mourn the departure from that city of a family by the name of Gammel, the several members of which have delighted the journals by furnishing no end of subjects for local notices. Since Christmas Mr. Gammel has fallen off a house, drawn the first prize in a Southern lottery, cut off three fingers with a circular saw, and had a sunstroke. Mrs. Gammel has had a fortune left her in England, her pocket has been twice picked in the street cars, and her quarrel with Mrs. Doolittle about their hens produced one of the most comic cases ever tried before a police court. Her daughter, Miss Sophia Gammel, was once abducted from the Hayes school and not found for four days, when she was discovered at Ripon, Wis., whither she had gone to study for the stage, and a few months later eloped with an Italian count, by whom, in a domestic quarrel, at their castle on the shores of Lake Como, she was stabbed seriously, returning to her parents' home to furnish no less than three editorial articles.

The youngest son, a youth of 13, has also earned the gratitude of the reporters by furnishing the following paragraphs to the papers, as shown by a summary of his brief but brilliant career, published in and compiled from the files of the Chicago Tribune:

July 5—Blew off his thumb.
Aug. 27—Fell off shed and broke four ribs.

Nov. 3—Put torpedo on Van Buren street car-track.

Dec. 17—Fell while skating and broke left leg.

Feb. 26, 1876—Set fire to Mr. Ives' barn.

April 3—Arrested for stealing hens. Case compromised.

April 19—Stole \$96 from his father and started for the Black Hills.

April 26—Captured while camping out at Dexter park.

May 6—Arm broken by a base ball bat.

July 4—Blew out eye and burned off his hair while celebrating the centennial with powder in a glass bottle.

Mining in the Black Hills.

Young Richardson, mistakenly reported killed by the Indians, has a letter from the Black Hills in the Springfield Republican. At Deadwood he saw perhaps fifty claim owners taking out from \$50 to \$2,000 daily. Five out of six of the other miners were not making expenses, and two or three thousand men, who had invested their entire capital in reaching the hills, in the belief that they would find gold plenty there, are now without employment, and without means to live or get out of the region. The placer diggings of the Deadwood region are all taken up. Quartz mining is the only resource left, and even that cannot be made remunerative to the miner. Its development demands capital with which to bring in machinery and reduction works. There are too many men in the Black Hills for the extent of the country's resources. The heavy frosts and snows will set in soon, and after that the mines will be closed until March or April. Richardson thinks that the region undoubtedly

has resources, but they have been vastly over-estimated. With the introduction of a proper amount of capital, and the ejection of the cut-throats, gamblers and thieves, it may be made a reasonably prosperous country.

PROF. HUXLEY.

The Great Scientist's Impressions of America.

Prof. Huxley, the distinguished English scientist, now on a visit to this country, recently attended a meeting of the American Scientific Congress at Buffalo, and, being called upon for a speech, responded as follows:

"Since my arrival I have learned a great many things, more, I think, than ever before in an equal space of time in my life. In England we have always taken a lively interest in America; but I think no Englishman who has not had the good fortune to visit America has any real conception of the activity of the population, the enormous distances which separate the great centers; and least of all do Englishmen understand how identical is the great basis of character on both sides of the Atlantic. An Englishman with whom I have been talking since my arrival says: 'I cannot find that I am abroad.' The great features of your country are all such as I am familiar with in parts of England and Scotland. Your beautiful Hudson reminds me of a Scotch lake. The marks of glaciation in your hills remind me of those in Scottish highlands.

"I had heard of the degeneration of your stock from the English type. I have not perceived it. Some years ago one of your most distinguished men of letters, equally loved and admired in England and America, expressed an opinion which touched English feeling somewhat keenly—that there was a difference between your women and ours after reaching a certain age. He said our English women were 'beefy.' That is his word, not mine. Well, I have studied the aspect of the people that I have met here in steamboats and railway carriages, and I meet with just the same faces, the main difference as to the men being in the way of shaving. Though I should be sorry to use the word which Hawthorne had, yet in respect to stature for fine portly women, I think the average here fully as great as on the other side. Some people talk of the injurious influence of climate. I have seen no traces of the 'North American type.' You have among you the virtue which is most notable among savages, that of hospitality. You take us to a bountiful dinner and are not quite satisfied unless we take away with us the plates and spoons. Another feature has impressed itself upon me. I have visited some of your great universities and met men as well known in the old world as in the new. I find certain differences here. The English universities are the product of Government, yours of private munificence. That among us is almost unknown. The general notion of an Englishman when he gets rich, is to found an estate and benefit his family. The general notion of an American when fortunate is to do something for the good of the people and from which benefits shall continue to flow. The latter is the nobler ambition.

"It is popularly said abroad that you have no antiquities in America. If you talk about the trumpery of three or four thousand years of history, it is true. But, in the large sense as referring to times before man made his momentary appearance, America is the place to study the antiquities of the globe. The reality of the enormous amount of material here has far surpassed my anticipation. I have studied the collection gathered by Prof. Marsh at New Haven. There is none like it in Europe, not only in extent of time covered, but by reason of its bearing on the problem of evolution; whereas, before this collection was made evolution was a matter of speculative reasoning; it is now a matter of fact and history as much as the monuments of Egypt. In that collection are the facts of the succession of forms and the history of their evolution. All that now remains to be asked is how, and that is a subordinate question."

How Electricity Travels.

How long does it take to transmit a message through the Atlantic cable? The New York Journal of Commerce has been investigating this question, and, simple as it looks at first sight, there are many singular and interesting points in the answer. When the electricity is applied to the cable at one end, two-tenths of a second pass before any effect is felt at the other end, and three seconds are consumed before the full force of the current is in action. The first signal is felt in four-tenths of a second, but the following ones go through more rapidly. As many as seventeen words have been sent over the Atlantic cable in one minute; fifteen can usually be sent under pressure, and twelve words have been sent all the way from New York to London in two minutes. A fact not yet explained by the scientists is, that the electricity does not move as rapidly from New York to London as in the opposite direction.

Grasshoppers in Colorado.

The hoppers came last week in numbers that were wonderful. At times the swarm was so thick overhead that there was a perceptible difference in the heat and brightness of the sun's rays, and here and there they were so deep as to resemble clouds of smoke. They did not fly far before they came down, and in such numbers as to make travel disagreeable. At evening the fences and trees and sides of houses were literally covered with them. Some of the trunks of the trees were absolutely invisible, so close did the grasshoppers sit together. At sunrise they were again at their work of devastation. The damage to corn and garden truck is incalculable and awful.—Colorado Banner.

A HORRIBLE TALE.

Wreck of a Japanese Junk—Story by Two of the Survivors.

(From the San Francisco Alta.)

The British bark Abbey Cowper has arrived in port with two of the survivors of a wrecked Japanese bark. The story of the survivors is a horrible tale of misery.

CAPT. NELSON'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Nelson, of the Abbey Cowper, furnishes the following: On July 3, at 4 p. m., latitude 37 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 167 deg. 35 min. east, light west-northwest winds and heavy swell, sighted a vessel bearing south-southeast, apparently dimasted and with signals flying. Bore down upon her and sent the chief officer with the second lifeboat, who returned with two men and their effects. Found it to be the Japanese junk Coki Ouman, Tatsurua Sawgura, late master, bound from Hakodadi to Yokohama; had left the former port on the 9th of November, 1875, and had been dimasted, after which it had drifted helplessly about. The master and nine of the crew had died from four to six months ago of scurvy, and the two survivors had salted them down in the hold, the stencen from which was horrible. They had thrown the cargo of salt fish overboard. The two survivors, Katsuma (mate) and Toma Kitchi (sailor), were in a most desperate condition from scurvy, the former being perfectly black and entirely helpless; the latter not being so bad, but both very much emaciated, having had nothing but dry rice, what fish they caught, no water but when it rained, and latterly no fire, having used everything available for burning. The junk was a complete wreck, her bottom being covered with sea weed and barnacles.

THE SURVIVORS' STATEMENT.

On the 9th of November we sailed from Hakodadi to go to Comichi, and left the latter on the 12th for Yokohama, with a strong south wind. Hove the junk to for four days. On the 16th the wind changed to the northward, blowing very hard. Wore ship to attempt to get back to Hakodadi. As night came on the wind increased, and in a very heavy squall carried away the mast. Cut the end of the yard and fished the mast; but upon making sail the mast again broke and the yard was washed overboard. A sea striking the rudder carried it away also. The wind still blowing in a succession of gales we were entirely helpless. On the 21st of November, the junk making much water, and likely to founder, we came to the determination of throwing the cargo (salt fish) overboard, which was accordingly done; and from that date to the 20th of December we drifted about, not knowing whither, when our fresh water and firewood were entirely gone, and then our misery commenced in reality. As a last resource we broke the sauce-pan up for firewood; then managed to keep strength and spirits up till the beginning of January, when, to increase our horrors, sickness made its appearance amongst us in the shape of scurvy. On the 11th of January the first death took place, namely, that of Chogers, a sailor. On the 14th the captain, Sawgura, worn out and dispirited, and whose body was swollen to double its size, expired. On the 23d another sailor, Otto Kitchi, died raving mad, and whose body was perfectly black. On the 28th Bung Kitchi, the cook; Kidorza, Skidgro and Taski, three sailors, died raving mad, and their bodies swollen from drinking salt water. On the 29th of March, Thero Kitchi and A. Itchi, two sailors, died also, raving mad. On the 20th of May, Matoz Tara died, completing the list of deaths and leaving us two survivors anticipating a similar death. But, fortunately, on the 24th, heavy rain came on, which enabled us to save a small quantity of water as a stand-by, any previous showers having been so light as never to supply our immediate wants. This recruited our strength and enabled us to move about, and on the 4th of June we had the good fortune to catch fifteen fish, which supplied us with food. On the 2d of July we replenished our stock of water, and on the 3d we had the joyful sight of seeing a vessel (the first since our sailing), which bore down upon us and took us off our floating tomb, and which proved to be the English bark Abbey Cowper, and were most kindly treated by Capt. Nelson and the crew, by whose care and attention we were both restored to health.

