

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1876

Holland City News: 1872-1879

---

9-30-1876

### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 33: September 30, 1876

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1876](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1876)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 33: September 30, 1876" (1876). *Holland City News: 1876*. 40.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1876/40](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1876/40)

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: 1876 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 33.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 241.

## The Holland City News.

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

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

|            | 3 M.  | 6 M.  | 1 Y.  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square   | 8 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 "        | 25 00 | 40 00 | 65 00 |

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 20, 1876.

| Trains.       | Leave Holland. | Arrive at    |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Grand Rapids. | 5.15 a. m.     | 10.15 a. m.  |
| " "           |                | 12.10 p. m.  |
| " "           | 3.30 p. m.     |              |
| " "           | 8.25 " "       | * 9.35 p. m. |

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. 5.20 a. m. † 12.35 p. m.

" " † 5.00 p. m. 11.05 a. "

" " 3.35 " " \* 8.22 p. "

New Buffalo & Chicago. † 1.20 p. m. 5.10 a. m.

" " † 12.30 " " 3.25 p. m.

" " \* 9.45 " " † 4.40 " "

\* Daily except Saturday

† Mixed trains.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

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

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

| FROM GRAND RAPIDS | TO GRAND RAPIDS.         |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Express. Mail.    | Express. Mail.           |
| P. M. A. M.       | A. M. P. M.              |
| 4 15 7 40         | Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10 |
| 4 32 7 44         | Grandville. 9 55 6 55    |
| 4 45 8 26         | Allegan. 8 45 5 45       |
| 6 11 9 41         | Otsego. 8 16 5 18        |
| 6 19 9 19         | Plainwell. 8 07 5 10     |
| 6 35 9 35         | Cooper. 7 35 4 45        |
| 6 50 9 30         | Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40     |
| P. M. A. M.       | A. M. P. M.              |
| 8 30 11 30        | White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05  |
| A. M. P. M.       | P. M. A. M.              |
| 6 00 6 30         | Chicago. 10 40 8 50      |
| A. M. P. M.       | P. M. A. M.              |
| 9 40 5 00         | Toledo. 11 55 8 30       |
| A. M. P. M.       | P. M. A. M.              |
| 7 05 9 30         | Cleveland. 7 40 3 40     |
| P. M. A. M.       | P. M. P. M.              |
| 1 15 4 05         | Buffalo. 12 10 7 55      |

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

| Going North. | STATIONS.              | Going South. |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| No. 4 No. 2  | No. 3 No. 1            |              |
| p. m. p. m.  | p. m. a. m.            |              |
| 8 20 12 15   | Muskegon. 2 00 8 00    |              |
| 7 45 11 45   | Ferrysburg. 2 30 8 50  |              |
| 7 40 11 40   | Grand Haven. 2 40 9 00 |              |
| 6 50 11 11   | Pigeon. 3 13 9 50      |              |
| 5 45 10 35   | Holland. 3 55 11 15    |              |
| 5 17 10 15   | Fillmore. 4 12 11 45   |              |
| 4 00 9 25    | Allegan. 5 00 1 15     |              |

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

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

### Dentist.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

### Dry Goods.

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

### Dressmaking.

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

### Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER F., Dealer in Flour and Groceries, in Sooter's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

### Hardware.

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

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

### Physicians.

BEST, R. H., Surgeon and Physician. Office at his residence, Overijssel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

### Saddlery.

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

### Sewing Machines.

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

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

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel.....\$ @ 25

Beans, 1/2 bushel.....1 00 @ 18

Butter, 1/2 lb.....@ 10 00

Clover seed, 1/2 bushel.....@ 14

Eggs, 1/2 dozen.....@ 25

Hay, 1/2 ton.....8 00 @ 9 00

Onions, 1/2 bushel.....@ 40

Potatoes, 1/2 bushel.....@ 45

Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel.....@

Wool, 1/2 lb.....@

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry.....\$ 3 00

" green.....2 75

" beach, dry.....2 50

" green.....2 50

Hemlock Bark.....@ 5 25

Staves, pork, white oak.....@ 10 00

Staves, Tierce.....12 00

Heading bolts, soft wood.....3 00 @ 3 50

Heading bolts, hardwood.....4 50

Stave bolts, softwood.....3 50

Stave bolts, hardwood.....3 50

Railroad ties.....16

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel.....1 00 @ \$ 1 05

Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel.....@ 32

Oats, 1/2 bushel.....@ 50

Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel.....@ 16 00

Bran, 1/2 ton.....22 00

Feed, 1/2 ton.....1 25

Barley, 1/2 100 lb.....1 00

Middling, 1/2 100 lb.....1 33

Flour, 1/2 100 lb.....2 00

Pearl Barley, 1/2 100 lb.....6 00 @ 7 00

## Special Notices.

FOR E. B. Cigars go to L. T. Kanters.

### Errors of Youth.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,  
42 Cedar st., New York.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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

## WALL PAPER

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

A LARGE stock of Toys has just been received at L. T. Kanters, from the cheapest to the best.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

### Children's Carriages.

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

### Feathers! Feathers!

Prime Live Geese Feathers at H. MEYER & CO.

### Panic Prices.

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

Go to Pessinks for a fine assortment of Shad-ins.

### I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 122, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, hold regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

P. SCHRAEYENDE, R. S.

## Centennial.

### American Historical Events.

Sept 30, 1851, Girard buried at Girard College.

Oct. 1, 1862, Internal Rev. Act went into effect.

" 2, 1780, Maj. John Andre hung as a spy.

" 3, 1862, Battle at Corinth, Miss.

" 4, 1774, Battle at Germantown, Pa.

" 5, 1813, The British routed on Thames River.

" 6, 1863, Battle of Shelbyville, Tenn.

### South American Mountains.

There must be something singularly sublime about Chimborazo, for the spectator, at Riobamba, is already nine thousand feet high, and the mountain is not so elevated above him as Mont Blanc above the vale of Chamouni, when in reality, that culminating point of Europe would not reach up even to the show limit of Chimborazo by two thousand feet. It is only while sailing on the Pacific that one sees Chimborazo in its complete proportions. Its very magnitude diminishes the impression of awe and wonder, for the Andes on which it rests are heaved to such a vast altitude above the sea, that the relative elevation of its summit becomes reduced by comparison with the surrounding mountains.

Its altitude is 21,420 feet, or forty-five times the height of Strasburg Cathedral; or, to state it otherwise, the fall of one pound from the top of Chimborazo would raise the temperature of water thirty degrees. One-fourth of this is perpetually covered with snow, so that its ancient name, Chimpurazu—the mountain of snow—is very appropriate. It is a stirring thought that this mountain, now mantled with snow, once gleamed with volcanic fires. There is a hot spring on the north side, and an immense amount of debris covers the slope below the snow limit.

The valleys which furrow the flank of Chimborazo are in keeping with its colossal size. Narrower, but deeper than those of the Alps, the mind swoons and sinks in the effort to comprehend their majesty. The mountain appears to have been broken to pieces like so much crust, and the stata thrown on their vertical edges, revealing deep dark chasms that seem to lead to the confines of the lower world. The deepest valley in Europe, that of the Ordesa in the Pyrenees, is 3,200 feet deep; but here are rents in the side of Chimborazo in which Vesuvius could be put away out of sight.

As you look down into the fathomless fissure, you see a white fleck rising out of the gulf, and expanding as it mounts, till the wings of the condor, fifteen feet in spread, glitter in the sun as the proud bird fearlessly wheels over the dizzy chasm, and then, ascending above your head, sails over the dome of Chimborazo. Could the condor speak, what a glowing description could he give of the landscape beneath him when his horizon is a thousand miles in diameter!

The silence is absolute and actually oppressive. The road from Guayaquil to Quito crosses Chimborazo at the elevation of 14,000 feet. Save the rush of the trade wind in the afternoon, as it sweeps over the Andes, not a sound is audible; not the hum of an insect, nor the chirp of a bird, nor the roar of the



## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

## THE EAST.

**CENTENNIAL NOTES:** The daily attendance is steadily on the increase, and the number present on the opening day is now approximated every day, and the prospect is that still greater crowds will come as the close of the exhibition approaches, and people realize that they must be prompt in their coming. The grand jury having made a special presentment regarding the frame buildings erected contrary to law in the neighborhood of the main exhibition building, declaring them nuisances, the Mayor of Philadelphia has caused them to be demolished. The street parade of Odd Fellows last week was a splendid demonstration. It is estimated that 15,000 men were in line, and the streets along the line of the procession were thronged with spectators.

A second match between the American and Irish rifle teams was shot at the Creedmoor range, New York, last week, and again victory rested with the Americans, though by a very small majority, as the score will show:

| Americans.           | Irish.               |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 800 yards..... 409   | 800 yards..... 394   |
| 900 yards..... 386   | 900 yards..... 369   |
| 1,000 yards..... 370 | 1,000 yards..... 391 |

Total.....1,165 Total.....1,154

The professional thieves of Philadelphia have united in a request to the Mayor for permission to visit the Exhibition in a body on some day to be set apart for that purpose, promising to maintain a firm control over their pickers and stealers "for this occasion only."

The reef of rocks at Hell Gate, which has heretofore formed a serious obstruction to the entrance of New York harbor, was blown up on Sunday morning, Sept. 24. There was considerable apprehension in the city lest the explosion of the mine, consisting of 50,000 pounds of the most powerful explosive known to science, would result in the destruction of both life and property. All such expectations, however, were agreeably disappointed. A slight tremor of the earth throughout the city, and the upheaval of two columns of water, accompanied with a considerable quantity of rock, which all fell into the river, were the only evidences that the great blast had been effected. It was precisely 8 o'clock p. m. that Gen. Newton sent the electric spark into the mine. This was followed by a cloud of black smoke, rocks and lumber, and at the same moment a heavy shock ran through the ground, and gave one the impression of being lifted about two inches. The sound of the explosion was not loud, but low, rumbling, and deep. A cloud of yellow smoke followed the rocks, and, in ten seconds, the water had become level again, and no traces were left but a large yellow space caused by mud and other substances thrown up. At the works it was found that the coffee-dam which surrounded the shaft was entirely gone. A small house which stood close to the shaft was thrown a distance of ten feet, but other buildings were just as before the explosion. The affair was a complete success, and the whole reef was blown up. Eastern papers give the particulars of a terrible disaster that happened recently in Forest county, Pa. The mountain streams becoming greatly swollen from the recent storm, the waters flooded the partly-settled valleys near Balston, a newly-opened lumbering hamlet. Two cabins, occupied by George Parks and Daniel Cooper, woodchoppers, were washed down the mountain side into the stream at an early hour in the morning. The Parks family consisted of seven persons—father, mother, and five children. There were nine members of Cooper's family—Cooper, his wife, six children, and Mrs. Adams, the mother of Mrs. Cooper. The sixteen persons were all drowned, and their bodies carried away and jammed between the boom of logs in Forest creek. The houses were completely wrecked. Two persons were drowned near Southport. In Tioga county three lives are known to have been lost, and four persons were drowned at Willsport.

## THE WEST.

The Lumbermen's National Association has just held its annual meeting at Eau Claire, Wis. The attendance, though not large, was respectable. The President, Hon. J. G. Thorp, in his opening address, briefly reviewed the past and present condition of the lumber trade, and reached the conclusion that the bottom had been reached, and that better times were at hand.

The second trial of John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow butcher, has been concluded at Beaver, Utah, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Boreman, in the course of his charge to the jury, said: "The prisoner, J. D. Lee, stands before you charged with being a participant in one of the most atrocious massacres of human beings—of men, women and children, in the Mountain Meadows, in 1857—that was ever known in any civilized part of the world. The evidence shows that the persons killed were emigrants. For several days a combination of Indians and white men had been planning an attack upon their encampment. The Indians and white men vied with each other in the fiendish work, destroying over 120 men, women and children. It has been alleged that he shot one woman with a gun, one with a pistol, and cut the throat of another, and told an Indian not to spare a young woman whose life the savage asked him to spare."

Four of the bandits who some time ago murdered the cashier of a bank, at Northfield, Minn., and attempted to rob the institution, were captured near Madelia, Watonwan county, Minn., on the 21st of September—the statement heretofore printed that they had escaped proving incorrect. A telegram from Madelia gives the following particulars of the arrest: "The robbers went to a house early this morning, about seven miles north of here, bought some bread and butter, and started west on foot. News was sent in as fast as horses could travel. Forty or fifty men were after them as soon as they could get horses and arms. They drove them into a slough about eight miles north of here. They then had them out on the prairie, and opened fire on them. The robbers returned the fire, but kept working toward the river, and at last got there and hid in the bushes. By this time our men were all together, and surrounded the bush the robbers were in. Firing became general, our men advancing all the time. At last the robbers saw there was no hope, and gave up. One was killed, and the other three are wounded. One has only a wound in the arm. One that is supposed to be Cole Younger is wounded badly in the head and back. The other has a bad wound in the jaw and shoulder. It is thought that one, if not two, will die of their wounds. One of them has an old wound in his arm, supposed to be the one wounded at Northfield."

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred a few days ago on the Pan-Handle railroad, twelve miles from Columbus. The train was running at a rate of perhaps forty miles an hour, when, from some cause or other, four cars of the train jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, thirty feet high. Six persons were killed, and thirty or forty wounded, some of them seriously. The Commission

appointed to treat with the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for the peaceable surrender of the Black Hills have concluded their mission, the savages agreeing to the propositions made to them, without the change of a single word. The St. Paul papers print full and interesting accounts of the capture of the Northfield bandits. The hero of the affair appears to be a youth of 17 named Oscar Oleson Sanborn, son of a farmer living a few miles from Madelia. This youth instinctively recognized the fugitives as the men whom the law and public safety demanded should be captured, and, despite his father's discouraging words and warnings, the brave boy mounted a horse and set off with all the speed of which the animal was capable for the town, where he found ready listeners to his story, and brave and prompt men who quickly set to work to effect the capture of the villains. The job was short, sharp and decisive, as has before been stated. One of the robbers fell dead at the first volley, while two others were soon brought down, one of them receiving no less than seven wounds. It has been ascertained from admissions made by the bandits, that three of them are Younger brothers.

A. C. HESING, and the other members of the Chicago whisky ring who were some time ago convicted of defrauding the revenue and sentenced to various terms in the county jail, have been pardoned by the President.

Two successive and heavy shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in Evansville, Ind., on the night of Sept. 24. So great was the effect that the alarm was general throughout the city. People left their beds, globes were shaken and chandeliers broken. Many thought it a boiler explosion.

The Northfield bank robbers recently captured at Madelia, Minn., have been fully identified as members of the notorious Younger gang.

## THE SOUTH.

The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore, was recently wrecked at Portsmouth, off Pamlico Sound. Capt. Childs, two mates, two engineers, three seamen, the steward, two coalheavers, and a passenger named Wheldon were lost.

The editorial rooms of the New Orleans Bee were the other day the scene of a lively scrimmage. Alfred Bourges entered the sanctum and assaulted Mr. Lirnet, one of the editors, who had refused to retract certain charges against him. Mr. Roman, the city editor, entered the room during the attack, and shot at Bourges, the ball passing through his coat-sleeve. The latter thereupon beat a retreat, leaving the editorial forces victors. Casualties—one scalp-wound, one perforated coat-sleeve, one broken cane.

There are 600 cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga. The people are in a most destitute condition, without food, physicians or nurses. A dispatch states that it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful condition of affairs, and that some of the people will die of starvation unless speedy aid is rendered.

—THREE Southern cities—Savannah, Charleston and Baltimore—are now afflicted with the pestilential presence of the yellow fever. Other coast cities are in danger of the epidemic, some of them being, without doubt, destined to receive a visit from the dreadful scourge. The city of Savannah has been the chief sufferer thus far, an average of over thirty deaths per day occurring there from this one cause, with a marked daily increase.

## WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption \$10,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which interest will cease the 21st of December next. They are as follows: Coupon bonds, \$50, No. 651 to 718, inclusive; \$100, No. 8,601 to No. 15,400, both inclusive; \$500, No. 15,001 to No. 19,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 35,851 to No. 46,850, both inclusive. Total coupon, \$7,000,000. Registered bonds, \$50, No. 1 to 50, both inclusive; \$100, No. 1,101 to No. 1,650, both inclusive; \$500, No. 1,401 to No. 1,810, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 3,701 to No. 5,750, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 2,301 to No. 2,900, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 3,101 to No. 3,950, both inclusive. Total registered, \$3,000,000.

In the five months that the Silver bill has been in operation there has been \$11,397,121 in fractional currency redeemed and destroyed. There is now about \$500,000 in the different sub-treasuries which is to be destroyed. According to the books there is \$30,111,615 yet in circulation. It is safe to say that \$10,000,000 of this amount will never be redeemed, as much is destroyed and lost. The bill issuing silver for fractional currency went into effect on April 20, and the figures given above are for Sept. 23.

The officers in charge of the Senate wing of the Capitol are much troubled by the evidence that some malicious person or persons has deliberately gone to work to deface that wing of the Capitol. A short time ago nearly a gallon of oil, which must have been brought into the building for the purpose, was spilled on one of the inner flights of marble stairs. And only the other day it was discovered that a large quantity of blue ink had been poured over the outer balustrade of the corridor connecting the Senate wing with the main building. The ink was poured in two or three places, and splashed about so as to do as much injury as possible. It cannot be removed without cutting into the marble.

