

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1879

Holland City News: 1872-1879

9-27-1879

Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 33: September 27, 1879

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 33: September 27, 1879" (1879). *Holland City News: 1879*. 39.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879/39

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1879 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 33.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 397.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 Line	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 pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after Dec.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday May 25, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	10.05 p. m.	6.10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 "
" "	5.15 "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	10.15 p. m.
" "	5.55 "	

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 4.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 1.
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
	12 30	Muskegon,	2 17	
	11 47	Ferrysburg,	2 50	
8 23	11 42	Grand Haven,	2 54	6 15
7 57	11 12	Pigcon,	3 22	6 53
7 30	10 44	Holland,	3 55	7 22
7 12	10 25	Fillmore,	4 13	7 42
6 25	9 35	Allegan,	5 00	8 35

FRED. H. MAY, *Manager.*
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, *Gen'l Freight Agent.*
W. BAUMGARTL, *Agent.*
Holland, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo
Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Col-
lecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth
street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and of-
fice on Eighth street, opposite Van Ralito's
Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-
sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENG, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Med-
icines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. Van Der Weyden's Family Medicine; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER B. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-
10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accou-
cheur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;
office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chl.
& M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and
Accoucheur. Office, Van Putten's Drug Store,
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at the
First Ward Drug Store, 8th Street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

BERT, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Zeeland,
Mich. Office at De Kruij's drug-store.
28-ly.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlers.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;
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; Corner of Mar-
ket and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Oct.
29, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

C. B. WYNN Sec'y. OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

Special Notices.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcer, Salt Rheum, Tetter,
Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all
kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in
every case or money refunded. Price 25
Cents per box. For Sale by Heber Walsh
Holland, Michigan.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KANSAS.

2,000,000,000 acres of land for sale by the Atchi-
son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad located in
Southern Kansas,—the garden of the continent.
For information in regard to these lands; and how
to reach them call on or address

J. C. POST,
Agent for Ottawa County, Mich

ORATION.

Delivered at Holland, September 15th, at
the laying of the Corner-Stone of the
Public School Building.

BY REV. H. UITERWYK.

(Published by request of the School Board.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—
We may well begin by congratulating each
other on the prospect of acquiring a new
public school building. The laying of
that corner-stone is a most fitting occasion;
that corner-stone itself is a mark of prog-
ress. We trust that in the name of God,
and by the help of God, the work now
begun will go forward undisturbed and
be finished at the fixed time to the satis-
faction of all concerned.

Not to omit a point of material interest
I will mention it right here: the cost of
the building is to be about \$13,000. That
certainly is a pretty large sum when looked
at from the point of our late years of
distress and dimmed hopes; but what is it
when viewed in the light of what with
God's blessing and with a true public
spirit the years before us may accomplish?
What is it when we consider the value of
what we acquire for it? But a little speck,
not a blot on a dark spot, but perhaps—
and may God grant it—a little, bright
star in the sky of our municipal prospects;
a star to fix the gaze and guide the steps
of every citizen of Holland. Why, instead
of being a burden to press us down, should
it not prove to be a firm lever for raising
us up? It is the only debt which our city
corporation will have. It is hardly more
than a third of what such a building
would have cost a few years ago, or may
cost two or three years hence. It will
greatly help to direct the attention of us
all to our educational interests in this
place, and especially to those which under
the laws of the State concern us as a cor-
poration. It will tend to unite our affec-
tions upon the best and only safe agency
for securing a good primary education for
our children. It will provide us with a
school building, neat and commodious,
which will give a new attraction to the
city. As it will be its best finished as well
as its most important public building, and
located in a central and very delightful
part of town, it will inspire outsiders and
strangers with a feeling of honor, sym-
pathy and confidence, for the citizens.
And this we know is indispensable for a
city's prosperity. No advantages of situa-
tion, no material resources, no special
characteristics or qualities can make up
for the lack of intelligence and an intelli-
gent co-operation of large heartedness and
good will in the eyes of one who desires
to form a fair judgment of a town and the
town people. We trust that our new
school building will be a fair exponent of
at least an honest aim on our part to cher-
ish and exercise the noblest qualities of
mind and heart, and to practice the social
and civic virtues which strengthen the
bonds of community and make it useful
and honorable and prosperous in the land.

That corner-stone, I have said, is a mark
of progress, and so it is. There is a dis-
tance of several years, but also a distance
in other respects, between the old log
church which once stood half a mile or
more from here, and where many of us
went to school, and the new building that
is to be erected on this spot. The parents
went to school there, the children go to
school here. Many of those who took
the lead and were otherwise interested in
the training of the youth then have been
removed by death; some are still living,
and look back upon that time as the time
of their vigorous youth or strong man-
hood, and may even now in their declin-
ing years give their advice, their vote and
their material support, while the greater
number of the second generation have
upon their shoulders the burdens of the
present—the solemn responsibilities of
what they are doing to-day. The old log
church, the back-rooms of the house of
Mr. H. Doesburg, the red school house
on the hill where Miss Langdon taught,
the then new but now tottering school
house, the then high, brown-colored dis-
trict school, which has been so changed
in the course of years that to-day we do
not recognize the old friend at all, and
now the new building which is being
erected in its place are the mile-stones
along the pathway of our educational
progress. We had but one teacher first,
we have besides the principal ten teachers
now. From about forty scholars then the
list has increased to about six hundred
scholars at the present day. With variable
ability and success has the work of instruc-
tion been done.

From the fact that at the outset pecu-
liar views as to the control, agencies and
methods, of education prevailed in this
community, there has been all along more
or less a divergence of views and an un-
settledness of plans which surrounded the
good work with difficulties. It is easy
to understand: most of the people of this
community came here from the Nether-
lands with views of education which were
peculiar to a certain class of people there
at that time and developed by circum-
stances and national positions into a quite
definite shape. As many of them as came
here with a purpose of obtaining for their
children such an education as they held
to be best in theory, did what they could
to realize it in practice. The theory was,
that the church or the community which
was to be and to remain the community
of a particular church should control the
work of education. It is evident that
such a theory cannot work, if nowhere,
certainly not in a country like our own,
where no State church exists, where the
rights and privileges of all individuals
and classes are alike guarded, and where
communities are so likely to be very much

mixed, both religious and otherwise, in a
very few years. It need not surprise us
then that the facts appearing in our history
as a community prove beyond question
how untenable and impracticable the
theory is. We may say that it has com-
pletely failed. At the time of laying this
corner-stone there is hardly a ghost of it
left. We have made great progress as a
community in acknowledging the advan-
tages and the justice of our public school
system.

Having come by short steps to this point
I shall confine the remainder of my re-
marks to the subject of our national school
system. Our public schools are to us
American citizens a great treasure. We
want no long-winded eulogies upon them,
but a few ideas and facts of a practical
nature such as we can begin to appreciate
now. It is not possible to see how we
could continue to exist as a nation, and as
a free republic especially, without the
bulwark of our public schools. In a
nation free, never to be controlled by an
absolute despot or the aristocratic few, by
a philosophical school or a religious soci-
ety, there can be no better means to secure
its intellectual, moral, social and even
material prosperity. Shall we leave out
its religious prosperity? By no means. I
want to single it out and set it before you
as a special matter, in order that what I
have to say may not run the risk of being
construed as unfavorable to religion or
Christianity. If you want to secure your
religious privileges and influences, you
must do what you can for a system of
education provided by the State and free
to all. As the intelligence which it aims
at is of a high order and wide-spread, as
the self-discipline and fellow-feeling pro-
moted thereby are increased among the
people, will the conditions necessary to a
free and full exercise of religious influ-
ences be favorable. Christianity has to-day
a wider scope and larger opportunities in
this country than anywhere else in the
world. To maintain and to advance its
work we must watch jealously the interests
of our primary education. As citizens,
we must watch them. We must watch
them over against every class and party
and sect that would disturb their universal
availability. They should never smack
of any kind of sectarianism or foreign
nationality. Their character and position
should be perfectly neutral.

Let us look at the character and object
of our national school system a little more
particularly. Our public schools profess
to be unsectarian, whether they are wholly
so is a disputed question. They certainly
should be so, and I say this in the light of
all the consequences which it may reason-
ably involve. Many say that they cannot
really be neutral, for if they could be
their work would be entirely colorless and
their influence negative, which is declared
impossible. A sufficient answer is, that
within proper limits and wherever it may
be necessary or demanded, all philoso-
phical and religious coloring can be excluded
without depriving the school's work of
color and force. Of course, as long as an
entire community desires or is satisfied
with a certain kind of religious schooling,
no objection will be made. If the whole
nation was Roman Catholic we should
have Roman Catholic schools. As long
as the people of a State or district, what-
ever be their beliefs or religious connec-
tions, are satisfied with a formal use of
the Bible can the Bible be used in the
schools in that State or district. Also,
when the prevailing sentiment in a town
is in favor of a high school, and the
means can be obtained, there can be no
objection against maintaining a school
where the higher branches of learning
together with some religious coloring are
taught. Or when the spirit of the people
of a State is strongly in favor of a State
university, no one will dispute their right
to have a university, though the different
schools of philosophy, of law, of medi-
cine and of theology, may not be alike
represented there. But what, in case all
this is different? What then are to be the
limits in which our school system is to
work? Again we ask, What is its object?
Its object will determine its character and
describe its limits.

Its object is more of a mechanical than
of a spiritual nature, to give a secular
education. It is true the whole man must
be furnished—bodily, intellectually, mor-
ally and religiously. But as our public
school is not for the purpose of feeding
and clothing the child, so it has neither
for its object to train it in a certain reli-
gion. It can as little do the one as the
other. We should not want to have it do
either the one or the other. Now some
will ask, "Can you disconnect the reli-
gious training of a child from its largest
intellectual training?" Certainly not, nor
should it be done. But religious training
comes through religious influences, in con-
nection with certain formal exercises; it
has its formal or mechanical part. So a
finely intellectual training is effected by
the communications of intellectual force,
together with exercises and discipline.
It also has its mechanical part. Now,
what has the mechanical part of a reli-
gious training which lies in an ulterior
sphere to do with the mechanical part of
one purely intellectual. Though through
informing the understanding with reli-
gious ideas a religious spirit is nurtured,
yet that same understanding can as well
be furnished with ideas which do not open
up into truths of a religious nature. Ele-
mentary instruction is sought in order to
qualify the pupil for future study and
development in all spheres of truth.

To illustrate, what do we send our
children to the public schools for? Is it
not that they may learn to read and write?
Is it not that they may acquire a knowl-
edge of the principles of grammar and
arithmetic? Is it not that they may gain
some rudimentary information in geogra-
phy, natural history, and the outlines of

man's history? Should they not in every
one of those schools learn to know enough
of our country's history and method of
government to qualify them early for
their duties as American citizens? And in
naming these subjects and branches of
study have we not almost exhausted the
subject of our school system, and de-
scribed the limits within which the State
can safely move in providing an educa-
tion, and outside of which she should
not go, unless locally a quite general feel-
ing calls for it? We certainly do not send
our children to those schools to be taught
a Roman Catholic construction of history,
or a materialistic conception of the universe,
or a deistic philosophy of religion, or an
Eastern form of church government. And
have we a right to expect that others who,
even by fine shades of thought differ from
us, shall take for their children the instruc-
tion in such matters according to the
theories which we prefer to put forth?
Most certainly not. Our State system
must therefore confine itself to the mere
formal or mechanical, to the elementary
development and furnishing of the intel-
lect. And by doing this and doing it
thoroughly, it has sufficient scope, and
can well afford to leave the more philo-
sophical and religious training to special
schools and voluntary systems. Time,
the force of intellect, and the amount of
information is increased both by instruc-
tion of a specific religious nature and by
one that is religiously colorless. But in-
struction in religion can without detri-
ment to the mind and heart of a child be
separated from the acquirement of what
may be called a preliminary exercise and
furnishing of the intellect. What has
the doctrine of election to do with the
multiplication table? What has a rule in
division of fractions in common with the
interpretation of the tenth commandment?
What influence can the pointing out on
the map of the river of Jordan have on
the formation of views regarding the
Jewish religion? Even in teaching history,
a bare outline of facts such as are
published in the publications of Edward
A. Freeman, is far preferable to the many
one-sided views and interpretations which
a child may so easily imbibe from philo-
sophical writers of history. Let the
child under proper influences at home
and in the church be taught and make up
his mind upon historical, philosophical
and religious questions as he grows up
and learns to discriminate for himself.
There will then not be so much of what
in after life he must either hold contrary
to his deepest convictions or renounce at
his great peril.

It is because this is not believed, and
because undue weight is attached to tradi-
tional influences, that so many are not
satisfied with our public school system.
They want church schools, or select
schools under some special philosophical
and religious influences. They call for
Christian education and Christian schools
as though our public schools were incom-
patible with or antagonistic to a sound
Christian education. Some, like the
Roman Catholics and extreme religionists
among the protestants, object to the State
taking any part in the work of education.
Others want the State by its agencies to
fill in what remains after the church has
done all it can. The State should be the
handmaid of the church, and do some of
the kitchen work, and that without pay
or without seeking its own advantage.
What a poor plea! If the church alone is
to be trusted in the matter, then she should
want no help. If the State is to derive
the advantage of intelligent citizenship
through the church alone, then she might
as well possess all good, and her very
existence and power, through an ecclesiastical
supremacy. And in that event the old-time
ignorance and bondage would return like
a cloudy nightfall. Do those
who oppose, or shrug their shoulders, over
our public school system ever consider
how little would be accomplished if the
work of education was to be done by
church or denominational or select
schools? What rivalries and antagonisms
that would call forth! What slavish sub-
mission or reckless rejection much of the
influences exerted would receive!

The province of the State in our country
with its free institutions is very plain.
It has not a secondary but a very impor-
tant part to perform in the work of educa-
tion. The family, the church, the Sunday
school, Christian men and women, have
the responsibility of the religious and
moral training of the children. A great
work it is and very important for the
existence and prosperity of the nation.
And that work they cannot afford to put
into the hands of the civil power. Nor
must the civil power attempt to assume it.
Whenever the State goes beyond its limits
in furnishing a higher or professional
training, providing for certain schools of
philosophy, systems of theology, or theo-
ries of medicine, it may be successful for
a while, but not without exposing its sys-
tem to serious objection and opposition
wherever the elements for them may exist.
Its system is vulnerable and may at any
moment receive a death wound. It should
therefore not go beyond its proper provi-
nce. Within that province it has a great
work to do. It should do it in such a way
and make such unstinted provision for it
that all shall be willing to avail themselves
of the advantages offered. Thus it will
secure its own perpetuity and prosperity.
As it provides for the security of property,
for the protection of individual rights,
and for the conditions of physical health,
so let it furnish the means and methods
for the universal unsectarian primary edu-
cation of our children.