(Signed) KATSUMA, Mate.
TOMA KITCHI, Sailor.

An Archbishop no Match for a Woman.

At a grand marriage which has just taken place in Paris Faure, Mme. Carvalho had agreed to sing in the church, but the cure, upon applying to the archbishop for the necessary permission, was informed that on no account could the great prima donna be allowed to sing in a sacred edifice. This was a sad blow, but the great lady whom it annoyed was equal to the emergency. She prevailed on Mme. Carvalho to hide herself behind the organ, and then put a lad with a missal in his hand to stand up in the choir and pretend to sing while the prima donna poured forth her enchanting notes. The chorister boy had an immense success, but they had to send him away next day, so many churches contended to lay hands on him.

Took a Change of Climate.

McCall, the murderer of Wild Bill, has left the Black Hills. It is stated that, a few days after the mock trial, California Joe—who was not in the Hills at the time of the murder, and who was a warm friend of the murdered man—called McCall from his cabin and inquired significantly whether the air of that region was not rather light for him. McCall responded that he found it so, and thereupon took up his line of march for the States. It is believed that if California Joe had been present at the "trial" McCall would have been hanged.

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- Sept. 9, 1850, Territory of Utah organized.
 " 10, 1813, British fleet surrendered at Lake Erie.
 " 11, 1774, Battle of Brandywine.
 " 12, 1814, The British landed at North Point.
 " 18, 1814, British defeated at Fort McHenry.
 " 14, 1847, Gen. Scott entered City of Mexico.
 " 15, 1862, Confederates took Harper's Ferry, Va.

THE COAL SALE.

Had not the coal business secured an unenviable notoriety by the course of the combination, and were it not an important element in Wall street calculations, last week's sale would have been considered as calmly as were the auction sales of dry goods which have preceded it. The dry goods manufacturers, without attempting to force up prices by any artificially arranged monopoly, except as they depend on the tariff, found their stock accumulating, and offered them at any price in order to "touch bottom" and give room for further production. The coal-owners, finding that their close corporation, by means of which they have been able to pay ten per centum dividends during a period in which most industries have been carried on at a loss, could no longer be maintained, broke it up, and asked the public to take a large amount of coal at its own price. As the auction prices of dry goods were lower than the low prices of the regular sales, so the auction price of coal is below what it would now probably be at private sale had the combination allowed the market to take its natural course.

The coal-owners express astonishment at the result and make dreary predictions; but this is only natural. They have defended the combination as necessary to their prosperity (and ten per centum dividends), and it would be too great an inconsistency to expect them to see any encouragement in a decline of some fifty per centum from combination prices. We see in last week's prices no reason to modify the demand which was made for a disruption of the monopoly. Coal will still be the vast element of wealth that has ever since its use as fuel was discovered. It now occupies its normal place with other commodities, and will, untrammelled, to do its part, after the decline in its price, toward setting the wheels of our industries in motion. If there is more coal available than can be sold at a profit one of two things will happen; either a smaller amount will be mined—for capitalists do not work long for mere pleasure—or new sources of demand will be sought. As the dullness of the home trade for dry goods has already awakened the eyes of New England mill-owners to the necessity of finding purchasers outside of their own country, so it is already announced that Pennsylvania coal will be placed in competition with the coal of Great Britain in the West Indies and South America, where so long it has refused to seek a market.

The lesson taught by the present condition of the country will be a valuable one if it shall do nothing more than show to the industries of Pennsylvania and New England that the "protections" for which they have clamored so loudly, and on which they have so trustfully depeuded, leaves them unprotected even against themselves when the time of trouble comes.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

The establishment of a branch house of A. T. Stewart & Co., in Chicago marks what will prove to be the first step in the decentralization of business in this country. Hitherto New York has been the metropolis; the largest importers and jobbers have had their houses there, and all other cities have been more or less dependent upon the metropolis. This new store, filled with a stock of goods worth \$2,000,000 and managed by Mr. William Libby, the real head of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., is a notice to western merchants that they will gain nothing by going further east than Chicago. That city will become the distributing centre of the great west, selling its goods to every State between the Rocky mountains and the Ohio. Chicago is already a great distributing point. For the firms of John V. Farwell & Co., and Field, Leiter & Co., each do a business amounting to quarter of a million a day, and there are others second only to these; but the establishment of such a house as Stewart's is, so to speak, "sticking in a pin" and marking a centre. Mr. Libby is sure to be followed by H. B. Claflin & Co., and others. William E. Burlock & Co., the largest shirt manufacturers in the country, with a factory at Bridgeport, Conn., are the first to follow, having telegraphed at once to a Chicago attorney to lease a store for them near Stewart's. Will anyone be rash enough to predict that another generation will not see the New York store the branch and Chicago the headquarters?—Philadelphia Times.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There is a decided improvement in some branches of trade, and the prospect for a good healthy fall business is encouraging. In many departments of dry goods there is more activity, and manufacturers are frequently obliged to take orders for future delivery, as their production is sold ahead. Prints, chevrons, dress goods, certain weights of cotton flannels, and the popular makes of gingham, are sold closely up to production at remunerative prices, and the stocks in the hands of the retail trade are small. Wool is active and prices very firm. There has been more demand for hides, and the market is fairly active. Leather is unchanged, and there is a steady demand for seasonable goods. The boot and shoe trade is fairly active. Flour has been selling more freely, and the new Illinois and Michigan flours are in very fair demand, and are very satisfactory to the trade.

An improvement in business is confidently anticipated. It may be slow and gradual in its development, but there is a very general conviction that it has got to come, and that it is likely to be continuous and lasting. Many branches of business have already started up with renewed courage, and many of those which for some time past have barely been able to hold on and live are now making money. Fall River is again beginning to hold up her head under the better prices for print cloths. A few months since the prices were down to about 3½ cents, and now they are up to 4¼ cents, some even holding for 4½ cents. This makes a very respectable margin of profit, with cotton at its present price. The Fall River mills are not borrowing much money at present, and in fact during the hard times they seemed to sustain themselves remarkably well.—Boston Advertiser.

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1876.

Clearances—Schr. Four Brothers, 65 cds wood, Chicago; schr. Banner, 65 cds bark, Chicago; schr. Wm. A. Smith, 250 baskets peaches; schr. J. A. Johnson, Chicago, 80 cds wood; scow Spray, Racine, 40 m ft lumber; schr. Banner, Milwaukee, 50 cds bark; schr. Four Brothers, Chicago, 1,400 R R ties; schr. Wollin, Chicago, 55 cords wood; schr. Hope, Muskegon, 600 lbs butter and sundries; steamer Standard Rock, Chicago, 10 tons machinery; schr. Tri-Color, Chicago, 20 m tight brl staves; scow Frederick, Chicago, 50 cds wood; schr. Banner, Chicago, 50 cds wood; schr. Wollin, Chicago, 55 m ft lumber.

Arrivals—Schr. Banner, light; schr. W. A. Smith, light; schr. W. A. Johnson, light; scow Spray, sundries; schr. Four Brothers, light; schr. Wollin, 25 brls Vinegar; schr. Hope, 24 m shingles; schr. Tri-Color, 25 pkgs sundries; scow A. Frederick, light; schr. Banner, light; schr. Wollin, light; schr. Mary, light; schr. Four Brothers, 20 pkgs sundries; schr. Tri-Color, 20 pkgs sundries.

ACCORDING to statistics just published, our exports during the past fiscal year exceeded our imports by \$130,000,000. So, at last, we are learning economy; and, that lesson learned, returning prosperity is not far in the distance.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists have failed to discover anything in D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Salaratus which can, in the least degree, be detrimental to health. While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the Best Chemical Salaratus is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

Special Notices.

Sealed Proposals.

The Board of Education of the City of Holland will receive sealed proposals until the 10th of October for the delivery of one hundred cords of Beech and Maple wood—one half dry the rest green—at the Public School grounds. Proposals to furnish smaller quantities may be made.

T. E. ANNIS,

Sec'y of the Board of Education.
 HOLLAND, Sept. 7, 1876.

FRESH Soda at the Fountain and the choicest Syrups always on hand, and a most enticing variety of delicious candies at L. T. Kanter's.

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

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON.

Panic Prices.

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

H. MEYER & CO.

FOR E. B. Cigars go to L. T. Kanter's.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
 94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

For Sale by Reber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

WALL PAPER

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

A LARGE stock of Toys has just been received at L. T. Kanter's, from the cheapest to the best.

New Advertisements.

Closing Out Sale

—AT—

D. Bertsch's Store

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The undersigned offers his goods for sale at almost any price. The stock is large and we must sell at almost any price. Improve this opportunity.

Store and Lot.

The Store and Lot near the City Hotel, where at present the Red Flag is waving, is offered for sale far below the actual value and on easy terms.

Dwelling House and Lot.

My dwelling house and lot, No. 61, West 10th street, is for sale on easy terms.

Store goods, Store, Lot and Dwelling—all at remarkable low prices.