## GENERAL.

The multitude of travelers to the Centennial Exposition, by overloading the cars, the Post-office Department declares, greatly delay trains, and thereby prevent the delivery as quickly as common of the mails.

## POLITICAL.

It is decided by the Attorney General of the United States that a candidate for Presidential Elector cannot hold the office of United States Commissioner, and that the same rule applies to attorneys specially employed by the Government to assist in the conduct of cases.

The Iowa State Greenback Convention was held at Des Moines last week. The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, A. McCrady, of Sioux City; Auditor, Leonard Brown, of Polk; Treasurer, George C. Fry, of Jefferson; Register of the Land Office, George M. Walker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Rev. J. A. Nash, of Polk; Judges of the Supreme Court, W. H. McHenry and S. H. Berham. The resolutions favor the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis Convention; recognize the rights of capital, but condemn special legislation in its favor; demand the reduction of official salaries proportionate to the reduction of profits in labor; demand the re-monetization of silver; demand equalization of soldiers' bounties; approve and endorse the nominations of Cooper and Cary.

The Oregon Legislature has elected Gov. Grover to the United States Senate. The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory have nominated John P. Judson a Delegate to Congress.

## FOREIGN.

The report of Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the subject of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, fully corroborates the official accounts previously given of the fearful butcheries which have

shocked the entire civilized world. Mr. Baring was assigned by the British Government to the duty of investigating the subject of the Bulgarian massacres, and the arraignment of the Turkish authorities for their encouragement and sanction of the horrible deeds of the Bashi-Bazouks will have the effect of increasing the already intense popular resentment and indignation of the people of Great Britain. A treaty of peace has been entered into by the Liberian Government with the natives of Cape Palmas, with whom a desultory warfare has been waged for some time past.

A CABLE dispatch reports Lord Beaconsfield (the late Mr. Disraeli) as having delivered a speech at Aylesbury in defense of his course in dealing with the Eastern question. He stigmatized as "worse than the Bulgarian atrocities the conduct of any man who would avail himself of the popular enthusiasm for the attainment of his individual ends by a course which he may know to be injurious to the interests of his country and to the welfare of mankind." This, of course, was meant to apply to Gladstone.

NUMEROUS meetings throughout England have passed votes of thanks to Mr. Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for the promptness of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities. The plague has broken out among the Turkish troops operating against Servia. Late advices from Mexico state that the revolutionists under Gen. Porfirio Diaz are making strong headway, and appearances indicate that they will probably succeed unless Congress adopts certain compromise measures which have been proposed. Diaz is at Oaxaca in the South, with from 3,000 to 4,000 efficient, well-armed men, and from his great personal popularity is constantly receiving accessions to his force. Gen. Cortinas, who escaped from the City of Mexico and pronounced for Diaz is besieging Matamoros with a force of about 300 men.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of Sept. 26 says the Porte has agreed to prolong the suspension of hostilities for eight days, and expresses a hope that the powers during that time will communicate the conditions of a peace which they propose. The steamship Dardeno, from Melbourne to Sydney, foundered near Jervis Bay during a hurricane on the 11th of September, and sixty of her crew and passengers were drowned.

## THE BRITISH GRAIN SUPPLY.

## Better Prices for Wheat Predicted.

Mr. James Caird, the well-known writer on agriculture, in a communication to the London Times of Sept. 21, in regard to the wheat crop, says:

"The condition and quality are all that can be desired, but as threshing proceeds the yield continues more disappointing. The land under wheat in the United Kingdom this year is 3,136,000 acres, which is 678,000 acres below the acreage of 1874, and the seven preceding years—a decline of more than 20 per cent. on the average growth. The decline from last year is 378,000 acres, but that will be more than compensated for by the increased yield per acre and the higher quality. I put the gross produce of the present crop at 10,600,000 quarters. Deducting 800,000 quarters for seed, will leave 9,800,000 quarters for consumption. At the present rate of consumption with us we require for the coming year about 13,000,000 quarters from the stocks in hand and foreign importation.

"This is the fourth year in succession in which America has been our main dependence; if that should fail in any material degree it will be impossible to fill the gap elsewhere. In none of the European wheat exporting countries has there been an average crop. British India has largely increased her export, which, in the last eight months, reached nearly 5 per cent. of our whole foreign supply. With no quarter from which we can expect increased supplies, and with some prospect of a diminution in the American supply, it is satisfactory to know that we begin with a large stock from the surplus of last year's imports."

## Transatlantic Navigation.

Forty-six years ago an enterprising Nova Scotian, Samuel Cunard by name, conceived the idea of establishing a line of mail steamers between England and America. Seven transatlantic voyages had already been made by steam. Mr. Cunard went to England, and in due time associated with himself two small shipping firms, the Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow, and the MacIvers, of Liverpool. In 1840, by their united enterprise the Britannia, the first vessel of the famous Cunard line, was placed in commission. She was bark rigged, and of 1,100 tons burden. From this beginning has grown up the most successful steamship line the world has ever seen. In the forty-six years of its existence it has comprised over 150 large steamers, of an aggregate of over 150,000 tons. These steamers have made over 4,000 trips, traveling a distance of about 12,000,000 miles, and have carried over 2,000,000 passengers, and all without ever losing a single life, or even a letter in the mails entrusted to them. The secret of their success has been thorough, careful, prudent management for which they have from the first been noted. Nothing is ever risked that can be made sure.

## Massachusetts Law.

A Bostonian went in his buggy on Sunday from Boston to Charlestown. Returning, a train on the Boston and Maine railroad ran over him and broke some of his bones. He sued the Boston and Maine Company for damages, but failed to recover anything, as, under the circumstances, the law of Massachusetts was against him. The court decided that if it could be proved that this Bostonian's buggy ride was "a work of necessity and mercy," he might recover some cash from the railroad company for the repair of his fractured bones; but that if he took a ride for pleasure on the Lord's Day he went at his own risk, and could recover nothing. It was in vain that he showed that his errand to Charlestown was for the purpose of examining a house with a view to seeing if it would suit him for a residence. The court decided that he need not have gone to make such an examination on Sunday, and he was non-suited.

LORD DUFFERIN has an annual income from real estate of £21,043.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A dog that barks at people can no longer exist in Kalamazoo, says the Marshal.

The Methodists of Sebawaing have bought the old school house and made a church of it.

LEONARD NEWHOUSE, of Muir, has shot forty wild turkeys since the hunting season opened.

THE Covenanters are building a large church in Bay, to be completed Jan. 1. Whole cost about \$4,000.

THE prizes won by the Northwestern scullers are at Saginaw City. They are magnificent specimens of the gold and silversmith's skill.

A New York firm has bought property at Carrollton, near Saginaw, and propose to go largely into the business of making oars, sculls and handspikes.

JAMES SNEED, who last winter attempted to kill Peter Farman, of Ludington, has been convicted. "Assault with intent to murder" was the charge. The case may go to the Supreme Court.

Now that the dog-tax has been repealed, vicious dogs have become an intolerable nuisance in most of the cities and villages of Michigan, and loud complaints are heard from farmers of the destruction of sheep.

JOHN WESLEY BABCOCK, of Homer, left his family quite mysteriously about seven weeks ago, and gives no tidings of his whereabouts. He left in the same manner some years ago, and it would seem that he is slightly insane or at least a little "freaky," to conduct himself in that way.

MR. INGERSOLL informs the Marshall Statesman that all but about \$1,000 of the amount appointed Marshall, for the completion of the C. M. & M. R. R., has been subscribed. A few places are behind in Eaton county, and Coldwater is also delinquent. The road will undoubtedly be built.

S. F. GILMORE, of Escanaba, whose wife, "a tall woman, about 30 years of age, rather dark complexion, and rather stylish in appearance," left home the first of July and has not been heard from since, advertises that he will pay \$200 for the recovery of his son, and "the woman can go to thunder."

COL. E. H. THOMPSON, of Flint, C. H. Turner and J. Buckbee, of Fenton, were appointed a short time ago as commissioners to settle the dispute between Midland and Roscommon counties, but the prosecuting attorney of Midland county has notified the commissioners that the trouble between the two counties will doubtless be settled amicably.

THE Detroit printers recently consented to a reduction of the price of composition to 35 cents for night work and 32 for day. The Evening News proprietor fixed the rate in his office at 30 cents, and the compositors struck. They made arrangements to start a paper on their own account, when the News acceded to their terms, and they resumed work in that establishment.

AS THE express train over the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad was coming east Friday morning, about one mile west of Ionia, the engineer observed a man on the track ahead, walking toward Ionia. The whistle was blown, the bell rung and the engineer tried to stop the train. The man did not look around, but was struck and hurled down an embankment. He was picked up, taken to Ionia, and there identified as a deaf and dumb man who had his home at Saranac. The doctors had some hopes of saving his life, but he died soon after the accident.

A FATAL accident occurred at Ovid a few days ago. A young man named George Hillard, employed on the gravel train, in attempting to step from one car to the other, lost his foothold and fell between the cars. The train being in motion, the cars passed over him, killing him almost instantly and mangling him in a frightful manner. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. He was a stranger in Ovid, but from letters found in his pocket it was ascertained that his parents reside in Toronto, Can., and they were immediately telegraphed.

THE Rev. B. Fancher and family, of Homer, were surprised and somewhat frightened last Wednesday, about noon, by a wild-looking man that they found rummaging around among their wardrobe and papers, opening closets, trunks and drawers with the greatest coolness imaginable. The strange intruder was promptly arrested by the village marshal, who, it appears, was after him, and not far away from the wardrobe and private papers were overhauled. The prisoner was found to be a wandering Swede by the name of Charles Myers. He was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for ninety days.

WM. DUNLAP, of La Salle, has a snuff-box that was made in 1578. It was once the property of Sir Francis Drake, the first navigator around the world. The box was presented to James Dunlap by Dunlap of Dallhouse, of Lanesdown, Scotland, in 1745. Said James Dunlap died in 1808, at the age of 81 years. It then came in possession of his son, John Dunlap, who died in 1821, aged 45 years. It then came in possession of Wm. Dunlap, the present owner, who has had it for fifty-five years, which makes it 130 years in the family of the Dunlaps. The box is made of horn, with the coat of arms of Sir Francis Drake beautifully engraved on the lid.

On Sunday evening, while Valentine Dean, of Eckford, was conveying Miss Robinson, a school teacher, to her home in Marshall, the carriage in which they were riding came in contact with a post in the street, throwing the occupants out. In the fall Miss Robinson had her collar-bone broken, besides sustaining other serious injuries. Mr. Dean escaped with slight injuries. At the scene of the accident the city authorities had been constructing a concrete sidewalk, and for its protection had set posts along the side of the street. The night being dark and the post in question being set out on the street it was unobserved by the occupants of the buggy until the collision occurred. Present indications point to a bill of damages against the city.

THE lighthouse-keeper at Christian Island, Georgian bay, sends a letter to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which he found in a glass bottle on the shore. It reads

as follows: "May 8. Will you take this to a printing office to inform my friends what became of me and the crew of the steamer Stranger, as we went down on the 4th of May in Lake Michigan, and all went down with her but myself and mate, but he says he can hold until morning, and then, without help, he will have to go. I cannot hold my pencil any longer. My name is George Develin. My folks live in Trenton, Mich., sixteen miles from Detroit." On the back were the following words: "Take care and do rite, and not as I have, and this will not happen to you."

HOPKINSON Gazette: Mercantile establishment across the lake. Enter drummer from Milwaukee, brand-new to this section and ignorant as to the meaning of certain local expressions. Drummer—Good day, sir; is Mr. — in? Politic Clerk—No, sir; he's below. Man from Milwaukee takes a seat and keeps his eye on the cellar door. After a close watch in that direction for an hour or so, and having failed to catch a squint of Mr. — coming up from "below," the solicitor from Beerburg approaches the aforementioned politic clerk, and, with that modest hesitancy so characteristic of Milwaukee drummers, ventures to inquire when Mr. — is likely to be up from below. "In about six weeks," the attendant answered. Here explanations followed, which were made necessary owing to the mental condition of the man from Milwaukee, and, as they were carrying him out into the air, his gasping, "Well, really—I never thought. I supposed you meant the cellar. I see, I see!" was distressing, and showed that Milwaukee drummers are not the cold-blooded brutes they are represented to be.

DETROIT Evening News: A middle-aged son of the Emerald Isle went into a Detroit clothing store, on Saturday, and said he wanted a "good, chape coat." He was a big, round-shouldered man, and his arms were almost as long as those of Sir Dan Donnelly, who could "button the extremities of his knee-breeches without stooping." The largest trade size of coats is No. 42, and the salesman—he was an Israelite and free from guile—took one of that size from the pile, and tried it on his customer. It was too small every way, particularly in the sleeves. The cuffs were six inches above the wrists, and the customer said he felt like a pot of porridge that had boiled over. The salesman handed the coat to an assistant, and said, "Bring here a 44 coat." The assistant fumbled a little at the pile, and brought back the same coat. It was tried and rejected, the customer remarking, "Sure, if I wore that coat they'd be sayin' I was a gossoon that wasn't done growin'." "You are a awful big man," said the astute salesman, winking at his fellow clerk; "I'll try a No. 48 on you." "Make it forty-nine, for the honor of old Ireland," said the patriotic Milesian. "Forty-nine" was brought (the same coat) and also found too small. A Napoleonic look of decision illumined the face of the salesman, as he confidently cried: "Bring here a 52 coat. I'm bound to fit you, anyhow?" The identical coat was again tried on, and the customer appeared satisfied. "I never get sleeves long enough for me," said he, "but I'll have them lengthened out, and then they will be all right." He bought the coat.

## Detroit Prices Current.

|                                |         |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Wheat, white, per bu.....      | \$ 1 06 | @ 1 15  |
| Wheat, amber, per bu.....      | 1 04    | @ 1 10  |
| Corn, per bu.....              | 52      | @ 54    |
| Oats, per bu.....              | 38      | @ 40    |
| Barley, per 100 lbs.....       | 1 10    | @ 1 60  |
| Rye, per bu.....               | 50      | @ 55    |
| Apples, per brl.....           | 1 00    | @ 1 15  |
| Beans, unpicked, per bu.....   | 60      | @ 65    |
| Beans, picked, per bu.....     | 1 00    | @ 1 05  |
| Butter, per lb.....            | 28      | @ 30    |
| Beeswax, per lb.....           | 28      | @ 30    |
| Dried apples, per lb.....      | 6 1/2   | @ 7     |
| Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs..... | 7 50    | @ 8 00  |
| Eggs, per doz.....             | 16      | @ 17    |
| Hops, per lb.....              | 5       | @ 20    |
| Hay, timothy, per ton.....     | 8 00    | @ 10 00 |
| Hay, mixed, per ton.....       | 7 00    | @ 8 00  |
| Hay, marsh, per ton.....       | 5 00    | @ 6 00  |
| Straw, per ton.....            | 5 00    | @ 7 00  |
| Potatoes, per bu.....          | 72      | @ 75    |
| Honey, comb.....               | 15      | @ 20    |
| Chickens, per pair.....        | 35      | @ 40    |
| Chickens, dressed, per lb..... | 10      | @ 11    |
| Turkeys, live, per lb.....     | 10      | @ 11    |
| Tallow, per lb.....            | 7       | @ 7 1/2 |
| Hides, per lb.....             | 5       | @ 6     |
| Pelts.....                     | 30      | @ 1 25  |
| Wool, per lb, unwashed.....    | 18      | @ 21    |
| Wool, fleece washed.....       | 28      | @ 30    |
| Wool, combing.....             | 33      | @ 35    |
| Wood, soft, per cord.....      | 3       | @ 4 50  |
| Wood, beech and maple.....     | 75      | @ 8 00  |
| Wood, hickory.....             | 5 75    | @ 6 00  |

## THE MARKETS.

## NEW YORK.

|                           |       |          |
|---------------------------|-------|----------|
| BEEVES.....               | 7 25  | @ 11 00  |
| HOGS.....                 | 6 25  | @ 6 50   |
| COTTON.....               | 4 15  | @ 11 1/2 |
| WHEAT—No. 2.....          | 1 12  | @ 1 14   |
| WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago..... | 1 12  | @ 1 14   |
| CORN—Western Mixed.....   | 56    | @ 60     |
| OATS—No. 2, Chicago.....  | 49    | @ 52     |
| RYE—Western.....          | 70    | @ 75     |
| PORK—New Mess.....        | 16 75 | @ 17 00  |
| LARD—Steam.....           | 10    | @ 10 1/2 |

## CHICAGO.

|                                   |       |          |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|
| BEEVES—Choice Grassed Steers..... | 5 00  | @ 5 25   |
| Choice Native.....                | 4 05  | @ 4 35   |
| Cows and Heifers.....             | 3 75  | @ 4 10   |
| Good Second-class Steers.....     | 3 75  | @ 4 15   |
| Medium to Fair.....               | 4 25  | @ 4 50   |
| Hogs—Live.....                    | 5 15  | @ 5 25   |
| WHEAT—Fancy White Winter.....     | 6 75  | @ 7 00   |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex.....     | 4 75  | @ 5 25   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New.....      | 4 10  | @ 1 09   |
| No. 3 Spring.....                 | 36    | @ 1 00   |
| CORN—No. 2.....                   | 40    | @ 43     |
| OATS—No. 2.....                   | 34    | @ 35     |
| RYE—No. 2.....                    | 62    | @ 63     |
| BARLEY—No. 2, New.....            | 83    | @ 85     |
| BUTTER—Creamery.....              | 38    | @ 35     |
| EGGS—Fresh.....                   | 15    | @ 16     |
| PORK—Mess.....                    | 16 25 | @ 16 50  |
| LARD.....                         | 10    | @ 10 1/2 |