Robert L. Dabney, president of Hamp-
den Sydney Theological Seminary, con-
tributed a truly able article on "Secular-
ized Education" to the latest number of
the Princeton Review, and if you want to
(Concluded on the 8th page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FALL RIVER (Mass.) dispatch reports a serious riot in that city. A number of Canadian operatives went to work in the mills, which so incensed the striking workmen that they attacked and stoned them. Several of the new-comers were painfully injured before the police came to their rescue.

A Boston dispatch reports the burning of a three-story tenement house on Gold street, by which some five or six people, mostly Germans, lost their lives.

JAMES REDPATH, the widely-known Lecture Bureau manager, has been missing from his home in Boston for several weeks. It is feared by his friends that he has drowned himself while temporarily insane. Daniel Drew, the well-known financier and railroad speculator, died suddenly at his home in New York city, last week, in the 83d year of his age. Gen. George B. Smith, for many years a prominent citizen and leading Democratic politician of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Madison a few days ago, aged 56 years.

THE grain and breadstuffs exports from New York for the past week, ending Sept. 23, were almost unprecedented. They included 2,420,032 bushels of wheat, 997,836 bushels of corn, 170,516 bushels of rye, and 109,667 barrels of flour.

THE WEST.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party journeyed from Cleveland to Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 17, for the purpose of attending a reunion of the President's old regiment, Twenty-third Ohio. The reunion was held in a grove near the town, and after an address of welcome by Dr. McCurdy, the President delivered a speech of considerable length, in which he defended the financial policy of his administration. He was followed by Gen. Sherman in one of his characteristic talks, after which the party returned to Cleveland.

WORK on the Northern Pacific road, west of Bismarck, is progressing at the rate of a mile a day. "Hank" Adams, a well-known Chicago printer, and for many years foreman of the Evening Journal of that city, is dead.

Gov. LEW WALLACE, of New Mexico, telegraphs to Secretary of War McCrary that the Indians are committing terrible atrocities in Grant county, New Mexico, and asks for Federal authority to put volunteers in the field.

PRESIDENT HAYES went to Detroit Sept. 16. He was present at the State Fair near that city, and delivered a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the commercial and industrial situation, and dwelt at some length on the finances of the country. Gen. Sherman and Zach Chandler also made speeches.

HON. WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Illinois District, died recently at his home in Aurora, Ill., aged 55 years. Louis Gnetig was hanged at Indianapolis on the 19th of September, for the murder of Mary McGlew a year ago.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived at Chicago, over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, on the evening of Sept. 22 and were quartered at the Grand Pacific Hotel. After a private reception and a night's rest at that hotel, the distinguished party continued their journey westward over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road.

THE tug-boat, Charles W. Parker, while towing a vessel into the harbor of Chicago, the other day, exploded one of her boilers with terribly fatal effect. There were on board at the time five persons—the Captain, steward, engineer, fireman and a deck-hand. Four of them were instantly killed, their bodies being blown to fragments. The only one to escape was the deck-hand, and he only by a miracle. He was blown nearly a hundred yards and was picked up in a drowning condition. His injuries are very severe, but he will probably recover. The boat went to the bottom almost the same instant that the explosion occurred.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was recently enacted at Macon City, Mo. A man named Raus, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, produced by physical illness, killed his wife and child and then blew his own brains out.

TWO NEGROES, Washy Arnold and Prior Ward, locked arms and deliberately walked into the Missouri river at St. Joseph. They were swept away by the current and drowned.

WASHINGTON.

FIGURES showing the state of trade between the United States and Great Britain for the year ending June 30 have just been received at Washington, and the exhibit is a remarkable one. In specie and merchandise the total exports to Great Britain for the year were more than three times the amount of imports from that country, the figures being, respectively, \$363,013,646 and \$111,971,760.

THE following statement of outstanding called bonds, amounting to \$30,806,450, the last of which matured and ceased to bear interest on the 17th of July last, has been prepared from the books of the loan division: 30s of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862, \$400,300; do 1864, act June 30, 1864, \$70,450; do 1865, M & N, do March 31, 1865, \$25,500; consols of 1865, March 31, 1865, \$31,550; do 1867, do, \$8,170,000; do 1868, do, \$2,000,750; 10-40s, March 3, 1864, \$18,188,600; total outstanding, \$30,806,450.

THE SOUTH.

THE State Treasurer of Georgia has sent his resignation to the Legislature in order to save himself from impeachment and removal for making an illegal use of the public moneys.

THE following is from Fort Smith, Ark.: Jacob Irwin and James Hazel were waylaid and killed by unknown parties near Boggy depot, Choctaw Nation. The murdered men are accused of extensive larcenies, and this is the supposed cause of the killing. Vigilance committees are being organized in various parts of the Indian Nation.

THERE were fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Memphis and thirty new cases for the three days ending on the evening of Sept. 19. A dispatch from that city says a review of the situation reveals the following condition of affairs: There are two hundred and twenty-five people sick with yellow fever in and adjacent to Memphis, nearly all of whom are being attended and cared for by the Howard's. Their physicians and visitors are abroad seeking new victims for relief. They have 180 nurses on duty and are working under an expense of about \$700 per diem. The

Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Honor and other benevolent associations are laboring hand-in-hand with the Howard's in the noble work of relieving the sick and distressed.

THERE were only three deaths from yellow fever at Memphis during the two days Sept. 20-21, twenty new cases being reported in the same time.

AN injunction has been sued out at Memphis, restraining the city and State Boards of Health and the Quarantine Commission from excluding cotton from the quarantine limits, or in any manner cutting off the cotton trade.

THERE were eleven deaths from yellow fever and twenty-nine new cases at Memphis for the two days Sept. 22-23. There was no abatement of the fever at Concordia, Miss., five new cases being reported.

POLITICAL.

THE State Convention of the Butler wing of the Massachusetts Democracy was held at Worcester, last week. Gen. B. F. Butler was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, A. C. Woodworth; Secretary of State, Michael T. Donohue; Treasurer, D. N. Stallings; Auditor, D. J. King; Attorney General, William D. Northend.

BEN. BUTLER has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by three different parties—the Greenbackers, the Democrats and the Independents.

THE Colorado Republican Convention, in session at Denver last week, nominated William E. Beak for Supreme Judge. Congressman Belford offered a resolution, which was carried with great enthusiasm and cheering, that, on Grant's return, should he decide to become a candidate for the Presidency, Colorado will pledge him her votes. The Convention was addressed by Carl Schurz.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL having declined the nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, tendered him by the Democratic State Convention, the name of James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee, has been placed at the head of the Democratic ticket by the State Central Committee of the party.

THE Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania held a State Convention at Altoona last week, adopted a platform and nominated William L. Richardson, of Bloomsburg, for State Treasurer.

GENERAL.

THE dimensions attained by the petroleum trade are indicated by the figures reported by telegraph, which show that the total export from the United States for the month of July was over 50,000,000 gallons, of the aggregate value of \$4,238,461.

News from Cuba is to the effect that the slaves of Cienfuegos have risen in rebellion against the Spaniards, and joined the patriots, taking with them a large proportion of their masters' cattle. A decree is published by authority of the Home Government, declaring the Province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of war. Persons engaged in rebellion or sedition will be tried according to the law of March 23, 1870. There is great indignation in the island over the massacre of about seventeen officers who served in the last Cuban insurrection on the patriot side, but have of late been residing in different places and following their different avocations.

THE Free-thinkers Convention at Chautauqua, N. Y., indorsed the platform of Col. Ingersoll's Liberal League Convention. A Washington telegram announces that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so far modified the regulations as to the transportation of spirits for export as to allow the railroad companies to become sureties for the payment of the tax, provided the spirits be not exported. This is a modification long sought by Western distillers, and does away with troublesome restrictions upon the export trade.

FOREIGN.

ADVICES from South Africa report the capture of Cetwayo, the fugitive King of the Zulus, in South Africa. The capture was effected by a company of dragoons. Switzerland and Austria are about to be connected by a subterranean railroad to be called the Alberg railway. It will be a tunnel through the Alps, about six miles in length. The uneasiness arising from the relations between Russia, Germany and England is increasing, and it is believed both upon the Berlin and Paris Bourses that a war cloud is hanging over Europe.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY telegraphs from South Africa that all the important Zulu chiefs have now submitted to the British authorities. When Cetwayo was captured he was utterly prostrated. The King was taken to Ulundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to escape, and six were successful; the other five were shot. The King will be taken to Maritzburg, and from there to Greytown.

SCOTT, a British authority on agricultural matters, estimates that the surplus of wheat in America, Russia, and the East will be about 4,000,000 bushels less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries whose crops this year wholly or partially failed.

News comes from Afghanistan that the native troops mutinied and murdered their commander, and subsequently fell upon and slew all the English and military authorities at Herat. The news has caused the greatest excitement in England.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, was received in Strasbourg, on the occasion of his recent visit, with closed shops and barred shutters. Only the official buildings were decorated. The lapse of time has not rendered the memories of the late war less bitter, nor in any degree diminished the hostility of the French-speaking inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine toward the Germans.

CRUELITIES continue to be perpetrated by the King of Burmah. A Constantinople dispatch says the insurrection in Kurdistan has not yet been quelled. Two powerful tribes have joined Abdullah, with 12,000 men. The Commanders of Erzerum and Bagdad have been ordered to send all available troops to Mosul. It is feared that the Persian Turkomans will join the insurgents. A dispatch from India states that a holy war is being preached in the Khost valley and among the Mongols. Great preparations are being made by rebels, and vigorous resistance may be expected at Cabul. A London dispatch says the surplus wheat in America, Russia and the East is 5,050,000 quarters less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries.

It is stated in a St. Petersburg dispatch that Prince Gortschakoff will be continued as Chancellor for life, but that there will probably be a Vice Chancellor appointed at an early day, which is equivalent to an announcement that Gortschakoff, who is growing superannuated, will be superseded except in name. A late cable dispatch gives further particulars of the recent terrible fire in Kieff, Russia. While a furious storm was raging, the fire broke out in seven different places. The offices of the fire brigade and Chief of Police station, a gunpowder magazine, and four petroleum stores were simultaneously set on fire. The whole city was wrapped in a thick black cloud of smoke, and every now and then

people were terrified by series of detonations and loud explosions. The fire raged two days, and many lives were lost. A Calcutta dispatch says the Amer of Afghanistan has caused the execution of the commander of the Cabul mutineers. Gen. Wolseley has concluded a treaty of peace with the Zulus which it is hoped in England is sufficiently comprehensive to make future wars in that quarter unnecessary. In order to draw the fangs of the African monster with whom he has had to deal, the British commander inserted in the compact an article providing that the native military system, by which a young warrior was not permitted to marry until he had distinguished himself in battle, should be abolished. When Col. Browne, the British Resident at Mandalay, escaped from that city he left in charge of the official residence a deputy, who it is now thought may be in danger of losing his life during one of King Thebaw's fits of alcoholic insanity. Instructions have, therefore, been sent him that he leave town as soon as possible. The interest of the people of Ireland in the discussion of the land question may be judged by the attendance at a meeting in Limerick on Sunday night. Although rain was pouring in torrents, 50,000 people assembled, of whom at least 20,000 remained until the close of the speaking.

THE cablegrams, this morning, indicate how the complications are thickening in European politics. While at Vienna Bismarck and Andrassy confer as to the late alterations in the map of the continent, Disraeli, at London, conveys a quiet assurance to the French Ambassador that Great Britain will take no action in the present crisis in European affairs without first agreeing with France upon a definite policy to be conjointly pursued by the two nations. The little game at which Germany and Austria are engaged is evidently one which they will not be allowed to play out alone. The Russian expedition to Central Asia has sustained a serious set-back at the hands of the Turcomans, whom the advance column encountered in heavy force, and in the battle that followed the Russians were defeated with a loss of 700 killed and forced to retreat in great haste.

Gen. Grant's Arrival in San Francisco.

Ex-President Grant arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, the 20th day of September, thus completing his tour around the world, after an absence of two years and four months. We glean from the Associated Press report the following account of his arrival and reception at San Francisco: Darkness had fallen, and it was 20 minutes past 7 when the lights of the ferry-boat were seen approaching the slip. She moved slowly into position. The platform was lowered, the band struck up "Home Again," and amid the roars of applause from the waiting crowd outside, who realized that the moment had arrived, Gen. Grant stepped once more upon the shore of his native land. After a welcoming speech by Mayor Bryant and a brief response by Gen. Grant, the latter was conducted to his carriage, Mayor Bryant accompanying him, while the various committee and other gentlemen in attendance repaired to their own carriages. The gates of the dock were then thrown open, and the vehicles moved forward and took their places in line. As the carriage containing Gen. Grant made its appearance clear after cheer went up from thousands of throats, while the surging crowd pressed forward and swayed from side to side in efforts to obtain a passing glance of the familiar lineaments of the great captain. With the greatest difficulty a passage was opened, the procession formed, and the line of march taken up. The procession moved rapidly along Market street to Montgomery, passing through Montgomery, up Montgomery avenue to Kearney, along Kearney to Market, along Market, countermarching to the Palace Hotel, which was reached at a late hour. Rockets and blue lights were fired along the route, and bonfires and torches abounded. All the streets leading to the Palace Hotel were packed with dense throngs, through which the procession forced its way with great difficulty. Thousands were clamoring for admittance, but cordons of police at all the entrances denied ingress to all but those holding special permits to enter.

Within, the immense crowd presented a scene of surpassing beauty. Electric lights and 500 gas jets lit up the vast interior with a brilliant glow, and the dense throng that packed the court and filled the spacious balconies and corridors surged to and fro in anxious expectation of the coming guest, whom the packed streets had detained.

At 10 o'clock the wide doors were thrown open, and the barouche containing Gen. Grant was driven within the building. He immediately dismounted, and, crowded his way through the packed mass of human beings, was hurried to his room.

As he alighted, Madame Fabbri, and a chorus of 500 voices opened one of the balconies with the "Ode of Welcome."

The crowd rushed after Gen. Grant when he dismounted, leaving the singers for a moment almost without an audience, but, being stopped by the force of police who blocked the way, they returned to the court, being reassured by the announcement that the General would appear on one of the balconies after he had had time to lay off his overcoat.