For all or any part thereof, apply to

D. BERTSCH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 5, 1876.

Dissolution Notice.

The undersigned have mutually agreed to dissolve their partnership and request the public to settle all accounts with Mr. F. Sooter who will continue the business at the old stand.

F. SLOOTER,

JAMES E. HIGGINS.
 HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 20, 1876. 2w

Dead Animals.

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

BENJAMIN WICK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-ly

A Good Hotel.

When I was in Holland City, I stopped at the ETNA HOUSE, and I must say that I had not had such a good meal in four weeks as I had there. The accommodations were first-class and meals better than I had found for a long while previous. Therefore I can recommend that House to every traveler and to the public generally. You will find the Landlord very accommodating and his prices are very low. Go to the Etina House for a good meal and low prices.

A Commercial Traveler, of New York City.
 N. B. When you stop in Holland go to the Etina House for a good meal and accommodation. I can recommend this House to the traveler and the public.

BOTTOM PRICES

I am now prepared to take

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

BOTTOM PRICES.

2w B. P. HIGGINS.

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

591 Broadway, New York.

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Mag-

ic Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,

Stereo-Panopticon,

University Stereopticon,

Arlopticon,

Advertiser's Stereopticon,

SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,

PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

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

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

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Get out this advertisement for reference.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

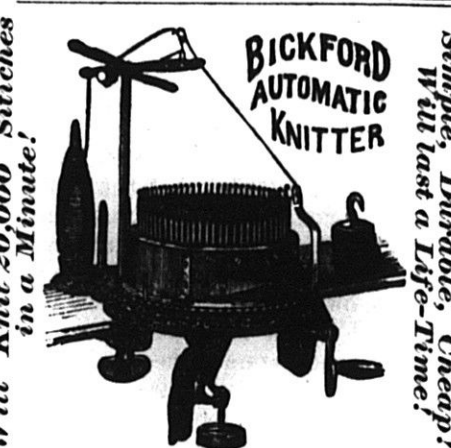
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.



A Family Knitting Machine!

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

With almost Magical speed.

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

No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 72 needles, \$30.
 No. 3 " " " " 72 & 100 " \$40.

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agent), express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO.
 518-ly Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1876. 4-ly

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

1875. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

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

Hats for 50 Cents and Upward.

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

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,
 J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

OUR PLAN.
 We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves [consisting of about one hundred,] at Cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of
 Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements.
 We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. Our stock must be reduced.
 VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
 HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

Notings.

Prof. Beck has arrived home from the East.

Rev. J. W. Warnshuis, has received a call from Cleveland, O.

Rev. J. Huizenga, of Mattoax, Va., has accepted the call from Holland, Neb.

We understand a new butchershop is to be opened in Vennema's store. The more the merrier.

The Classis of Holland will meet at Zeeland on Wednesday next, Sept. 13th, at 11 A. M.

The Republican County Convention will be held at Grand Haven on Wednesday the 13th day of September.

The largest peach of the season we got from G. J. A. Pessink's, it measured 8 1/4 inches one way and 8 1/4 inches the other.

The Republican Township caucus is called at Zeeland to meet at the schoolhouse on Tuesday the 12th day of September.

The Republican caucus for the Township of Holland is called to meet at the townhouse to-day, the 9th day of September at 2 P. M.

A tremendous fat hog for this season of the year is hanging on the hooks at Geo. Van Duren and H. Van der Haar—it weighs 360 pounds clean. Take a slice.

The hired man of A. Elferdink chopped his right foot nearly off, on Monday morning. Dr. Broek was called in to help the poor man and expresses the hope of saving the foot.

The Union School commenced on Monday morning last with a full corps of teachers and a large attendance of pupils. Education is still one of the prominent features of this city.

Mr. John C. Post left for Ann Arbor to join the excursion of the State University to Philadelphia. Tickets are issued at \$14.00, and will hold good for sixty days. They will undoubtedly have a good time.

Mr. W. Butkau was run over by a wagon on Sunday evening, although happily not seriously injured. It might have broke his leg in two places. He lost his watch by the catastrophe and kindly requests the finder to return it.

Jacob de Frel's son, aged 14 years, while on a squirrel hunt a few days ago, placed his gun against a tree and while taking it away with his hand on the barrel, the hammer caught and discharged a load of shot through his right wrist. However, it is hoped he will retain the use of his hand.

Mr. Hubert of the Detroit Public Leader, has written up this town in beautiful style. This time, however, the article lacks transparency, (a very unusual thing for a special correspondent) but on the contrary, it is put on so thick that one involuntarily regrets his lack of vision; in fact, he must have "seen double." Never mind, Hubert, we'll forgive you.

JOHN Rysdorp, son of Henry Rysdorp, while at work on Monday last, on Mr. Bartil's new building, near the Holland depot, at Grand Haven, accidentally slipped and fell to the ground breaking his arm at the wrist and dislocating the elbow. Dr. Van Der Veen was called, who secured the elbow in position and set the broken bone and the patient is doing well.

GREAT excitement prevails at Grand Ledge, Mich., over the discovery Tuesday morning of a flow of crude oil running from the sewer under the Denison house to the river and spreading itself over the surface of Grand River. The flow is quite abundant, and the whole village is excited over it. Pailfuls have been gathered, and it burns readily when a match is applied to it. There is either a big sell or a genuine flow of crude coal oil.

FRANK Yates, of Grand Haven, won the amateur championship for single sculls at the recent aquatic contest at Philadelphia. Courtney and Yates of the Union Springs (N. Y.) Club, and Ackerman of the Atlantas of New York city, were the entries. Courtney withdrew, leaving the matter to be decided between Yates and Ackerman. Yates pulled a superb stroke of 32 to the minute until just before the finish when he increased his speed going over the line three boat lengths ahead of his plucky opponent. Time, Yates, 10:39; Ackerman, 10:46. The water was in fair condition.

At the regular Republican caucus held at Roost's store, on Thursday evening, the following delegates were elected to the County Convention: At Large, I. Cappon, Geo. W. McBride and J. Van Landegend. First ward, H. C. Matraux. Second ward, W. Cropley. Third ward, D. Te Roller. Fourth ward, M. Hoogesteeger. It was adopted that the delegates be instructed to cast a unanimous vote for D. B. K. Van Raalte for Representative of this District. The caucus then organized itself into a Hayes and Wheeler club by electing I. Cappon president.

Mrs. Chas. Scott has arrived home from Chilton Springs.

Mr. O'Brien, proprietor of the White Pigeon *Argus*, called on us this week.

Rev. Dr. Phelps has arrived home from the East. He will preach in Hope Church to-morrow.

EDWARD D. Curtis, of Grand Haven, has received the appointment of cadet to West Point from this district.

THE Prince Imperial of Austria will start next autumn on a two-years' tour through Europe and America.

THE Bessemer anti-seasick vessel for crossing the English channel is a failure, and has been sold to be broken up.

C. W. Green, Democratic candidate for commissioner of the land office, in this State, has withdrawn from the State ticket.

THE Classis of Grand River is called to meet on the 20th day of September, in the 2d Reformed Church at Grand Haven at 10 A. M.

A factory for the manufacture of sugar and syrup from watermelons has been established on Andros Island, California, in the San Joaquin river.

SENATOR Ferry arrived home last week Saturday, and Grand Haven gave him quite an ovation. Grand Haven has good reason to be proud of her distinguished citizen.

THE different departments of Hope College will be opened on Wednesday, the 20th day of September at 9 A. M. Applications for admittance will have to be made at 9 1/2 A. M. of the same day.

SINCE the beginning of the year 1,320 miles of railroad have been constructed in the United States. This is more than twice the mileage reported in 1875, and a third more than in the corresponding portion of 1874.

As a curious fact we note the announcement in the European papers of grasshoppers in vast amounts around the city of Berlin, Germany, and also the unprecedented number of cases of sunstroke throughout Spain and the southern part of France.

HOOGSTADT & Neiland, who have been logging for Mrs. Ward's mills at Luddington, Mich., have broke camp. they got out this summer about 1,450,000 feet. Jos. Stuits is the only person now logging for the Ward mills; he has got out since May, about 2,000,000 feet.

FIFIELD & WESTVEER have fruit on hand now, so that nobody need complain now of being unable to obtain fruit in the country where it grows. So has Mr. A. Flicstra, who will take orders and purchase them for parties who cannot conveniently do so. Give them a call and look at their stock.

ACCORDING to the tone and news of the Eastern papers business is picking up rapidly. The cotton mills have all started up in full blast. Ship building also has quite a new impetus, and if the bursting of the coal combination will lead them to ship to South America, our whole shipping interest will become healthy and lively.

Mr. Seymour, in a letter declining the nomination for governor by the Democratic Convention, says: "For some months my health has been infirm, and a recent illness has unfitted me for mental or physical exertion." The Democratic State Convention is officially requested to reconvene on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at noon at Saratoga, and nominate a candidate for governor in place of Horatio Seymour, declined.

OUR thanks are due Mr. A. Visscher and Geo. S. Harrington for peaches presented to us. They were splendid and the best we have seen this year. Having become acquainted with the peach dealers in Chicago during our long sojourn in that city, we are safe in giving the advice to all who ship to that market that it will pay them well to assort their fruit rigidly, and ship it in assorted lots, and running perfectly even through the entire basket or package. By doing that they will obtain better prices.