## ST. LOUIS.

|                           |       |            |
|---------------------------|-------|------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall..... | 1 16  | @ 1 17 1/2 |
| CORN—Western Mixed.....   | 35    | @ 41       |
| OATS—No. 2.....           | 35    | @ 36       |
| RYE—No. 2.....            | 68    | @ 69       |
| PORK—Mess.....            | 17 50 | @ 17 75    |
| LARD.....                 | 10    | @ 10 1/2   |
| HOGS.....                 | 5 00  | @ 5 10     |
| CATTLE.....               | 2 25  | @ 5 00     |

## MILWAUKEE.

|                   |      |        |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 1.....  | 1 16 | @ 1 17 |
| WHEAT—No. 2.....  | 1 09 | @ 1 10 |
| CORN—No. 2.....   | 48   | @ 47   |
| OATS—No. 2.....   | 34   | @ 35   |
| RYE.....          | 64   | @ 65   |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 88   | @ 89   |

## CINCINNATI.

|                |        |         |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| WHEAT.....     | 1 00   | @ 1 12  |
| CORN.....      | 48     | @ 50    |
| OATS.....      | 35     | @ 36    |
| RYE.....       | 63     | @ 65    |
| PORK—Mess..... | 16 00  | @ 16 50 |
| LARD.....      | 10 1/2 | @ 12    |

## KANSAS.

|                  |      |        |
|------------------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—Extra..... | 1 16 | @ 1 20 |
| Amber.....       | 1 16 | @ 1 17 |
| OATS.....        | 50   | @ 51   |
| CORN—No. 2.....  | 35   | @ 37   |

## EAST LIBERTY, PA.



## CENTENNIAL NOTES.

**A THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR HAT.**  
There are two exhibits in the Peruvian section which attract an unusual share of attention. The first is the hideous collection of mummies and fragmentary portions of the bodies of ancient Peruvians; and the second is what appears to be an ordinary Panama hat, until the price label, inscribed \$300, induces one to examine it more carefully. Close scrutiny elicits the fact that the article is woven with wonderful fineness, and, by the aid of a lens, 108 stitches, or picks, as weavers would call them, may be counted to the inch, measured radially from the center. The hat is exhibited by Juan Daste, of Monte Christo, Peru. The material is a species of palm, the leaves of which are gathered before they unfold. After the veins and other coarse portions are removed, the leaves are made into bundles and macerated in boiling, and then in cold, water until they become white. Bleaching in the shade follows, and then the hats are plaited from the straw by the Indian natives of the country. For so fine a fabric as the hat exhibited at the Centennial, the above process would be too rough. The only wetting the straw receives is done in the dew, to the influence of which it is exposed. Then the braiding is done in a dark, damp room; and, to produce a single hat, a woman often works from five to six hours daily for three or four months. When the article is finished it will wear indefinitely, provided there be no defective straws in it. Probably the \$300 hat exhibited in Philadelphia would outlast the lifetime of its purchaser, and serve as an heirloom to his descendants for years afterward.

### FLEXIBLE SHAFTING.

Imagine a workman handling the nozzle of a short section of hose. In place of the nozzle, substitute an auger; and then conceive the astonishing appearance of the man directing the auger toward a block above his head, then to the floor, then sideways in every direction, twisting the hose meanwhile in all sorts of kinks and curls, while the tool, wherever it touches, sinks into the solid material as if the latter were putty. Yet the hose does not rotate. Certainly the invention is a remarkably ingenious one, and it is as simple as it is effective. A long section of wire is made into a close spiral. Over this is wound more wire, the turns being, however, in reverse direction; then follows a third spiral envelope, and so on until suitable thickness is attained. The extremities of the flexible shaft thus formed are brazed. One end is feathered into a driving pulley; the other has a clutch for the tool. A piece of hose or other suitable covering envelopes the shaft, which transmits rotary motion to any desired distance from the source of power and through any number of curves, so that the power may be taken to the work instead of the work to the power. We were told that the device has been successfully applied to marble, granite, and other stone surfacing, polishing, and working; iron drilling and surfacing; wood boring, carving, and facing; horse cleaning and clipping; casting, cleaning, and emery grinding of all kinds. It has been tested, we learn, up to the transmission of nine horse power.

### A NEW STEERING APPARATUS.

This is exhibited in the Russian section in Machinery Hall, and is the invention of M. Nozikoff. The helm being located directly above the propeller shaft, motion is communicated from the latter by a bevel gear to a vertical shaft, which rises immediately above the wheel. By turning the latter in one or the other direction, one of two clutches is thrown into action, the effect of which is to communicate the motion of the vertical shaft to an ordinary hand wheel which moves the rudder in the usual way. The essential feature of the device is the mechanism whereby the power of the main engines is utilized to maneuver the helm, thus obviating the use of the additional small engine commonly employed in steam steering gear for a like purpose.

### A PAINTING MACHINE.

Every one who has had to paint slats or laths, or like narrow work, knows that doing so is a tedious and not over easy operation. Plenty of paint is wasted in using a big brush, and to employ a small one is to throw away time. Mr. W. Roberts, of Liverpool, exhibits, in the English section of Machinery Hall, a very ingenious little apparatus which performs this work very rapidly and in a much better manner than it could be done by hand. The paint is poured into a low tray. Above are located, first, a pair of rollers, which seize the slat and draw it in between a series of brushes, while two more cover the edges. To keep these brushes wet with paint, two wheels beside the grasping rollers rotate partially in the paint beneath. These are so grooved as to carry up the liquid at every revolution and dash it on the brushes. The machine, we learn, will paint 6,000 running feet of lath per hour, without the aid of steam power.

### Death from Drinking Water Poisoned by Dead Toads.

Some days ago Mr. Alexander Higbie, a prominent resident of Springfield, town of Jamaica, Long Island, noticed a pimple coming upon his upper lip, near the entrance to the right nostril. It grew rapidly in size, and the adjacent parts soon began to swell. Some one who pretended to medical knowledge assured him that it was only the effects of a cold, that there was no danger, and treated it accordingly. At last it was determined that the affection was erysipelas, and the family becoming alarmed sent for Dr. Beldin, of Jamaica, their regular family physician, who at once determined it to be a case of malignant pustule. The patient's head was in a frightful condition, and the brain was already affected so that he was delirious.

Under the circumstances it was impossible to save him, and he died on Friday. In making inquiry as to the probable cause of the attack, Dr. Beldin found that for some time past the water of the well had had a peculiar taste, and investigation proved that it was polluted by a number of dead toads in various stages of decomposition. Mr. Higbie was in the habit daily of drinking large quantities of water, and he continued to do so after the faint was discovered and even during his illness. Dr. Beldin has no doubt that this was the cause of his death.—*New York World.*

### The Truth About Galileo.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, writing from Rome, Italy, contributes to that paper some exceedingly interesting facts touching the trials of Galileo before the Holy Office of the Inquisition in 1616 and 1633. The information is derived from the original records of the two trials, which are now published for the first time by Prof. Domenico Berti. The history of the records themselves is of more than ordinary interest. During the French occupation of Rome they were carried to Paris, and remained there forty years. Many learned men were allowed to read them, and Napoleon I., at one time ordered their publication, but for some reason the order was not complied with. The Vatican authorities made several requests for their return, but without success, until Louis Philippe ascended the throne, when Pius IX. made an earnest solicitation for them. The request was finally granted. The Pope kept them for a long time in his possession, and they were finally consigned to the secret archives of the nation, where they still remain. Their publication gives the world the first authentic account of these celebrated trials, and it may be added, does not relieve the church from the absurd and superstitious fear of science which it manifested in those early days.

The story which these records tell is substantially this: The great astronomer came to Rome in 1610 after the publication of his book, the "Nunzio Sidereo," expecting that the blessing of the church would cheer him on in his scientific studies, and little dreaming of the sort of welcome that was awaiting him. He brought his telescope, which he had recently discovered, with him, exhibited it, explained it, and showed the learned societies the satellites of Jupiter with it. Galileo and his telescope were soon the sensation of Rome, and of course attracted the attention of the Inquisitors, who immediately decided that his doctrines contradicted the scriptures. His studies were stopped, and his writings were confiscated, and from that time to the end of his life, the bigots of the Inquisition followed him with persistent persecution. He repaired to Florence, resumed his studies, wrote letters explaining his theory of the movement of the earth, and even answered the denunciatory sermons of the monks. Their only reply was to drag him before the Inquisition for trial in 1616. His sentence was the imperious command of Cardinal Bellarmine: "You will philosophize no more; you will reason no more on the movement of the earth, and the constitution of the world." Galileo promised to be silent, and kept the promise through seventeen long years of mental torture. Unable to restrain himself longer, he began again to publish the results of his studies, only to find the bigots upon his track again, with Pope Urban VIII., of the Barberini family, at their head. He was dragged before the Inquisition the second time for trial, at the age of 70, and a decree for the execution of torture was entered. Such is the brief but authentic history of those dark days of ignorance, when timid churchmen feared that religion would be imperiled and the authority of the scriptures overthrown by the declaration that the world moved—a declaration made centuries ago—and yet religion survives and the scriptures remain.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### Night Doctors in Paris.

"The Prefect of Police at Paris," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "has lately issued a decree with the object of meeting one of the great requirements of the day, or rather the night, in that city, namely, 'night medical attendance.' At every police office doctors who are willing to get up at night will inscribe their names. The public may see the list there all night, and choose any name they please. A policeman will forthwith proceed to the doctor's house, awaken him from his slumber, and give him a 10-franc fee. This fee will be reimbursed to the municipality by those who are able to afford it, but those who cannot pay will receive medical succor gratis. Some such arrangement would be of great service in London, where deaths too often occur owing to the difficulty and delay that arises when a doctor is suddenly wanted at night. If telegraphic communication were established between the police stations and the houses of such doctors as are willing to undertake cases of emergency, the advantage would be two-fold. The police would be able to tell the public where to find the doctors, and the doctors would be able to tell them where to find the police. By thus blending the medical and constabulary services, physical and moral diseases would be treated on one system, and a double force being brought to bear upon each of them, their total extirpation would probably be merely a question of time.

BIRMINGHAM advices of the *London Times*, Aug. 28, say that "English edge-tools are losing ground in the North of Europe, owing to the increasing competition of the United States manufacturers, who are sending their goods direct to Hamburg, and offering them in many cases at prices which our producers cannot touch."

## KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Two States that Have Added to the Attractions of the Centennial Show.

A majority of the State Legislatures, writes a Philadelphia correspondent, made appropriations for Centennial purposes, without fixing upon any manner in which the money should be spent, and the State Commissioners simply built handsome houses called "State Headquarters." These provide a public parlor and reading room, where the newspapers of the State are on file, an office for the commissioners, and private apartments up stairs for a few friends and their families. These houses cost from \$3,000 to \$10,000 each, and the chief use they are put to is to provide elegant summer resorts for a few belonging to the State Commissioners and their particular friends. In some of these buildings wine and liquors are in abundance; but the common citizen of the State is not invited to partake, and the advantage to the State is extremely small. The total cost of these buildings has been not less than \$150,000, which may be considered as almost wholly thrown away.

A few States, however, have expended their money wisely. Arkansas and West Virginia have neat structures, in which they show a great variety of agricultural and mineral products; also of manufactures, and statistics of schools and education, attracting a great many people. But Kansas and Colorado, with a united appropriation of \$30,000, have built a large structure, in which a vast range of products and objects of interest are displayed. Kansas shows an immense collection of grapes and cereals, in almost every possible variety of growth and preparation, and the arrangement is more artistic and tasteful than is to be found anywhere else within the grounds. The exhibit of apples is astonishing for size, color, and quantity; and a pyramid of this fruit, supported by glass cylinders filled with grain, attracts every eye. The State managers, including the officers of the State Agricultural Society, have all along shown themselves experts in calling attention to the resources of the State; and a large volume, handsomely printed and bound, is declared by competent judges to be a model for the arrangement of its statistics, and for the illustration of climate, soil, and productions.

Colorado's exhibits are largely of silver, gold, and lead ore, and of coal. Of the latter, there is a single block from the southern part of the State weighing seven tons. It is said that it makes excellent coke. Hitherto vast quantities of coke have been shipped from Pittsburgh to the mines of Utah and Colorado, but now this coal field will furnish the supply. The money value of gold and silver ores is about \$25,000, and several mines which have yielded from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 are represented. The total annual production of the mines of this State is now about \$8,000,000. The principal school buildings of the State are presented in photographs; one building in Denver having cost \$75,000, one in Pueblo \$18,000, one in Greeley \$30,000, and there are handsomely bound volumes showing the progress of pupils. The agricultural products are not large, but fair specimens of this year's crop are on the way. Samples of the wheat grown on 8,000 acres at Greeley, by irrigation, show some of the best grain in the Exhibition.

### Frightful Scene at a French Railway Station.

A frightful scene took place at the Vaise railway station, Lyons, on the 2d inst. A superb Nubian lion, intended for the Bidel Menagerie, which had just arrived, was left in the station awaiting orders from its owners. The Superintendent took the precaution of removing the truck in which the animal was brought to Lyons into a corner off the line of the ordinary traffic, and put a barricade around it to prevent the accidental approach of strangers. All these steps, however, afforded only a stimulant to the curiosity of some persons who happened to be in the station. Among them was a cattle-merchant, who was seized with an insane desire to go up to the wild animal and caress it as he might do a cow or a sheep that he had just purchased. He put his arm inside the cage for this purpose, but in another moment horrible cries were heard, and attracted all the workmen and officials to the spot where the lion had been safely placed out of the reach of doing harm to all but those who might willingly seek danger. The sight presented was a frightful one. The infuriated animal had the limb of the adventurous cattle-dealer between his teeth, and was dragging the whole body between the iron bars. The spectators immediately armed themselves with picks, shovels, and crowbars; but before they succeeded in forcing the lion to loosen his hold he had torn the man frightfully. Medical assistance was soon procured, and it was found necessary to perform an amputation to save the life of this victim of his own recklessness.

### Thad Stevens as a Lawyer.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette*, writing from Lancaster, Penn., relates the following anecdote of Thaddeus Stevens: "Many years ago, when Thaddeus Stevens was practicing law in Lancaster, he was employed to defend two bank officers who had been indicted for conspiracy, they having used the funds of the bank in speculation. All the legal talent of Philadelphia and surrounding counties had been engaged to assist in the prosecution. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose, and, addressing the court, said: 'I beg leave Your Honors, presuming there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately.' The Judge consulted for a few moments with his associates, who consenting, the motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for

Mr. Stevens to go on, the Judge at last becoming impatient, said impetuously: 'Proceed, Mr. Stevens, proceed. We are waiting for you, sir.' Stevens rose deliberately, and looking around the court-room for a moment, said: 'Did Your Honors ever hear of one man being tried for conspiracy?' Then waving his hand to his clients, he said: 'You can go home; you can go home.' And they did go home. The jury were discharged and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy Thad Stevens received \$5,000."

### AMERICAN MEATS IN SCOTLAND.

The Exportation of Cattle—A Trade of Growing Dimensions—The Dead Meat Supply.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The importation of American cattle to Glasgow appears to be a trade of growing dimensions. Some interesting information on the subject is given in the *Dundee Advertiser*, from which it appears that the experiment was first made in 1873, and on the 11th of August of that year six cattle arrived at Glasgow from America. During four succeeding weeks twenty-two cattle were brought, and the number gradually increased till it reached fifty per week in October. The shipments of cattle then ceased until last year, when in June 100 to 150 were landed weekly. This rate of importation was continued weekly until October. Nothing farther was done in 1875, but arrangements were made for the more vigorous prosecution of the trade this year. Accordingly, the shipping of cattle was recommenced in July, and since then from 100 to 250 head have reached Glasgow every week, exclusive of deliveries in London and Liverpool. Last week 154 cattle were sold in Glasgow, and brought on an average £33 each. Never, it is stated, did a lot reach so much on an average. Dead meat is also imported in large quantities. The first sale was held on the 5th of June, when 100 carcasses of beef and seventy-two of mutton were disposed of. Since then about 150 carcasses on the average have been sold weekly. Last week 210 carcasses were sold, and on Wednesday evening there might have been seen passing through the streets of Glasgow to the cattle market the uncommon procession of thirty-three lorries, each laden with three tons of butchers' meat. The freight paid for carriage to Glasgow, Liverpool, and London last week amounted to £1,900. Altogether, since the importation began, 1,250,000 pounds of dead meat have been sold in Glasgow market, and of these 365, dead and alive, were imported from America. Cattle killed on Thursday in New York are sold that day fortnight in Glasgow. In the course of a month or so the importation of live cattle will cease for the winter, but arrangements are being made for increasing the dead meat supply, and it is expected to be not less all the winter than 200 carcasses a week."

### Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Savannah, Ga.

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.]