In a few minutes Gen. Grant appeared, amid deafening and long-continued shouts. Mayor Bryant called the crowd to order, and the General, mounting a chair which was passed over the heads of the surrounding crowd, was again greeted with a succession of cheers. When the noise subsided he addressed them as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO: After twenty-five years' absence, I am glad to meet you, and assure you of my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you have given me. I shall stay in your city long enough to greet you more fully."

The General then withdrew, amid prolonged and tremendous cheering, and the crowd at length reluctantly scattered.

Grant looked exceedingly well, but has lost twenty-eight pounds in weight since leaving Philadelphia. He expressed his great gratification at the reception awarded him, saying it surpassed all his expectations. He spoke of his pleasure at returning home, and his satisfaction that his acceptance of the Nicaragua canal Presidency had been received favorably here.

Shocking Disaster.

From the Boston papers we glean the following particulars of a heartrending accident, by which five people lost their lives: The occupants of the tenement 120 Gold street, which was burned last night, were: On the first floor, an aged couple whom no one in the vicinity seems to have known, and one Gillespie and wife. On the second floor, a German family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, named Pfeiffer. On the third floor, Ferdinand Meroth, wife and two children, and George Holdreid, wife and two children, making fifteen persons asleep in the house when the incendiary kindled the fire. When the fire was discovered by a policeman it was a quarter to 12, and the flames were breaking out on the first floor, having burned away the stairs, making them impassable. The smoke was rolling up the narrow staircases, and the awakened inmates, before the firemen could arrive with their ladders, had either leaped from the windows, gone to the roof in hope of safety, or dropped suffocated in the hall.

The old couple on the first floor made their escape, and were not heard of during the night. The Gillespie family escaped, with the exception of the wife and mother. The latter, 50 years old, might have escaped by walking six feet, but became bewildered and swooned in her room. She was found by the firemen in an apparently dying condition, and

was taken to the station with the other victims of the fire. Her injuries are terrible, the burns being both external and internal. Rosa Pfeiffer, aged 23, was found in the hall of the second floor. Mrs. Pfeiffer and two children jumped from a window and were but slightly hurt, but Pfeiffer's father was lost Meroth, on the third floor, lifted his son, Charles, aged 14, out of the window and allowed him to drop to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and then instructed his wife and daughter, Rosie, to jump, which they did. Last of all he himself jumped to the ground, and in falling met instant death. Mrs. Meroth is at the City Hospital, with fractures of both legs and one arm, and her face is bruised beyond all recognition. The daughter Rosie sustained no serious injuries, but Charles is badly hurt. Holdreid took his wife to the roof, and then went down stairs, where he was caught by the flames and burned, probably fatally. Mrs. Holdreid's body, charred beyond recognition, was found on the roof. Charles Holdreid, the son, is at the hospital, internally injured from jumping to the ground, and with an arm broken.

The Nicaragua Canal—Gen. Grant's Letter.

The following is the text of Gen. Grant's reply to Admiral Ammen's letter asking him to co-operate in an American canal project:

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 7, 1870.
MY DEAR ADMIRAL: Your letter of the 2d of July reached me a few days since. After two days' reflection on your suggestion of the part I should take—or consent to take, if offered—in the matter of the interoceanic canal via Nicaragua, I telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington: "Tell Ammen I approve. GRANT." I hope you received the dispatch. On the 27th, two weeks after this leaves Yokohama, we sail for San Francisco. I do not feel half as anxious to get home as I did eighteen months ago. There is no country which I have visited, however, this side of Europe, except Japan, where I would care to stay longer than to see the points of greatest interest. But Japan is a most interesting country, and the people are quite as much so. The changes that have taken place here are more like a dream than reality. They have a public school system extending over the entire empire, and affording facilities for a common-school education to every child, male and female. They have a Military and Naval Academy which compare well with ours in the course taught, the discipline and the attainments of the students. They have colleges at several places in the empire on the same basis of instruction as our best institutions. They have a school of science which I do not believe can be surpassed in any country. Already the great majority of their professors—even those engaged in teaching European languages—are natives, most of them educated in the very institutions where they are now teaching. But I hope to meet you soon, and then I will say more on this subject than I care to write in the limit of a letter.

Mrs. Grant sends her love to Mrs. Ammen and the children. Please remember me kindly also. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

Secretary Sherman's Coin Disbursement Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.
Gold coin beyond the needs of the Government having accumulated in the treasury of the United States by deposit in the several public assay offices of fine bars and foreign coin, for which depositors have been paid, at their option, in United States notes, the Treasurer of the United States and the several Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco are hereby authorized to pay out gold coin as well as silver coin and notes upon current obligations of the Government and upon advances to disbursing officers as may be convenient and practicable. Transfers of coin for this purpose will be made to any Assistant Treasurer, upon necessary, by the Treasurer of the United States by application to him. The Treasurer of the United States in this city, on receipt by him of a certificate of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, stating that there has been deposited with him legal-tender notes in the sum of \$100, or multiples thereof, will also cause to be shipped from the mint at Philadelphia to the depositor, at his risk and expense, a like amount of gold coin. Standard silver dollars may also be obtained as heretofore. The exchange of gold for United States notes at the several sub-treasury offices, except at New York, appears to be prohibited by section 3,651, Revised Statutes of the United States, but it is believed that payments of coin, as above authorized, will enable persons to secure all that may be desired.

JOHN SHELMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Grant and the Ex-Confederates.

Gen. Grant was tendered a big reception at the City Hall, in San Francisco, which was attended by a number of ex-Confederate soldiers.

To them the General spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: It has afforded me great satisfaction and pleasure to observe the very cordial reception I have received here, and especially the welcome coming from the gentlemen you represented. If you had traveled around the world, as I have for several years past, you would appreciate, like me, the value of our common country more completely than any man can who stays at home. You would be everywhere gratified to see that we are recognized by all the nations of the earth in a higher light than our own people imagine. Abroad our resources are considered unlimited. When one gets to see the nations of the world, he begins to appreciate the inestimable value of our broad acres and the great energy of our people that is forever upbuilding in State, city, and town. It affords me very great satisfaction and pleasure to receive the gentlemen who were, long ago, opposed to us, and I hope, if this country ever sees another war, we shall all be together, under one flag, fighting a common enemy."

Kansas' Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The recurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the State of Kansas was the occasion of an immense gathering of people at Lawrence Sept. 15 and 16, among whom were a great many participants in the stirring events from 1854 to 1863. The first day's exercises were begun by an address by ex-Gov. Robinson, the President of the day, followed by addresses of welcome by C. K. Halliday on behalf of the old settlers, and by Gov. St. John for the State. Then came an address by John W. Forney of Philadelphia. In the evening an old settlers' love-feast was held, at which brief remarks were made by Senators Ingalls and Plumb, ex-Senators Pomeroy, Ross, Harvey and other distinguished persons. The second day's exercises, at which over 30,000 people were in attendance, embraced a love-feast by the old settlers and addresses by Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Gen. John Pope. The press of the State was largely represented, at least fifty editors being present.

STATISTICS of the anthracite coal trade for the first seven months of 1879 show that 11,980,000 tons have been mined and forwarded to market, nearly 4,000,000 tons in excess of the production for the same period in 1878.

At a Holy Well in Ireland.

For several miles our road was bounded by bog on one side and rocks on the other. There were no evidences of human habitation, yet here and there we passed a peasant—some crippled, all plunged in profound misery. I inquired the errand of these poor creatures, and was informed that it was St. Somebody's day, and they were going to her well near by to be healed.

"It's there beyond," said a trembling old woman, pointing her skinny finger to a clump of trees and a stone wall a few hundred yards distant. I alighted, and walked down the valley to a small inclosure which surrounded a well and a withered tree. Near by was a rude stone altar, upon which were numerous offerings of toys, bits of broken ware, and shreds of many-colored rags tied to sticks, and kneeling beside it was a group of cripples; some moved slowly round the circle on their knees, muttering prayers, some were telling their beads, others partook of the water, while a priest stood by the tree reading. This, then, was one of the holy wells so numerous in Ireland, to which visits are still frequently made, in some cases as works of penance, either voluntary or enjoined, but generally for obtaining health, under the auspices of the saint, by drinking the waters of the well. Of course the day of the patron saint of each well is the one chosen for these visits; and some years ago, and even now in many parts of the country, crowds were attracted, not only for religious motives, but for love of gossip and meeting with distant friends. These wells have kept their reputation for centuries, the fame of some being coeval with Christianity, while that of others probably preceded it, the early Christian teachers having merely changed the object of worship, leaving the altars of idolatry undisturbed.—Harper's Magazine.

Mad-Stones.

The superstition in regard to mad-stones is well-rooted in the popular imagination, and has the right to be. It is very ancient. Pliny gives its history, for it was old even in his day, and it has hardly shown any diminution since. The men recently bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid, in this city, have been anxious to get at a mad-stone. One of them has gone to Indiana for the purpose, and the others would be glad to do so if they had the means. Now, it is as capable of demonstration as anything can be that no stone, "mad," or otherwise, can have power to heal in a genuine case of rabies. Poison cannot be extracted from the system by such simple means. But it may well be that belief in the efficacy of the remedy accomplishes the cure. The imagination often plays an important part in causing or preventing disease, as Dr. William Hammond has lately shown; and there is no reason in the nature of things why an imaginary case of hydrophobia should not be relieved by the application of imaginary remedies. It is an odd fact that stones, taken from the stomachs of deer, are supposed to be especially powerful in extracting poisons, and were so in ancient times, though it is difficult to conceive why this beast, in preference to any other, should be opposed to poison.—Chicago Tribune.

Rats.

A pair of rats produce, as a rule, thirteen litters of eight young ones each in three years, and the young ones do the same after becoming 6 months old. The grand total from a single pair at the end of three years is 656,808. Rats have migrated to all parts of the world. They are found eating turtle on the Island of Ascension. They have reached India, China, and abound in Japan.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEVERS.....	\$6 50	@ 10 25	
HOGS.....	3 70	@ 4 25	
COTTON.....	11 1/2	@ 11 3/4	
WHEAT—Superfine.....	4 40	@ 4 75	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 17	@ 1 26	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	52	@ 54	
OATS—Mixed.....	27 1/2	@ 28 1/2	
RYE—Western.....	9 00	@ 9 10	
PORK—Mess.....	6 1/2	@ 6 3/4	
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 6 3/4	
CHICAGO.			
BEVERS—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 50	@ 5 00	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 50	
Medium to Fair.....	3 00	@ 3 50	
HOGS.....	3 25	@ 3 70	
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4 50	@ 5 75	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	4 00	@ 5 00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 01	@ 1 02	
No. 3 Spring.....	91	@ 95	
CORN—No. 2.....	37	@ 38	
OATS—No. 2.....	26	@ 27	
RYE—No. 2.....	58	@ 59	
BUTTER—No. 2.....	77	@ 78	
CHEESE—Choice Creamery.....	23	@ 25	
EGGS—Fresh.....	14	@ 15	
PORK—Mess.....	8 80	@ 9 00	
LARD.....	6	@ 6 1/4	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 06	@ 1 09	
No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 05	
CORN—No. 2.....	37	@ 38	
OATS—No. 2.....	26	@ 27	
RYE—No. 1.....	60	@ 61	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	70	@ 71	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 06	@ 1 07	
CORN—Mixed.....	34	@ 36	
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 27	
RYE.....	56	@ 57	
PORK—Mess.....	9 15	@ 9 25	
LARD.....	6	@ 6 1/4	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1 00	@ 1 08	
CORN.....	40	@ 41	
OATS.....	27	@ 30	
RYE.....	62	@ 63	
PORK—Mess.....	9 25	@ 9 50	
LARD.....	5 1/2	@ 5 1/4	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 19	@ 1 19	
No. 2 Red.....	1 11	@ 1 12 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	41	@ 42	
OATS—No. 2.....	27	@ 28	
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Choice.....	5 10	@ 6 25	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 11	@ 1 12	
No. 1 Amber.....	1 08	@ 1 10	
CORN—No. 1.....	39	@ 41	
OATS—Mixed.....	28	@ 30	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 10	
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@ 10 00	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 75	@ 5 00	
Fair.....	4 25	@ 4 75	
Common.....	3 25	@ 4 00	
WHEAT.....	3 50	@ 4 15	

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1879.

SCRIBNER FOR OCTOBER.

The October Scribner opens with an important paper on "Ups and Downs in Leadville," by Ernest Ingersoll, with numerous illustrations by Mrs. Mary Alcock Foote and J. Harrison Mills. Text and pictures occupy 23 pages, and together make a varied and complete account of this interesting region, including the discovery of the mines, the early rush, the recent growth.

Another seasonable paper deals with "Field Sports in Minnesota," and is written by Charles A. Zimmerman, a noted sportsman of St. Paul.

An exquisitely soft and beautiful engraving, by Mr. Cole, of Fortune's "Piping Shepherd," accompanies a poem by Charles de Kay, suggested by the original painting.

Under the title of "Edison's System of Fast Telegraphy," Edwin M. Fox describes the automatic telegraph which was in operation for a year between New York and Washington, and of which no full popular account has before been published.

The subject of the fifth paper in the Brazil series, by Herbert H. Smith, is "Rio de Janeiro," the illustrations representing scenery of the city and vicinity, and the text considering chiefly the obstacles to American trade and manufactures, with much of general interest.

Miss Kate Field's sketch of W. S. Gilbert, in the September number, is succeeded in this by a similar account of Arthur Sullivan, interspersed with anecdotes of the boy and the man. A portrait accompanies this paper.

A stanza by Philo O. Sullivan, entitled "The New Year," is the subject of a drawing by Miss Maria R. Oakey, which is richly engraved by Henry Marsh, and many other articles of interest, and beauty, too many to mention here. Once a person becomes accustomed to read the able productions in this beautiful magazine, he would hate to part with it, as with a dear friend.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's Magazine for October opens with a very bright and amusing article, by Margaret Bertha Wright, depicting the rambles and experiences of a party of American artists in Italy. The illustrations are in keeping with the text, being full of vivacity and point. The fourth chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches" treats of "The Western Sierras," and is not inferior to the former installments either in the interest of the narrative or the beauty of the illustrations. A third illustrated article, "Chamois-Shooting with the Emperor of Austria," is by W. A. Baillie Grohman, author of "Gaddings with a Primitive People." "Sunday in England" is the production of an English writer, who treats his subject with that intimate knowledge which none but a native could be expected to exhibit. William L. Stone, author of the well-known life of Sir William Johnson, relates the biography of Lady Harriet Acland, whose heroic character and eventful career give her a prominent place in the annals of conjugal devotion. Edward C. Bruce writes instructively on "American Landscape-Gardening." H. M. Kennedy gives an interesting account of English in German, and Mrs. E. B. Duffey describes "The Buried Wealth of South Jersey."