ANOTHER traveler to the Centennial. Dr. Gee and wife will leave this morning to be gone about a month. He needs a rest, for he has applied himself faithfully to his profession, dental surgery, for the last two years, this time being just about the second anniversary of his coming here. He found a great deal of difficulty in bringing dentistry up to where it is now in this community, having been necessitated to support himself mainly by teaching music during the first year. He has a fine office with all the necessary appurtenances for his work, and has established a reputation in this vicinity. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

Go to Pessinks for a fine assortment of Shad lines.

For a first-class Anti-Bilious and Cathartic Pill go to J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store.

PRICES of grain in the European markets have slightly risen.

TWENTY-ONE of the thirty-eight States elect Governors this fall.

SALARIES of employes on the Michigan Central road have been reduced 10 per cent.

THE Democratic County Convention will be held at Grand Haven on the 20th of this month.

OUR enterprising citizen, T. Keppel, is building a cider mill and expects to start up in a few days.

WHY didn't the last dove return to the ark? Because she had sufficient grounds for remaining away.

THE Planing mill of H. W. Pearson & Co., of Spring Lake Mich., commenced running again last week.

THE strongest coal combination that ever existed, as far as we know, is bursted. This may have a very good effect. We hail it with joy.

THE champion whittler lives in Michigan. He has whittled for three months, and now has a chain six feet long made from a single pine stick.

"THE woods on fire" is the raging cry down East. Hundreds of acres of timbered land in New York and Pennsylvania are being destroyed by the fire king, also houses, barns, fences, crops, etc., etc. It is a public calamity in that part of the country.

THE shingle-mill of Covell, Nufer & Co., at Whitehall, Mich., cut during a period of one hundred and sixteen working days, extending from April 7th to Aug. 22nd 12,277,000 shingles, being an average of 106,000 per day. Let us hear from some other shingle mills.

ON Friday of last week while attempting to clean bark from under a circular-saw in Mathews & Frazier's mill, at Martin, Mich., a man named Chas. Hugobone had his arm caught by the saw and nearly torn out of the socket. Amputation was found necessary.

WORK on the tunnel across the British Channel is to begin on the 1st of July, 1877. The tunneling machinery to be used can bore a drift nine feet in diameter across the channel in two years at a cost of \$4,000,000. Four years more and an additional outlay of \$20,000,000 will complete the tunnel.

THE great work of Merle D'Aubigne on the Reformation in Europe is at last completed, by the publication of the seventh volume, on the Reformation in the time of Calvin. It treats of what is comparatively new matter to English readers, embracing the history of the Reformation in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc.

WHEN Mrs. Patience Remington of North Smithfield, Conn., celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday recently, her three sons—triplets—fifty-nine years old, were present. When they were born their father was offered \$100 to name them Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, but his patriotism was greater than his avarice, and he named them Washington, Jefferson and Monroe.

THE Annual School Meeting was held on Monday evening, but further than listening to the reading of the report, no business was transacted. The business of these meetings, formerly so interesting, is now effectually merged into the Common Council and the Board of Education, both of whom are elected at the usual spring elections. Exit. (practically) of the Annual School meetings.

THE gallant Col. I. E. Messmore, of Grand Rapids, closed his speech at Allegan on the 26th of last month, thus:

"Great stress is laid by the bullionists on an honest money, and keeping faith with the bond-holders. I am in favor of paying the bonds according to agreement, the same as I am in favor of paying all men honestly. There is, however, another phase of this honest money business and keeping faith with debtors, that has been entirely overlooked. There were one million boys in blue in the field during the war. The government promised to pay the thirteen dollars a month in gold as wages. They did so the first time, but after that in greenbacks. Which has depreciated fifty cents on the dollar. Therefore, instead of paying them thirteen dollars, the boys in blue only received about seven dollars and a half per month, thereby swindling them out of two hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars. If it is right to keep faith with the bondholders it is not also right to keep faith with the boys who ventured their lives in defense of the union?"

We would like to hear of a bullionist that can clear up this truthful comparison to the satisfaction of the boys in blue.

For one of the best Liver Pills in the market go to J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store.

For the latest style of Domestic Patterns call at D. Bertschs.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Made and executed by Henry Samett and Emma Samett his wife of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles Storing and Melvin A. Storing, of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber 22 of Mortgages on page four m. of said day, in Liber 22 of Mortgages on page four m. of said day, and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$152.38) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said Mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: All that certain parcel of land, which is situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan and is further described as the east half of lot number four (4) in block numbered twenty-nine (29) in said city according to the map thereof, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.

Dated: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORING and MELVIN A. STORING
Mortgages.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagees.
The above sale is adjourned until the 19th day of September, A. D. 1876, at the same place and the same hour as before.
ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff.
Dated: GRAND HAVEN, August 22, 1876

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.
D. TE ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Visers.)
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour & Feed,
Bolted Meal,
Bran, Corn,
Oats, Potatoes,
Country Produce, Etc.
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Visers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.
HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.
Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.
HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils
Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.
Trusses,
Chamois Skins,
Counter, Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.
J. O. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

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

PURE Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT
J. O. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of
Boots and Shoes
Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer at greatly reduced prices.

J. O. Bakker

Will be on hand to wait on his friends and customers and
Makes Custom Work a Specialty.
D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

JUST RECEIVED

A large stock of
Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Feathers & Feather Beds.

—ALSO—
A beautiful assortment of
Baby Carriages, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices
—AT—

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,
YOUTHS, MISSES
AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,
AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE
Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.
HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

F. SLOOTER

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

Flour, Feed, Groceries and Produce.

Which I will sell at
LOW PRICES For CASH Only.

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

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

F. SLOOTER.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN
PUMP MANUFACTURER

Of this place, has added to his splendid Wooden Pump the Iron Drive Well Pump, and is ready to furnish all and everybody with all kinds of Pumps: Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Large Iron Vessel Pumps, Pony Engine Pumps, and anything in the line of Pumps from a small Basket Hand-Pump up to a Steam Fire Engine.
He can also put down Drive well points on wooden pumps, which is an improvement on both iron and wooden pumps—on iron pumps because they don't rust, the water pumps easier and faster and they don't freeze or burst in cold weather; and an improvement on wooden pumps it saves making a well, and nothing can get into the well and spoil the water.
Business place on River Street, between Tenth and eleventh street, Holland, Mich.

THE BALD-HEADED TYRANT.

BY MARY E. VANDINE.

Oh! the quietest home on earth had I,
No thought of trouble, no hint of care;
Like a dream of pleasure the days flew by,
And Peace had folded her pinions there.
But one day there joined in our household band
A bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Oh! the despot came in the dead of night,
And no one ventured to ask him why;
Like slaves we trembled before his might,
Our hearts stood still when we heard him cry:
For never a soul could his power withstand,
That bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

He ordered us here and he sent us there—
Though never a word could his small lips speak—
With his toothless gums and his vacant stare,
And his helpless limbs so frail and weak,
Till I cried, in a voice of stern command,
"Go up, thou bald head from No-man's-land!"

But his abject slaves they turned on me;
Like the bears in Scripture they'd rend me there,
The while they warbled with hoarse, hoarse knee,
This ruthless wretch with the missing hair;
For he rules them all with relentless hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

Then I searched for help in every clime,
For peace had fled from my dwelling now,
Till I finally thought of old Father Time,
And low before him I made my bow,
"Wilt thou deliver me out of his hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land?"

Old Time he looked with a puzzled stare,
And a smile came over his features grim,
"I'll take the tyrant under my care;
Watch what my hour-glass does to him.
The veriest humbug that ever was planned
Is this same bald-head from No-man's-land."

Old Time is doing his work full well—
Much less of might does the tyrant wield;
But, ah! with sorrow my heart will well
And sad tears fall as I see him yield.
Could I stay the touch of the shriveled hand,
I would keep the bald-head from No-man's-land.

For the loss of peace I have ceased to care;
Like other vassals, I've learned, forsooth,
To love the wretch who forgot his hair
And hurried along without a tooth.
And he rules me, too, with his tiny hand,
This bald-headed tyrant from No-man's-land.

—Harper's Magazine for September.

HIS TWO LOVES.

Two, and Montague Garthorn loved them both. It does not seem possible, nevertheless it is true; and, stranger still, they both loved him. He was not worthy of half the good things the fates showered on him with such lavish hands; but who in this world ever gets their deserts? It is a thoroughly false theory that virtue brings its own reward; long ago it might, but now it certainly does not, or Opal Garthorn's life would have been happier. As long as Opal could remember she had worshipped her cousin Montague. As a child he was her hero, and as she grew up her chief delight was to be noticed by him. When she "came out," and he seemed to take pleasure in being with her, her joy knew no bounds; and at length when he asked her to be his wife, she could hardly realize that the dream of her life had come to pass, and he felt as if he could not do enough to show his love for the beautiful girl who had promised to marry him.

Montague Garthorn was well off, and, his parents being both dead, he had become a "spoiled child" in all his relations' households, and many a Mistress Garthorn had been anxious to catch this excellent *parti* for her daughter. Great was the surprise of the Garthorns generally when it was known that he intended making his distant cousin Opal his wife.

Opal's love for him was so unselfish, so womanly (and how much deeper is a woman's love than a man's can possibly be!). When I say she loved him with her whole heart, better than life, my words seem cold and passionless, and cannot convey the meaning of her devotedness.

When he asked her to marry him soon she would not listen to him, but stipulated for another year of freedom, because "he might see some one he liked better," and with whom he would be more happy. Her delight consisted in seeing him happy, so she said, and so she meant, no doubt; but really she felt such confidence in his entire devotion, and judged him so much by herself, that she never for a moment realized the idea of his loving any one but her. Montague Garthorn considered that if he understood one thing thoroughly, that one thing was himself; so he was annoyed at her doubting him even in this loving way, and he resolved to prove that no woman of lures and wiles could influence him when he had the assurance of Opal's love.