The following is an extract from a letter received by a physician of this city in reply to one asking for a truthful statement of affairs in Savannah, and was written by a gentleman well known here as a candid and truthful man, who was formerly a resident of this city:

"I was in Savannah night before last and yesterday, and I cannot describe the gloom that has settled over the fated 'Forest City.' Following each other in grim silence, one can stand on almost any corner and see from two to five or six hearses, with their sad load, on their way to their last resting-place. The real facts are very much withheld in the *News*. From what I can learn on the streets, and of the Benevolent Society, there are on an average now about 150 new cases daily, and from thirty to forty deaths—rapidly on the increase—as you will see by the papers. It is estimated up to yesterday there were 1,200 cases under the doctors' hands. A number of our personal acquaintances are either dead or sick with it. You can walk the streets for hours in the daytime and not see a lady or child, only a few poor 'can't-get-aways,' and plenty of colored people who are too poor to leave.

"The general opinion is that Savannah is ruined, and will recover but slowly—if at all. When I left the city last night I could not help a pang of sorrow at the rich harvest that death was reaping. There is a great deal of suffering in the city, both among the poor and also among clerks who are being discharged on account of 'no business.'"

### Onslaught Upon Christians in China.

A terrible onslaught was made on July 17 upon the Catholic Christians in Ningkuo Fu, in the province of Nganhuwy, when a crowd of about 1,000 soldiers and ruffians, under the guidance of officials, burst into a chapel during service-time and brained members of the congregation. The men entered the chapel, interrupted the service, forced the officiating priest upon his knees, and demanded that he should cease promulgating the doctrines of the Tien-chu sect. The priest declined to make the promise, whereupon a scene of indescribable uproar ensued, during which frightful outrages occurred. The priest was tortured and eventually put to death, being hacked to pieces; a little child whom he had adopted; a torn limb from him, and the corpse of another father who, happily for him, had died previously, was taken from its grave and brutally ill-used. The members of the Inland Mission have all left the neighborhood, and the Roman Catholics have now a guard around their house. The chief conspirator was a military Mandarin named Wu, who has openly expressed his malignant hatred of the Christian religion.

## All Sorts.

MRS. PARTINGTON knowingly inquires if a man who dips a can in a tank of water should be regarded as a can-tank-erous man.

### CONGREGATIONALIST'S SUGGESTION.

"Let us continue the worship of God listening to another performance from the hired quartette."

THE Vice President of the Provincial Council of Girgenti, Italy, is held a prisoner by brigands, who demand 150,000 lire for his release.

WHEN Tweed left his country he went sailing upon the Spanish Main, and they nabbed as he sailed, as he sailed.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Mrs. WILHELMINA GYM, who died in England a few days since, was one of the few women who took part in the battle of Waterloo. She was 82.

The robbery of a store at Martinsburg, W. Va., has been traced to several young men, representatives of the most respectable families in the place.

A MUFFICIENT Cincinnati drummer lost a pocket-book containing \$3,000, in Harrodsburg, Ky., last week, and rewarded the finder with \$100 and a suit of clothes.

In a little Breton church the beadle takes up the collection with a plate in one hand and a snuff-box in the other, from which he gives a pinch to every one who contributes to the poor fund.

ANOTHER idiot, John Strutz, of Indiana, playfully pointed a loaded pistol at his grandmother, an old lady of 78, and the usual consequences followed. It exploded, killing her instantly.—*Exchange.*

SOMEbody gave a fruit luncheon at Newport. They had melons, pears, apples, plums, cherries, peaches, oranges, grapes, and berries. That night every physician in the place was aroused from his bed.

LORD THORNTON's son, while traveling in New England, modestly asked to have a whole car placed at his disposal. He was informed that Lord Thornton himself couldn't have a car on that road to himself without paying for it.

An eccentric Parisian dines in solitary grandeur in the open air, near the Bois de Boulogne, every pleasant day. Crowds gather to admire his beautiful dress-coat, his unexceptionable white cravat, his massive silver plate, and his monumental cheek.

A SCALAWAG in Fort Wayne, named Leonard Turner, imposed on a poor woman by making her believe that he could restore lost sight to her little boy, by a charm and the free gift to himself of \$1.02. The boy is still blind, but the woman sees that she was swindled.

THE Princess of Salm Salm is about to marry an English gentleman at Stuttgart, named Heneage. Her romantic adventures with her husband in Mexico and the United States made her famous at the time. She was an American by birth. Her husband fell at Gravelotte.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says: "Among the audience at the opera last evening were several foreigners, notably a very swell Chinaman in a box, a mild-looking Turk in the parquet, a large Spanish, Italian, German and French representation, together with a number from New Jersey."

A RALEIGH (N. C.) woman dreamed if she crossed a certain bridge she would die. Woman-like, she tried it and died. Her husband had the same dream, and, man-like, he hadn't left the house for twenty-six years till he and his son got to fighting the other day, and the police dragged him to the court-house.

THERE are now 4,172,313 persons in France holding Government stocks, while in 1870 they numbered only 1,187,290. In no other country do stockholders exceed one-tenth of the population. If the number of investments in municipal and departmental loans were also ascertained, the picture of French thrift would be still more striking.

A CURIOUS incident occurred the other day at the Thames regatta. Two men fell off a steamer's paddle box; one perished, the other was rescued. He had on him five shirts, four waistcoats, and five pairs of pants, explaining that he wore his wardrobe on his back, because he had no other safe place to put it.

AN awful tragedy is reported from Plougastel St. Germain, a commune in the department of the Finistere. A peasant, seized with a sudden attack of madness occasioned by the heat, shut himself up with his wife and four children, and set fire to the house. They were all burnt to ashes before the conflagration was extinguished.

THEY had some experience of hot weather in Paris this summer as well as elsewhere. Winter continued through spring, and then came heavy rains, after which such hot weather as no man living ever experienced before. Sun strokes averaged fifty-eight daily for two weeks, and the hospitals were crowded with people suffering from congestion.

### A FAIR WOMAN.

Eyes full and quick; with breath Sweet as double violets, And wholesome as drying leaves of strawberries, Thick alien eyebrows, high upon the forehead; And cheeks mingled with pale streaks of red, Such as the blushing morning never wore, With narrow mouth, small teeth, And lips swelling as if she pouted, Hair curling and covered like buds of marjoram, Part tied in negligence, Part loosely flowing.

—Sir John Suckling.

DEFUNCT volcanoes are to be utilized. A hospital for incurables is to be built in the crater Solatera, lying between Naples and Pozzoli, in Southern Italy. The vapor arising from this crater is charged with sulphur and arsenic, and is said to be useful in lung diseases. This crater is owned by the Government, but for some time has accommodated an establishment for the manufacture of chemicals.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, '76.

## PARTISAN NONSENSE.

It is unpleasant to hear dishonest or unreasonable Republicans say that, if Hayes be elected, we shall have better times, as to hear intemperate or wire-pulling Democrats declare that the sole remedy for the present financial disorders is to put Tilden in the presidential chair. No doubt many unreflecting Republicans believe that, and many unintelligent Democrats believe this, because they are incessantly told so by stump speakers and by partisan newspapers. Nor is there any doubt that either of the candidates would do his best towards the prosperity of the country. But while an able, upright and conscientious president may exercise a very favorable influence on the republic, and improve the commercial feeling by inspiring the people with a faith in his sagacity and integrity, he cannot change financial conditions that have been brought about by the operation of profound and continuous causes.

It is a common mistake to think that our existing commercial troubles are confined to or grow wholly out of the United States. They extend all over the globe, and are superinduced by a complication of causes, although special ones, resulting from the reaction of our civil war, the inflation of prices, and general over-production, have affected us. Better times cannot be extemporized—they must grow; they depend on general economy, intelligent management, gradual restoration of mercantile affairs. We have had our flush period, and are paying for it by a poor period. We have lived riotously, and squandered our means; now we must live plainly and retrench wherever we can. Commercial reverses are a direct effect of commercial imprudence and mismanagement. Having got ourselves into it, we must get ourselves out as best we may, instead of expecting the man or men we place at the head of the nation to do the thing for us.

Meanwhile the people, who are perpetually played upon by politicians and demagogues should discredit and rebuke the men that tell them that either Hayes or Tilden can by his mere election make work plenty and wages high. Matters will right themselves after a while; a good strong president will help somewhat; but he cannot regulate nor control what lies entirely beyond his reach, what the nation at large and alone is responsible for.

## NO PARTISANSHIP.

What we plead is not the cause of this candidate nor that candidate; nor the advancement of this party or that party. We want to see decency and fairness and some sense of justice. But we don't see it. Instead, we have detraction and depreciation and insinuations. It passes for nothing that all this will cease after election. It ought to cease now, *instantly*! Some three months ago a conference of politicians met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and they declared for Reform and against partisanship. The conference in this respect took very high ground. The great parties met and made their nominations, and now what do we find? What else, indeed, but that the members of the conference have gone over individually to this party or that, and are now roundly abusing each other; not all are doing this, but some are. Again we ask, Can't we have decency and forbearance and justice in our political campaign? And if abuse must be indulged in, may it not be left to those who have no right claim to the title of gentlemen?

## OUR CATTLE MARKET.

The importation of American cattle to Glasgow appears to be a trade of growing dimensions. Some interesting information on the subject is given by the Dundee Advertiser, from which it seems that the experiment was first made in 1873, and on the 11th of August in that year six cattle arrived at Glasgow from America. During four succeeding weeks twenty-four cattle were brought, and the number was gradually increased till it reached fifty per week in October. The shipments of cattle then ceased until last year, when in June 100 to 150 cattle were landed weekly. This rate of importation was continued weekly until October.

Nothing further was done in 1875, but arrangements were made for the more vigorous prosecution of the trade this year. Accordingly the shipping of cattle was recommenced in July, and since then from 150 to 250 head have reached Glasgow every week, exclusive of deliveries in London and Liverpool. Last week 154 cattle were sold in Glasgow, and brought on an average £33 (\$165) each. Never, it is stated, did a lot reach so much on the average. Dead meat is also imported in large quantities. The first sale was held on the 5th of June, when 100 carcasses of beef and 72 of mutton were disposed of. Since then about 150 carcasses on the average have been sold weekly. Last week 210 carcasses were sold, and on Wednesday evening there might have been seen passing through the streets of Glasgow to the cattle market the uncommon process-

sion of thirty-three lorries, each laden with three tons of butchers' meat. The freight paid for carriage to Glasgow, Liverpool and London last week amounted to £1,900 (\$9,000). Altogether, since the importation began, a million and a quarter pounds of dead meat have been sold in Glasgow. About one thousand cattle were last week exposed in Glasgow market, and of these three hundred and sixty-five, dead and alive, were imported from America. Cattle killed on Thursday in New York are sold that day fortnight in Glasgow. In the course of a month or so the importation of live cattle will cease for the winter, but arrangements are being made for increasing the dead meat supply, and it is expected to be not less all the winter than two hundred carcasses a week.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

THE arrivals at the Phoenix for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 21st, were: J J Hichley, T Adelspeyer, C J Fromk, H P Johnston, C M Farrand, W R Denis, N E Ellithorp, Mrs Caolta, Chicago; Miss E Burchet, J S Dale, Gr Rapids; W P Gerard, D Fuller, C Miller, St. Joseph; S Mountford, Georgetown; Mrs. E Brooks, Olivet; M C Benjamin, Boston; A Starbuck, J O Sawyer, F Brown & wife, Cincinnati, O.; J E Sebring, Bangor; J L Dobbins, Marshall; O A Davis, L S Hartshorne, N D Young, Chicago; H J Camp, Cleveland; R M Shipman, Detroit; W Richmond, C Root, Muskegon; G Foster, St. Joseph; W D Lawler, Joliet, Ill; J W Talmadge, Ramville, Ct; W Slater, Fremont Centre; J E Barnea, N Buffalo; J B White, J Brennan, Blendon; Dan Morse, Detroit; Ed Brown, C A Slayton, S M McConnell, J D Wheelock, Chicago; J G Lamereaux, New Richmond; W B Brown, Thos Winters, L A Sawyer, Muskegon; G McNutt, city; H Lu Roller, Phila; Henry Young, Olivet; B F Parmeter, Ed Lyon, Gr Rapids; M Hanchett, Pentwater; H B Moore, Saugatuck; C Varney, New Jersey; H Middlebrook, N York; Leo Polacheck, Milwaukee; R Strickland, St. Johns; D Visker, Zealand; Myron Harris, Talmadge; J G McMartin, city; R C Quinn, Gr Haven; Rev M E Buck, Three Rivers; Rev J G Conover, Kalamazoo; Bishop Gillespie, Prof. L H Hoffman, T B Barnaby, Grand Rapids; Geo B Shaw, Albany, N Y; Wm Jennings, Jennisonville; W Bely, St. Joseph; T McKenzie, M Brennan, Chicago; L R Pongar, Benton Harbor; J Richards, T Norris, S K Bowler, Chicago; M V B McAlkine, Monterey; W J Spunt, Dorr; H B Moore, Geo Arnold, P W Phillips, Saugatuck; D S Midling, V F Remdell, Breedsville; J M Phillips, Rochester, N York; Miss Hanchett, Montague; J Boyce, St. Joseph; G L Joslyn, L P Eddy, Grand Rapids; Mrs H M Clark, N H Blain & W. A Billings, Lowell; M Mossell, Union city; E W Flora, Jackson, W Gerber, Fremont Centre, Andrew Gubee, Douglas; E F Stinson, Saugatuck; W H Thomas, Byron Centre; L B Kennedy, Mich; H Wells, Milwaukee; T E Dram, W Richmond, Muskegon; H Finn, Allegan; J T Conner, Kalamazoo; M E Buck, Three Rivers; Bishop Gillespie, James Davidson, Grand Rapids; H C Bernete, Georgetown; David Jusler, F Billings, D Juffer, C R Wilson, Saugatuck; J B Judson, Lansing; J Grib, Lowell; Geo Kimball, Supt. R R.

PLEASE CONSIDER—How much cheaper it is to use a good, pure article of Saleratus for baking, than to buy some cheap, poorly manufactured article of Saleratus, or some of the many adulterated Baking Powders. A pure Baking Powder, at the most, contains only good soda and cream tartar; many are adulterated with white earth, or some foreign matter. D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus is always pure, uniform, and good in its results. Try it by all means.

## Special Notices.

### To Consumptives.

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

Rev. E. A. WILSON,  
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.  
For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

## New Advertisements.

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

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

## Grand Opening of

\$50,000

Worth of New

FALL & WINTER

DRY-GOODS!

We will open on Monday Oct. 2nd upwards of \$50,000 worth of New Fall and Winter Goods, which for novelty and low prices combined surpass anything ever exhibited in this city. Special attention is called to our

Cloaks,  
Shawls,  
Furs and  
Dress Goods.

Cloth Cloaks trimmed and  
cut in the latest Style  
from \$2.00 Upwards.

All the latest Novelties in

Beaver Shawls from \$4 up.

250 Square Broche Shawls  
\$5.00 each cost \$7.00 to land.

FURS FURS

A large Stock of Ladies and Childrens Furs at  
very Low Prices.

DRESS GOODS!

This Department comprises all the newest Styles  
in the market

Beautiful DRESS GOODS

In Navy Blue, Bottle Green, Seal Brown  
and Dark Plum so very fashionable at 20,  
25, 30, and 35 Cents per yard.

Also all the new shades in fine all wool

Cashmeres, Merinos,  
Serges, Etc.

We would also call attention to our

Black Alpacas and Cashmeres

In which we are offering great inducements.

Fine all wool Cashmeres 75c.

Our 50c Pure Mohair Brilliant  
is the Best value ever offered.

Also a great Reduction in  
Flannels, Linens, Domestic  
of all kinds, Hosiery, under  
ware, Furnishing Goods and  
Fancy Goods of every description.

5,000 Pairs of 2 button Kid  
Gloves 50c a pair.

F. W. Wurzberg,  
Cor. Canal & Bronson St.  
Grand Rapids.

NEW  
Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

The undersigned have opened a Meat Market in  
Suiters' Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's  
Book Store, where they will keep constantly on  
hand a choice assortment of fresh and salted meats

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,  
and every thing else belonging to their line of  
business. By promptness and fair dealing we will  
endeavor to establish ourselves and invoke the  
well wishes of the community at large.

Come and Give us a Trial.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.  
J. VAN DEN BERG,  
PETER BRAAM.

Michigan House,  
REOPENED.

Chas. Hall, - Proprietor.

I have opened a restaurant in this hotel, located  
near the Chicago depot, next door to the Phoenix  
Hotel, where I will be pleased to serve the public  
by night or day with board by the single meal, or  
day, or by the week.

Transients \$1.00 per day.

Board by the week at a reasonable rate. Meals  
at all hours on the counter at 25 cents.

I am in daily receipt of fresh oysters, which I  
offer for sale by the can, dozen, or half-dozen.

The Oyster business will  
be my special effort.

Choice Cigars and Liquors at  
ways on hand.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30, 1876.  
4w CHAS. HALL.

The New Brass Band.

The New Band hereby informs the public  
that they hold themselves ready for  
business—to play for public and political  
meetings—engagements can be made with  
Frank G. Head. Charges moderate.  
Give us a trial.

No. 77.

## An Ordinance,

Making the General Appropriation Bill for the City  
of Holland for the fiscal  
year 1876.

### The City of Holland Ordains:

Section 1. There shall be raised by tax upon all  
the taxable property in the City of Holland for the  
necessary expenses and liabilities of said city, during  
the fiscal year commencing on the third Monday  
in March, A. D. 1876.