"Through Winding Ways," which has proved one of the most attractive serials ever published in the Magazine, is concluded in this number, and there are several short stories suited to different tastes. "The Monthly Gossip" is entertaining as usual, and the number on the whole is as readable as any of its predecessors.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR OCTOBER.

The October number of St. Nicholas closes the sixth volume of the magazine with an array of features hard to match in interest for the little folks.

Louisa M. Alcott contributes the opening story entitled "Jimmy's Cruise in the 'Pinafore,'" a charming narrative illustrated with fine portraits of characters in the "Children's Pinafore," which will delight every boy and girl who has heard the famous operetta.

The Elevated Railroads of New York are described in a long article by Charles Barnard, and with it are given eight admirable pictures of various views along the lines of the three New York Roads.

"Noah's Ark Ashore," is the title of another descriptive article which will be eagerly read by every boy and girl. It is a well told narrative of a visit to a queer "Ark" on the Amazon river which a kind-hearted native had turned into a sort of asylum for beasts of various kinds.

Besides these, there is a timely little paper telling all about the strange doings and mysteries of "Halloween," and illustrated with a lovely frontispiece; while a very "Curious Monastery" is shown in a full-page picture.

Of Stories there is a capital budget, beginning with the two serials "Eyebright" and "A Jolly Fellowship," which are both concluded in this number with "climax"

installments. Then there is a lively fishing story—"Mr. Carothers' Secret," written by the author of "Dab Kinzer"; a pleasant fanciful tale by Moncure D. Conway, and a strong home story for girls called "What Kate Found in the Well."

\$500 Reward.

THEY cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for any thing impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it.

Additional Local.

CORDED Velvet in different shades for Dress and Cloak Trimming, at E. J. HARRINGTON.

A complete assortment of Fall and Winter Hats and Caps, from the cheapest to the finest, and of all colors and styles. Come early and take the first pick, at 32-2w D. BERTSCH.

A fresh supply and a full assortment of choice family groceries always on hand at 32-2w D. BERTSCH.

Just received a large variety of ready made Cloaks; the latest Chicago styles, at cheaper prices than you can make them up yourself. Also, the finest variety of Fall and Winter Dress Goods that ever was put on my shelves. 32-2w D. BERTSCH.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

Take Warning.

Directly around each bronchial tube where it enters the lungs, are about 20,000 minute air cells—in the entire lungs 600,000,000. A slight cold producing bronchial inflammation, a gathering of phlegm and a slight difficulty in breathing quickly involves the 20,000 air cells, and finally, if not remedied, the whole six hundred million become clogged with pus which must be healed or life will soon terminate. The world's great lung remedy, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, readily heals and permanently cures the very worst cases of lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, Asthma, Hoarseness and difficulty of breathing in the shortest time possible. Trial bottles ten cents. For sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

FURNITURE!

PRICES WAY DOWN! AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

New Goods Just Received!

Stock Complete! Quality Unexcelled!

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, CARPETS, SPRING-BEDS, WALL-PAPER, CURTAINS, Of all Descriptions.

SEWING MACHINES

Of all kinds and prices.

OLD MACHINES taken in exchange, and repaired.

NEEDLES, OIL, ATTACHMENTS and PARTS for all Sewing Machines.

Also, a Complete Stock of

COFFINS, CASKETS, SHROUDS and TRIMMINGS Always on hand.

We are also Agents for the Celebrated ANTI-SEPTIC FLUID for preserving the Dead.

Please come and give us a call. 32-3mo. H. MEYER & CO.

New Advertisements.

READ! READ! READ!

The arrival of the Fall and Winter Stock of Goods at

P. & A. Steketee

Consists of a complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Shawls

Also, A FULL LINE OF SHIRTS.

A Splendid Assortment of Dress-Goods for Fall and Winter.

A large assortment of Woolen Blankets, Horse Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and cords of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons.

All Kinds of Underwear for Men, Women, and Children.

A large variety of HOOPSKIRTS, and a Splendid CORSET for 25 cents.

A FULL LINE OF FANCY BASKETS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS,

SLIPPERS, ETC.

A full line and fresh supply of CHOW-CHOW, PICKLES—the choicest brands.

Our 40-cent TEA always on hand.

SALT always on hand at the lowest prices. Come and see our selections of Dutch Woolen Yarns, Table Oil-Cloths, and Gingham and Calicoes in endless variety. P. & A. STEKETEE.

GREAT FALL OPENING

AT

E. J. HARRINGTON.

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENT NEXT WEEK.

RADICAL CURE OF LEUCORRHEA or WHITES

THE VAGINAL PASTILLE

Prof. Harris, after many years of study aided by chemical research and experiment, together with experience gained in the treatment of a large number of cases under his care, has at last succeeded in compounding an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the source so common among

WOMEN AND MAIDENS CALLED LEUCORRHEA, or WHITES

This disease, so prevalent among females, is but little understood by physicians. Its drain upon the system is so excessive and debilitating, that our American women are rapidly becoming a "race of invalids," incapable of producing healthy offspring, or enjoying life's pleasures. A thoroughly common sense treatment. Applied directly to the seat of the disease, and its specific influence exerted at once, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect. The application of the remedy is attended with no pain or unpleasantness, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of life. Circulars are sent in plain envelopes, and illustrated by plates showing its application. This pamphlet alone is worth a hundred times its cost to any lady in delicate health, being a thoroughly practical treatise on this disease. Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastilles can be obtained only from HARRIS REMEDY CO., CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TRUTHS. HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

\$1000 in Gold

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and best.

For sale by J. O. DOESBURG.

The Saugatuck House.

E. D. BILLINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Since there is no stage line or boat line that gives us a connection with the city of Holland, we call the attention of the public to the only reliable route to and from Saugatuck, viz: The beautiful little steamer Twilight makes two trips per day from Saugatuck to Richmond, connecting with the Chicago and West Michigan railroad—the nearest railroad station.

The Hotel has a livery stable in connection with it.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Delightful Summer Retreat. Good Fishing, etc. Good Accommodations, charges moderate. 28-1v.

Farms for Sale.

160 acres, three miles north of the city, on the Grand Haven road, with dwelling and orchard. 120 acres, of which ten are cleared, situated in the township of Olive, near Cole's mill. Good house.

50 acres of land in Section 31, of the township of Holland. Also 50 acres, mostly cleared, clay, gravel and sandy land, adjoining Dirk Paulus', in the township of Holland.

The above lands can be bought at reasonable terms. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD. 32-1f.