Opal was standing at the drawing-room window, gazing into the twilight for her lover, while her mother and father chatted together. At last she hears his footstep on the stairs, and they are together.

"Opal, will you go to the theater to-night? I have promised to meet Archer there."

"Must you go, Montie?"

"Well, dear, I think must; but won't you come?"

Opal does not want to go, and she does not want him to go without her; but before she has time to make up her mind what answer to give, her mother settles the question by saying she "cannot allow Opal to go, as she is tired with a day's shopping."

Montague remained a few minutes longer, then rose to take his leave. Opal was dull, felt a leaden weight at her heart. What for?—surely not because her lover was going to meet a man at the theater. Nevertheless she could not throw the gloom off, and as she bade him good-by, tears rose to her eyes and seemed to tremble in her voice; so much so that even Montie, the most unobservant of men, noticed them, and was more affectionate in manner.

"You are tired, Opal, my child; go to bed, dear."

"It is not that, Montie; but I feel as if I was losing you; as if this was to be our last good-by."

"Nonsense!" and with another kiss he was gone; while Opal gazed on him for the last time—at least so she thought the last time the man who loved her as she loved no other woman.

Mr. Garthorn sauntered leisurely along, intending to take a hansom down to the Strand, when he remembered that as he was alone he might call for Archer

at his lodgings. Instead of taking a cab, he resolved to go by train to Gower street, where his friend lived. If Opal only knew what would come of that little railway journey no earthly power would have prevented her going with Montie to the theater. He was thinking it was a bother to go to the play, as it was sure to be hot, and it would have been much cooler in the back drawing-room with Opal. Here his thoughts were interrupted and the carriage door was opened, and a young girl pushed in. A girl with magnetic golden hair that seemed to make a halo round her head, and saucer blue eyes, and a mouth like a Cupid's bow. Nellie Wyde, the second woman who loved Montague Garthorn, met him now for the first time, with her bright baby-face covered with blushes, and with her tiny hands held out to him to help her lift on to the seat a large parcel she had with her.

"It is a new dress I have bought at Westbourne Grove," she told him, "and I am going to sit up to make it to go to a ball."

He was charmed with the simplicity of the child, as he considered her, and condescendingly asked her her age.

"Seventeen, soon," she answered. And then all the color seemed to die out of her cheeks and leave her very pale. He watched her for some time, and then her merry voice broke his reverie by saying:

"I have been ill; this is the first time I have been out. Father would scarcely let me come; but I wanted my dress so much," and then, without waiting for any remark from Mr. Garthorn, she asked if he had ever been to a ball, and what they were like.

"Yes, child, many. Good-by. This is my station."

"It is mine, too," Nellie answered. "And father said he would meet me and carry my parcel home."

What less could Montague do than assist her to alight and carry her parcel up-stairs? and then, not finding any one waiting for her, he could not do less than offer to carry it home. And in that little walk how his heart went out to this child, who had not an idea beyond the moment's pleasure, who found life so bright, although her father kept a chemist's shop in a back street and let lodgings! Why not leave her as she is, happy, young, heart-whole, and in smooth water? Why force her into stormy weather, when she is now so safe? But already the harm is done, and Montague is fascinated fatally by this child, in whose nature there is no depth, and who could never feel anything, whether of pain or joy, with half the keenness that Opal can.

The beautiful blue eyes look without flinching into his, as she warbles forth an invitation to come and have supper.

"We are not grand; we only have watercresses in the shop-parlor." He goes in, and Nellie Wyde's father thanks him, and the back parlor is paradise, the watercresses food for the gods, the theater forgotten; and as he looks at and listens to Nellie, Opal, in the cool back drawing-room, has become a thing of the past.

"What ball are you going to, Miss Wyde?"

"At Aunt Mary's; their first floor is empty, and they are going to have a dance. Call me Nellie—every one does; it seems too grown up to call me Miss Wyde."

"That is not a real ball; but if you would like to go to one of the best halls in London, I will take you to Willis' Rooms to-morrow night."

"Oh, father, say 'Yes,'" said Nell, as she threw her arms round his neck.

"I don't know what is right to say," ruminated Mr. Wyde; "only as you have very little pleasure and no mother, perhaps it would not be any harm."

So it was settled that beautiful, bright Nellie was to make her first entry into London society.

Montague at last tore himself away from the enchanted chemist's shop. Now came the time to think—to think of what he had done. Of course, it was too late to go to the theater; in fact, everything seemed too late, now that the door of Mr. Wyde's house was shut. What had he done? Promised to take Nellie to a ball, and he was engaged to go to a dinner-party with Opal! What should he do? Go home, and make the best of his dilemma. Next morning, Montague knew something must be done; so he got his writing materials, and intended to write to Nellie to tell her he could not take her to the ball; but directly he began, the vision of those blue eyes filled with tears, and that smiling mouth pouting, was too much for him, so he changed his mind, and wrote briefly to Opal "that unforeseen circumstances prevented him going out to dinner with her to-morrow. Opal is so good-natured, she won't mind." He thought little of her breaking heart, though he thought so much of tearful blue eyes.

Nellie and Mr. Garthorn went to the ball and enjoyed it. Nellie looked lovely in her fresh white muslin dress and Montague's gift of real flowers. When he left her at home, he longed for the moment when he should see her next. On his return, he found a letter from Opal, full of tender regrets at his absence, and assurances of her love. He resolved never to see Nellie again, and to marry Opal as soon as possible. How easy it is to make resolutions at night, and how difficult to carry them out in the broad day!

The following afternoon, Mr. Garthorn called at Opal's, and left his card, for he found her out. Then what more natural than he should see how Nellie was after her dissipation? He found her at home, beautiful, blushing, charming, full of gratitude for the pleasure of the ball, and winning as only those childish women with big blue eyes can be.

Her father was in the shop; so they were alone, and before Montague knew what he was doing, he had avowed his passion to Nellie, and she had confessed

that she was "very fond of him and of balls at Willis' rooms."

Opal, driving in the Park, was straining her eyes to see the beloved form of Montague Garthorn among the crowd of men leaning over the railings.

Day after day Mr. Garthorn spent with Opal, and evening after evening with Nellie. Opal was so sweetly kind to him, sang and played for him, declared that something must be wrong, and besought him to have confidence in her and to tell her his trouble. In reply, he kissed her, told her not "to worry, and that she was a foolish girl." And directly his duty visit was over, he rushed to Nellie's house, where she met him with bright eyes, merry repartee, and kitten-like caresses. She really was very lovable; and it was no wonder that this man, who so loved being made much of, fancied she was more worthy of such love as he had to give than the woman who would have died for him.

Things could not last much longer like this. Opal wondered why he did not come of an evening, and asked him to spend the following Monday with her, as she would be alone. He could not refuse, so all day Sunday he spent with Nellie wandering about Kensington Gardens; then to church with Mr. Wyde, and a delightful Bohemian supper in the shop-parlor. Afterward came the good-night; and Montague told Nellie he could not come the following day, because he had to see a cousin of his; and then he went on to say that these happy days must end, as he was going away for a long time, and would only come once more to say good-by. The blue eyes filled with tears; the tiny hands rustled up into the air, and with a wild scream she threw herself upon the stairs, sobbing, "Montie, you can not, shall not leave me!"

"Darling, I must."

"But you say you loved me!"

"God knows how much, my darling; but I must leave you, for I am in honor bound to marry my cousin Opal."

Nellie did not receive this announcement haughtily, with pride, or with despair, but threw herself down at Montague Garthorn's feet, sobbing piteously, "You shall never marry her—the proud lady you show me in the park; but me, your own loving Nellie, who worships you with a devotion she can never feel!"

"I do believe you love me best, my golden wig," he exclaimed, as he caught her in his arms and kissed her, promising to call again soon.

Nellie was immediately comforted, and before he had got to the end of the street she was singing to herself as she cleared the supper-things away.

On Monday, Opal dressed herself in the dress Montague admired, ordered the dishes for dinner he preferred, and made up her mind to try and win him back, remembering the words of one of our greatest writers, that "revived love is the strongest." He came in determined to make the evening pleasant to Opal, even to confess to her his flirtation with Nellie—to tell her that he had rooted it up, and was ready to come back to her more devoted than ever; but Opal looked so strong in her self-possession, so passionless, so unsympathetic, that the image of Nellie recurred to him as he saw her last in her attitude of worship at his feet.

"Montie, why are you so straghe? Does anything worry you, dear?"

"Nothing."

"But I am sure it does. Have I anything to do with it?"

"No."

"Only remember, Montague, if there is anything in the world I can do for you I will."

"Would you, really, Opal?" and a gleam of hope came into his face, and for the moment he felt inclined to tell her all; and then, if only she had come toward him instead of going to the window, he would have made a clean breast of it, and saved Nellie and himself a sorrowful fortnight.

Opal crossed the room, not even looking at him, and, with her eyes fixed on the street, she said: "Montague, even if you love another woman better than me I can bear it, and give you up so readily—for your happiness;" and she turned and smiled one of her brightest smiles at him.

"I am but poor company to-night; so good-by." And before she could call him back he was gone. "How little she cares for me!" he thought, while she was caring for him more than her life.

For a fortnight Mr. Garthorn saw neither girl. He was selfishly unhappy; he was in that state of mind that he did not know what to do next. He wished some one would take his destiny from him, and make him do something. Every day he thought more of Nellie and less of Opal.