1st. For the support of the Public Schools of  
the City of Holland, as reported by the Board of  
Education of said city, six thousand seven hundred  
and forty-three dollars and eighty cents,  
(\$7,483.80.)

2nd. For the General Fund of the City of Holland,  
to defray the expenses of the city for the payment  
of which from some other fund no provision  
is made, two thousand six hundred dollars, (\$2,600.)

3. For the Fire department fund of the City of  
Holland, to be expended for said Department of  
said City, five hundred and fifty dollars, (\$550.00.)

4th. For the Poor Fund of the City of Holland,  
to be expended for the city poor of said city, two  
thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$2,800.00.)

5th. For the Eighth Street special assessment  
district fund for the payment of bonds issued for  
the improvement of Eighth street and interest thereon,  
one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars  
(\$1,770.00) to be levied and paid from Eighth  
Street special assessment district.

6th. For the River street special assessment  
district fund for the payment of bonds issued for  
the improvement of River street and interest thereon,  
one thousand and forty dollars, (\$1,040.00) to be  
levied and paid from River street special assessment  
district.

7th. For the General street fund for the improvement  
and repairs of the streets in the City of Holland  
to be raised by loan, and the same be authorized  
by a majority vote of the electors of said city  
to be voted upon at the next annual charter election,  
one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00.)

8th. For the improvement of Ninth street in  
the City of Holland to be levied and paid from  
Ninth street special assessment, two thousand five  
hundred dollars, (\$2,500.00) said amount shall be  
raised by tax or loan or partly by tax and partly by loan.

9th. For the improvement of Fish street in  
the City of Holland to be levied and paid from Fish  
street special district, two thousand dollars,  
(\$2,000.00) which said amount shall be raised by tax  
or loan or partly by tax or partly by loan.

10th. For the improvement of Seventh street in  
the City of Holland to be levied and paid from  
Seventh street special district two thousand dollars  
(\$2,000.00) which said amount shall be raised by  
tax or loan, or partly by tax or partly by loan.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the City  
of Holland, on or before the first Monday in October  
A. D. 1876, to certify to the County Clerk of Ottawa  
County, the aggregate amount of moneys  
stated in items 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th,  
and 10th, of section 1. of this Ordinance, as required  
by the Common Council of the City of Holland,  
to be raised for the fiscal year for all purposes, and  
for school purposes by general taxation, upon the  
taxable property of the whole City of Holland, and  
shall also, when the amount apportioned by the  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County  
for assessments upon the tax-roll of the City of  
Holland are certified to him, certify the same to the  
Supervisor of the City of Holland, for assessments,  
as required by law.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of  
the City of Holland to levy in the same roll, upon  
all the taxable property of said City of Holland,  
the amounts herein before stated, when certified  
to him by the Clerk as aforesaid, at the same time  
of levying the State and County taxes for the year,  
in the manner provided and required by law.

Sec. 4. This Ordinance shall take immediate  
effect.

Passed, September 19th, A. D. 1876.

Approved, September 19th, A. D. 1876.

JOHN VAN LANDEGEND, Mayor.

ATTEST: OTTO BREYMAN City Clerk, pro-tem.

PURE  
Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any  
one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE. 46 2-2

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

—O—

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any  
other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

—O—

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market,  
A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in  
bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of

Boots and Shoes

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which  
I offer at greatly reduced prices.

J. O. Bakker

Will be on hand to wait on his friends and customers

Makes Custom Work a  
Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

JUST RECEIVED

A large stock of

Furniture,  
Carpets,

Oil Cloths,  
Wall Paper,

Window Shades,  
Feathers & Feather Beds.

—ALSO—

A beautiful assortment of  
Baby Carriages, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

—AT—

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Boots and Shoes.

—O—

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,

YOUTHS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,

AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPRIETSMA & SON

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

—cl-ly

F. SLOOTER

—O—

Hereby informs the public that in his large  
store on the corner of Fish and 8th street, opposite  
Haverkate's Hardware Store, where I will constantly  
keep on hand a full stock of

Flour, Feed, Groceries

and Produce.

Which I will sell at

LOW PRICES For CASH Only.

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

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

F. SLOOTER

—O—

CROCKERY!

—O—

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow  
Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

—O—

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

—O—

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

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

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



## Notings.

THE weather is cool.

REV. H. Uiterwijk and A. Visscher have arrived home from their Centennial tour.

REV. Father Murphy of Grand Haven has exchanged his charge there for one at Grattan in Kent county.

HOBART H. Shipman, clerk of Kent County, died at Grand Rapids on Monday morning after a long illness.

GENERAL W. S. Hancock is visiting St. Louis with his wife, who is slowly recovering from a long and dangerous illness.

THE schr. Wm. Bates, which has been undergoing repairs at Anderson's ship yard, was successfully launched on Monday last.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements of the Michigan House, the new Meat Market, and of the New Brass Band.

MR. C. B. Wynne is back in town and will start into business for himself, having rented a window in the Postoffice building. Welcome back, Con!

THE next state election before the important October elections in Ohio and Indiana will take place in Georgia, where State officers and a Legislature will be chosen on the 4th of October.

THE Badgers in the vicinity of Oshkosh, Wis., are purchasing large quantities of fuel, which indicates a severe winter; we have not yet heard from the muskrats. Will some hunter or trapper inform us?

THE Imperial government of Germany report that baptisms and religious marriages have not diminished to any considerable extent by the law which requires civil marriages and the civil registration of births.

SPAIN has just shipped 2,700 soldiers to Cuba, and promises nearly 5,000 more by the end of this month. It will not be long, at this rate, before there will be more Spaniards under the soil of Cuba than upon it.

THE Hell Gate explosion at New York harbor on Sunday last was a decided success. Vessels and steamers can now pass out and in through that channel. One vessel passed through it immediately after the explosion.

IF you think River street is behind in doing business, then call into G. Van Putten's store and examine his large stock of men's underwear, brown sheetings, hats and caps, teas, coffees, spices, etc. It will pay you to go and see for yourself.

TWENTY years ago Indiana did not own a School-house, and now there are 10,000 school buildings in the State, on which has been expended more than \$10,000,000. There are 13,000 teachers in the State. Last year more than \$3,000,000, was paid to teachers.

THE harbor work which we had confidently hoped to see commence in the course of this week is postponed until next year. All there will be done here this fall is to rip-rap the pier-heads, which will be done under the personal supervision of Mr. Burke, foreman for the Government.

ON Monday evening G. Van Schelven, Esqr., addressed the citizens of Zeeland on the political issues of the day, under the auspices of the Tilden and Hendricks club, which club is said to number now about one hundred members. The list of membership was increased by twenty on that evening.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Mr. H. Wijkhuijsen and J. Albers. Mr. Wijkhuijsen has made a business arrangement with Mr. Albers by which he takes charge of the watches and their repairs. Mr. Albers retaining the clock and jewelry part. Mr. Wijkhuijsen has already established his reputation, and needs no further recommendation.

THE Hon. W. B. Williams, of Allegan, addressed the citizens of Holland on the political issues of the day, at Kenyon's Hall, on Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of the Hayes and Wheeler club. Mr. Williams had a full house, and the Hayes and Wheeler guard had a torch-light procession headed by the New Brass Band. They made a fine appearance, and we don't hesitate to say that this time the affair was a success.

PURSUANT to call of the Common Council the Fire Department turned out for review on Tuesday last. The drive-well in the first ward was tested first and proved not very satisfactory. The next thing was the test of the engines to supply each other with water, which produced considerable hilarity, they trying to overflow each other. We believe the two companies have agreed to disagree on this question. As for the review proper, we failed to discover it, neither did we hear of any complimentary speeches, as is the custom on such occasions. However, the boys parted with the best feeling prevailing.

SAILOR's wages are \$1.25 per day in Chicago.

It is estimated by good judges that as many emigrants are leaving California as are entering it.

MARTIN and McLaughlin are to have another wrestling match, to be contested in some other city than Detroit.

THE Indian treaty is in a fair way of being successfully closed, several of the chiefs have already signed the document.

THE first cider was pressed on Wednesday afternoon at Keppel's new cider mill. We intend to sample it before criticising its merits.

STUDEBAKER Brothers, South Bend, Ind. will turn out 15,000 wagons and carriages during the coming season. J. Flieman is agent for them in this city.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Sept. 28, 1876: C. H. May, James Stall.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

THE sale of the old South Church for \$400,000 was completed on the 15th inst., at Boston, the conditions on both sides having been accepted. It is to be used as a historical museum.

THE Springfield Republican thinks that "a frank and vigorous public expression" from Governor Hayes on the subject of political assessment "would make him the next President of the United States."

THE yellow fever seems to have made its appearance in Baltimore. In Savannah, Ga., the disease seems to be somewhat abating. Contributions from all over are sent to the relief of the sufferers.

THERE were fifteen thousand Odd Fellows in procession on Wednesday of last week in Philadelphia at a celebration in connection with the session of the Grand Lodge of that order which began three days previous.

THE Northfield bank robbers have been caught and are recognized by experts as the veritable Younger brothers. This was undoubtedly the most dangerous gang of cut-throats that ever followed the example of Dick Turpin.

IT was an observant and philosophical farmer who proposed this conundrum to that eminent Hayes man, Carl Schurz: "Would you, after the hen had been sitting on the eggs until they had become rotten, effect a change for the better by putting a new hen on the rotten eggs?"

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. W. Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids, who offers one of the largest stocks of dry goods for sale ever displayed in that city. The prices are low enough for the poorest, and several articles are offered far below actual cost. See advertisement.

THE bald eagles, our national emblematic bird, still hover around our vicinity, and were seen around Point Superior on Monday last. They are represented to be of extraordinary size. We hope nobody will have the cruelty to disturb them, much less shoot them. This vicinity is their home, and we ought to regard them as our especial pets.

THE schr. Kate Kelly, of Oswego, got on the beach in attempting to make the harbor on Thursday forenoon. The sea was running high from the southwest and she struck the north pier, damaging her headgear, and so went on the beach just north of the harbor. She is a schooner carrying about 260 thousand feet lumber and was chartered to go to Grand Haven for lumber to Oswego, and mistook this port for Grand Haven.

ABOUT twelve teams of old neighbors and friends of Mr. Van Lente, surprised him on Tuesday last by coming to him and plowing up, sowing and harrowing in about ten acres of wheat in one day on his farm, located a little south of Mr. Eliza Hopkins' farm. Mr. Van Lente was in a helpless condition from causes unknown to us, but his friends and neighbors helped him out of his present difficulty most nobly, reflecting great credit on themselves and on the community. It must be a truly happy community where such a spirit prevails. Mr. Van Lente's gratitude is unbounded.

THE Hayes and Wheeler Guards organized here last week are diligently drilling. We had the pleasure to see them one evening not far from our premises, and will say that they presented a very gay appearance under the light of their torches. The following are their officers: Captain—H. C. Matrau; 1st Lieut.—M. de Boe; 2nd Lieut.—W. Butkau; 1st sergeant—A. M. Kanters; 2nd sergeant—G. Barnes; Quartermaster sergeant—L. Mulder; 4th sergeant—G. J. Pessink; 1st corporal—H. te Roller; 2nd corporal—J. Mulder; 3d corporal—J. de Weerd; 4th corporal—H. Cropley.

THE best feathers at the lowest prices at P. & A. STEKETEE.

COME and get our figures on salt, cheaper than ever, by the pound or barrel at P. & A. STEKETEE.

THE curculio is taking his first taste of California this season.

GENERAL Butler has given twenty-five dollars to each Republican campaign club in Lowell, Mass.

GOVERNOR Hayes has invited his old regiment to hold their annual reunion next year on his grounds at Fremont, O.

THE Republicans of the Eighth Congressional district of Georgia have decided to make no nomination against Alexander H. Stephens.

DANIEL Webster's pleasure yacht, the Lapwing, is still owned at Marshfield by an old man named Doherty, who uses her for fishing and mousing.

THE demand is so great for subsidiary silver coins that the employees of the Carson mint are being worked overtime from one and a half to two hours a day.

THE Colorado beetle has arrived in Bremen, Germany. He crossed the Atlantic as a stowaway in a steamship from New York, and will next summer make the tour of Europe.

A SPANISH Medical Journal says the tallest living specimen of the human race is a young man from Alcozer, 26 years of age, and 9 feet 2½ inches in height, named Augustin Luengo Capilla.

A Newport girl had a fall, last week, and injured herself so severely that she was carried home insensible. Upon recovering, her first words, addressed to her sister, were: "Mary, did I have on my striped stockings?"

THE red mill of Ferry, Dowling & Co., at Montague, Mich., started up again on the 15th, to saw out a bill which will take a week or two to complete. The shingle mill belonging to the same firm shut down for the season on the 16th inst.

THE new furniture factory of H. Bird & Co., Saugatuck, Mich., is rapidly approaching completion. The engine and boiler are upon the ground and will soon be placed in position, and it is likely that within a few weeks operations will commence.

AN Irishman's friend having fallen into a slough, the Irishman called loudly to another for assistance. The latter, who was busily engaged in cutting a log, and wished to procrastinate, inquired: "How deep is the gentleman in?" "Up to his ankles," "Then, there is plenty of time," said the other. "No, there is not," rejoined the first; "I forgot to tell you he's in head first."

THE last four or five years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from all parts, but more especially from Russia, which has been altogether unprecedented. The Hebrew population of Jerusalem is now probably double what it was ten years ago. Then they were confined to their own quarter, the poorest and worst, but they now inhabit all parts of the city, and are always ready to rent every house that is vacated.

THE smut mills of both parties are busy blackening the character of the candidates for president. Nothing has been produced against Tilden that stands the test of investigation and Hayes will probably be able to clear himself of the charge of making false tax returns. Intelligent, truthful people of both parties are getting nauseated with the campaign slanders that fill the partisan papers. Our advice to the readers of The News is to pay very little attention to these campaign lies but to direct their investigations into solving the question as to which party if given power would be the most apt to reform the evils existing in our civil service and so administer the government as to advance the true interests of the country.

SAYS the Chicago Alliance: "Prof. Huxley is working up the long-faced men of our country in a manner quite amusing to thinking persons. Some of the religious journals are very bitter, while others treat both the professor and his doctrines most contemptuously. Nothing, however, has been done directly to confute the line of argument. And yet this is the main thing. That Prof. Huxley will be respected and his lectures heartily received by the great masses, we do not doubt, and this is perhaps all a real scientist could expect. His visit to our shores will doubtless give new impulse to scientific research, and, no matter what the 'facts' may be, will result in substantial good. Men may laugh as much as they please and say silly things, but the day for 'poking fun' effectually at science has forever passed away. In the church and out of it and everywhere are many wise men who stand ready to welcome the 'facts' as they come along."

WE have an immense new stock of brown sheetings and calicoes. We can suit anybody with prices and patterns, at P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

FOR the latest style of Domestic Patterns call at D. Bertsch's.

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

## DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

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

## WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.



A Family Knitting Machine!

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

With almost Magical speed,

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

No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 2 needles, \$30. No. 3 " " " " " 75 & 100 " \$40.

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

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

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO. 518-1y Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

## De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

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

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

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty. Our facilities for getting out dock planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1876. 4-17

## I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

1875. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1876.

## Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

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

## Hats for 50 Cents and Upward.

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

## Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

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

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH.

## CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

## MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—  

## FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

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



## THE FOES OF THE FIELD.

BY WILL M. CARLTON.

There's no nation on earth can compare with our own!  
What people so fast as our people has grown?  
What country can spread out such beautiful farms?  
What women can equal our own in their charms?  
Where else, in the records of ages, appears  
Such daring young cities as cluster around?  
The ancient, slow coaches are broken and gone,  
And the cry of our nation is "Forward, right on!"  
We're factories that flash whatever they begin,  
From an engine and train, to the head of a pin;  
On railroads, o'er mountains and prairie-land run  
Locomotives—the fastest ones under the sun!  
We're many staunch men in the different grades  
Of all the professions, and all of the trades;  
In churches and schools, young America trains,  
Preparing himself to take hold of the reins;  
And, to make the long list of our glory complete,  
American babies, though scarce, are not beat!

We're Omega—Alpha—the last and the first!  
Of everything known we're the best and the worst!  
We're land which, for richness, the world will deny,  
And deserts o'er which even the birds will not fly!  
We're heroes, the fastest on earth—by our measure—  
And men ever ready to risk us with pleasure!  
We're men for dispensing their thousands esteemed—  
And men who would "whittle a flint till it screamed!"  
We're Christian young men who are steady as steel,  
And smart little boys who play games and billiards;  
For helpers to build up our national worth,  
We lay under tribute all parts of the earth.  
Our ladies—heaven guard them!—are nowhere surpassed  
In their several stations, from first unto last:  
The sisters who, however their hearts find another,  
Can never forget the pure kiss of a brother;  
The wives who, if decked with lawn and glistering gem,  
Oiling oles to the man who clings truly to them,  
The mothers—what man was ever favored with birth,  
Whose mother was not the best woman on earth?  
But never a nation so mighty has been,  
But foremen have found it, without and within;  
Let me mention some foes that are doing their all  
To hurry our land to inglorious fall!

First steps out the creature of Sham, covered o'er  
With masks and with mantles full near half a score;  
With a bright solitaire on his bosom displayed,  
From Paris, the place where good diamonds are made;  
A wig curled to science his high head is topping;  
He's an orator repeater, repeatedly stopping,  
His wife grandly follows, arrayed, on her part,  
With all the resources of feminine art;  
Her hair has forgot its original color of red;  
A trapezoid the beard on the back of her head;  
Would her face I could paint, your approval to win  
With!

But then, she has done that herself, to begin with!  
False teeth—a false eye—a false manner—too young—  
False garments—false jewels—false pride—a false tongue—  
False all—save her falsity; that is too true.  
Need I, my dear hearers, have mentioned to you,  
That the names of this couple, of duplicate life,  
Are simply Sir Sham, and his sham of a wife?  
Need I tell of the ravages they have been making?  
The common-sense laws they are constantly breaking?

The way that some people unceasingly trample  
Such truth as is in them, to take their example?  
The question is not, with these folks, "What is it?"  
But "What can I get?" "What can I have?" "What is it?"  
Not, "What grace or goodness rests truly with me?"  
But, "What unto others can I seem to be?"  
Not, "How much may I hope for my lot?"  
But, "How much will people believe I have got?"  
Not, "Am I, myself, taking the best?"  
Heaven gave me, and leaving God's mercy the rest?  
And am I alone following the good and the true,  
And doing what I find would be seeming to do?"  
Not, "Does the great God view my acts with a smile  
and his sweet approbation?" but, "Am I the style?"

Let us fight this Sir Sham, with Truth's sharp-pointed spear,  
And know what we are, rather than how we appear;  
And if we see spots on the sun, let us know  
That the sun has the spots, not the eyes that below  
Are scanning his features, so dazzling to view!  
Let us know what is solid, and prove what is true;  
Let us know right, and be right, and do right, the best  
That for us doth lie, and let God run the rest.

## STRANGELY BETROTHED.

"Going out, Ellen, are you?" said my father, as he tightened the rein of his sturdy hill-pony. "Well, well, my dear, I have to face the heat, too, and shall envy you the shade of your favorite trees, beside the big tank. That Malabar headman I spoke of, who has just brought over a gang of fresh coolies from the mainland, has promised to meet me in front of the joss-house in the Nal Tantee village, to see if we can come to terms. I shall be back by cretiffin time, I hope."

And, with a kindly nod and smile, he rode off at a brisk trot; his overseer, a barefooted Cingalese lad, easily keeping pace with the pony, and running swift and silent, like a brown shadow, beside his master's stirrup. Times had changed, and for the worse, since Mr. Travers had been reckoned among the most thriving coffee-planters in Ceylon. Our once-famous plantation, called Travers after the family that had possessed it for two generations, was not now the source of profit that, in my grandfather's time, it had been. The rich soil, worn out by over cropping and neglect, no longer yielded its heavy harvest of red-brown berries; while to reclaim fresh land from the jungle was both toilsome and costly. The estate gave as the means of maintenance, and little more.

I was an only child, and my father was a widower, so that our actual necessities, in that cheap and frugal country, were easily provided for; nor should I have had a care in the world, save for the old, old story of love, the course of which hard circumstances would not suffer to run smooth. Our nearest neighbor—and Christian neighbor, with white faces and English-speaking tongues, were scarce in Northern Ceylon—was Mr. Forster, a planter, by far wealthier than we were. Now Oswald Forster and I were plighted lovers, but the very idea of an engagement between his only son and the daughter of his embarrassed neighbor was gall and wormwood to Oswald's father, a proud, strong-willed man, who managed his thriving property so as to extract from every beam of arable land its utmost yield of silver rupees.

Desirous to efface from Oswald's mind the idea of marrying poor little Ellen Travers, Mr. Forster, with his wife's concurrence, proposed to send his son to Europe, confident that foreign travel and change of scene would soon obliterate from his memory the image of the little girl beside the great Tank pass-by. And now a word concern-

ing the Tank itself, the name of which, I fear, conveys to European readers but a very inadequate conception of the stupendous reality. The Tank of Minary, justly reckoned among the marvels which the island of Ceylon has still to show, is perhaps the largest of the artificial lakes ever planned by mortal engineer. More than two thousand years have passed since, before the Christian era, a Buddhist king bade his subjects toil to erect the massive walls of hewn stone and tough chinnam, that environ that vast sheet of water, twenty-five miles in circumference.

With the Minary Lake, or Tank, which lay close to my own house, I had been, from childhood, familiar; and I dearly loved the mirror-like expanse of its calm waters, studded with floating islands of the crimson-blossomed lotus of India, the red flowers and green leaves of which covered many thousand acres of the surface. Strange fish, of brilliant colors, glided in glittering shoals through the deep, clear water, rarely disturbed by prow or paddle; bright birds, of every size, from the scarlet flamingo to the tiny oriole or the towering adjutant, haunted it; and all around grew in dense profusion the mighty trees and flowering creepers of the virgin forest, whence came at times the complaining cry of the mountain cat, the belling of the deer, the panther's snarl, or the crashing of the cane and sapling, as wild elephants forced their way through the trackless recesses of the jungle.

I am bound to admit that there were other terrors of lake and forest less attractive than the bright-plumaged birds, and the pretty little lizards basking in the patches of yellow sunshine. Alligators were very common, snakes plentiful, and the scorpion, the centipede, and the tree-leech were often to be met with in the more swampy and tangled tracks of the woodland. But we, who were colonial-born, learn a disregard of the creeping things that surround us, which astonishes a new arrival from Europe, and I had never in my life known what it was to feel real fear of beast or reptile.

I watched my father's retiring figure until it disappeared amid the feathery bamboos that lined the path, and then, turning my back on the white house with its green verandahs, walked on, under the shadow of the great forest trees, till I reached the embankment of the Minary Tank. Half-an-hour's walking brought me to within sight of a ruinous summer-house, built on the edge of the lake by some former Dutch proprietor, and yet surmounted by a large ball of gilded pith, perched on a pole. Near this summer-house it was my custom to meet Oswald. And it would be but very seldom that we were to meet, henceforth, since, poor fellow, he was to sail by the Lord Dalhousie, expected at Point de Galle on the 31st of the month.

On my way I paused now and then, familiar as was the prospect, to gaze upon the wide expanse of the lake, the silvery waters of which rolled away so grandly that it was hard to conceive that what seemed almost entitled to take rank as an inland sea could be actually the work of human hands. Flocks of wild fowl, with white wings and shrill scream, hovered above the swarm of gorgeously-tinted fish that swam around the huge weed-beds, while here and there among the red lotus blossoms appeared what might have been easily mistaken for a floating log, but which I knew to be an alligator, drowsily basking in the glad sunshine.

The heavy heat seemed to render exertion, even for the natives, difficult, for I saw no fisher, as usual, paddling his light canoe or preparing his tough nets of cocoanut fiber; and the very Cingalese woodcutters had deserted their work, leaving behind them a great heap of hewn timber, in front of which, imbedded in the spongy wood of a cypress, four or five short, bright axes remained sticking. Some few paces from this heap was the ruinous summer-house, and beyond it there towered aloft the giant talipot tree, with its vast serrated leaves, that serve the Cingalese for sail and thatch and screen, beneath which Oswald and I were accustomed to meet.

To my surprise, and perhaps chagrin, I did not at first see him for whom I looked, and began to fear that he had forgotten to keep his wonted tryst; but on drawing nearer, I beheld a sight that for the moment froze my very veins with horror, and caused the cry of anguish that rose to my lips to die away. Oswald, lying on the turf among the roots of the gigantic palm tree, seemed to be asleep, overcome, probably, by the unusual heat, while around him was loosely coiled something that resembled a stout rope, curiously streaked with black and orange, and white—something that caused the withered leaves and crisp grass to rustle, as it stirred, writhing.

I had never seen a living tie palunga, but I knew at the first glance that the snake before my eyes was no other than a large specimen of that dreaded reptile, which in Ceylon takes the position that in Continental India belongs to the cobra, for the bite of which there is no known remedy. Twice within the last three years, laborers on my father's plantation had been brought in, dying, from the venom of the tie palunga, but in each instance the skill of the native snake-charmers had led to the capture of the reptile, and it was not believed that any of this species, rare as well as dangerous, had been left alive in our immediate neighborhood. This, however, was unquestionably a tie palunga, many feet long, and it had wrapped its coils, as though in hideous sport, around Oswald's limbs as he lay there, unconscious.

The great flat head of the enormous snake rested on the ground, among the bright ferns. I could see its eyes, bright as jewels, fixed upon me. It showed for the moment, however, no

particular sign of anger or of distrust, but contented itself with quietly contemplating the intruder upon its haunts. As I stood, gazing on my sleeping lover and the monstrous creature that lay, wakeful but quiescent, so near to him, all the stories of snakes that I had ever heard or read came crowding in upon my quickened memory. I knew that the tie palunga, in common with most of the venomous varieties of its race, seldom employed its poison-fangs unless when attacked, or annoyed; but I also knew that the hardest elephant-hunter of the forests would sooner confront the charge of a herd of incensed tuskers, than face the lance-like dart and rancorous bite of this dread denizen of the jungle.

The tie palunga, unlike the boa and the python, rarely, if ever, preys upon the larger animals, such as deer or cattle, confining its diet, for the most part, to birds, and frogs, and lizards. Some caprice, most likely, had caused it to twine a part of its supple convolutions around Oswald as he lay, and so long as he remained asleep and motionless, there was little probability that the serpent would harm him. My great fear was lest he should awake, and in awaking, by some hasty movement, arouse the ire of the resistless foe. Oswald was brave and strong, but it was a mockery to speak of strength or courage when so terrible an antagonist was in question. Suddenly, as if it had been a whisper from heaven, there came into my mind a thought that promised hope, even in that dire extremity of need. I had often seen harmless snakes kept tame in colonial households, and was aware of their habits, and of their love for certain kinds of food, and, above all, for milk. Could I but bring to that spot a supply of milk, and place it, before Oswald should awake, temptingly near to the tie palunga, all might yet be well. And yet to desert him—poor fellow—in such terrible company, seemed cruel; yet it was for his sake, and I felt that I must go. Very slowly, then, lest my footsteps should disturb the sleeper or irritate the huge reptile that kept watch beside him, I stole away, and, when at a safe distance, flew, rather than ran, along the forest path.

The nearest European dwelling was Oswald's own home. There were Cingalese huts nearer, no doubt, where dwell some of Mr. Forster's hired men, but I should not be able to procure what I sought, save from the planter's house. At another time I should not have willingly trespassed on the domains of Oswald's father; but this was no occasion for scruple or punctilio. Life and death, as I knew, depended on my speed.

There, at length, rose up before me the milk-thorn hedge, the impenetrable thorns of which are often useful in keeping out leopard and jackal, which surrounded the planter's homestead, and, passing through an open gate, I entered the compound. The first servant that I met, and who lifted his hand to his snow-white turban with a polite "Salaam!" and a smile that showed the white teeth between his bearded lips, was a man whom I knew, a Maharratta groom, who had formerly been in my father's service, and whose child I had nursed through an attack of the Ceylon fever.

"Lall Singh!" I gasped out, panting for breath, "do me a kindness for the sake of old bread and salt. Get me some fresh milk quickly, for the love of God, but ask no questions—bhai!"

Something in my tone impressed the Maharratta, for without a word he hurried off and soon returned, bearing a jar of milk and a drinking vessel, or lota, which would contain something less than a pint, and which, at a sign from me, he filled with milk. This very act, slight as it may seem, was no small compliment, for it was, doubtless, his own drinking-cup that Lall Singh was giving me, and should any lip not belonging to one of pure Hindu descent touch its burnished rim, it would hereafter be unfit for use. However, I scarcely waited to utter a word of thanks, but snatched up the brass lota and darted out.

It may be thought singular that I had not given the alarm to the household at Mr. Forster's plantation; but I had resolved that I would not, if I could do my errand unquestioned, create a turmoil which might bring about the very evil against which I was striving. Oswald's mother and sisters loved him, but their nerves were not of the strongest, and their outcries, had they heard the news, would have had the effect of summoning a score of servants and coolies, and to seal Oswald's fate by sending a posse of volunteers to the place where he lay at the snake's mercy.

As if on winged feet, yet carrying the precious draught of milk with jealous care I hurried back to the spot where, at the foot of the huge talipot tree, lay Oswald, yet asleep. The snake, however, as though uneasy, was beginning to stir. Its monstrous head wagged slowly from side to side among the white wild flowers, and its slender tongue protruded from between its grim jaws. But I was in time, and, as I poured the milk, or rather a portion of it, on the ground, so that a long trail should lead to the spot where I set down the brass drinking-cup, with that of its contents remained, I was careful to avoid, by any abrupt gesture, incensing the tie palunga.

Then came a minute or two of agonized expectancy, and then, to my great joy, I saw the reptile slowly uncoil itself, evidently making for the milk. First one wreath and then another of the snake's limber was untwined, and the great serpent, brushing through the forest grass and flowerets, stooped its broad head to drink. As I saw Oswald thus freed, and the unsuspected foe draw farther and farther away from the place where he reposed, I felt the strength which had hitherto supported me become weakness. My nerves being no longer braced by the sense of Oswald's mortal peril, the instinctive terror and disgust which I had from childhood

felt for the serpent tribe overpowered me, and I grew giddy and weak, and could scarcely stand and scarcely see.

What was this before my own eyes? The well-known porch of the Dutch colonist's summer-house, overgrown by trailing creepers, and all but choked by tall weeds. Mechanically I entered, and sinking down on a mouldering wooden seat, once decked with silken cushions and gold leaf, I gradually regained the physical strength which had deserted me, and with it the capacity for thought. It is curious how, in such cases of extreme exhaustion, the benumbed mind slowly resumes some train of abandoned thought, and thus it was with me. By degrees I remembered Oswald's danger, my own efforts to save him, and—

What was that rustling among the stems, and leaves, and buds of the luxurious plants that festooned the shattered windows of the summer-house, in all the rank profusion of their tropical growth? Surely—surely not the rippling, undulating motion with which a huge snake drags himself through the brake and jungle grass! Yes; my fears were but too true, for there in the open window space—the broken trellis-work of which had been replaced by wild vines and dangling orchids—appeared, at a height of six or seven feet above the ground, the hideous head of the serpent that had lately menaced Oswald, and now confronted me.

And then it flashed upon me that the deserted kiosk was probably the reptile's actual home, and that, as though in the very irony of terror, I had ventured to intrude into the lair of the terrible creature, from the sight of which I had—once that Oswald's safety seemed assured—reeled dizzily away. I had often heard of the strange taste which snakes evince for an abandoned human dwelling, and how frequently they haunt the outbuildings of Europeans' abodes and the huts of the natives; and yet here had I rashly strayed into the lurking place of the deadly guardian of the Ceylon jungle.

That the snake was perturbed there could be no doubt. It curved its graceful neck like that of a swan, and hissed slightly, while its broad jaws were partly opened. I fancied that I could see the curved poison-fangs—more to be dreaded than ever was Malay creese or Moorish dagger—while the jewel-bright eyes glistened ominously. One wild, piercing shriek I could not repress; and then the futility of resistance or of flight forced itself upon me, and I stood, motionless as a marble statue of embodied fear, gazing at the emerald eyes, fixed with so pitiless a stare on mine. The subtle, suffocating odor which large serpents exhale, when angry, reached me; but already I gave myself up for lost, and waited passive till the tie palunga should make his fatal dart.

The sibilant noise from the snake's half-shut jaws had grown louder, and the bright, baleful eyes more menacing, while the grim head towered high aloft, ready to strike—when, suddenly, something bright flashed through the flowering vines of the creeping plant, and the snake's hideous head and lithe body disappeared, as if by magic. Then followed the sounds of a fierce struggle, repeated blows, trampling feet, and snapping boughs, and the accents of human voices; and then Oswald came leaping through the doorway, clasped me in his arms, and bore me out into the broad light of day, where lay—writhing yet—the carcass of the dead snake, hewn through by the sharp-cutting ax which Oswald still grasped in his right hand.

"Shabash!" exclaimed Lall Singh, whose swarthy face gleamed with delight, as he spurred the body of the vanquished reptile. "It was well that first blow went home, or it would have fared but badly with the young sahib when this accursed slayer of men turned on him. Wah! I'd sooner have faced a tiger."

To Lall Singh I was, indeed, in no slight degree indebted for my safety. Convinced, from the agitation of my manner, that something was wrong, he had followed me, and was in the act of arousing Oswald from his slumber, when the piercing shriek which fear had wrung from me re-echoed through the woods, and called attention to the imminence of the peril. Then Oswald had snatched up one of the keen, short axes which the native woodcutters had left sticking in a tree-trunk, and had been fortunate enough to disable the snake at the first blow.

My story is now told, and I have only to add that I was overwhelmed with praises and caresses by the Forster family—hitherto so cold—and that, on the following day, Mr. Forster himself rode over to my father's house to entreat Mr. Travers, from whom he had of late been estranged, to accept his renewed friendship, and to ask for my hand on behalf of his son. Oswald lost his passage on board the homeward-bound steamer that was to touch at Point de Galle; and when he did visit Europe he took with him Ellen Travers as his wife.

We have long been happily settled—far from tropic jungles and their dangerous inhabitants—but never have either my husband or myself forgotten those few instants of bitter anguish and alarm beside the Tank of Minary.

## The Last of Her Race.

The last surviving native of Tasmania is dead. It was the Queen, Lidgiwidgi Tancainn, called Lalla-Rookh by the white population. Tasmania, or the Island of Van Dieman, which became in 1803 an English colony, had in 1815 a native population of 5,000; in 1847 there were only forty-five left, and now the last of the race is dead. Lalla-Rookh had been married five times, and each time to a King. She lived at Hobart Town, in the house of the Government Inspector, and received a small pension. She was 73 years old, and died of paralysis.

## THE NIGHT-WIND.

BY THOMAS DAILY ALDRICH.

At a lonely inn among the pines  
I sit alone in the fire-light's glow,  
Losing myself in the backing's mines,  
And hearing the night-wind come and go!

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

Fiercely it sweeps on the doleful yew,  
As a vulture drops upon its prey;  
And now in the throat of the sooty flue  
I hear it howl, like a beast at bay.

Now it flies shrieking across the downs,  
And now, like a ghost, it whispers me  
Of people starving to death in towns,  
And of wrecks a thousand leagues from sea!

## Pith and Point.

A WISACRE—Your wisdom tooth.  
PERSONS of extended views—Panorama painters.

In classic Italy they don't speak of "square meals"—they call them "serious repasts."

WHAT is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child? One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

A RECENT marriage notice ends with the singular expression, probably added by a waggish friend: "May their future troubles be little ones."

A VERMONT youth at his mother's funeral said to the neighbors: "Me and my father are obliged to you all, and hope soon to be able to do as much for you."

"WHAT time is it," asked one passenger of another in a Detroit depot the other day. "Ten minutes to wait," was the answer, as the man looked up at the time-table.

A LITTLE 5-year-old, of Dorchester, somewhat surprised his mother a few days since with the remark: "God is everywhere, he is all over me, and when you spank me you spank God!"

It is estimated that the famous Brazilian diamond wedding will be totally eclipsed on the occasion of the coming nuptials of a Philadelphia hackman and a St. Louis ice-dealer's daughter.

"Good for the crops," said a Salem man, looking out of the car window into the rain. "Yes," answered a Cape Ann, "our granite never looked more promising than it does this morning."

## SUPPOSE.

Suppose a tree's long-reaching arm  
Should 'gainst a window dash,  
In one of nature's breezy whims,  
And knock it all to smash;  
Amid the clatter and dismay,  
What, think you, would the fragments say?  
Angels and ministers of grace defend us?  
O, not at all. They'd cry 'tree-mend-us!'

"ALPHONSO, dear, what is the difference between our Thanksgiving and those revoited Turkish provinces?" "Really, Clementina, I can't say. What is it?" "Why, you see, here we have turkey in Christians; there they have Christians in Turkey."

"Whr," asked a pensive-looking stranger, contemplating the Division-street improvement, of a brisk young Burlington man, "why do they change the grade?" "Because," replied the brisk y. m. of B., "the Council agrade to the change."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Two FRENCH ladies were looking at the pictures in the Paris Salon. "So I hear," said one, "a celebrated painter has finished a picture for you." "Yes, he has graciously consented to paint the portrait of my husband for my drawing-room." "Indeed!" said the first speaker. "Well, for a room like that I think I should have chosen a gayer subject."

A LABORER of Hibernian extraction as not long since lamenting the hard mes, and drawing for a contrast a right picture of his home in the old country. "Ah," said he finally, "av I was only back again in me father's pallis." A jolly fellow-workman squinted his eye and replied: "Shure, an' av ye were there ye moight ethan' on the groun' an' reach yer han' down the chibley an' open the door av it."

"WHAT is my bill?" anxiously asked a man who had stayed over night at a Philadelphia hotel lately. "Your bill?" was the calm reply; "how much money have you along?" "Twenty-nine dollars," gasped the innocent and retiring guest. "Well, that's it—that's your bill," remarked the considerate proprietor. And as the Centennial visitor started out on foot for his home in Indiana, he muttered thoughtfully to himself: "So this is the way that 'tramps' are made."

HAVING plenty of apples and pears, but having no dog, a resident of Cass avenue stuffed an old suit of clothes and stood the effigy up in his back yard to scare the wicked boys away. The plan seemed to be perfection for a while, but yesterday morning the "man" was discovered suspended to the limb of a tree by a rope tied to his heels. The coat tails were cut off, the mouth filled with weeds, and the eyes and ears with mud, and the following note was pinned to the body: "This 'ere feller has got the kolic affil bad." The big bell pears and the rosy red apples had been thinned out until it looked like an off-year for crops; and the boys were far away.—*Free Press.*

## A New Explosive.

A substitute for gunpowder has been invented in England, in the shape of paper impregnated with a chemical combination of chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, prussiate of potash and chromate of potash, coupled with a little powdered charcoal and tinder. The paper is rolled around these latter in the desired sizes for cartridges. The advantages offered are that no danger of explosion exists except from actual contact with fire; the interior of the arm is not soiled; less smoke and less rebound are made than with gunpowder, and less damage takes place from humidity. Very satisfactory trials have been made of the new material.



**BIG INDIAN TALK.**

Council Between the Commissioners and Red Cloud's People.

[Letter from Red Cloud Agency.]

Among the prominent Indians present were Red Cloud, Little Wound, Swift Bear, Red Leaf, Black Coal, White Tail, Sitting Bull, Pretty Crow, Eagle Dress, Young-Man-Afraid, and Quick Bear. Many officers from Camp Robinson attended the council, which lasted two hours. Red Cloud made the first speech. He said that he and his people were willing to give up the Black Hills country. Also to have his young men take a journey to see the country spoken of by the Commission in the Indian Territory, and if they report that it is a good country his people will so consider it. If they report it bad, they will consider it "bad, quick."

Bear said that when the young men got back from that country the Indians would want to go to Washington with their agents, chiefs, and interpreters, and have a talk with the Great Father before giving this country up.

Sitting Bull said: "I have got a judgment against the agent. If he is sure every ten days, promptly, it is all right; but if he don't, I will go north."

Young-Man-Afraid said: "My father shook hands with the Great Father on the Platte river, and was told that this country belonged to the Dakotas. I was brought up in this country to be a chief. The soldiers have no concern in this country since I have been here, and have tried to do right. I wish to tell you plainly that I have been ashamed ever since the soldiers came here and sat down. I wish you, my friends, who have brains and hearts, to tell my Great Father what my opinion is, and what I have said. I agree to the young men going on the journey, but we are going to ask of the Great Father a great many things. We expect to have food and blankets as long as we live. The Great Father has not lived up to his promises in the past."

American Horse said: "The soldiers had no business here. If they wish to arrest anybody, the country is wide; let them go and arrest them. There are a great many bad men in the north; let the soldiers go and arrest them." [Laughter on the part of the Indians.]

Here Red Cloud took Dr. Daniels, Maj. Howard and Joseph Bennett, and them among the Indian chiefs, and said he wanted them to do his business for him, and go to the southern country with his young men. He also wanted P. C. Beucher, Antoine Janis, Bill Sowland, Hank Clifford, Todd, Randall, Frank Solway and Nelsa Moran to go as interpreters.

Red Dog said that the Indians were not willing to sign any paper until the young men got back from the southern country, and they had a chance to go to Washington and talk face to face with the Great Father.

Black Coal, the Chief of the Arapahoes, said that his people had an equal right with the Sioux to the Black Hills country, and they would want their share of the money received for them. He was willing to go to look at the southern country.

Bishop Whipple replied to the Indians that the Great Father required them to sign a paper binding themselves to go to the Missouri river if they did not go to the Indian Territory; else they would get no more rations. He urged them to consent at once to the proposition, and to go to the Indian Territory upon the return of the young men.

Young-Man-Afraid said: "This is the country where I was born. I have never made any man's heart feel bad. I have thought the Great Spirit intended I should live here and raise my children here. I wished that the Great Father should take care of me, and I should live here with my children. These white people who have married among us give notice that it will take me a long time to learn to labor, and I expect the President will feed me for a hundred years—perhaps a great deal longer. The promises that have been made by the Great Father heretofore have not been carried out; therefore, I have been unwilling to go to see him, though I have been often invited. Dr. Daniels will remember bringing back from Washington the word that here was where we were to raise our children. I have appointed to live here; therefore, I have never traveled about to see other countries. You never heard of me behaving badly." With this he took the pen in his hand, and as he made his mark said: "That a is to signify that the Great Father has fed and clothed me a hundred years, and given me wagons and cattle."

Red Dog said: "I want the Great Father to make haste and send me that Man-Painting (Maj. Howard) for Agent; also Bennett and Daniels to assist me."

Little Wound: "I told you before that I must have my annuities within two months, and provisions to last us until spring."

American Horse said: "In regard to this arrangement about the Black Hills, it is to last as long as we last."

Man-Afraid-of-the-Bear took hold of the pen, saying: "The others have said enough," and signed and returned to his seat.

Three Bears inquired for how many years they would stay. He thought it should be for five generations.

Fire-Thunder came up holding his blanket over his eyes and signed blindfolded, returning to his place in silence.

Big-Fool, who has been engaged in agriculture several years, said: "I am a farmer. I wanted a hundred wagons, but have never seen them yet. I am the man that is going down to see that country."

Crow, with a good voice, refused to sign the treaty, and walked away with quite a show of indignation, but all the others who had been solicited and were present, affixed their cross to the paper, a copy of which was given to them at their request.

**Sherman House, Chicago.**

People visiting Chicago should not fail to avail themselves of the comforts of the palatial Sherman House. Its rooms are double the size of those usually found in first-class hotels, and their prices have been reduced (to conform with the times) to \$3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor without baths. ALVIN HULBERT, Proprietor.

**Only 50 Cents for Six Months.**

The Chicago Ledger, a large 48-column paper, will be sent to any address SIX MONTHS, postpaid, for fifty cents. The Ledger is the cheapest and best paper in the country. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

At one of the Catskill hotels, the other day, when a porter was swinging a trunk on his shoulder he hit a gentleman in the back, who fell upon a little girl, who caught hold of the ice cooler, which fell and flooded the office corridor.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

**An Educated Lady**

or gentleman desiring to devote a few hours each day to a light, active business can clear from \$1 to \$2 per hour, by showing a new publication that every one wants and taking subscriptions therefor. For full particulars write to J. B. Ford & Co., New York and Chicago.

**WILHOFF'S TONIC** is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a cathartic for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoff's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**PIMPLES** on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltreum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common oil, which are worthless.

**WE** would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of The Geo. D. Bissell Co., a well known and reliable business firm of Naugatuck, Conn., manufacturers of the Robbin's Little Washer. This machine is an article of real merit which no family can afford to be without.

**BASE BALL** is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bungled eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

**WE** would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. Parsons' Purgative Pills are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

**THE OHIO STATE FAIR** awarded the first premium for pianos to the Ohio Valley Piano Company, of Ripley. They are manufacturers of the celebrated Valley Gem, the most popular instrument now sold in the West.

**THE RURAL HOME** on trial thirteen weeks for 25 cents. Handset farm and family paper printed. Address at Rochester, N. Y.

**VEGETINE** cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

**SEE** adv't of Ladies' Floral Cabinet. It is the most beautiful magazine in America.

**\$8 a Day** to Agents. Sample free. H. Albert, Boston, Mass.

**\$10 a Day.** Employment for all. Chrono & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

**Profitable.** Pleasant work. Hundreds now employed. Hundreds more wanted. N. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

**\$55 to \$77 a Week** to Agents. Samples FREE. F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

**20 a Week** Salary guaranteed to male and female. Send stamp for circular. E. E. Bodine, Indianapolis, Ind.

**\$2 OUTFIT FREE.** Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & Co., 4 Clinton Place, N. Y.

**\$20 a Day.** HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and reliable. COE, YONGE & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**\$15 for \$5** Agents Mammoth Catalogue free. F. NASON & Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

**ASTHMA.** The only sure remedy. Trial package free. J. L. HARRINGTON, Portland, Me.

**\$200 a month.** Outfit worth \$1 free to agents. Excelsior Mfg. Co., 181 Mich. Av., Chicago.

**AGENTS** wanted, on salary or commission. New business. Address J. B. MARSH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**THE SPORTSMAN.** Turf, Field Sports, Agriculture, etc. \$2 per volume. Send for sample. J. O. FOSTER & Co., Publishers, 9 Murray St., New York.

**FREE TO ALL!** Pictures of Continental Buildings, with full descriptions. Send 3-cent stamp for postage. E. MULLEN, 236 West 10th St., New York City.

**100 FREE FOOTPRINTS OF THE AGES.** On Government and Historical Grounds. Send for circular. Book, Bible and Map House, CHICAGO.

**\$3 WATCHES.** A Great Sensation. Sample Watch and Outfit Free. Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

**\$350 a Month.** Agents wanted. 30 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BROWN, Detroit, Mich.

**\$250 a Month.** AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Business profitable. Send for circular. Particulars sent FREE. Address WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**MEMORY.** Made strong. Bathfulness cured. Send for circular. F. W. FORD, 55 East 5th St., N. Y.

**PILES.** Instant Relief! SURE! Send for circular. F. W. FORD, 55 East 5th St., N. Y.

**\$175 in GOLD** given away to every agent. Circulars free. Samples 25 cts. Empire Novelty Co., 207 Broadway, New York.

**WANTED.** Men to wholesale to Merchants. \$50 a month. Send for circular. GEM MANUFACTURING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

**AGENTS.** If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent. Write at once to J. BRIDE & Co., 745 Broadway, N. Y.

**NO MONEY.** We will start you in business; you can make \$5 a week without capital! Send for circular. F. W. FORD, 55 East 5th St., N. Y.

**LOVERS.** Guide to marriage, wealth, and beauty, never fails. Love letters, wisdom, etc. Book worth \$50 mailed free by THE UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N. J.

**FREE.** 2,000 Building Lots given away in E. Missouri. Minneapolis, Tenn. (Advertised reserved). The Company's Attorney will associate warranty deeds and forward to applicants for a fee of \$3. Address KY. & TENN. LAND AND MINING CO., Newport, Ky.

**The LOVERS' Telegraph.** or Cupid's Magnetic Cord. The most perfect and amusing instrument ever invented. Secret conversation can be carried on from different rooms, across the street, etc., without detection. A child can use it. 10¢ Agents Wanted to take orders for it. Send like hot cakes. Sample pair sent for 10c. Address, Fletcher & Co., Williamsburg, N. Y.

**A BOOK for the MILLION.** MEDICAL ADVICE. A 40 page Pamphlet on Special Care of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Chronic Diseases. Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, etc. SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address, Dr. Burt's Dispensary, No. 12 N. St., St. Louis, Mo.

**\$10-\$25 a day.** Illustrated catalogue free, of our fine Chrono, Chrono, Crayon, and beautiful Pictures. Cards of noted men, secret, and President of U. S. Florist Address, Vining, Revard, Mott, Conic, and Trans-Parent Cards. 125 samples, worth \$25, sent postpaid for 10c. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS. Established 1830.

**YOUR own Likeness** in oil colors, to show our work, painted on canvas, 5x7 1/2, from a photograph or tin type, free with the Home Journal, \$1.81 a year. Sample of our work and paper, terms to agents, 10c. Sample to L. L. VUHLER, 141 Village, Erie, Penn., Pa.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'IAL EXHIBITION.** It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 75 copies in two days. Send for our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

**CHICAGO SCHOOL FOR NURSES** AND LIVING-IN ASYLUM, 174 Ashland Av. Thorough instruction. Lectures commence Oct. 1. Living-in asylum now open. Medical attendance free. For circulars address L. H. WATSON, M. D., Secretary, 163 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

**Wanted.** Agents for "Navy's" Exploratory Stock Doctor. A full treatise with prescriptions, on horses, cattle, dogs, sheep and poultry. 50 pages, bound in leather, illustrated. The best selling book published. Liberal terms. Address J. B. Yeager, Pub., Indianapolis, Ind.

**AGENTS.** Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your stock. This is the only paper that contains the most complete and up-to-date information on all the latest and best inventions. Don't waste time—send for circular. Address CHAS. OLIVER & Co., 14 Warren St., New York.

**TEAS.** The choicest in the world—Importers of the finest—Largest Company in America—single articles—please everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular. Address ROBT. WELLS, 25 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1887.

**A NOVELTY.** Your name printed on Cards, containing a scene when you wish, by heat, designs, sent postpaid for 25 cents; 5 packs, 5 names, \$1. Another card-printer has the same. Agents wanted; out-let 10 cts. CARD-PRINTING, Look-Box 2, Ashland, Mass.

**\$10,000 AGENTS** Wanted—\$60 to \$100 a week, or \$500 forfitted. New novelties, chronos, stationery packages, watches, jewelry, etc.; special terms given to agents; valuable samples, with catalogue, sent free. A. H. Ketchum, 11 Day Street New York.

**HO, FOR IOWA!!!** Farmers, resters and hired men of America: A choice from 1,200,000 acres of the best lands in Iowa on R. M. terms, at \$5 and \$6 per acre. Send a postal card for our map and pamphlet, or call on the Iowa R. M. Co., 282 Broadway, St. Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. JOHN CALHOUN, Land Commis'r.

**CANCER.** A CURE ASSURED without the use of the knife. Send stamp for book, giving many testimonials, and a full description of the cure. Address DR. H. H. BRATTEN, 162 PLUM STREET, NEAR FOURTH, CINCINNATI, O. Box 598.

**If you want to do your own printing.** Send for circular. Address THE UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N. J.

**YOUNG AMERICA PRESS CO.,** 53 Murray St., New York.

**\$15 SHOT-GUN.** A double barrel gun, bar or front action; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter; no noise; with Flank Pouch and Wad-cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send Stamp for circular to F. FOWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 235 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

**N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874 Turbine WATER WHEEL.** Has displaced hundreds of other Turbines, but has never been itself displaced. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA.

**Courier-Journal.** Democrats, Republicans and Conservatives who wish to be fully and accurately posted as to the real condition of the country and the progress of the nation, should subscribe to the great representative Southern newspaper, the LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, edited by Henry Watterson. Weekly, \$2 a year. Campaign subscription, three months, for \$15. Specimen copies free. Address COURIER-JOURNAL CO., Louisville, Ky.

**Buy the Corrugated STOVE-PIPE ELBOW.** Don't take any other. It is better and will last longer than any Elbow made.

**ELASTIC RUPTURE BELT.** The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No limiting chain of a certain radius, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure, and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, \$4; for both sides, \$9. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. N. H. Truss Co. will cure more ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 745 Broadway, New York.

**A Household Blessing, THE PEERLESS WRINGER.** GOOD NEWS FOR BOOK AGENTS. The Winning Book of the Season is Out! BRET HARTE IN THE FIELD! "GABRIEL CONROY." Splendidly Illustrated and Beautifully Bound, is ready. The press are placing it with "Dickens's Works" as a present to the country. 10,000 agents to supply them. No sale the time to strike. Send for illustrated circulars and see for yourself. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., HARTFORD CT. CHICAGO, ILL. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**EUPEON!** If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, a burn, or a bruise, procure a bottle of Eupeon. It will give instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph street, Chicago, Agents for the Proprietors.

**Guarding the Mails.** 200 SUPERB ENGRAVINGS. SECRET SERVICE. In the Post-Office Department, by F. H. WOOD. The artist's pen has been employed in the most successful manner to produce a series of engravings, which are now being distributed to the public. Wonderful Exploits of the Secret Service Agents in the pursuit and capture of Postal Robbers. For a complete list of the engravings, send for circular. Address G. H. & Co., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O.

**REVOLVER** Little Giant, 7-shot, Self-Acting. Cylinder, with Box Cartridges. Sporting Goods, Novelties, Hardware, etc. New Goods for Agents. BALDWIN & CO., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

**LANDS FOR SALE** 960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri. FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARMS. Excellent Agricultural Lands. and best TORACCO REGION in the West. SHORT WINTER, NO GRASSHOPPERS, good market, and a Healthy Country. Prices \$2.50 to \$10.00 an Acre. Terms: One-tenth down, balance in seven years at 7 per cent interest.

**FREE TRANSPORTATION** to the lands furnished purchasers. For circulars, guides, maps, etc., address A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

**Whether You Travel or Not, INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS, BY A YEARLY POLICY IN THE TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INS. CO. Agents Everywhere.**

**ROOFS.** Why not make your Roof last a lifetime, and save the expense of a new roof every ten or fifteen years. It can be done: if you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from Fire. OLD ROOFS. Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for less than the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles bring to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush, and has very good results. It is especially color, which first applied but changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate. ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS. The red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It is fire proof, and resists the action of acids, and contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals a lot of any other. FIRE-PROOF NEW ROOFS. Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Rubber Roofing, costing but about half the price of shingling. For private houses, barns, and buildings of all descriptions, it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fireproof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No "Tin or Gravel" Used. "How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectively and cheaply in roofs of all kinds"—100 page book free. Write today. New York Slate Roofing Co., Limited, Roofing Contractors, 7 Cedar St., N. Y.

**The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, IS THE GRAND OLD MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO MORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAMENESS IT WILL NOT CURE, NO ACHES, NO PAINS, NO AFFECTIONS OF THE HUMANS OR THE BODY OF HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 35c., 50c., or \$1.00, has often saved lives and usefulness many a valuable horse.**

**MUSIC BOOKS! MUSIC BOOKS!** Contains an excellent Singing School. For SINGING SCHOOLS. By L. O. EMERSON. Contains a fine collection of Church Music. For 1870-77. Contains a Good Collection of Secular Music. By L. O. EMERSON. But the greater part of this new and important musical work is taken up with new Metrical Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc., etc. The whole constitutes a book quite equal to those already published, which have caused the name of Mr. Emerson to be widely known as one of the most successful of modern composers of Sacred Music. Price \$1.50. For sale, \$1.00. Specimen copies mailed, post free, for retail price.

**OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.** C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, Successors to Lee & Walker, New York, Phila.

**Prettiest Household Journals in U. S.** Gems of Beauty! Ladies! Young Folks! Just the Papers for You! SEND 15c FOR TRIAL TRIPE THREE MONTHS.

**The Ladies' Floral Cabinet** AND PICTORIAL HOME COMPANION. A perfect beauty. Full of charming stories, pictures and readings. Devoted to Housekeeping, Household Elegancies, Art, Music, Home Pets, Ladies' Fancy Work, Sewing, Amusements, Flowers, Window Gardening, Cottages, etc. The prettiest Paper in America. Perfectly perfect. Wonderfully popular. Ladies all delighted with it. Price, 15c. 3 months on trial, with 1 Chromo or Steel Plate Engraving. Send for circular. No. 10, Specimen copy. Agents wanted. Get up a Club. Address: HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Publisher, 48 Beekman Street, New York.

**The Little Gem & Young Folks' Favorite.** SEND 15c FOR TRIAL TRIPE THREE MONTHS. The prettiest Paper for the Young Folks in the U. S. Full of pictures, entertaining stories, puzzles, facts, anecdotes, jokes, helps to school studies, and a host of self-improvement. Get up a Club. Send for circular. No. 10, Specimen copy. Agents wanted. Get up a Club. Address: HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Publisher, 48 Beekman Street, New York.

**TO MAKE MONEY** DURING THE HARD TIMES, SECURE AN AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED Robbin's Family Washer.

This machine has been ON TRIAL for the past six months in every State and Territory in the Union, and the almost unanimous verdict is: "The Robbin's Washer has proved a complete success." Some of the reasons why this popular verdict has been reached may be found in these facts: The Robbin's Washer is an entirely NEW MACHINE. It is constructed upon a NEW PRINCIPLE—that of forcing water by downward pressure upon the fabric. The dirt or discoloration is removed by water force, there is no rubbing or friction about it. This principle is the only one that has ever been successfully applied to the cleansing of fabrics by machinery. All others have failed in one or more essential points. The Robbin's Washer will cleanse perfectly without rubbing all kinds of wearing apparel, table or bed linen. It will not injure the most delicate fabric, in the greatest measure resistant, and for this purpose alone it is worth ten times the price of the machine. It is simple, self-operating, never gets out of order, and will last a lifetime. It saves time, saves labor, saves money, and saves the washwoman. By purchasing a ROBBIN'S WASHER you can count the hard drudgery of the washboard among the things of the past. Therefore, we confidently say to every housekeeper in the land, you want a ROBBIN'S WASHER. You cannot afford to be without one. It will pay for itself.

The Retail Price is only \$3.50. Sample to those desiring agencies, \$3.00. The philosophy of the Washer is fully explained in the following circular, which is full of valuable information to housekeepers. We bespeak for it a careful perusal:

In bringing the Robbin's Washer before the public it becomes necessary to call to brief consideration the Art of Cleansing. It is a science, and one which, although so common, is not properly understood. Having had a life-long experience in the laundry business—in connection with first-class hotels, public laundries, asylums, hospitals, etc.—we have witnessed the most skillful washwomen of the country, and we speak. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all done very well, so far as it was possible to remove dirt. No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical action of the soap upon it. The way in which this could be accomplished, and accomplished as it was, we have so long and patiently sought after, and at last a principle has been developed in the LITTLE WASHER that embodies all the above-named points.

All the foregoing mechanical devices have one objectionable feature. It is harder work to operate them than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and, at the best, wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes ten times faster than the rubbing board, because of friction in the numerous points, greater than can possibly be applied to that article. They take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and, last of all, they will not perfectly remove streaks from the clothes.

The principle of the Little Washer embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric, and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we have plenty of hard, laborious rubbing on the washboard. And such is the case, for you first have to rub soap upon the cloth, then you have to rub it up, to make the dirt soluble. But does that remove it? No; to do that you must first dip it in the water, and then rub it again to force water through the fabric. That is what removes dirt, after being soaked by the chemical



## Woman's Wit.

A Boston paper tells a story of a hotel boarder in that city who, going to his room at a late hour one night, bethought himself he would like some fruit before retiring and knowing the store-room where it was kept sought it without the aid of a candle. While filling his pockets he was startled by a light, swift step in the hall, there was a whish and a rustle of garments, the door opened suddenly, and some one bounded in with such suddenness as, coming squarely against the form of the midnight raider, to knock him halfway across the room and fairly off his feet. Leaping up at once, closed with his unconscious assailant to be startled by a subdued shriek and to find that he had captured a woman! More and more terrible still, he discovered that the plump form of the lady who had wanted something to eat as well as he, was clad only in a night dress.

"Who is this?" he demanded of the plump figure in his arms. No answer.

"Who is it?" he repeated. "You'll not get out of this until you tell." Still no answer, but a struggle in the darkness, the plump little figure trying hard to get away.

Again the query was repeated, with equal lack of response, but this time a resounding slap in the face from a hand that was doubtless pretty, but which hit with decided force, was the reward of the questioner.

He was put on his mettle at once. "You think you'll get off unknown! We'll see about that!" he exclaimed. "I've a device that'll work, I think." And then, after a silent and determined struggle, he caught a little bit of the lady's right cheek between his teeth and bit it—not badly, so as to break the velvety skin, but sufficiently hard to leave a mark which he knew could not disappear for a day or two. Then he released his unknown prisoner, and she fled like the wind along the passage, disappearing in some room impossible to locate in the darkness.

The next morning the gentleman with a mystery to solve came down to breakfast early. No ladies had yet appeared, but at his table were one or two intimate male friends, and to them he confided the story of his adventure in the night, relating also the means he had taken to secure the identification of the unknown lady.

The most intense curiosity at once prevailed at the table, and the advent of the ladies was awaited with an impatience scarcely to be controlled. Five minutes later the door opened and the belle of the hotel entered demurely, glided across the room and seated herself for breakfast.

Eager eyes followed her, and, as her face was fairly exposed, there was a sensation among the gentlemen. Upon her right cheek there was a strip of court-plaster an inch long. The excited men exchanged glances and whispers and smiles. The mystery was solved early. But, just then another lady entered, this time a dignified matron. As she seated herself there was disclosed upon her right cheek a piece of court-plaster identical in appearance with that upon the face of the belle! Another and another lady entered. Upon the right cheek of every one of them appeared a piece of court-plaster. The tables filled up, and not a lady at one of them but wore court-plaster on the right cheek!

And then the gentlemen, looking confidently for revelation, wilted. They comprehended the situation. The lady who had been captured in the night had confided her extremity to her friends, and they had come to the rescue to outwit male humanity. They had succeeded too. The discomfited men at that particular table knew that beneath one of the many pieces of court-plaster in the room were hidden the marks of teeth, but which was the identical bit of court-plaster they could not tell. And they never learned.

The most extraordinary balloon adventure on record has just happened to the aeronauts of the Alexandra Palace Company, London. Having attained a height of 8,630 feet, they three times crossed the Thames, and descended in a large meadow near Eltham, Kent. They were just letting off the gas when a large bull charged them, bellowing furiously. They threw the two last bags of sand out of the car, and barely escaped through the rising of the balloon. The bull scattered the contents of the sand bags over the ground, and his horns, becoming entangled with the grapnel rope, set the grapnel free, throwing one aeronaut out of the car through the jerk. Fortunately he succeeded in clatching the netting, and, with his companions' assistance, was hauled into the car before it had ascended many hundred feet. They then sailed away for a mile and descended in another meadow.

THERE is gratuitous and obligatory instruction in 19 of the Mexican States. They have 8,103 schools and 360,000 pupils. The instruction consists of reading, writing, Spanish grammar, arithmetic, the system of weights and measures, "morality and politeness." In addition they teach in nearly all the schools the duties and rights of the citizen.

It is estimated that America, when her productive power is fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

## New Advertisements.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

And whereas, the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the sum of twenty-five dollars as a solicitor's or attorney's fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, in case proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage aforesaid, for principal and interest, said sum of insurance, premium, and attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of foreclosure and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the TWENTY-FOURTH (24) DAY OF OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. Said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14) and the west half of lot numbered fifteen (15) in block numbered (39) in said city, according to the map thereof of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, as of the Village of Holland. Dated, Holland, Mich., July 27, A. D. 1876.

REBECCA GROAT,  
Assignee of said Mortgage.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE,  
Att'y's for Assignee.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of the payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (1867), made and executed by John Root and Alida Root of the City of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles H. Monroe of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (1867), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber "H." of Mortgages on page one hundred and twenty-two (122), and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of three hundred and two dollars and forty-four cents, for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the SIXTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due, and as payable on said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent, and all the legal costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said mortgage, to wit: The following described lands to-wit: Lot numbered twenty-three (23) and four (4) in section numbered twenty-two (22) in township numbered five (5) north of range numbered fifteen (15) west in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, containing eighty-four and fifty-three hundredths acres, more or less, according to the U. S. survey.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, A. D. 1876.  
CHARLES H. MONROE, Mortgagee.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'y's for Mortgagee.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of the payment of a certain Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Hendrick Meengs and Arentje Meengs, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Caroline A. Garretson, wife of Rev. John Garretson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at five o'clock in the afternoon of said day in Liber seventeen (17) of mortgages on page five hundred and seventy-three (573), and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage the sum of five hundred and forty dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$540.22) for principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law or equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the SIXTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with the interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said mortgage to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and described as follows to-wit: Lot numbered three (3) in block numbered thirty-one (31) in the City of Holland, according to the recorded map of the same recorded in the Registers Office of the County of Ottawa.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, A. D. 1876.  
CAROLINE A. GARRETSON, Mortgagee.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'y's for Mortgagee.

**SENT FREE** and postpaid—Ten copies of **THE BEVERLY HUSBAND** 240 to 250 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling, something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago

## NEW FIRM! ST. PAUL J. FLIEMAN,

### G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his stock of

Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Flour & Feed,  
Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.  
HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

**Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,**  
**DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,**

No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

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

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

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

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.  
A. BROEK, M. D.

**Closing Out Sale.**

—AT—  
**D. Bertsch's Store**

**REGARDLESS OF COST.**

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

**Store and Lot.**

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

**Dwelling House and Lot.**

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

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

For all or any part thereof, apply to  
**D. BERTSCH.**

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 5, 1876.

**A Good Hotel.**

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

A Commercial Traveler, of New York City.

N. B. When you stop in Holland go to the Aetna House for a good meal and accommodation. I can recommend this House to the traveler and the public.

**Sealed Proposals.**

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

T. E. ANNIS,  
Sec'y of the Board of Education.  
HOLLAND, Sept. 7, 1876.

1876. 1876.

**EXCURSIONS!!**

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

**Black Lake,**

This summer I will take small parties down in the morning and back at night for THREE DOLLARS. Larger parties, FIVE DOLLARS. Having fitted out a large barge, which will carry from 200 to 400 persons, I will take

**Sunday-School & Church Pic-nics**

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

FRANK R. BROWER, Captain.  
HOLLAND, Mich., June 2, 1876.

**Dead Animals.**

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

BENJAMIN WICK.  
HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 20-1y

### THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

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

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

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

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 233 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to  
W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT,  
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

**MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!**

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

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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, as a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer so 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 under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,  
**F. Brugman & Son.**  
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4596.

**DR. SCHOUTEN'S**

**ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.**

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly. They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—  
**Wholesale and Retail**

—BY—  
**H. WALSH, Druggist.**

Holland, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-1f

**PHCENIX**

**Planing Mill.**

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching,**

**Or Re-Sawing Done.**

WE HAVE A STEAM

**DRY KILN,**

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

**BOOKBINDING!**

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

Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1875. A. OLOETINGH.

### MANUFACTURER OF

### Top or Open Buggies

### Light & Heavy Wagons.

### SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

**Studebaker Bros' Mfg Co.,**

**SOUTH BEND, IND.**

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

**SIXTY DOLLARS CASH**

**All Work Warranted.**

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

**Horse Shoeing a Speciality.**

J. FLIEMAN.  
HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

**THE WORKING CLASS.**—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States 16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly illustrated; Terms only \$1 per year. The Record is devoted to what ever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 23 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have many agents who are making as high as \$30 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit for the trade; Terms decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address, THE CENTENNIAL RECORD, 5.17-1y Portland, Maine.

**BOTTOM PRICES**

I am now prepared to take

**Photographs, Tin-Types,**

**Copies, large and**

**small at**

**BOTTOM PRICES.**

2w B. P. HIGGINS.

**NORTHWESTERN**

**Transportation Co.**

THE STEAMSHIP

**MINNEAPOLIS**

—OR—

**A MA ZON**

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

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

**FOR SALE!**

**HOUSE, STORE and LOT.**

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

**Welton & Akeley,**

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

DEALERS IN