Now is your time to insure against damage by lightning or fire, in the Watertown Insurance Company. Apply to L. T. KANTERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court of the county of Muskegon, in favor of Samuel R. Sanford and Samuel B. Peck, against the goods and chattels, and real estate, of John W. Hopkins, and William M. Ferry, in my bailiwick, which execution has been to me directed and delivered, I did on the second day of August, 1879, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said John W. Hopkins in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, viz: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-six, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety, one hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve, two hundred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and eighteen, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three, two hundred and twenty-four, two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and thirty-five, two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and thirty-seven, two hundred and thirty-eight, two hundred and thirty-nine, two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty-one, two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and forty-three, two hundred and forty-four, two hundred and forty-five, two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty-one, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty-three, two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and sixty-eight, two hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and seventy-one, two hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-four, two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one, two hundred and eighty-two, two hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and eighty-eight, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-one, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ninety-six, two hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and five, three hundred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, three hundred and eleven, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen, three hundred and sixteen, three hundred and seventeen, three hundred and eighteen, three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty-seven, three hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-three, three hundred and forty-four, three hundred and forty-five, three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and forty-seven, three hundred and forty-eight, three hundred and forty-nine, three hundred and fifty, three hundred and fifty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, three hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty-six, three hundred and fifty-seven, three hundred and fifty-eight, three hundred and fifty-nine, three hundred and sixty, three hundred and sixty-one, three hundred and sixty-two, three hundred and sixty-three, three hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and sixty-five, three hundred and sixty-six, three hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and sixty-nine, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and seventy-one, three hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and seventy-three, three hundred and seventy-four, three hundred and seventy-five, three hundred and seventy-six, three hundred and seventy-seven, three hundred and seventy-eight, three hundred and seventy-nine, three hundred and eighty, three hundred and eighty-one, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four, three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, three hundred and ninety, three hundred and ninety-one, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, four hundred and three, four hundred and four, four hundred and five, four hundred and six, four hundred and seven, four hundred and eight, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and thirteen, four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and fifteen, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and seventeen, four hundred and eighteen, four hundred and nineteen, four hundred and twenty, four hundred and twenty-one, four hundred and twenty-two, four hundred and twenty-three, four hundred and twenty-four, four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-one, four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-three, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and thirty-seven, four hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and forty, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, four hundred and forty-four, four hundred and forty-five, four hundred and forty-six, four hundred and forty-seven, four hundred and forty-eight, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-one, four hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and fifty-five, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine, four hundred and sixty, four hundred and sixty-one, four hundred and sixty-two, four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and sixty-five, four hundred and sixty-six, four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, four hundred and sixty-nine, four hundred and seventy, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-three, four hundred and seventy-four, four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred and ninety, four hundred and ninety-one, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, five hundred and two, five hundred and three, five hundred and four, five hundred and five, five hundred and six, five hundred and seven, five hundred and eight, five hundred and nine, five hundred and ten, five hundred and eleven, five hundred and twelve, five hundred and thirteen, five hundred and fourteen, five hundred and fifteen, five hundred and sixteen, five hundred and seventeen, five hundred and eighteen, five hundred and nineteen, five hundred and twenty, five hundred and twenty-one, five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-three, five hundred and twenty-four, five hundred and twenty-five, five hundred and twenty-six, five hundred and twenty-seven, five hundred and twenty-eight, five hundred and twenty-nine, five hundred and thirty, five hundred and thirty-one, five hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and thirty-three, five hundred and thirty-four, five hundred and thirty-five, five hundred and thirty-six, five hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred and thirty-eight, five hundred and thirty-nine, five hundred and forty, five hundred and forty-one, five hundred and forty-two, five hundred and forty-three, five hundred and forty-four, five hundred and forty-five, five hundred and forty-six, five hundred and forty-seven, five hundred and forty-eight, five hundred and forty-nine, five hundred and fifty, five hundred and fifty-one, five hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty-four, five hundred and fifty-five, five hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred and fifty-eight, five hundred and fifty-nine, five hundred and sixty, five hundred and sixty-one, five hundred and sixty-two, five hundred and sixty-three, five hundred and sixty-four, five hundred and sixty-five, five hundred and sixty-six, five hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and sixty-eight, five hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and seventy-one, five hundred and seventy-two, five hundred and seventy-three, five hundred and seventy-four, five hundred and seventy-five, five hundred and seventy-six, five hundred and seventy-seven, five hundred and seventy-eight, five hundred and seventy-nine, five hundred and eighty, five hundred and eighty-one, five hundred and eighty-two, five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, five hundred and eighty-five, five hundred and eighty-six, five hundred and eighty-seven, five hundred and eighty-eight, five hundred and eighty-nine, five hundred and ninety, five hundred and ninety-one, five hundred and ninety-two, five hundred and ninety-three, five hundred and ninety-four, five hundred and ninety-five, five hundred and ninety-six, five hundred and ninety-seven, five hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and ninety-nine, six hundred, six hundred and one, six hundred and two, six hundred and three, six hundred and four, six hundred and five, six hundred and six, six hundred and seven, six hundred and eight, six hundred and nine, six hundred and ten, six hundred and eleven, six hundred and twelve, six hundred and thirteen, six hundred and fourteen, six hundred and fifteen, six hundred and sixteen, six hundred and seventeen, six hundred and eighteen, six hundred and nineteen, six hundred and twenty, six hundred and twenty-one, six hundred and twenty-two, six hundred and twenty-three, six hundred and twenty-four, six hundred and twenty-five, six hundred and twenty-six, six hundred and twenty-seven, six hundred and twenty-eight, six hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and thirty, six hundred and thirty-one, six hundred and thirty-two, six hundred and thirty-three, six hundred and thirty-four, six hundred and thirty-five, six hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and thirty-seven, six hundred and thirty-eight, six hundred and thirty-nine, six hundred and forty, six hundred and forty-one, six hundred and forty-two, six hundred and forty-three, six hundred and forty-four, six hundred and forty-five, six hundred and forty-six, six hundred and forty-seven, six hundred and forty-eight, six hundred and forty-nine, six hundred and fifty, six hundred and fifty-one, six hundred and fifty-two, six hundred and fifty-three, six hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and fifty-five, six hundred and fifty-six, six hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred and fifty-eight, six hundred and fifty-nine, six hundred and sixty, six hundred and sixty-one, six hundred and sixty-two, six hundred and sixty-three, six hundred and sixty-four, six hundred and sixty-five, six hundred and sixty-six, six hundred and sixty-seven, six hundred and sixty-eight, six hundred and sixty-nine, six hundred and seventy, six hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and seventy-two, six hundred and seventy-three, six hundred and seventy-four, six hundred and seventy-five, six hundred and seventy-six, six hundred and seventy-seven, six hundred and seventy-eight, six hundred and seventy-nine, six hundred and eighty, six hundred and eighty-one, six hundred and eighty-two, six hundred and eighty-three, six hundred and eighty-four, six hundred and eighty-five, six hundred and eighty-six, six hundred and eighty-seven, six hundred and eighty-eight, six hundred and eighty-nine, six hundred and ninety, six hundred and ninety-one, six hundred and ninety-two, six hundred and ninety-three, six hundred and ninety-four, six hundred and ninety-five, six hundred and ninety-six, six hundred and ninety-seven, six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, seven hundred and two, seven hundred and three, seven hundred and four, seven hundred and five, seven hundred and six, seven hundred and seven, seven hundred and eight, seven hundred and nine, seven hundred and ten, seven hundred and eleven, seven hundred and twelve, seven hundred and thirteen, seven hundred and fourteen, seven hundred and fifteen, seven hundred and sixteen, seven hundred and seventeen, seven hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and nineteen, seven hundred and twenty, seven hundred and twenty-one, seven hundred and twenty-two, seven hundred and twenty-three, seven hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty-seven, seven hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and thirty, seven hundred and thirty-one, seven hundred and thirty-two, seven hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred and thirty-four, seven hundred and thirty-five, seven hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and thirty-seven, seven hundred and thirty-eight, seven hundred and thirty-nine, seven hundred and forty, seven hundred and forty-one, seven hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and forty-three, seven hundred and forty-four, seven hundred and forty-five, seven hundred and forty-six, seven hundred and forty-seven, seven hundred and forty-eight, seven hundred and forty-nine, seven hundred and fifty, seven hundred and fifty-one, seven hundred and fifty-two, seven hundred and fifty-three, seven hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and fifty-five, seven hundred and fifty-six, seven hundred and fifty-seven, seven hundred and fifty-eight, seven hundred and fifty-nine, seven hundred and sixty, seven hundred and sixty-one, seven hundred and sixty-two, seven hundred and sixty-three, seven hundred and sixty-four, seven hundred and sixty-five, seven hundred and sixty-six, seven hundred and sixty-seven, seven hundred and sixty-eight, seven hundred and sixty-nine, seven hundred and seventy, seven hundred and seventy-one, seven hundred and seventy-two, seven hundred and seventy-three, seven hundred and seventy-four, seven hundred and seventy-five, seven hundred and seventy-six, seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-eight, seven hundred and seventy-nine, seven hundred and eighty, seven hundred and eighty-one, seven hundred and eighty-two, seven hundred and eighty-three, seven hundred and eighty-four, seven hundred and eighty-five, seven hundred and eighty-six, seven hundred and eighty-seven, seven hundred and eighty-eight, seven hundred and eighty-nine, seven hundred and ninety, seven hundred and ninety-one, seven hundred and ninety-two, seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and ninety-four, seven hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and ninety-six, seven hundred and ninety-seven, seven hundred and ninety-eight, seven hundred and ninety-nine, eight hundred, eight hundred and one, eight hundred and two, eight hundred and three, eight hundred and four, eight hundred and five, eight hundred and six, eight hundred and seven, eight hundred and eight, eight hundred and nine, eight hundred and ten, eight hundred and eleven, eight hundred and twelve, eight hundred and thirteen, eight hundred and fourteen, eight hundred and fifteen, eight hundred and sixteen, eight hundred and seventeen, eight hundred and eighteen, eight hundred and nineteen, eight hundred and twenty, eight hundred and twenty-one, eight hundred and twenty-two, eight hundred and twenty-three, eight hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and twenty-five, eight hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and twenty-seven, eight hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight hundred and thirty, eight hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and thirty-four, eight hundred and thirty-five, eight hundred and thirty-six, eight hundred and thirty-seven, eight hundred and thirty-eight, eight hundred and thirty-nine, eight hundred and forty, eight hundred and forty-one, eight hundred and forty-two, eight hundred and forty-three, eight hundred and forty-four, eight hundred and forty-five, eight hundred and forty-six, eight hundred and forty-seven, eight hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and forty-nine, eight hundred and fifty, eight hundred and fifty-one, eight hundred and fifty-two, eight hundred and fifty-three, eight hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and fifty-seven, eight hundred and fifty-eight, eight hundred and fifty-nine, eight hundred and sixty, eight hundred and sixty-one, eight hundred and sixty-two, eight hundred and sixty-three, eight hundred and sixty-four, eight hundred and sixty-five, eight hundred and sixty-six, eight hundred and sixty-seven, eight hundred and sixty-eight, eight hundred and sixty-nine, eight hundred and seventy, eight hundred and seventy-one, eight hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred and seventy-three, eight hundred and seventy-four, eight hundred and seventy-five, eight hundred and seventy-six, eight hundred and seventy-seven, eight hundred and seventy-eight, eight hundred and seventy-nine, eight hundred and eighty, eight hundred and eighty-one, eight hundred and eighty-two, eight hundred and eighty-three, eight hundred and eighty-four, eight hundred and eighty-five, eight hundred and eighty-six, eight hundred and eighty-seven, eight hundred and eighty-eight, eight hundred and eighty-nine, eight hundred and ninety, eight hundred and ninety-one, eight hundred and ninety-two, eight hundred and ninety-three, eight hundred and ninety-four, eight hundred and ninety-five, eight hundred and ninety-six, eight hundred and ninety-seven, eight hundred and ninety-eight, eight hundred and ninety-nine, nine hundred, nine hundred and one, nine hundred and two, nine hundred and three, nine hundred and four, nine hundred and five, nine hundred and six, nine hundred and seven, nine hundred and eight, nine hundred and nine, nine hundred and ten, nine hundred and eleven, nine hundred and twelve, nine hundred and thirteen, nine hundred and fourteen, nine hundred and fifteen, nine hundred and sixteen, nine hundred and seventeen, nine hundred and eighteen, nine hundred and nineteen, nine hundred and twenty, nine hundred and twenty-one, nine hundred and twenty-two, nine hundred and twenty-three, nine hundred and twenty-four, nine hundred and twenty-five, nine hundred and twenty-six, nine hundred and twenty-seven, nine hundred and twenty-eight, nine hundred and twenty-nine, nine hundred and thirty, nine hundred and thirty-one, nine hundred and thirty-two, nine hundred and thirty-three, nine hundred and thirty-four, nine hundred and thirty-five, nine hundred and thirty-six, nine hundred and thirty-seven, nine hundred and thirty-eight, nine hundred and thirty-nine, nine hundred and forty, nine hundred and forty-one, nine hundred and forty-two, nine hundred and forty-three, nine hundred and forty-four, nine hundred and forty-five, nine hundred and forty-six, nine hundred and forty-seven, nine hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and forty-nine, nine hundred and fifty, nine hundred and fifty-one, nine hundred and fifty-two, nine hundred and fifty-three, nine hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and fifty-five, nine hundred and fifty-six, nine hundred and fifty-seven, nine hundred and fifty-eight, nine hundred and fifty-nine, nine hundred and sixty, nine hundred and sixty-one, nine hundred and sixty-two, nine hundred and sixty-three, nine hundred and sixty-four, nine hundred and sixty-five, nine hundred and sixty-six, nine hundred and sixty-seven, nine hundred and sixty-eight, nine hundred and sixty-nine, nine hundred and seventy, nine hundred and seventy-one, nine hundred and seventy-two, nine hundred and seventy-three, nine hundred and seventy-four, nine hundred and seventy-five, nine hundred and seventy-six, nine hundred and seventy-seven, nine hundred and seventy-eight, nine hundred and seventy-nine, nine hundred and eighty, nine hundred and eighty-one, nine hundred and eighty-two, nine hundred and eighty-three, nine hundred and eighty-four, nine hundred and eighty-five, nine hundred and eighty-six, nine hundred and eighty-seven, nine hundred and eighty-eight, nine hundred and eighty-nine, nine hundred and ninety, nine hundred and ninety-one, nine hundred and ninety-two, nine hundred and ninety-three, nine hundred and ninety-four, nine hundred and ninety-five, nine hundred and ninety-six, nine hundred and ninety-seven, nine hundred and ninety-eight, nine hundred and ninety-nine, ten hundred, ten hundred and one, ten hundred and two, ten hundred and three, ten hundred and four, ten hundred and five, ten hundred and six, ten hundred and seven, ten hundred and eight, ten hundred and nine, ten hundred and ten, ten hundred and eleven, ten hundred and twelve, ten hundred and thirteen, ten hundred and fourteen, ten hundred and fifteen, ten hundred and sixteen, ten hundred and seventeen, ten hundred and eighteen, ten hundred and nineteen, ten hundred and twenty, ten hundred and twenty-one, ten hundred and twenty-two, ten hundred and twenty-three, ten hundred and twenty-four, ten hundred and twenty-five, ten hundred and twenty-six, ten hundred and twenty-seven, ten hundred and twenty-eight, ten hundred and twenty-nine, ten hundred and thirty, ten hundred and thirty-one, ten hundred and thirty-two, ten hundred and thirty-three, ten hundred and thirty-four, ten hundred and thirty-five, ten hundred and thirty-six, ten hundred and thirty-seven, ten hundred and thirty-eight, ten hundred and thirty-nine, ten hundred and forty, ten hundred and forty-one, ten hundred and forty-two, ten hundred and forty-three, ten hundred and forty-four, ten hundred and forty-five, ten hundred and forty-six, ten hundred and forty-seven, ten hundred and forty-eight, ten hundred and forty-nine, ten hundred and fifty, ten hundred and fifty-one, ten hundred and fifty-two, ten hundred and fifty-three, ten hundred and fifty-four, ten hundred and fifty-five, ten hundred and fifty-six, ten hundred and fifty-seven, ten hundred and fifty-eight, ten hundred and fifty-nine, ten hundred and sixty, ten hundred and sixty-one, ten hundred and sixty-two, ten hundred and sixty-three, ten hundred and sixty-four, ten hundred and sixty-five, ten hundred and sixty-six, ten hundred and sixty-seven, ten hundred and sixty-eight, ten hundred and sixty-nine, ten hundred and seventy, ten hundred and seventy-one, ten hundred and seventy-two, ten hundred and seventy-three, ten hundred and seventy-four, ten hundred and seventy-five, ten hundred and seventy-six, ten hundred and seventy-seven, ten hundred and seventy-eight, ten hundred and seventy-nine, ten hundred and eighty, ten hundred and eighty-one, ten hundred and eighty-two, ten hundred and eighty-three, ten hundred and eighty-four, ten hundred and eighty-five, ten hundred and eighty-six, ten hundred and eighty-seven, ten hundred and eighty-eight, ten hundred and eighty-nine, ten hundred and ninety, ten hundred and ninety-one, ten hundred and ninety-two, ten hundred and ninety-three, ten hundred and ninety-four, ten hundred and ninety-five, ten hundred and ninety-six, ten hundred and ninety-seven, ten hundred and ninety-eight, ten hundred and ninety-nine, eleven hundred, eleven hundred and one, eleven hundred and two, eleven hundred and three, eleven hundred and four, eleven hundred and five, eleven hundred and six, eleven hundred and seven, eleven hundred and eight, eleven hundred and nine, eleven hundred and ten, eleven hundred and eleven, eleven hundred and twelve, eleven hundred and thirteen, eleven hundred and fourteen, eleven hundred and fifteen, eleven hundred and sixteen, eleven hundred and seventeen, eleven hundred and eighteen, eleven hundred and nineteen, eleven hundred and twenty, eleven hundred and twenty-one, eleven hundred and twenty-two, eleven hundred and twenty-three, eleven hundred and twenty-four, eleven hundred and twenty-five, eleven hundred and twenty-six, eleven hundred and twenty-seven, eleven hundred and twenty-eight, eleven hundred and twenty-nine, eleven hundred and thirty, eleven hundred and thirty-one, eleven hundred and thirty-two, eleven hundred and thirty-three, eleven hundred and

Notings.

WHEAT is worth a dollar, and the farmers smile all over.

Rev. Flower will preach in Grace (Episcopal) church to-morrow evening.

QUITE a number of our citizens took in the Grand Rapids Fair on Thursday and Friday last.

MR. SEBA LEDEBOER went to Ann Arbor on Thursday morning last to take his finishing course in medicine.

THE steam tug Gem is laid up with a broken shaft. Capt. Henry expects to have her running again in a day or two.

THE finest and largest grapes of the season were displayed by Messrs. H. Bacon and Thos. S. Purdy. Some of them were as large as plums.

OUR street commissioner is filling the holes in River street with sifted gravel. Such repairing counts, and will be the cheapest in the end.

ON Wednesday night last, burglars broke into the store of Geo. W. Miller, at Grand Haven, and took a lot of razors, knives, revolvers, etc. No clue yet to the thieves.

OUR hotels are doing a tip-top business. On Monday night last there was not one vacant bed in the three hotels. From this we can infer that travel must be on the increase.

WE had the pleasure to meet Messrs. C. W. McLean and P. Van Vlissingen this week. They are on a visit and at the same time to talk with some of their friends about the contemplated Holland colony in North Carolina.

NOW we have got corn that beats the eleven feet corn of which we made previous mention. Mr. Albert Fairbanks brought us two corn-stalks that measure thirteen feet each, with correspondingly large ears. Who can beat this?

DEPUTY SHERIFF VAUPELL returned from the interior of Illinois with a prisoner, Geo. S. Eddy, on Thursday last. This is one of the alleged parties implicated in the burglary of Jones & Co.'s store, at Olive Centre, a few years ago.

SINCE business is picking up we have noticed that the criminal business is not far behind in the race. Our sheriff, deputy sheriffs, marshal, constables, justices of the peace and prosecuting attorney have had a good business lately.

THE railroad station at Hudsonville, about half way between this city and Grand Rapids, was broken into on Thursday night last, after twelve o'clock, and about thirty dollars in money were taken. As yet we have heard of no clue to the burglars.

ON our first page will be found the oration which Rev. Uiterwijk was to deliver at the laying of the corner stone of the new school house, but which was interrupted by rain. It is worth reading, and preserving. We had to dispense with our Farmer's Column in order to crowd it into one issue.

THE work of building the superstructure on the new cribs at the harbor is progressing nicely. It is expected to be finished in about ten days; and the preparatory work to move the pier light to the extreme end of the south pier is also well under way.

OUR correspondent at Overijssel reports that Dr. H. L. Ash and Mr. J. Dangremont have been on a trip to Detroit.... Miss Dina Koning has returned from visiting friends in Grand Haven.... Mr. Sebo Doornkaat, residing near East Saugatuck, accidentally shot himself through the hand with a revolver one day last week.

THE studies at Hope College were commenced on Wednesday of last week, and with a larger number of pupils than ever before—117. It is surprising to a great many citizens that a larger number of students should present themselves after such a heroic (?) attempt to kill the college by the pretended fighting against masonry, and even after some of those heroic fighters had advised several of the old students to stay at home.

SHORTLY after our paper was printed last week we learned that the propeller Heath, owned by Capt. R. C. Brittain, had been beached a little north of St. Joseph harbor. She was hauled off by the U. S. tug, and towed inside subsequently, but rumors are afloat that she is so badly damaged that it will hardly pay to repair her. We sympathize with Capt. Brittain whose efforts deserve better success.

WHILE the barge D. R. Holt, was being towed from Grand Haven to this port on Monday night last, one of her crew, known as "Bob McCambridge," fell overboard and was drowned, when the barge was about three miles north of this harbor. We are told that the man had consumed a quart of alcohol during the night, and his falling overboard is ascribed to intoxication. His body has not yet been found.

THE Zeeland grist mill is running night and day.

MISS MARION HOWARD has returned from a visit to her relatives at Grand Haven.

EARLY on Thursday morning we had a severe frost, which made grapevines look very sick.

MR. H. Brinkman, of Kalamazoo, formerly of this city, was in town this week on a short visit.

THE first story of the new schoolhouse is nearly completed, and the second floor will be laid next week.

Rev. L. H. Shumate, of Berlin, Mich., has arrived with his family, and will preach in the M. E. church to-morrow.

Rev. H. Uiterwijk lectured to a good audience in Hope Church on Tuesday evening last, on our public school system.

ONE day this week the Pluggier Mills shipped two car loads of flour and feed to their regular customers along the railways.

IMMENSE stocks of winter goods have been received at Steketee's and at Harrington this week. There is no room to spare in their large buildings.

WE all have our preferences; but no one prefers to hear a crying baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once quiet it.

YELLOW fever is still raging at Memphis and a few cases in other villages in the South, although hopes are entertained that the epidemic will soon end.

THE front of the Lyceum Hall is nearly completed and looks very appropriate, to say the least. The flag-staff is up and firmly planted. Work is progressing first rate.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post-office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1879: John Calvin, Mrs. Nancy Walker, David Gibson, B. Brown, Geo. E. Hendricks, Wm. Verbeek, P. M.

VERY innocently an Irish newspaper concludes its account of an imposing ceremony: "The procession was very fine, being nearly two miles long, as was also the prayer of the Rev. Mr. McFadden."

ANY person having the misfortune to have a lamp accident resulting in loss of property, or what is worse, the death of some member their family which might have been prevented by using the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp, will have everlasting cause for regret and self-blame, as they are kept for sale at the lamp stores, as every person knows.

THE HAPPIEST MAN IN AMERICA is Mr. E. C. White of South Hadley Falls, Mass., he was nearly blind, and Pettit's American Eye Salve cured him, besides curing sore eyes for eight persons that were nearly blind for long time. It is the only reliable remedy, viz: Pettit's American Eye Salve. Price 25 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis and Co., Druggists & Apothecaries. Holland, Mich.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances as reported at the custom house up to Thursday night:

ARRIVED.
Sept. 23—Schr. Maria from Milwaukee, light.
" 23— " The Hope from Ludington, 30,000 feet lumber, 15,000 shingles.
" 25— " Four Bros. from Chicago, 32 cords stone.
" 25— " Wollin from Chicago, 800 bu. corn.
" 25— " Norma from Manistee, 100 brls. lime, 50,000 lath.

CLEARED.
Sept. 23—Schr. Maria to Milwaukee, 1,000 bbls. peaches and grapes, 40 bu. peaches.
" 23— " The Hope to Ludington, 1 ton butter, 175 bbls. grapes, 25 bbls. peaches, 50 bu. apples, 75 lbs. honey, 35 cabbages.
" 23— " Four Bros. to Chicago, 80 cds. wood.
" 25— " Wollin to Racine, 55,000 ft. lumber.
" 25— " Norma to Cheboygan, 12,000 brls. 20 bu. potatoes, 250 bbls. grapes.

THE Grandtiet announces a market day to be held at Graafschap, Mich., on Wednesday the 8th day of October; and we are requested in writing to announce a market day in Zeeland on the same day. This market day business is becoming monotonous, especially when Zeeland and Graafschap want to have one on the same day. These market days have outgrown their day of usefulness; they are a farce at present; and it is high time that all the surrounding villages and this city joined hands to create one large Colony Fair to last four or five days. We call upon our leading progressive farmers and fruitgrowers to take the lead in this movement.

It was stated, a few days since, that Secretary Sherman intended to redeem the greenbacks in gold and silver at all the sub-Treasuries, commencing the first of this week. It now turns out that there is an old law against such redemption at any point other than New York. So that specie resumption is still to continue, to the vast mass of the people, merely "a promise to the ear only to be broken to the hope." But the Secretary is prepared with his word of comfort. He says that the people really prefer greenbacks to gold. To this the ordinary individual might consequently reply, "Then what was the need of resuming?"—*Chi. Daily News.*

Mr. Andrew Little showed us two potatoes of the Early Rose variety that weigh 2½ pounds apiece. He avers that these were not the largest, but a fair average of about one-third of the largest of the whole crop. Who can beat this?

OUR Salem correspondent surprises his friends with the announcement of the marriage of Dr. O. N. Moon to Miss Minnie Van Zee, on Saturday of last week. They have already gone to housekeeping. We wish them a long and happy life.... Mrs. Jas. Briggs has recovered from a severe illness. Gordon & Myres' steam thrasher has completed its work for the season.... A Salem merchant wants 500 bushels of peach pits. Probably more peach trees will be planted next year than formerly. Mr. Wm. Lear has purchased a home from J. S. Warner, and Mr. Wm. Heck has just completed the building of a new residence on "Popular" street.... The roads are in good condition, notwithstanding the heavy rains of late.

LAST week, when the Saugatuck people were informed that Mr. Ronayne was to come and disturb their peace, the Commercial anticipated his coming in the following manner: "Edgar Ronayne, 'the snide mason,' is to put in an appearance in Saugatuck Wednesday, Sept. 24, and treat us to a dose of the twaddle that other towns in the State have been inflicted with. The man is a liar in whatever light he is viewed and sensible people are not apt to take stock in such as he." We learn that he was to speak in the Odd Fellow Hall, out of which expression some of our local celebrities (?) want to make a big thing, as usual. For the information of the public we would have it understood that said hall is a public hall bearing that name. Mr. Ronayne can no more get an Odd Fellow lodge-room for his nonsense, than he can enter heaven without a radical cure from his humbuggery.

THE Synod of the Reformed Dutch Christian Church was held at Dort, beginning on August 19. Rev. Drs. Andrew Thomson and James Taylor were present as delegates from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell and Rev. Wm. Gillies from the Committee on Missions of the General Presbyterian Council. On their arrival at the railway station at Dort on the 20th, the deputies were met by a deputation from the Synod and were conveyed to the Hotel Bellevue, where they were entertained at the expense of the Synod. The Synod assembled in one of the two churches belonging to the denomination in Dort, the place made more solemn by the fact that the pastor of the church had expired while officiating in the pulpit a week or two before. Every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the members.

There was some attention given to ornament. A number of beautiful evergreens, tastefully arranged, were growing behind the Moderator's chair, and along that end of the church. On one side of him was his Adressor, and on the other the clerks of the court. In front of the chair sat the professors, the Director of Missions, some of the senior ministers, and the deputies from abroad, among whom, in addition to those already named, were visitors from Belgium and Prussia. On either side sat the ministers and elders at two long tables. In front of them lay writing materials, and printed papers bearing on the business of the Synod, pipes, tobacco, cigars and matches, which were not left unused; and from time to time coffee was quietly handed round by the officer of the court. At intervals a verse or two of a Psalm was sung with great fervor. The audience was composed chiefly of men, who seemed to follow the proceedings with great interest. The Scotch deputies were heard on the 21st, and by the request of the Moderator the venerable Professor Van Valzen replied in a brief but very warm and cordial address. We are indebted to the *Week's Review*, Presbyterian, London, for these particulars.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at L. T. KANTERS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! We are prepared to serve out Fresh Oysters, either by the can or by the dish, in every style. 33-2w. PESSINK BROS.

Benefactors.
When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Immense! Immense!
The Pessink Bros. are still keeping up their reputation of taking the lead in this city in the cigar business. Try an M and N, stubb, or a D and F, or a Cuba cigar. La Garita, among the 10 cent specimens, or if you wish for the best 5 cent cigar in the country, take the Doctor's Prescription, and the Perfection; or, the celebrated Virginians, 2 for 5 cents; or if not satisfied with them, then try them all, only 25 brands on hand. Come in and we will show them to you, as well as our large stock of tobaccos. PESSINK BROS.

Special Notice!

Having just returned from the Eastern Markets, we would respectfully call the attention of our patrons and the public at large to the fact that our extensive and magnificent stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Has arrived, and will be ready for inspection on

Monday, September 15th.

Our stock this season is one of the largest and best ever brought to this city, consisting of all the latest

French, English and German Novelties

In the market. Particular attention is called to our very extensive

DRESS GOODS

Department, in which will be found all the newest designs in French, English and German, as well as Domestic Manufactures. We also call special attention to our line of ALL WOOL

CASHMERES

In all the leading new shades, AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF 50c. PER YARD, which we claim to be the best ever sold at this price. Also a very large line of

Domestic Dress Goods

The latest styles for 12½c upward.

Plain and Brocaded Silks and Satins, TO MATCH DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS!

Our Cloaks and Dolmans were purchased early in the season, and manufactured to our order. Elegant new styles of Cloaks, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Strictly all wool Cloaks, \$8.00. Elegant Dolmans, \$10.00. Also a full line of Paris and Berlin made Cloaks and Dolmans at exceedingly low prices. Also a very large stock of

Blankets, Flannels and Beavers,

Which we bought in June, which enables us to sell them fully 10 per cent below present value.

Our assortment will be found very complete in every department, and our prices guaranteed as low as any in the trade.

We employ none except polite clerks, who will show goods cheerfully, and samples will be sent to any part of the city or country when desired.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Corner Canal and Bronson,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Strictly One Price Establishment

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, in entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Discharges of Sperm, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aver-ture to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and so many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Honeymoon about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have been enabled to cure thousands of cases, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, 25c. (enough to last a month), 50c. (No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), 80c. (No. 3, lasting over three months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor in the worst cases.) Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX. (Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. OF CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-17.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Stationery,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 38-17

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

—O:—

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877. E. HEROLD.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

MILLINERY STORE

OF

E. F. METZ & SISTER,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE FALL STOCK

OF

HATS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS,

RUSSIAS,

TIES,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS.

Warner's Health Preserving Corsets.

Half-Dressing done, and Switches made to order. Call in and see our selections. We shall deem it a pleasure to show our goods. 31-3mo. E. F. METZ & SISTER.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL.

Werkman, Van Ark & Co.,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, SASH,

Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

Having recently purchased the Phoenix Planing Mill, are now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of

Scroll Sawing of all kinds

done to order.

Also Planing, Matching and Resawing.

Any one of the above articles made to order at any price or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.

Cor. River & Tenth sts. 38-17

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed, \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for them selves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 19-17

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.

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

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent free under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. Address the Publishers, 19-17

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ans St., New York; Post Office Box 4299.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

BY CARRIE V. SHAW.

I such a thing could be that the sad wind's low monotone am hearing for the last time as I'm sitting here alone;
If this great world should suddenly stand still and cold as stone;
What an awe-struck multitude would stand confronting the Unknown!

In the passion of the anguish of the moment dream and lone,
Should I find the joy barrier that pride has raised down-thrown?
Would the deep, despairing bitterness that tinged the dark years down
Fade away when we were standing on the brink of time alone?

Oh! I journey me through darksome swamps where cypress leaves lie brown;
I could cross black gulfs, though jutting rocks left feet all bleeding, torn;
Though falling timbers blocked my way, o'er mounds of crumbling stone
I could journey through the darkness, 'neath the solemn skies, alone.

For the sake of the dear dream I dreamed, ere wisdom's glass had shown
All vanity and weakness, and the heart had bitter grown;
For that sweet illusion's sake I could forget the sad years down,
And wander—fainting, dying—till I found him, all alone.

Oh! then, could I forget the cruel bond that pride has grown?
With the night of death around us and his dear face near my own,
Standing there amidst the ruins, where pale, weird lights, flickering, shone,
Then I need not fear to tell him how I worshiped him alone.

Shall I tell him how my nature, strange, the world had never known?
And, misjudged by those I loved, how I might stand or fall alone;
That I was not cold and haughty, that I reaped not as I had sown,
But that I was very weary and would smile death welcome home?

Or, shall I wait, as I have waited all my life, alone,
With the darkness of the shadows of death's oryxes round me thrown,
With the Dead Sea fruit I cherished once to tasteless ashes grown?
Shall I wait, as I have waited all my weary life, alone,

With no one near in all the throng that I can call my own;
With the wreck of falling worlds about my helpless feet thick sown;
The heart's wild tumult blending the chill wind's surge and moan?
Shall watch and wait, as I have watched and waited, all alone.

Shall note with lonely eyes the changeless love to others shown,
While I shiver with the death-damp of the night dew, all alone,
While I feel my brow grow colder than the slab of marble stone,
On which I lean awaiting there the last great call, alone.

I shall note the tears of others, but my hapless tears have flown;
They were shed o'er those dear forms beneath this slab of marble stone.
Methinks I could not weep through all Death's mysteries now made known,
I have wept so much—while waiting through these dreary years alone.

I shall stand alone reclining 'gainst this piece of marble stone,
With the thundering, roaring, rushing of Death's billows nearest home.
There amidst dissolving nature, with the final bugle blown,
I shall die as I have lived—misunderstood, unknown, alone.

SHELL CITY, MO.

KASPAR HAUSER.

A Strange but True Story.

On the evening of Whitmonday, some fifty years ago, a citizen of Nuremberg happened to be loitering near his door in an unfrequented part of the town, when he observed a short distance off an ungainly-looking young man standing in a singular posture, having the appearance of one intoxicated, and apparently making attempts to move forward without having the power either to stand upright or control the movements of his limbs.

The citizen approached the stranger, who immediately thrust into his hand a letter—a letter addressed to the Captain of one of the regiments then quartered in Nuremberg. The citizen attempted to question the strange youth; but in reply to his queries could only elicit a repetition of some unintelligible jargon, and therefore conducted him to the guard-room of the regiment. Here the Captain's orderly took charge of the unknown, and led him to his master's house. The Captain happened to be at home at the time; and as the stranger could give no account of himself in answer to the numerous questions with which he was assailed, and as he did not appear to understand anything that was said to him, he was taken for a kind of savage, and, after much consultation on the part of the servants as to his disposal, he was shut up in a stable to await the return of the Captain. The contents of his pockets created the greatest surprise. They consisted of colored rags, a key, a paper of gold sand, a small horn rosary and a few religious tracts.

The poor fellow was so much fatigued that his attempts to walk resulted in an unsteady stagger; his feet were bruised and bleeding, and he appeared to be suffering intensely from the effects of hunger and thirst. Some meat was offered to him; but on tasting it he immediately spat it out in disgust. Beer, too, was given him; but on tasting a few drops of it he rejected it as he had done the meat. Some bread and a glass of water, however, afforded him much satisfaction, and he swallowed them eagerly. After refreshing himself in this manner, he threw himself on some straw in the stable, and instantly fell into a deep sleep. He was still asleep when the Captain returned home, although several hours had elapsed. Attempts were made to awake him, but for some time without success. They lifted him from the ground and tried to place him upon his feet; but, in spite of all their exertions, the youth slept on, and seemed more like one dead or in a trance than a living being merely asleep. At last, however, his eyes slowly opened, and, as if struck with the glittering color of the Captain's uniform, he immediately commenced to mutter the same jargon he had used to the bewilderment of the good citizen who had discovered him. The Captain knew nothing of the

stranger, and no particulars could be ascertained from the letter of which he was the bearer. This letter did not give any clue to the name or previous home of the youth. It was not even addressed to any person by name, and from its style and orthography, seemed to have been intended to pass for the production of some illiterate peasant. The writer merely stated that he was a poor workman with a large family, which he could ill support; that the mother of the stranger had placed him under his care when quite young; that the boy wished to be a soldier as his father had been. No name was signed at the end of the letter, which closed with this inhuman sentence: "If you do not keep him, you may kill him or hang him up in the chimney."

The Captain was in a great dilemma with regard to the disposal of the charge that had been imposed upon him in so sudden and unexpected a manner, but, at last, when every attempt at questioning had failed, the unknown was taken to the police station. Here they could make nothing of him. The usual interrogations as to who he was, whence he came, what was his business, etc., elicited no intelligible answer, and the authorities were much perplexed to know what to do with him. His tears, the state of his feet, and his childish and apparently harmless demeanor, excited the pity of those who saw him. Opinions as to his real nature were divided. Some considered him an idiot, others thought him a savage. Not a few affected to believe that under this appearance of simplicity some cunning deceit might be concealed.

At the suggestion of one of the officials, pen, ink, and paper were put before him, and signs were made that he should use them. At this the stranger manifested considerable pleasure, and, taking up the pen, to the indefinite astonishment, it must be confessed, of all present, he wrote, in bold, legible characters, the words "Kaspar Hauser." Here, however, he stopped. All attempts to make him understand that they wanted him to write down the name of the place whence he came failed, and, as a last resource, he was committed to the prison where rogues and vagabonds were usually confined. On being conducted to his cell, he immediately sank on his straw bed in a deep sleep. Such was Kaspar Hauser's first introduction to the world.

At this time Kaspar was about 16 or 17 years old, and 4 feet 9 inches in height. His chin and lips were thinly covered with down; his wisdom-teeth, as they are called, had not yet come, nor did they make their appearance until about three years later. His hair, which was of a light brown color, was very fine and curled in ringlets. The structure of his body, which was stout and broad-shouldered, showed perfect symmetry without any visible defect. His hands were small and beautifully shaped. The soles of his feet were as soft as the palms of his hands, and, from their appearance, had never before either been used for walking or confined in a shoe. His face, particularly when in a state of tranquillity, was almost without any expression whatever. He appeared to have little or no idea of the use of his limbs. His attempts at walking were most ludicrous, for they resembled the first toddlings of an infant. He was wholly destitute of words and ideas, and showed a complete ignorance of the most common objects of nature and the ordinary usages of daily life. In fact, the whole of the circumstances connected with the unfortunate youth were for some considerable time a dark mystery, that baffled even the wisest in their attempts to fathom. He appeared to resemble an inhabitant of some other planet, miraculously and suddenly transferred to the earth, rather than one belonging to the same race of men who now exist.

The only food he could be prevailed upon to take was bread and water. For all other kinds of meat and drink he showed the greatest aversion. Even the smell of them was sufficient to make him shudder; and the least drop of wine, or tea, or coffee occasioned him cold sweats, or caused him to be seized with vomiting or violent headache. Among the few intelligible words, to most of which he appeared to attach no meaning whatever, that now and then escaped his lips, the one most frequently used was "Ross" (horse); from this circumstance the idea of bringing him a wooden toy-horse occurred to some of the police officials. At the sight of this plaything Kaspar, who hitherto had treated everything and everyone with solid indifference, suddenly roused up. He seated himself on the ground by the side of his toy, stroked it, patted it, kept his eye continually fixed on it, and finally endeavored to decorate it with all the various trifling presents which benevolent visitors from time to time had given him. For hours he would sit by the side of his horse playing with it, taking no notice of anything that was going on around him. Several toy-horses were now given to him, and for each of them he manifested the same affection he had shown for the first one he received. Even at meal-time he would not be separated from his favorites; and, before eating his bread or drinking his water, he tried hard to induce his horses to partake. His plan was to hold his bread to the mouth of each horse in turn, and after that to dip the mouth of each horse in the water. One of the horses happened to be made of plaster of Paris, and constant wetting had the effect of softening the lips, and by degrees part of the mouth crumbled off. This circumstance caused Kaspar the most intense sorrow, nor would he be comforted until one of the officials had mended his toy for him.

In a very short time after his arrival at the prison, Kaspar was no longer considered as an ordinary prisoner, but as a forsaken and neglected child, who needed only care and education to render him like other human beings. The Governor of the prison admitted him to his family table, where, although he would not yet eat the same food as the others had, he still learned to sit properly, and in some measure to conform to the ordinary rules of decent society. Kaspar was pleased to have the Governor's children as playmates, while they on their part were delighted at the idea of having a playfellow bigger than themselves, and yet with the gentleness and simplicity of a child.

About a fortnight after Kaspar's arrival in Nuremberg, he was providentially favored with a visit from a certain Prof. Daumer, an intelligent young scholar, who forthwith devoted himself to the peculiar and most interesting task of training the virgin mind of the unfortunate youth. The Burgomaster, Herr Binder, also took a very deep interest in Kaspar, and frequently had him brought to his house, where he was encouraged and assisted in his attempts to learn to converse; and where, by carefully avoiding all the puzzling restrictions of legal form and questionings, the young man was by degrees, as he advanced in his knowledge of words, induced to try and recall some of the incidents in his early life. At the same time the police were still busy with their investigations; but, the clew they had to work upon being so slight, they made but slow progress in unraveling the tangled thread of the mystery which surrounded this strange specimen of humanity.

Little by little, however, Kaspar's mind became enlightened, and as his power of expression and his vocabulary increased he began putting together, bit by bit as it were, those of the incidents of his past life which struck him most forcibly. The account he gave of himself was as follows: "He neither knows who he is nor where his home is. It was only at Nuremberg that he came into the world. Here he learned for the first time that, besides himself and one man who had always had the care of him, there existed other men or other creatures. As long as he could recollect, he had lived in a hole (or small low room, which he sometimes calls a cage), where he had always sat upon the ground, with bare feet, and clothed only in a shirt and a pair of trousers. In his apartment he had never heard a sound, whether produced by a man, by an animal, or by anything else. He never saw the heavens, nor did there ever appear a brightening daylight such as at Nuremberg. Whenever he awoke from sleep he found a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water beside him. Sometimes this water had a bad taste; and whenever this was the case he could no longer keep his eyes open, but was compelled to fall asleep. When he awoke he found that he had a clean shirt on and that his nails had been cut. He never saw the face of the man who brought him his bread and water. In the room he had two wooden horses and some ribbons. With these he always amused himself, as long as he was awake. How long he lived in this state he knew not, for he had no knowledge of time. The man who acted as his keeper had, while he was in his little room, taught him to write, standing behind him during each lesson, in order that the face of the teacher might not be seen, and guiding his hand. In this manner he learned to write his name, and also some of the usual words and copies that are used in elementary instruction. After a time his keeper taught him to stand upright. The method employed for this purpose was very singular. The keeper caught him firmly round the breast from behind, placed his own feet behind his (Kaspar's) feet and lifted them as in stepping forward. Finally the man appeared once again, placed his (Kaspar's) hands over his shoulders, tied them fast, and carried him on his back out of the room. The journey must have lasted several days at least, for he remembered having eaten and slept several times. He never saw the face of his keeper even now, for as he either led or carried him along, the man directed him (Kaspar) to keep his face directed towards the ground. During this time the keeper attempted to teach him to walk, and also instructed him to say the same jargon he had used when he was first observed by the citizens of Nuremberg. Not long before he was discovered the keeper put on him the clothes in which he was found. Then, suddenly thrusting the letter into his hands, the keeper vanished. After this the citizens found him almost immediately, and conducted him to the guard-room."

This account, given almost in Kaspar's own words, will go far toward explaining how it was that the youth's mind was in such a dark state; but it helps very little to show who Kaspar Hauser really was, or whence he came, or in fact any real particulars of his actual history. That a great crime had been committed, by some one, was very evident. Many conjectures were hazarded; and it was only after very considerable and protracted search that it was possible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. Link by link the chain of evidence—circumstantial only, it must be admitted—was put together; and, finally, it was on all sides generally believed that Kaspar Hauser was the product of an illicit alliance. A clergyman, who is said to be his father, took care of the child from the moment of his birth, and in time shut him up in some out-of-the-way subterranean vault in the convent where he resided. Here it was that Kaspar, totally secluded from

all human observation and knowledge save that of the clergyman, passed seventeen long years.

The incident mentioned by Kaspar in his account of himself relating to the bad taste in his water, causing him to fall into a deep sleep, was explained a short time after he had given the narrative to his friends. It occurred to one of them that the clergyman might have mixed a drop or two of laudanum with the water, with the view of inducing a stupor while the boy's clothes were being changed. One day a small dose of laudanum was put in his glass of water without Kaspar's knowledge. On tasting the water he recognized the flavor at once, and unhesitatingly affirmed that the glass contained some of the stuff he used to have given him during his imprisonment when a change of clothes became necessary. This circumstance clearly proved the truth of the conjecture.

The accounts that are recorded of the growth of Kaspar's mind are most interesting. Incidents that, to an ordinary person, would appear of no moment, had a strange and inexplicable effect on him. For instance, as an experiment, he was brought into contact with a female somnambulist. Her presence affected him in the most extraordinary manner. He was seized with violent pain and disgust. He describes the interview in his own words as follows: "As I came into the room and the door of the diseased person was opened, I felt a sudden dragging on both sides of my breast, as if some one wished to pull me into the room. As I went in and proceeded toward the sick person, a very strong breath blew upon me; and, when I had her at my back, it blew upon me from behind, and the pulling I felt before in my breast I now felt in my shoulders. The sick person seated herself and said that she was ill. I also said that I was unwell, and that I must sit down. Now a violent beating of my heart came on me, and there was a heat in all my body. This condition lasted until the next morning; then I had a headache again and a twittering in all my limbs, still not so violent." The somnambulist, curiously enough, was affected almost in the same manner.

On another occasion a spider let itself down from the ceiling on Kaspar's head. Directly it touched him he felt a chill and an excessive degree of cold on his forehead, without knowing the cause. Suddenly putting up his hand to his face he crushed the spider on his under lip. Hereupon he felt, for more than a quarter of an hour, a burning pain, which passed away with a tremor. When he retired to bed the burning sensation returned. During the night the lip swelled, and there rose on it several small bladders, out of which there was a discharge of white matter in the morning. The chill occasioned by the spider was of long continuance.

But it was not only by the sight of and contact with living creatures that Kaspar was visibly affected; for we are told that one day he happened to see a particularly fine flower, and on his attempting to pluck it the same feeling as that caused by the spider came upon him. On another occasion, after eating a ripe grape, he immediately became strangely affected, and was compelled to sleep off the effects of the, to him, potent juice.

Although for a long time Kaspar's body was considerably in advance of his mind, yet by degrees he began to overcome many of his peculiarities. Still he could never forget the hardships he had suffered, and the fact of his being inclined to brood over them tended to retard his mental progress.

About four years after his first appearance in Nuremberg Kaspar was fortunate enough to come under the notice of Lord Stanhope. This nobleman conceived the idea of adopting the strange youth, and, having prevailed upon the inhabitants of Nuremberg, who looked upon Kaspar as their adopted son, to give him up, he placed him under a tutor at Anspach, previous to removing him to England. But, unhappily, these benevolent intentions were frustrated, for the same mystery which shrouded his birth hung over his death. On the 14th of December, 1833, Kaspar Hauser, while returning from his official duties at mid-day, was accosted in the streets by a person who promised to impart to him the secret of his origin, if he would meet him in the park of Anspach Castle. Without informing his protectors of this circumstance, Hauser imprudently kept the appointment. The stranger was at his post; he took Kaspar aside, and, without speaking a word, plunged a dagger into his breast and immediately disappeared. Hauser had sufficient strength left to reach the residence of his new tutor, into whose apartment he rushed, and had just breath enough to utter two or three indistinct words, when he immediately fainted, and, after relating the circumstances of his assassination, died on the 17th of the same month. Every expedient which the police could invent was adopted to discover the murderer, but without success. The secret, which it cost so much crime to preserve, has never been divulged.

PETER BAIN, of Bourgeval, France, gained the consent of his sweetheart to marry, and started for home, singing joyously as he went. The girl listened to his voice as he crossed a field, and noted that it stopped suddenly in the middle of the song. This odd breaking off excited her wonder. She went to learn the cause, and found her lover murdered. A rival had overheard him, followed him, and struck him down from behind.

AT HOME FROM CHURCH.

The lilacs lift in generous bloom
Their plumes of dear old-fashioned flowers;
Their fragrance fills the still old house,
Where, left alone, I count the hours.

High in the apple trees the bees
Are humming, busy in the sun—
An idle robin cries for rain
But once or twice, and then is done.

The Sunday morning quiet holds
In heavy slumbers all the street,
While from the church, just out of sight
Behind the elms, comes slow and sweet

The organ's drone, the voices faint
That sing the quaint long-meter hymn—
I somehow feel as if shut out
From some mysterious temple, dim

And beautiful, with blue and red
And golden lights from windows high,
Where angels in the shadows stand
And earth seems very near the sky.

The day-dream fades—and so I try
To catch the tune that brings
A thought of temple nois and priest,
But only of one voice that sings.

—Sarah O. Jewett.

PITH AND POINT.

A FINANCIAL crash cannot be worked up into towels.

It's a game of bluff when you try to scale a precipice.

JONAH is reported to have been the man who struck oil.

A PAIR of ears that go on a head of civilization—Pioneers and frontiers.

If a policeman's club were red, what city would it represent? Baton Rouge.

A MAN who declared himself to be intoxicated with music was considered air-tight.

THE latest figurative expression upon seeing a man bored is, "Throw him a rope." In other words, "Hang the fellow."

NO MATTER how handsome a family monument a man may have in the cemetery, he never wants to lie on his back and look up at it.

LITTLE boy at the opening of the proposed spelling-match—"Let's start air, grandmother; you take Nebuchadnezzar and I'll take cat."

"My pleasure is two-fold," said a heartless young man who was courting two girls at once. Two fooled, he meant.—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

A FAITHFUL brother in a Fairfield (Ct.) church recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

THE bell-punch is generally supposed to be a modern invention, but it was evidently in use in Macbeth's time, from the fact that he says, "Go bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready, she strike upon the bell."

"I would rather," says the editor of the Okolona States, "be a living ass than a dead lion." Nature having gratified him in that particular, what in the world is he growling about?—Buffalo Express.

If the sun were not boiling, and the sand didn't get into the salad, and the rocks were soft and smooth, and there were no hornets or mosquitoes, and one hadn't to go three-quarters of a mile for water, what a tame affair a picnic would be.

SOME folks wonder why it is that a man worth a quarter of a million will step off the sidewalk into the mud to pick up a lost cent. The reason is plain enough. He does it to prevent a man worth half a million from getting hold of the cash.—Detroit Free Press.

"Now, Mr. ROBINSON," said a fair young city visitor to the kind-hearted farmer, "won't you show us your watermelon orchard?" "I haven't a watermelon tree on the place this year, ma'am; they were all winter-killed," and his questioner wondered why he smiled so pleasantly as he answered.

"I've a new thing—a big thing!" he said; "I'm going to get up a matrimonial agency!" "The scheme is venerable," said a cold-hearted bystander. "Not on my plan!" was his proud reply. "All goods not satisfactory cheerfully and promptly exchanged."—Puck.

WE have observed that the papers of the country invariably print that tender poem beginning,

The melancholy days have come,
at just the season of the year when the average wife returns from her summer trip.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

SAID old Mr. Wiseowl: "There is a passage in scripture, 'brutherin, thet's impressed me much, very much; I've thought on 't and thought on 't, an' I'm alluz thinking on 't. I disremember jest whar 't is and, ez fur thet matter, jest what it is; but you can't tell how much uv a solis it is to me on my journey through this vale o' tears."—Boston Transcript.

Speed of European Railway Trains.
The German Government, which intends developing its railway system, has made a collection of figures on this subject, giving not the average speed of all the railway trains, but the average speed of the fastest trains of that class. Taking the kilometer at five-eighths of a mile—it is in reality about twenty feet less—the table is as follows:

	Miles.
England (London to Dover).....	50
Belgium.....	42
France (Paris to Bordeaux).....	39½
Germany (Berlin to Cologne).....	39½
Italy (Bologna to Brindisi).....	31½
Austria.....	30
Russia (Moscow to St. Petersburg).....	27
Switzerland (Geneva to Lausanne).....	27

Quite contrary to the usually received opinion, Mr. Jay Gould says that his recent trip abroad convinced him of the inferiority of English railroading when compared with American.

THE German Government has dissolved the three gymnastic societies at Strasbourg because they took part in the fetes at Nancy on the occasion of the unveiling of the Thiers monument.

ORATION.

(Concluded from the last page.)

hear the other side of the question you will find the argument it contains of the highest order. With his idea of education, as taken in its broadest sense, and as aiming at the development of the whole soul, I perfectly agree; but I believe at the same time in a proper division of labor, in the employment of various agencies and influences by which to attain it. I attach no less importance than he does to the duty of the parent and the sphere of training in the family. But the parent as a Christian needs the help of the church, and not less as a Christian does he need the help of the State. While President Dabney does not favor church control, he utterly rejects all State control, in a country like ours where church and State are disunited. But the mistake lies in the implied supposition that either the church or the State is to have a full and final control over the whole work of a child's education. And indeed the fact that this has been aimed at by both, indicates the cause of the constant struggle between them on this question. The true theory is, that the State has her appropriate part with the church and the family. What would come of a universal, nay, of a thorough education, if the family alone were to provide all the agencies?

As citizens, we have a number of solemn duties to observe in this matter. It is to be hoped that here and everywhere throughout the land we may aim at union of sentiment and operation. We should take a calm and earnest view of what our national schools are to be and to do. We should do all in our power to protect them by common sense theories and practical plans and patriotic purposes against the dangers that threaten them. Some questions regarding them may be considered as settled in this country, while altogether undecided in Europe. But serious difficulties remain, and we are going forward perhaps to a hard struggle with theories of a foreign importation and of a domineering church, which are beginning to invade too seriously the public mind, and of whose dangers many seem to be woefully ignorant.

First, therefore, we should guard our public school system against the encroachment of all sectarian and foreign influences. It is an American system adapted in good measure to the maintenance of American character and institutions. Our schools should not be German or Dutch or French, but English. There may be no objection to have the elements of a foreign language taught in certain localities and under certain restrictions. But their character should be American, and their aim to teach all the children in the English language. We should not bow down to any idols, but certainly not to any foreign idols. This is too often done, to the risk of our national life. Every American citizen should feel himself an American, and stand up for the defense and prosperity of this nation, even though its system of government and institutions may to his mind present many evils. If any one is wholly dissatisfied and would much prefer some European system we would advise him to leave the country, certainly not to remain and disturb us. Nor should our schools become Roman Catholic or Protestant or Jewish or infidel. The State cannot afford to levy taxes in general and disburse the monies for the maintenance of sectarian schools. For its peace and safety it could better choose the other evil of giving up all care for the instruction of the young. Every citizen, whatever his belief may be, should insist upon keeping the schools free from all religious sectarianism, and just as much from all the shades of unbelief and materialism. We want neither the one nor the other. It is our right and interest as citizens. Let us guard them with care.

Then we should aim at having the work of education controlled and conducted in the best and most efficient manner. The election of our officers of public instruction and members of school-boards should be raised above party considerations, and should be as much as possible kept out of the swirl of political agitation. Men of ability and character with knowledge of our civil educational institutions, and with practical judgment, should in all cases be chosen. The great responsibility of the work rests on them. They have to lay out the plans for it, to furnish its method, to supply it with spirit and power, to select the principals and teachers who are to do the work. They have to see to it that the instruction given is thorough and efficient and that the moral character of the school is of a high order. Much of this will depend of course on the character and aims of the teachers chosen. In this connection, I want to give full weight to the fact that the spirit of the teacher, his personal force and purpose, is an essential and important factor in the work of training the young. The teachers should be well qualified, not only intellectually, but also morally and religiously. They should be good men and women, Christian men and women, if you will, in the broadest sense of the term. An avowed materialist or socialist cannot be a safe teacher for our children, for we know from facts what theories of the moral and civil relations and duties he holds, and how those theories work. Besides he is generally too clannish, too unreasonably hostile to opponents, and of too strong a proselyting spirit. Though such and others who might prove dangerous teachers, cannot be excluded by the laws of the State, yet much evil can be prevented by earnest and judicious discrimination on the part of a school-board in accepting applications and by watching the general tenor and influence of the teachers engaged.

Then also we should faithfully and confidently avail ourselves of the opportunities offered. Parents should send their children to school, see to it that they attend regularly and conduct themselves properly. While they should not be too fastidious or superciliously careful, they ought to follow with eager interest the steps of the child as it is led along the pathway of knowledge. With a correct family training, as also with their influence in the community they should support the work at school, help to raise the standard of instruction, and promote the moral standing and healthy influence of the institution.

If what I have said on this important subject will awaken a renewed and intelligent interest in it, I shall be satisfied. But let above all be understood that this occasion calls for nothing less.

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER:



LEWIS' PERFUMED LYE

98 Per Cent Pure.
STRONGEST AND PUREST LYE MADE.
This LYE is a FINE POWDER

And packed in cans with an ordinary slip-lid like our Baking Powder, so that any portion of contents of can may be used without spoiling balance. 12 pounds of Perfumed Hard Soap made in twenty minutes without boiling, and your wash will be sweet and clean to the senses, without that nasty smell produced when using ready-made Soap or Soap made from other Lye.

One teaspoonful will soften five gallons of hard water.
LEWIS' LYE is 25 per cent. stronger than any other Lye or so-called Rock or Ball Potash.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



Before Taking of Memory. Un- After Taking. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision. Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing, THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all wholesale and retail druggists.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!
Boot & Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of E. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices,
Laundry and Toilet,
Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A. No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candles, Tobaccos and Cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

MARK THESE FACTS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Never despair—something that never fails—Fever and Ague—To the sick it is of little consequence how they are cured, whether from a rational view of the disease or by the rules defined for the guidance of the profession, so long as the cure is certain and expeditious. To a suffering man the question on the relative merits of quinine or calomel is uninteresting. The faculty may wrangle and discuss their various theories, but Dr. Holloway's treatment dispels doubt ere the disciples of Esculapius have finished the first stage. Holloway's Pills are the only remedies which effect a speedy and radical cure without danger of a relapse.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, every man may be his own doctor. It may be rubbed into the system so as to reach any internal complaint; by these means it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible Remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Farm for Sale.

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

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

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 the 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.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

FURNITURE.

The best and cheapest place to buy

FURNITURE

in the city of Holland, is at the BRICK STORE on

RIVER STREET,

where can be found the largest and most complete stock of all kinds of FURNITURE,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTING, WALL PAPER,

CURTAINS, WILLOW-WARE, PICTURES,

Moulding, Brackets, &c.

I have the most complete line of Undertaking materials from the cheapest coffin to the celebrated metal self-sealing casket, on hand.

Call and see my goods. No trouble to show goods.

W. WAKKER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 1st, 1879. 21-3m

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent test gave 85 42-100 per cent. A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the Turbine Reporter. Send for a Copy. GATES CURTIS, Ogdensburg N.Y.



Hillsdale College.

Instruction thorough. Good moral and religious influences. Expenses very low. Tuition in the Academic Department only \$1.00 per term. More than fifty young men are now in attendance whose board, room-rent and incidentals do not cost them over \$74 a year.

Five Departments.—Academic, Theological, Commercial, Art and Music. In the Academic four courses.—Classical, Scientific, Philosophical, and Normal; besides Elective Studies and Preparatory Courses. Beautiful location, and fine new buildings. Sixteen instructors. Fall Term commences Sept. 3. For Catalogue send to

Pres. D. W. C. DUBOIS, or C. B. MILLS, Sec'y.

Hillsdale, Mich.

Another Step Forward!!

AT THE

Hardware Store

OF

WM. C. MELIS,

can now be purchased

THE HOMESTEAD

SUPERPHOSPHATE

OR BONE BLACK

FERTILIZER.

ALSO THE

Champion Drill

Which will now sow grain and the fertilizer at the same time. This cheap method of fertilizing has but recently been introduced in this locality, and is giving very good satisfaction.

Call and see the Patent Hay Forks, and numberless other articles, useful and necessary.

Wanted—Bones! Bones!

by the pound or wagon load, for which the highest market price will be paid.

29-1y WM. C. MELIS.

BOOKWALTER ENGINE.

Compact, Substantial, Economical and easily managed. Guaranteed to work well and give full power claimed. The Engine and boiler complete, including governor, pump, etc. (and boxing) at the low price of

3 Horse Power \$ 242.00

4 1/2 " 283.00

6 1/2 " 343.50

JAMES LEFFEL & CO.,

Springfield, Ohio.

NEW FIRM!! Something New

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS, HOLLAND.

Burned out by the late Fire we re-opened in our new store just completed at our old stand on

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

Come and see for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

TAMARSOLO

CURES CURES

Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Colic, Dyspepsia, Impurity of Blood, Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

Large sample package sent free on receipt of 15 cents, to pay postage and mailing. Agents wanted. Address J. P. Mountain, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Macallister's

COUGH MIXTURE.

An Extra Fine Remedy for

COUGHS.

MACALLISTER'S Cough Mixture loosens the phlegm, and acts like a charm in cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP.

Those who are troubled with coughing at night, can find immediate relief.

No family ought to be without it.

Prepared only by

J. P. LEE, Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S HAIR RENEWER

Restores the Hair to its Original Color, and prevents it from falling out.

Both these remedies are for sale at

DR. SCHOUTEN'S Drug Store.

Eighth Street, Holland Mich.

BOOKS For the MILLION

A large, new and complete Guide to

WEDLOCK, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidence of Virginity, Temperaments, compatible of Marriage, Sterility in Women, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc. including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A work for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

For one DOLLAR we send all three of the above books, with a new and complete book, neatly bound in one volume, containing 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, and embracing everything on the general system that is worth knowing. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. The Author is an experienced physician of many years practice, as is well known, and the advice given, and rules for treatment, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases.—Postage stamps taken in payment for any of these books.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY established in 1847, has acquired a national reputation for skill in the treatment of chronic diseases and complicated cases. Syphilis, gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles, Syphilis or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones treated with success, without using Mercury.

PATIENTS TREATED by mail and express, but where possible, personal consultation preferred, which is FREE and invited.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from R.P.P. (TUBERCULOSIS) to send him their name and address, and hereby assure them that they will learn something of their advantage.—It is not a Truism.

All communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed to DR. BUTTS, 12 North 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

The undersigned, an old and retired physician, having been permanently cured of the much dreaded 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 directions for preparing and using the same, which will be found a sure cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervousness, &c., &c. Address with stamp—

DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Shawls, Sacques,

Circulars, Dolmans,

And a full line of

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Something New

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS, HOLLAND.

I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Holland and vicinity to the new and handsome addition I have made to my stock consisting of

GENUINE

CHINA WARE,

And I have made such arrangements that I can sell it by the PIECE, PART OF A SET, or

WHOLE SET.

Come and Look at it anyway! No Trouble.

I have also put on the shelves a large and complete stock of the fine and popular kinds of CROCKERY and

GLASSWARE.

Lamps and Chandeliers—the latest styles—the safest—and most beautiful.

At HARD PAN PRICES.

Call and see the stock, no trouble to show goods.

G. J. TE VAARWERK.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

10-6m

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.

GRANGE, GO UNION SQ. N.Y.

PITTSBURG, ST. LOUIS, PA.

SOLD BY

H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices.

Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 13, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

YOUNG MAN Send for Grand Rap.

College Journal. Superior advantage given.

29-3mo.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions (whereby the power of sale therein has become operative) of a certain mortgage, executed by George M. Willey, on the third day of April, A. D. 1876, to Mary E. Soule and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county and State of Michigan, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1876, aforesaid at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, in Liber No. 5 of Mortgages, on page 281, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and five dollars (\$450.00) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to collect said sum due thereon, or any part thereof: Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the seventh day of October, next, (1879) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, (the place of holding the Circuit Court) in the city of Grand Haven in said county of Ottawa, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein and hereinafter described, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and cost of advertisement and sale, together with an attorney fee of twenty five dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. Said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage and will be sold as follows, to wit: the west-half of the east-half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-two (32) town seven (7) north, of range fifteen (15) west, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated GRAND HAVEN, July 3rd, A. D. 1879.

MARY E. SOULE, Mortgagee.

SAUEL L. TATE, Attorney for Mortgagee, 22-13w

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE BEVELLY BUDGET

\$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling, something new. Address, The Drovers Co., Chicago.