The latter wrote him a kind note, hoping he was not ill; should papa come and see him?

Nellie wrote mad letters, beseeching him to come or she would die. She was ill; she was pale; she really was dying. She should never see him more if he did not come.

He sat down to answer these letters, and felt relieved when they were finished.

Opal received hers by the last post, and directly she saw the well-known writing she took it up to her room to read it alone. It was only a short note, and she perceived it was in a school-girl hand. It ran thus:

"OWN DARLING MONTIE: Your broken-hearted golden wig is pale, ill, languid, and dying. If you don't see her soon it will be too late, and you can only put flowers in her coffin, and bid her a last adieu. Do, do, do, come to your loving NELLIE."

The address was in full on the letter, and in one moment Opal saw it all. How Mr. Garthorn had sent her this letter by mistake; how this letter was from some one to him; and she realized that in truth he had found some one whom he loved more, and consequently would make him happier. Her resolution was

made. Her love was no use if it was selfish.

Next morning she wrote to Montague, asking for a moment's conversation that afternoon. Then she went to Nellie's home. She rather wondered at the appearance of the house, but fancied the lady might "only" be staying there. Blooming, blue-eyed Nell opened the door, and Opal asked for Nellie.

"Why, I am Nellie. What do you want?"

"I want you to come home with me. Mr. Garthorn will be at our house this afternoon."

"Will he, really? Then he has not given me up, as father said. And I was so unhappy, because he had gone away from me to marry his cousin."

"Never mind about the cousin, Nellie. He loves you, and you only; and now you will see him very soon."

"I must put on a pretty dress to see him in, Miss—"

"Garthorn."

"Oh, you are his sister. How kind of him to send for me!" and she trotted away to try and smooth her golden hair.

When Opal arrived home with Nellie she hurried her into the drawing-room, and waited herself outside the door until she heard Montague coming up. Then she brought him into the room, saying, "Montie, dear, I have brought your little Nellie to you. You see I have found out your secret, and am so glad to make you happy. Good-bye for the present."

And with a ringing laugh Opal ran up stairs, only to throw herself on her bed in a paroxysm of grief.

In the drawing-room Montague Garthorn was supremely happy with the woman who he deemed loved him best.

Tales of My Grandmother.

Hoople's boy has been spending his summer vacation with his grandfather and grandmother down East. He got home this week, and a few evenings ago, while sitting on the curbstone adjusting a rag on his sore heel, he was telling Squeaky (one of his chums) what a good time he had. The following is his story: "I've got the old boss grandmother for tellin' stories, and don't you forget it! She is as much as 200 years old, with a great long crooked chin, and her face kinder looks like pork-scraps, but she's a bully old gal, and can't she tell some awful Injun stories. She says she's got three mattresses stuffed with Injun's hair that my grandfather killed and scalped when he was a young man. All of my grandmother's pillows is stuffed with Injun's hair, too, she says. My grandfather, he's got an old flintlock-gun that I guess was made when Noe cum out in the ark. My grandfather used to shoot bears'n tigers'n elephants'n crockediles'n all kinds of birds and everything. My grandfather shot his gun inter a lion or wolf one day, and the wolf growed mad'n run out of the woods'n run inter a naber's house'n swallowed three little children. My grandfather he run'n grabbed the wolf'n skinned him'n saved the children fore they's et up. Piruts used to sail up the river in front of my grandfather's house'n they used to rob folks and murder 'em and git their munny; they used to murder a thousand folks a day sometimes, and berry the gold in a cave. My grandmother was all alone one day, and sum piruts cum and set the house afire, and my grandmother throw'd bilin' water on the piruts, and they left four millions of gold and run off. You ought to see my grandmother and hear her tell things!"

—Boston Sunday Courier.

Anthracite Coal.

The recent mammoth sale of coal in New York resulted in a great reduction in prices. This is good news for consumers and bad news for miners. The prices ranged from \$2 to \$3.90 per ton, according to quality. The coal operators in Pennsylvania say the prices brought will compel them to suspend operations unless toll and labor can be reduced to a much lower figure than at present, with the chances against them even of great reductions, as the miners will hardly submit to lower prices than are now prevailing. The situation, from their standpoint, seems to have a gloomy outlook for the fall and winter trade.

For three or four years the price of anthracite coal has been regulated and fixed beyond variation by the producers. They have had everything their own way. There is none found outside of Pennsylvania. Six companies own and operate the mines. They fixed the maximum production of each company at 10,000,000 tons a year. A year ago last January the combination which had been effected two years before was rendered complete and permanent, as was supposed; but very soon disaffection began. Bad faith was practiced, bad feeling engendered, and finally the ring has gone to pieces. Whether the break will be permanent or not is an open question. Where monopoly is possible, competition is rarely maintained for any considerable length of time. —Chicago Journal.

Direct Route to Europe.

The report of a committee of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce appointed to collect information respecting the inducements offered by Halifax for a direct line of traffic with Europe, is published. It says that the shipments from Chicago and intermediate points via the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railway would reach the English market ten days earlier than by the usual lake and canal route. The increased cost of freight by rail would be more than compensated by the saving of time, lower insurance, and reduced rates of freight by steamers and sailing vessels.

Look out for counterfeit half-dollars—silver. A lot of them have been run out in Baltimore. They are dated 1853, 1875 and 1876, and are light weight.

IF YOU LOVE ME.

BY LUELLA CLARK.

If you love me, tell me not;
Let me read it in your thought;
Let me feel it in the way
That you say me yea and nay:

Let me see it in your eye
When you greet or pass me by;
Let me hear it in the tone
Meant for me and me alone.

If you love me, there will be
Something only I shall see;
Meet or miss, stay or go,
If you love me, I shall know.

Something in your tone will tell,
"Dear, I love you, love you well,"
Something in your eyes will shine
Fairer than they look in mine.

In your mien some touch of grace,
Some swift smile upon your face
While you speak not, will betray
What your lips could scarcely say.

In your speech some silver words,
Tuning into sweet accord
All your bluntness will reveal
Unaware, the love you feel.

If you love me, then, I pray,
Tell me not, but, day by day,
Let love silent on me rise,
Like the sun in summer skies.

—September Atlantic.

Pith and Point.

DANCE of the peach-preservers—The can-can.

WHAT is that which, by losing an eye, has only a nose left? A noise.

THE Norwich Bulletin says: "A woman who makes a practice of borrowing a quart of milk usually makes a pint of returning it."

BOATMAN—Going to have a sail this morning, sir? Auctioneer (out for a holiday)—Sale? Confound you fellow, don't be personal!

WHEN a half a dozen people are to dine upon a quarter of lamb, what's the proper time for dinner? Why, a quarter before 6, of course.

A YOUNG scapegrace, notorious for his pranks and practical jokes, who came of age the other day, awoke the family at midnight by loud cries of "Man in the house!"

MUCH has been said of the enormous consumption of tobacco, and yet you will be surprised to find how few men use it when your supply gives out and you ask for a chew.

"Oh! my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you've pulled out." "Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator; "but, as there were only three altogether when I began, I'm sure to be right the next time."

A Boston tailor advertises "diagonal boys' suits." Boston has some very queer boys, and we shouldn't wonder if there were a number of "diagonal" urchins among them.—Norristown Herald. Guess there are. Last time we were musing by the frog pond on the preternatural acuteness of Boston dogs, we noticed several small boys cut by us.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THIS note from a Chicago girl to her lover was made public through a law-suit: "Dear Samie: Pap's water-millions is ripe. Come and bring some more poetry like you brought afore. My love for you will ever flow like water running down a tater row. Bring a piece as long as your arm, and have a heap more about them raving ringlits and other sweat things. Come nex Sunday and don't fole me."

THEY are taking evidence in a divorce case for cruelty; the husband is under examination; his wife, prostrated with grief, is weeping bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," says the Judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated your wife, a tender young woman of 25?" The wife suddenly raises her head, "I beg your pardon," she sobs, "24 only." And she again gives way to her grief.

THE remarks of the Captains of two English vessels were the occasion of gentle smiles at the Custom House the other day. They were admiring the Central Hall, and one of them pointing to the figure of Andrew Jackson, said: "Who is that?" "Jackson," was the answer. "Oh, yes," he replied, "Stonewall Jackson." "No," said the other, "that's the Jackson that gave us h-l down below here some years ago."—New Orleans Bulletin.

A SOCIAL economist of Austria has prepared a table showing that there is an intimate relation in that country between crime and the plum and grape crops; that when there is a large crop of either of these fruits from which brandy is made, crime is especially prevalent. It's the same in this country, except that all fruits, and especially melons, might be included. The great prevalence of crime in good fruit years is mostly confined to the boys, and it doesn't result from the brandy either.—Free Press.

CALIFORNIA poets are losing their grip. Witness the following:

POETRY-TIM OF JACKASS CANON.
Drunk? As a loon, sir;
Drunk as an owl
This afternoon, sir!
Jack, you beast, howl!
Jack is my dog, sir; a temperance cuss;
He's better than I am; no hog isn't wuss.
Oh, hoo! Oh, hoo! Whilley, boo-hoo!
Yes, sir, I loved her—poor bottle-eyed Sue.
She warn't pretty to look at her;
I'd bursted her nose.
It was the poker I shook at her—
She come up too close.
It mashed up that feature, sir—
Turned it yaller and blue,
But that faithful creature, sir,
Adhered to me true.
Under the hedge there, that's Sue—
Ragged and barefoot, no bonnet, no shoes;
Gin? No, sir; she don't like gin—
Spiles her skin.
Rum and gin is her go, sir;
Oh, sir,
How that gal loved me! My optics will fill—
And sticks by me faithful, I gives her her smile!

MISS COLLINS, the conductor of Bofin's Bower, a Boston charitable institution, says that out of every hundred shop girls in that city, fifty live at home, and the rest in boarding houses. She thinks there are 30,000 girls employed in Boston shops in sixteen different occupations.

THE ASSASSIN'S DOOM.

Five Members of the Molly Maguire Society Sentenced to the Gallows—Thrilling Scenes in the Court-Room—Protestations of Innocence on the Part of the Condemned.

(Pottsville (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.)

The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons curious to see how the convicted Molly Maguires would take the sentence of death. A very large part of the assemblage was composed of women. As soon as the Judges appeared on the bench their faces and manner gave evidence of the pain which the performance of the awful duty imposed upon them gave. The three law Judges and two associates all occupied places on the bench. After some routine business had been gone through with, Judge Green announced that the Court, after careful consideration, had concluded to overrule the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Munley, charged with the murder of Thomas Sanger. Judge Pershing announced the same disposition of a like rule in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Roarty and Hugh McGehan, convicted of the murder of Police Officer Yost, at Tamaqua. The five prisoners were then brought into Court, guarded by a large force of coal and iron police, and, as soon as they had taken their seats, and had the handcuffs taken off, Dist. Atty. Kaercher asked the Court for judgment on the verdicts against the five men.

The five doomed Mollies were directed to stand up together before the Court to receive the sentence of the law. The men appeared pale and haggard, but they still seemed masters of enough courage to stand and hear it without quaking. Judge Green, who had presided at the trial of Thomas Munley, first proceeded to pass sentence upon him. The voice of the Judge was shaken by the emotion which the scene and his part in it called forth, and the solemn words he said affected more than one of the women who heard them to tears. In fact, the prisoner addressed seemed to control his feelings better than any one present.

Before pronouncing the dread words of condemnation, the Judge called upon the prisoner to say whether he had anything to show why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

The poor fellow then broke down, and amidst tears and heartrending sobs, declared his entire innocence of the crime of which he was convicted, and that his life had been sworn away by perjurers. He asked the Court to fix the day of his execution as soon as possible. The five Judges then rose to their feet, and amid a silence only broken by sobs, these solemn words were pronounced:

"Thomas Munley, the sentence of the Court is that you, the said Thomas Munley, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of the county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in His infinite compassion have mercy on your soul."

Judge Pershing now proceeded to pass sentence on Carroll, Roarty, Boyle, and McGehan, first addressing to them well-chosen words of advice, and closing as follows:

"The evidence disclosed the startling fact that in the murder of Benjamin F. Yost you acted as the instruments of an organization, bound by oath to secrecy, which, through its bodymasters, issues its commands to assassinate innocent and unsuspecting citizens, and that these murderous orders are willingly obeyed by its members. Christian civilization is shamed by the existence of such a band of organized assassins. The many atrocious crimes which it has been shown had their origin in your secret councils will cause your society to be regarded with horror for long years to come. I sincerely hope that your awful position to-day will have the effect of breaking up forever this association, and that your punishment will have the effect of teaching your companions in crime that laws, human and divine, cannot always be trampled on and the guilty escape. Let me entreat you to indulge in no vain hopes of avoiding the punishment that awaits you. The law does not inflict its penalties out of revenge, or to satisfy any excitement of public feeling. It punishes to protect. To protect the innocent it punishes the guilty. I impress upon you the duty of employing the few days that yet remain to you on earth in confession and repentance. Do not appear before the bar of God with a lie in your right hand. Dark as is your crime, heavy as it must rest upon your souls, you may yet find forgiveness from the compassionate Saviour, who on the cross prayed that his own murderers might be forgiven."

The Judge then called upon each of the prisoners to say anything they had to say why sentence should not be passed on them. Each of the prisoners, in a dogged manner, declared his innocence, and the sentence of death was passed upon each. The doors of the Court House were then placed in charge of officers, and the prisoners, after taking an eager look at the last crowd of faces they will likely ever see, were handcuffed together and taken back to the jail to await the time of their execution. In leaving the court-room Boyle, one of the convicts, called out, with a sad voice, "Good-by, all."

The Grave of Speaker Kerr.

Mr. Kerr owned a beautiful lot in the Northern Cemetery in the city, wherein is buried his second son, Charlie, who died in 1858, aged 2 years; his law partner, James A. Gormley, who died of consumption in 1862, and a little adopted daughter that Mr. Kerr took to raise. The lot is separated from the last resting place of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard by a narrow walk through the

grounds, and it is rather singular that these two great and honored sons of Indiana should take their final sleep so near each other. Mr. Kerr always expressed a wish to be buried here, and designated the spot where he desired his grave. While Mr. Kerr was a member of no church, it is known that he was partial to the Presbyterian faith, his estimable wife being an earnest and devoted member of that church.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Rose-Colored Report—"No Country on the Foot-stool that Possesses so Many Elements of Wealth."

Capt. C. V. Gardiner, lately arrived in Chicago from the Black Hills, brings in with him some samples of quartz, which assay \$35,000 to the ton, and silver ore that assays \$2,300 to the ton. These specimens, the *Chicago Tribune* says, came from the Deadwood district, and were assayed in Denver. The Captain went to the Black Hills in March, to find out whether or not there was anything in the Hills. He went across them from north to south, and most of the gulches from east to west, and found that people who went there were utterly inexperienced, expecting to pick up gold by the handful, and when they found that they had to work for the stuff they left for home, denouncing the Hills as an outrage and a fraud. The Captain says he has worked and traveled over the country as much, if not more, than any other man who has been there, so as to thoroughly acquaint himself with its resources, and has discovered that there is not a country on the foot-stool that possesses so many elements of wealth. This wealth is not, in his judgment, confined to gold, silver, and other metals, but he finds it possesses as fine timber and as large quantities as Wisconsin and Michigan. The Hills are covered with pine and the foot-hills with hard timber. The grasses are the finest he ever saw, and are far superior to those of Kansas or Colorado, and the soil is equal to that of Illinois and Iowa in the valleys and foot-hills to the north. As for water, it is abundant and good, sufficient to drive all the mills in the nation.

The only wants now are government and peace. There is labor enough, and every other element of success is present, and with the addition of the civilization of government, the Hills will become invaluable to the country. At present, the Captain says, everything is in embryo, and it may take some time to elevate the country to the standard which will make it safe for habitation and work. To those who contemplate going there this fall, he recommends that none go unprovided with money, for the country is crowded, and, while there is room for all, it would be better for emigrants to be prepared to care for themselves during the winter.

The Captain thinks the placer mines will run for ten years at least, while the quartz mines have developed more ore in the last four months than was discovered in Colorado in the first five years of its mining existence.

Scenes in Belgrade.

The picturesqueness of the Belgrade streets, of which I had heard so much, is destroyed by their emptiness. There are here now only a few soldiers—the little garrison of the forts and some orderlies and office men—and all the manhood of Belgrade has gone to the front, except the people connected with the civil government, some merchants, many of whom are foreigners, and a few teamsters and people who fulfill the duties of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Let us sit down outside this cafe at the corner of the "Place," and look around us. The low-browed one-story-high Oriental houses, with the open-front shop under the projecting veranda, fail to hold their ground against the big, several storied, ornamental-fronted houses common in modern Western cities. Belgrade, in its architecture, is Cairo and Paris in about equal proportions. The streets are wide—ground is no object, evidently, here—and they are lined with trees which, when more grown, will afford the grateful shade which is so much needed here in the heat of summer.

As in architecture, so in costume—the East and the West meet in Belgrade. Look at the stately gentleman promenading on the other side of the way; he might be a hadji, with that fine dignified face of the genuine "old Turk" type. He wears a red and yellow ephed-like waistcoat, a scarlet fez, a short braided brown jacket, with a cape to it, and a long voluminous kilt, or rather petticoat, of white flannel, edged with black braid and slashed at the bottom. His legs are eased in woolen greaves, bound with blue Morocco straps; his feet are in slippers.

Lumbering down the center of the street come two stalwart countrymen in short loose brown jackets, baggy breeches, thrust into top boots, red sashes and broad leather belt, with a kind of wallet in front, stuffed full of pistols.—*Servian Correspondence London News.*

A Great River.

The river Amazon is navigable by vessels of large size for a distance of 3,000 miles. Two thousand miles from its mouth its channel has a depth of three fathoms; and for 2,600 miles there occurs no fall to interfere with the smooth passage of shipping. The river has four tributaries, each over 1,000 miles in length, which are united by a network of natural canals, thereby increasing the facility of intercommunication.

This is a great apple year in New Hampshire. Trees altogether neglected, in pastures and along the roadside, are heavily laden with the fruit. The yield will be almost unprecedented in some parts of the State.

Town Lots on Their Travels.

The large island near the Northern Pacific docks, which for years has defied the winds to move it materially, was driven across the bay last Tuesday afternoon, and now reposes in the neighborhood of the others, a short distance below Mr. Hughes' mill. It was dislodged, not so much by the wind—as a very moderate one was blowing at the time—as by the almost unparalleled high stage of water that for the past few weeks has prevailed at the head of the lake, and consequently in the bay. It was lifted out of its place, as it were, and then the action of the current and a very moderate wind sufficed to drive it across the bay.

Incredible as it may seem to those who have never seen the floating islands, this last one embraces something near two acres; it is covered with a heavy growth of tamarack, cedar, etc., some of the trees being 8 or 10 inches in diameter, and from 25 to 30 feet in height, and, as will be seen by consulting one of the city maps, it was laid out into city lots!

Query: To whom do the lots on that island now belong? The same one that owned them heretofore, or the man on Minnesota point, who owns the lots to which they are now joined and attached?—*Duluth (Minn.) Tribune.*

The Jews.

Says an English magazine: "Scattered about the earth there are supposed to be 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 Jews alive. Thousands of these people are rich; some of them own colossal fortunes. Rothschild could buy up the fee simple of Palestine. Goldsmid might rebuild the temple of Herod. Montefiore has money enough to build a golden statue to King Solomon. But of these wealthy Hebrews not one is willing to go back."

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[Official.]
Common Council.
TUESDAY, September 5, 1876.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by Ald. Kanter, President pro-tem.

Present: Ald. Kanter, Minderhout, Cropley, Dykema, Breyman and Schmidt.
On Motion Ald. Breyman was appointed Clerk pro-tem.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and stood approved, after being corrected.

ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment:

John Roost, lumber	\$91 05
John Roost, lumber	38 31
Wm. Roseboom	56 55
P. Van den Tak	10 18
G. Boijenga	20 06
H. Verwey	20 06
H. Wiersema, street com.	38 00
H. Wiersema	40 50
M. Lysen	7 50
J. Lagewe	6 08
H. J. Clauser	20 01

—Referred to Com. on Claims and Account.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Ways and Means, made their report in regard to the raising of the several amounts for the fiscal year 1876, which on motion was adopted and referred back to the Com. with instructions to draw up an Ordinance, to make the appropriation as had been recommended in their report, and were ordered to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Com. on Claims and Accounts reported that the bills of H. Verwy and G. Boijenga be allowed.—Adopted.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Director of the Poor made his report for the month of August.—Accepted.

The City Treasurer presented his report for the month of August.—Adopted.

The following poor bills were presented for payment:

P. & A. Steketee	\$ 1 50
J. DeKoller	13 70
Workman & Sons	26 80
D. Shuler	4 00
Mrs. Kooijers	8 75
J. J. Einfeld	20 00
G. Perebolte	8 00
A. Pilestra	12 00
D. DeVries	8 50
G. Van Putten	11 25

—Allowed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Minderhout,
Resolved, That the sum of \$161.80 which was received from the Relief Committee through Mr. K. Schadelee, be placed to the credit of the Poor Fund.—Carried.

By Ald. Cropley,
Resolved, That Derk te Roller, be appointed Director of the Poor, for the fiscal year.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the City Marshal give notice to the property owners on Maple street to lay or cause to be laid sidewalks on said street within thirty days after date.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the Deputy City Marshal give bonds to the City in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two sureties.—Carried.

The Street Commissioner recommended the laying of a crossing on River street, which was carried and ordered laid.

Ald. Cropley gave notice that he would at the next meeting offer a resolution to have the saloons and all other places where liquor was sold closed on election day.

Council adjourned.

OTTO BREYMAN, Clerk pro-tem.

"Bison" McLean—He Is Not Sitting Bull and He Is Dead.

A gentleman who knew "Bison" writes to the St. Louis Republican thus: "In your issue of the 11th you copy an article from the *Bismarck Gazette*, identifying or attempting to identify Sitting Bull as Bison, a graduate of West Point, and asking for information concerning Bison. The incident of the life of Bison, whose real name was Thomas Freeman McLean, from the time of his entering West Point up to the time of the interview with Lieut. Ives on the Colorado, as related by the writer of the article are correct. Bison, as he was known at West Point, was born and raised in this (Randolph) county. He was of highly respectable parentage. A nephew of John McLean, once a United States senator from Illinois, and brother of Finis M. McLean, a prominent citizen of this county. He entered West Point about the year 1846, and, I think, graduated in the class of which Stonewall Jackson was a member. He (Bison) was killed by Indians near Tucson, Arizona, about the year 1870. A gentleman then living in Tucson, Arizona, who had formerly lived here, and who knew Bison here and there, informed his relatives of his death, and sent them what money he left. Lieut. Hall, of the 5th cavalry, who was with Crook in Arizona, and now with him, and who is well acquainted with Bison's relatives here, confirms the statements received by his relatives of his death and the manner of his death.

Of Bison I suppose it may be said that his greatest fault was that of having an ungovernable temper, which he knew, and which no doubt led him to pass his life beyond the confines of civilization.

It was through the influence of Senator Benion that he received the appointment as a cadet to West Point, though his father, Charles McLean, was a zealous whig. As to who Sitting Bull is, the writer of this does not know. But certain it is that he is not Bison.

An Irish soldier, pretending to dunniness was discharged. He in a short time afterward enlisted in another corps, and being recognized by an old comrade, was questioned how he learned to speak. "By St. Patrick," he replied, "ten guineas would make any man speak."

New Advertisements.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—ss.—At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Monday the Twenty-first day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present: Samuel L. Tate, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Arle O. Pauels, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Jan Pauels, representing that said Arle O. Pauels, late of said County of Ottawa, intestate, leaving real estate in said County of Ottawa, and praying among other things that this court may adjudicate and determine the lawful heirs of said deceased in and to said real estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that MONDAY the SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be held at the Probate Office in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause if they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS" a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-fifth (25) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by the Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Holland, (signed by William A. Bronson, chairman, and Isaac Fairbanks, Clerk of the Board of Trustees), in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William A. Bronson of the same place, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the nineteenth (19) day of July, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "W." of mortgages, on page two hundred and eighty-nine (289), which said mortgage and the note therein mentioned, conditioned for the payment of six hundred dollars and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per year, and first (31) day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (1873), duly assigned by said William A. Bronson to Rebecca Groat, of the Town of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and which said assignment was duly recorded in said Register's office on the sixth (6) day of March, A. D. 1875, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber one (1) of mortgages, on page three hundred and seventy-eight (378), and which said mortgage contains a condition that the party of the first part shall and will keep the mortgage interest of the party of the second part, or his assigns, in the buildings erected and to be erected upon the lands conveyed, insured against loss and damage by fire, by insurance, and in default thereof it shall be lawful for the party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to effect such insurance, and the premium or premiums paid for affecting the same shall be a lien on the said mortgage premises added to the amount secured by said mortgage, and payable forthwith with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of six hundred and sixty six dollars and forty six cents (\$666.46) for principal and interest on said mortgage, and the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for insurance effected and paid by the assignee of this mortgage.

And whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of twenty-five dollars as a solicitor's or attorney's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage aforesaid, for principal and interest, said sum of insurance, premium, and attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the TWENTY-FOURTH (24) DAY OF OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage, as follows, to-wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14) and the portion of lot numbered fifteen (15) in block numbered (39) in said city, according to the map thereof of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, as of the Village of Holland.

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., July 27, A. D. 1876.

REBECCA GROAT, Assignee of said Mortgage.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-ninth day of April A. D. 1875, made and executed by Louisa A. Becker of the township of Wright, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Arthur E. Turner of the township of Alpine, County of Kent and State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May, A. D. 1875, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber No. 1 of Mortgages, on page 129, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$171.92), besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00), provided in said mortgage, to be paid to said mortgagee, in case of foreclosure; and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt, or any portion thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage as aforesaid, (both principal and interest, said attorney fee and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law,) at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the door of the County Court House in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said mortgaged premises, as described in the said mortgage, are as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Village lots numbered ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) as numbered on the village plat of the village of Berlin, and situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, or section number (31), corner (7) of section (24) of range thirteen (13), tier one (1), of the angle of the State road, in the village of Berlin, and adjoining north (N) of the west one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet and three and one-half (3 1/2) inches; thence north (N) by the S. (S) degrees west (W) a high water mark (H.W.M.) pond; thence south (S) by a line (L) of the water, mark to the center of the S. (S) road, on the beginning of the said State road, on the N. (N) beginning.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1876.

ARTHUR E. TURNER, Mortgagee.

MILLER & VOORHEES, Attys for Mortgagee.

B. P. HIGGINS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

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

Mortgage Sale.

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

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 20th, A. D. 1876.

CHARLES H. MONROE, Mortgagee.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, A. D. 1876.

CAROLINE A. GARRETSON, Mortgagee.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

Meat Market, —OF— Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

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

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

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.
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FOR SALE.

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

No money required down for same of
J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19.

1876. 1876.

EXCURSIONS!!

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

Black Lake,

This summer I will take small parties down in the morning and back at night for THREE DOLLARS. Larger parties, FIVE DOLLARS.

Having fitted out a large barge, which will carry from 200 to 400 persons, I will take

Sunday-School & Church Pic-nics

For Fifteen dollars instead of Twenty dollars for hire of barge. Thanking all my former patrons, I solicit their favors again this season, as the price is very low.

FRANK E. BROWER, Captain.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 2, 1876.

House and Lot for Sale.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 12, 1876.

S. T. PAUL.

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Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE
Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northwestern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE
Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE
Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE
Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREEDPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE
Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freedport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE
Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS
are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha or Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers of the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior. Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points on Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and for points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque via Freeport. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque via Cassville via Clinton. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor.

For Sioux City, Junction and points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva. Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Racine, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 55 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 131 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home, ticket agents, apply to
W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT,
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MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

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ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILL.

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly.

They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-17

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

—DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

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. W. Voors, of Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work in book-binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3, 1875.

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bros' Mfg Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

THE WORKING CLASS.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own locality, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States 16 pages of columns; Elegantly illustrated; Terms only \$1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence