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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 34.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 294.

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.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

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

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1		No. 2
8.00	13.15 Muskegon	1.45
7.25	11.41 Perryburg	3.18
7.15	11.33 Grand Haven	2.23
6.30	11.07 Pigeon	2.58
5.55	10.40 Holland	3.35
5.07	10.18 Fillmore	3.55
3.55	9.30 Allegan	4.45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

FERGUSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

REIDEMA 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.

THE 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.

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

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJCKEMA J. & C. Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

KUIJTE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 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 plants ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Physicians.

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

BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and Dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

N. W. HASON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel.....\$ 35 @ 40

Beans, bushel.....2 00 @

Clover seed, bushel.....17

Eggs, dozen.....14

Honey, bushel.....18

Hay, ton.....8 00 @ 15

Onions, bushel.....1 00 @

Potatoes, bushel.....30

Timothy Seed, bushel.....@

Wool, bushel.....@

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

beach, dry.....2 75 @

hemlock, green.....2 50 @

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

Staves, white oak.....@ 12 00

Heading bolts, soft wood.....@ 2 54

Heading bolts, hardwood.....2 75 @

Stave bolts, softwood.....2 25 @

Stave bolts, hardwood.....3 00 @

Railroad ties.....12 @

Shingles, A m.....2 00 @

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel.....new \$ 1 10 @

Corn, shelled, bushel.....50 @

Oats, bushel.....25 @

Ruckwheat, bushel.....60 @

Barley, ton.....14 00 @

Feed, ton.....23 00 @

" 100 lb.....1 25 @

Barley, 100 lb.....1 10 @

Middling, 100 lb.....1 25 @

Flour, 100 lb.....3 25 @

Pearl Barley, 100 lb.....3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.....5 @ 6

Pork.....6 @

Lard.....10 @

Smoked Meat.....@ 11

" Ham.....8 @ 9

" Shoulders.....@ 7

Tallow, per lb.....6 @

Turkeys.....10 @ 11

Chickens, dressed per lb.....@ 8

Special Notices.

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, *Shiloh's Porous Plaster* gives prompt relief. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

HACKMETACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

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

I HAVE just received and added to my stock a lot of carpets which I offer cheaper than anything ever offered before in Holland. Come and see them before you purchase elsewhere.

D. BERTSCH.

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

FURNITURE!!

A new Stock of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Picture

Frames, Motto's, Etc.

THREE KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES.

And a full line of all kinds of

FURNITURE

At the lowest prices FOR CASH.

H. MEYER & CO.,

33-4w River Street.

Just opened a very large and assorted stock of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, in fact, a complete and heavy stock of fall and winter goods of every description—such as flannels, merinos, gents' and ladies' underwear—an assortment of children's hosiery unsurpassed in Western Michigan, and an endless variety of notions. I also keep the Domestic Patterns for the especial accommodation of the ladies.

D. BERTSCH.

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

PAINE AND VOLTAIRE.

Controversy between Col. Ingersoll and the New York "Observer."

PEORIA, Ill., August 31, 1877.

To the Editor of the New York Observer:

I have been informed that you accepted in your paper an offer made by me to any clergyman in San Francisco. That offer was, that I would pay \$1,000 in gold to any minister in that city who would prove Thomas Paine died in terror because of religious opinions he had expressed, or that Voltaire did not pass away as serenely as the coming of the dawn.

For many years religious journals and ministers have been circulating certain pretended accounts of the frightful agonies endured by Paine and Voltaire when dying; that these great men, at the moment of death, were terrified because they had given their honest opinions upon the subject of religion to their fellow men. The imagination of the religious world has been taxed to the utmost in inventing absurd and infamous accounts of the last moments of these intellectual giants. Every Sunday school paper, thousands of idiotic tracts, and countless stupidities called sermons, have been filled with these calumnies.

Paine and Voltaire were both believers in God—both hoped for immortality, both believed in special providence. But both denied the inspiration of the Scriptures—both denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. While theologians most cheerfully admit that most murderers die without fear, they deny the possibility of any man who has expressed his disbelief in the inspiration of the Bible dying except in agony of terror. These stories are used in revivals and in Sunday-schools, and have long been considered of great value.

I am anxious that these slanders should cease. I am desirous of seeing justice done, even at this late day, to the dead.

For the purpose of ascertaining the evidence upon which these death-bed accounts really rest, I make to you the following proposition:

1. As to Thomas Paine: I will deposit with the First National Bank of Peoria, Ill., \$1,000 in gold, upon the following conditions: This money shall be subject to your order when you shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, substantiate that Thomas Paine admitted the Bible to be an inspired book, or that he recanted his infidel opinions—or that he died regretting that he had disbelieved the Bible—or that he died calling upon Jesus Christ in any religious sense whatever.

In order that a tribunal may be created to try this question, you may select one man, I will select another, and the two thus chosen shall select a third, and any two of the three may decide the matter.

As there will be certain costs and expenditures on both sides, such costs and expenditures shall be paid by the defeated party.

In addition to the \$1,000 in gold, I will deposit a bond with good and sufficient security in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned for the payment of all costs in case I am defeated. I shall require of you a like bond.

From the date of accepting this offer you may have ninety days to collect and present your testimony, giving me notice of the time and place of taking depositions. I shall have a like time to take evidence on my side, giving you like notice, and you shall then have thirty days to take further testimony in reply to what I may offer. The case shall then be argued before the persons chosen; and their decision shall be final as to us.

If the arbitrator chosen by me shall die I shall have the right to choose another. You shall have the same right. If the third one, chosen by our two, shall die, the two shall choose another and all vacancies, from whatever cause, shall be chosen upon the same principle.

The arbitrators shall sit, when and where a majority may determine, and shall have full power to pass upon all questions arising as to competency of evidence and upon all subjects.

2. As to Voltaire: I make the same proposition. If you will substantiate that Voltaire died expressing remorse or showing in any way that he was in mental agony because he had attacked Catholicism—or because he had denied the inspiration of the Bible—or because he had denied the divinity of Christ.

I made these propositions because I want your people to stop slandering the dead.

If the propositions do not suit you in any particular, please state your objections,

and I will modify them in any way consistent with the object in view.

If Paine and Voltaire died filled with childish and silly fear, I want to know it, and I want the world to know it. On the other hand, if the believers in superstition have made and circulated these cruel slanders concerning the mighty dead, I want the world to know that.

As soon as you notify me of the acceptance of these propositions I will send you the certificate of the bank that the money has been deposited upon the foregoing conditions, together with copies of bonds for costs.

Yours truly, R. G. INGERSOLL.

The Lincoln-Shields Duel.

A writer in the New York World gives the following reminiscence:

It was somewhere about the year 1840 that the writer, then a small boy, living in a little village on the line of the old State road running from St. Louis to Indianapolis, met one morning as he was going to market one of the colored boys who had been a house servant of his father's in the State of Alabama, seated in a first class carriage. I asked Hiram—for that was his name—where he came from and where he was going to? He replied "from Springfield, sir, and am taking one of two gentlemen down to Bloody Island to fight." "Bloody Island" is now known as East St. Louis, and from 1820 till 1846, under the first constitution of Illinois, there were perhaps not less than one hundred duels fought thereon. It turned out that the gentlemen who were to slaughter one another upon this bloody field were none less than Abraham Lincoln, of "Black Hawk" war fame, and the then Captain Paddy Shields, who had seen service in the British army. The circuit court was in session for that county, and in attendance were some of the leading lawyers of the district, among whom were Lincoln's and Shields's personal and political friends, and as soon as it was noised about—as it was immediately after breakfast—that they had gone to "Bloody Island" to fight, then it was that Stephen A. Douglas, who was at the time prosecuting attorney for our district—R. W. English, our member of assembly, and A. W. Cavalry, our senator, all three of whom were warm political friends of Captain Shields. Colonel John J. Hardin, afterwards killed at Buena Vista, and Colonel Edwin D. Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff, friends of Lincoln, started in hot pursuit to overtake the duellists. In this they did not succeed till they reached the ground upon which the fight was to take place. Upon their arrival they found both Lincoln and Shields ready for the combat. They soon succeeded in inducing Shields to withdraw the challenge for five minutes in order that Lincoln might make an explanation, and should this be satisfactory to Shields, he (Shields) should not in future attempt to find out or discover who might have been the author of the newspaper article from which the trouble arose. As soon as Captain Shields withdrew the challenge, Mr. Lincoln at once assured him, on his honor as a man, that he had never seen or heard of the article in question till he read the same in the morning paper, and that he was in no sense responsible for the same, but he had simply espoused the authorship of it in order to protect the good name of a most estimable young girl in Springfield. This settled what might have terminated in a bloody affair. The would-be combatants shook hands and were ever afterwards good friends. But for years the question was, "Who wrote the article?" It is now an open secret in Springfield. It seems that a Miss Jayne, who had recently graduated from Monticello Seminary and who was quite a belle at the capital, had three young lawyers as her admirers. Mr. Lincoln was one and Captain Shields was another, and she had written the article which the Irish soldier thought was a reflection upon himself, for he, be it known, was a very vain man and considered

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

GEN. PEARSON, who commanded the militia in the Pittsburgh riot, has been arrested, and held to bail on a charge of murder. John T. Morton and others, implicated in the Philadelphia railway strike, have been held to bail on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The city of Providence, R. I., has been visited by a destructive conflagration. Some of the most valuable buildings in the business heart of the town were burned, involving a loss of over \$600,000. The Barnstable (Mass.) Savings Bank has failed. L. Prang & Co.'s chromo establishment, Boston, has been burned; loss, \$100,000.

The discovery of the over-issue of about \$1,000,000 worth of stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company is the Quaker City's latest criminal sensation. John S. Morton, President of the company (and who, by the way, is also President of the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition), makes a clean breast of it, and says the fraud has been going on for seven years.

A PACKAGE containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of stock, mortgages, and promissory notes, estimated at \$200,000, has been stolen from the First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y.

PUTNAM, a thriving village in Connecticut, has been swept over by a fire which burned about \$200,000 worth of property, and left nothing of the business portion of the place except the National Bank and the new hotel.

New York financial circles are agitated by the discovery of extensive forgeries by one William C. Gilman, a broker hitherto enjoying a high reputation. The forgeries amount to upward of \$200,000. By the explosion of a small steamboat near Pittsburgh, Pa., three persons were killed and several injured.

THE WEST.

The financial storm which Chicago has been beset seems to have blown over, and monetary affairs are assuming their wonted serenity. The receivers of the various defunct savings banks are working out the problem that is bothering the heads of depositors, namely, the ascertainment of the amount each victim is likely to receive out of the assets of the rotten concerns. The State Savings assets, it is thought, will pan out about 35 or 40 cents on the dollar. The Fidelity will do a good deal better than this, the estimates ranging from 70 to 90 cents on the dollar. The depositors in the Sydney Myers' bank are probably the worst victimized lot of men that ever put their trust in a savings bank; they will be extremely fortunate if they receive 10 cents on the dollar. Another bank is to be numbered among the things that were, the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company having decided to go into voluntary liquidation; the depositors will all be paid in full before the bank closes up. The Hibernian, and the Illinois Trust and Savings banks have decided to reduce the rate of interest to a per cent. after the 1st of January. L. P. Hilliard, President; A. W. Edwards, Secretary; John Reid, Treasurer; Martin Ryan, Attorney, and — Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the lately collapsed Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, have been indicted for embezzlement. The President of the late Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Sydney Myers, has also been indicted for the same crime.

Ten Sheriff of Ellis county, Kansas, with a posse of soldiers, pursued and overtook two of the Union Pacific train robbers. The latter turned upon their pursuers and were shot down. They had \$20,000 in gold coin in their possession.

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne says "the weekly treasure-coach from Deadwood was stopped by two masked men near Cheyenne river. Resistance was made, and Scott Davis, one of the messengers, was wounded in the leg, disabling him, when the robbers got possession of the arms in the coach, but were unable to force the iron safe." The suit of the Government against William McKee, of the St. Louis whisky ring, to recover \$500,000, has been broken down, the court holding that the President's pardon canceled all claims of that character.

Advices as military headquarters in Chicago lead to the belief that Chief Joseph and his gang have made a break for Sitting Bull's retreat in the British Possessions.

A STRIKE of laborers on the Kansas Central Narrow-Gauge railway culminated in a collision with the authorities at Circleville, Kansas, in which several shots were fired, and the leader of the strikers, one William Hartman, was killed. Clearings of the Chicago banks last week, \$22,000,000; increase over corresponding week last year, \$3,500,000.

The cattle-raisers in the region of Cleveland, Ohio, in convention assembled, have unanimously agreed that the plague which is killing off their stock is nothing less than the Texas cattle fever. The disease is said to be on the wane.

THE SOUTH.

The Grand Jury of Kemper county, Miss., has found six indictments for murder, and twenty-five indictments for being accessory to murder, against the participants in the Chisholm massacre. A State force of Texans, 1,000 in number, is organizing at San Antonio for active service on the Rio Grande.

The yellow fever has broken out at Port Royal, S. C. A Deputy United States Marshal's posse recently made a raid on the crooked distillers of Sharp county, Ark., had a fight with the crooks, killed one wounded several, arrested four, and destroyed two stills and a large amount of whisky and mash. Cassius M. Clay lately shot and killed a negro at his farm house in Kentucky. No one witnessed the deed, which Clay claims was done in self-defense.

GENERAL.

An Indian woman while bathing at Victoria, British Columbia, a few days ago, was seized by an octopus, or devil-fish, and drowned. The body was discovered by Indians the next day, lying at the bottom of the bay in the grasp of the octopus. They cut the tentacles and recovered the body.

According to information received in Washington, from Brownsville, Texas, there is a Mexican force coming to the Rio Grande to compel the authorities to execute the extradition treaty. Local opinion in Mexico is against surrendering the jail raiders. The local authorities of Tamaulipas will refuse to surrender another Mexican to the Americans.

At the World's Congress of the International Society, held this summer in the city of Ghent, the city of New York was fixed upon as the headquarters of the social revolutionists. Commodore Frailley, of the United States navy, is dead.

Trouble with Mexico is brewing, and grave

apprehensions are felt at Washington that it will not be long delayed. Some days ago Lieut. Bullis, with two companies, crossed the Rio Grande from Fort Clark in pursuit of a band of Mexican cattle-thieves. A dispatch of the 2d inst. announces that Col. Shafter had also crossed the river "with 600 men and two Gatling guns to extricate Lieut. Bullis from his position." News received from the Sitting Bull commission from a point near Helena, Mont., confirms the report that Joseph is endeavoring to reach Canadian territory by the shortest route, and as soon as possible.

ADVICES from Fort Clark announce the return of Shafter and Bullis' commands from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The expedition was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that the Indians had been warned of Bullis' pursuit and escaped. Twelve horses and two mules which had been stolen from the American side of the river were recaptured. A small body of Mexican cavalry kept upon their trail and in sight of the command during their march from San Diego river to the Rio Grande, but made no offensive demonstration.

WASHINGTON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY McCORMICK has concluded to comply with the earnest request of the President and Secretary Sherman, and remain in the Treasury Department through the extra session of Congress, but to retire before the regular session begins. The Postmaster General don't think he will ask Congress for any deficiency at the end of the extra session. The President and Secretary of the Interior have decided to dismiss the charges against Gov. Astell, of New Mexico, as vague and unsupported by proof.

It has been decided that the President will confine his message, at the beginning of the special session, to the subject of the appropriations needed for the public service. The National Republican has been purchased by Clapp, late Public Printer, and will in future oppose the national administration. Frederick A. Sawyer, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Commissioner Haines and Frank W. Brooks have been tried in the District Court, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, in passing through the Treasury Department a bogus claim of \$58,000. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

CLERK ADAMS, of the House, says that he has received the credentials of all Representatives except from the Fourth California and First Missouri Districts. Without deciding as to these two, Adams will place on his roll twelve Democratic majority. The coinage at the mints of the United States for the month of September, 1877, was: Double eagles, \$4,492,200; trade dollars, \$1,677,000; half-dollars, 408,400; quarter-dollars, \$49,600; dimes, 129,000. Total, \$7,056,200.

The final conference with the Indian delegation took place at the Executive Mansion on Monday. Spotted Tail remarked that he would like a supply of short-horned cattle, Catholic priests, overcoats, saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, seeds, and five or six stores, so his people could "buy cheaper at one than at another." Mr. Hayes referred them to the Interior Department for such things as the appropriations would warrant. He also informed them that it was considered too late in the season to remove the agencies, and advised the chiefs to gather their people as near to the present supply points as possible. In the spring, he said, the agencies would be removed to the mouth of White river.

The public debt statement for September is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 799,233,600
Five per cent. bonds	\$ 703,264,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	10,000,000

Total coin debt	\$1,712,500,250
Lawful money debt	\$ 44,000,000
Matured debt	19,334,320
Legal tenders	354,978,654
Certificates of deposit	\$43,110,000
Fractional currency	18,786,642
Coin certificates	37,992,798
Total without interest	\$ 456,972,798

Total debt	\$2,202,767,367
Total interest	\$7,123,816
Cash in treasury—coin	\$ 119,153,043
Cash in treasury—currency	14,206,417
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,835,468
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	43,110,000

Total in treasury	\$ 185,309,928
Less estimated amount due military establishments for which no appropriations have been made	7,000,000
Total	\$ 178,309,928

Debt less cash in treasury	\$2,051,587,254
Decrease of debt during September	\$3,882,624
Decrease since June 30, 1877	8,570,968
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company	1,000,000
Interest payable in lawful money	64,628,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	999,302
Interest paid by the United States	35,557,629
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	8,750,682
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,206,977

SENATOR JOHN PATTERSON says that he will ask at the opening of the session of the Senate for an investigating committee of fellow-Senators to investigate him of the charges made against his official character. It is currently reported that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick will succeed Mr. Arthur as Collector of the Port of New York.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Fond du Lac, Sept. 26, and was presided over by James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, James A. Mallory, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor, R. E. Davis, of Dane; Secretary of State, James B. Hays, of Dodge; State Treasurer, John Ring, of Marathon; Attorney General, Joseph M. Morrison, of Monroe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing, present incumbent. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The Democratic and Reform party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, reaffirms its pledges of devotion to the Union and the constitution, with all its amendments.
2. Declares its firm belief that the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by fraud and chicanery under the protection of the Federal military, and through the ballot-box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors.
3. It declares for the freedom of the ballot, free by the citizen, and insists that military interference in regulating and controlling an election is subversive of the first principles of a free Government.
4. It declares its opposition to subsidies, and in favor of the preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers.
5. It declares its hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party, withholding savings from taxation, increasing the burden of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, devaluing silver in the interests of the creditor and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country, and demands instead that the property protected by the Government pay the proportion of the expenses of the Government, that silver be recognized, and the present Resumption act be repealed, and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it.
6. It declares its opposition to a longer continuance of the national bank currency, and demands that the Government furnish its own notes in the place thereof.
7. It declares its unyielding opposition to a high protective tariff as vicious in principle, advancing the interests of a few at the expense of the many.
8. It declares its opposition to the fostering of

monopolies, and favors such legislative regulation of interstate commerce as will prevent the pooling combinations of railroads, express, telegraph and freight companies from extorting exorbitant rates to make watered stock yield prodigious interest.

9. It declares in favor of such legislation as will equalize the pay of the soldiers in the late war, and its hostility to the system of technicalities used by Government officials to prevent the payment to them of their honest dues.

10. It declares for a reduction of national and State expenses, and to that end demands the reformation and honest administration of the Revenue laws, the abolition of sinecure offices, the reduction of large and unneeded salaries to officers, and the discharge of all supererogatory officeholders.

11. It declares its opposition to high and exorbitant rates of interest, and demands the reduction of legal rates to 7 per cent. and no more.

12. It declares for the repeal of all laws exempting railroad land and corporate stock other than that held for religious and school purposes from taxation.

13. It declares for the maintenance of our free-school system, free to all without taint of sectarianism.

14. It declares its opposition to extraordinary and unusual sumptuary laws, but insists that the minority must acquiesce in the lawfully-expressed will of the majority.

15. It demands that due regard be paid by our Government to the labor question, and to all just claims of the workmen, and to the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of labor and the collection of wages due workmen. It demands the proper regulation of prison-labor laws, and for the protection of the health and lives of the operatives in manufacturing establishments.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT, in a recent interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, expressed himself as follows: "If I was at home I would exert my influence, as far I could exert it, in favor of Hayes' plan of reconciliation. The object aimed at is a noble one, and I hope it will succeed."

The Maryland Democratic State Convention was held at Baltimore last week. Thomas J. Keating was nominated for Comptroller. The resolutions approve the course of President Hayes, "whose title to office is not derived from an election according to constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribunal unknown to the constitution, but whose award has been acquiesced in by a peace-loving people," demands "the revision of our present tariff laws to the end that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary to defray the expenses of the Government frugally administered, and the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt;" opposes subsidies of all kinds, and declares that "the wealth of the country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure to improve the condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support."

The Republicans of Minnesota met in convention at St. Paul, Sept. 27, and nominated Gov. Pillsbury and nearly all the State officers for re-election. The platform favors the early resumption of specie payments and the remonetization of silver, and contains the following unequivocal indorsement of the national administration:

We believe that with the suppression of armed resistance to national authority the object of our late war was substantially achieved, and that pursuant to the true theory of representative governments which tolerates no subject races among its people, the several States should now be left free to manage their local affairs in their own way, subject only upon national issues to the constitutional and paramount authority of the United States; and we hail with gratification the efforts of the wise and patriotic President to promote sentiments of peace and fraternal concord among the people of all the States of the Union in recognition of the broad principles of national unity, local self-government, and equal rights to all citizens of one common country. The sincere and persistent efforts of President Hayes to redeem the promises made in his letter of acceptance and inaugural message, as well as the repeated pledges of the Republican party in behalf of civil-service reform, deserve the cordial support of the Republican party and commend themselves to the best sentiment of the country at large.

The Republican State Convention of New York was held at Rochester Sept. 26-7. The Chairman of the Convention, Thomas C. Platt, bitterly attacked the national administration in his opening speech. Senator Conkling also made a speech, in which he attacked the civil service and Southern policy of the President. A resolution introduced by George William Curtis indorsing the administration was voted down by 109 yeas to 295 nays. The following ticket was nominated: John C. Churchill for Secretary of State; Francis Sylvester for Comptroller; William L. Bestwick for State Treasurer; Grenville Tremaine for Attorney General; Howard Soule for State Engineer. The platform adopted is as follows:

First—The Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of an unequalled history, and faithful to the demands of uncompleted mission, make the following declaration: The office of the Government is to conserve order, peace, and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the constitution and laws, to unify and fraternal relations in all States and sections, and between all States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquility, justice and obedience to lawful authority.

Second—The constitution ordains that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government. The only republican Government known to the constitution of any American State is a Government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ the military forces to protect State authority against domestic violence is by the constitution committed to his decision and his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the National Government, we insist upon the employment of troops and expedition in principle in regard to the methods and standards of procedure employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in relation to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquility, and justice, and no act of the Republican New York conducive to its good effect shall be withheld.

Third—We insist on purity, frugality, and efficiency in every branch of the public service, national and State. To the extent we hold these requirements practical and just, we hold these requirements.

1. No needless offices, offices or public agent should exist.
2. Compensation for official services should be fair and just, but in no case excessive.
3. Fit men, and no others, should hold public trusts.
4. Every official, high or low, should be required to discharge faithfully to perform his duty, and the whole of his official life.
5. No official or officeholder should be subject to political or partisan assessments, or to interference in any way with his political rights or actions, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, or to control or abridge in any respect absolute freedom in political action, which in this country belongs to all voters alike.

In connection with this subject we recur with emphasis to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes by the Republicans that founds our Government upon the principle that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory.

In furtherance of this view we commend as worthy of consideration legislation making officers secure in a limited, fixed tenure, and subject to removal as officers under State laws are removable in this State, on charges, to be regularly and openly preferred and adjudged.

Fourth—We hold honest service or labor the best and highest exertion for American citizens, and those who labor for others, whether for the Government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political, civil and religious affairs. They owe the full service they agree to render, and to their employers, and to the United States and of the State of New York and other laws established equal rights for all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate as unwarrantable and hurtful attempts by employers, whether representing capital or political power, to encroach upon or coerce others in the enjoyment of any of the rights or the exercise of any duties of citizenship. In the State of New

York the whole number of national office-holders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is 7,463. This is one national official or subordinate to 152 voters. Of State, county and town officials there are in this State 133,213. This is one State county or town official to every eight and a half voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account, their nearness to the citizen, and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes even greater than numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow-citizens. The laws mean to such exclusion, and we deny as an imputation upon the people of New York that they are or have been doing, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs short of the extinction of manhood and patriotism in which a Postmaster or clerk could seduce to his partisan will 150 other electors, or exert any other influence beyond such as his character might give him.

Fifth—Public faith, honest industry, and general prosperity demand a sound currency of coin and paper convertible into coin, and the already near approach to specie payments enforces the wisdom and duty of faithfully pursuing the necessary steps to full resumption within the time now fixed by law.

Sixth—We oppose any further land-grants or subsidies to corporations or monopolists, and hold that the public domain should be reserved for the free homes of industrious settlers.

Seventh—That we regard with alarm and disapprobation demands coming from the promoters of various schemes, and of profuse appropriations and grants shall be made and the national credit used to carry on works of various kinds, local and sectional in character, and not of urgent national importance. We call upon the burdened taxpayers of this State to watch and defeat all attempts, however specious, to increase the public debt, or to obtain their money for remote or questionable purposes, which, if feasible, appeal to State action and private enterprise. Such attempts are more indefensible when sustained by the votes of sectional minorities, adding to the burden of the more heavily-taxed portions of our country.

Eighth—We recognize equally the rights of property, and manliness and dignity of labor, deprecating any resort to violence in the name of either. We insist at all times upon the supremacy of the law and maintenance of public order. The advancement of American industry and enterprise depends upon the harmonious co-operation of capital and labor, and the adjustment of their material relations, whether left to the reason of parties or effected by legislation, should be governed by a considerate regard for the rights of the one and for the just claims of the other.

The remaining resolutions arraign the Democratic party for false pretenses; for perpetuating existing abuses; and for slavish subservience to most corrupt and dangerous influences, and pledge the Republican party of the State to renewed and unyielding efforts for the correction of municipal abuses, and for economy and reform in every branch of the administration.

COL. DAVID H. ARMSTRONG, of St. Louis, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri to fill the unexpired term of the late Louis V. Bogy in the United States Senate. The Chicago Times says William R. Morrison will receive the support of the entire Democratic delegation from Illinois in the House for the Speakership.

The Workingmen's party of Massachusetts have placed in nomination a full State ticket, headed by Wendell Phillips (already nominated by the Greenbackers) for Governor. The municipal election in Hartford resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 250 to 500.

The Democrats of Minnesota met in convention at St. Paul last week, and put up the following ticket: Governor, William L. Banning, who was before nominated by the Greenback and Labor Conventions; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. A. A. Ames; Attorney General, John R. Jones; Secretary of State, P. T. Lindholm; Treasurer, John F. Meagher; Railroad Commissioner, H. W. Hill. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the "frauds and crimes by which the inauguration of Tilden was prevented," rejoicing that Hayes found it necessary to adopt a Democratic policy of local self-government, and abandon the device for perpetuating the sectional divisions; accusing the Republican party of acting in the interest of capital against labor, in making the public debt payable in coin, in demonetizing silver, in passing the Resumption act, in collecting enormous unnecessary revenues since 1865, and in protective and prohibitive tariff legislation; declaring gold and silver the only constitutional legal tender; that resumption should come as soon as the business interests of the country will permit; and demanding the restoration of the silver dollar of full commercial value.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE South American coast has again been visited by a succession of earthquakes. The damage inflicted is not reported.

CABLE dispatches of the 28th say the position of the Russians south of the Danube has not been improved by the receipt of the reinforcement from St. Petersburg, and the campaign, for this season at least, is considered to have come to an end. The Russians are represented as retreating toward the Danube, leaving the heroes in the Schipkas pass to their fate. Another report represents the army of Mehmet Ali as falling back to its old position on the River Lom. Another unsuccessful attempt had been made by the Roumanians to capture the second Griviza redoubt. Russian dispatches confirm the report of the reinforcement of Plevna by the Turks. There is much discontent and demoralization in the Russian army, on account of a general belief in the incompetency of the Emperor's sons. A battle between the armies in Asia Minor is represented as imminent. The Montenegrins still carry everything before them; they have "occupied Piva, captured Port Cavka, burned Bilek and the surrounding villages, and now hold the whole territory as far as Fatscha."

FEVER and dysentery are decimating the ranks of the Ozarowitz's army. The Russians are said to be busily preparing for a winter campaign.

TOUCHING the campaign in Bulgaria, a London correspondent telegraphs on the 1st inst.: "It is generally believed the campaign is substantially at an end. Both sides, however, are talking about strategic movements and imminent events of great importance. The fact remains that Mehmet Ali has retreated, and the Russians are willing to do the same, and wait for spring. Probably the most they will do will be to intrench themselves in their wedge-shaped position, with the edge at Schipkas pass, and the base from Sistova to Nikopolis, and hold that position for new levies and another campaign. The wounded from Plevna overcrowd the Russian hospitals, and the wounded suffer much in the transit to Russia. The Russian Imperial Guard, 50,000 strong, is taking up its position in front of Plevna."

MOUKRIAN Pasha telegraphs from Asia Minor that he has defeated a Russian force at Neck-Jordan, killing 400, and capturing a large number of arms. The Sultan has conferred the title of Ghazi (conqueror) on Osman Pasha and Moukrihan Pasha.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been as heavy as the Russians. Trustworthy information is received that 14,000 wounded are still in Plevna whom the Turks are unable to remove. The Montenegrins have captured Goranako.

From the village of St. Gregoire, in the Province of Quebec, comes intelligence of a shocking accident. The dwelling of a man named Gonzie was destroyed by fire, and his seven children and a servant woman perished in the flames.

The yellow fever raging at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is of a most deadly type.

SATSUMA, the well-known Japanese states-

man, and Saigo, the great Japanese soldier, who some time since organized a rebellion against the young Mikado because he had introduced Governmental reforms in sympathy with Western civilization, have been defeated, and, in accordance with the cheerful practice of that country, have committed "hari-kari."

The famine reports from India are still highly favorable. It is estimated that 750,000 people have died from starvation since the beginning of the famine. Gen. Tooleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of the army under the Prince of Roumania, now investing Plevna.

ROCHESTER'S organ in Paris, the *Mat d'Orléans*, having been suppressed for the third time, has ceased to exist altogether. Gambetta has formally lodged an appeal against the sentence passed upon him by the Correctional Tribunal.

Anecdotes of Gov. T. M. Randolph.

Th Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* relates the brief stories of one of the Governors of the Old Dominion: "An elderly gentleman of this county, who well recollects Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph, represents him to have been a man of remarkable activity and great physical power, although his weight was but 130 pounds. It is related that a mad dog once came to Monticello and ensconced himself under the portico. Col. Randolph ran for his pistol, but found to his dismay that there was no powder on the premises with which to load it. In this dilemma Col. Randolph resorted to a curious expedient, and accomplished a daring feat. Incasing his left arm heavily with woolen cloths, he took his dirk in the right, and boldly attacked the rabid brute. Presenting his left arm, the dog immediately seized it, when he was dispatched with the dirk with a single thrust. It is said that Col. Randolph would frequently swim rivers when out of their banks rather than go out of his way to a bridge. Upon one occasion, having sold a horse to a friend, he told the purchaser some weeks afterward that he had forgotten to inform him that the animal would sometimes shy at logs when swimming. Meriwether Lewis Randolph, a son of Gov. Thomas Mann, was also a man of great physical strength. It is related that he once carried 1,000 pounds' weight across a room in Shadwell mills.

Norway.

The population of Norway in 1665 was about 400,000 inhabitants. Since 1815 it has increased 1 1/2 per cent. annually, and the census of 31st December, 1875, gave the number of 1,817,000 inhabitants. In the last thirty years the annual excess of births over deaths has been, on an average, 1.38 per cent. The principal cause of this is the small mortality, which, on an average, only amounts annually to 1.76 per cent. of the population—a proportion smaller than in any other European country. The mortality of newborn infants is, in Norway, on an average, 11 per cent., while everywhere else it has been 15 to 20 per cent.; and it has always been less for female than for male infants. This small mortality may be due to the fact that the women in all classes of society always suckle their infants during the first year, and often much longer.

Horse-Shoeing in Russia and Turkey.

According to the reports of travelers in Turkey and Russia, they seem to have very awkward ways of shoeing horses in those countries, compared with the simple method prevalent in America. In Turkey the horse's head is held by one man, another holds the leg, while a third operates on the foot. In Russia the horse is placed in a rough wooden cage and firmly strapped to cross-bars of the frame-work; his head is also tied, and the foot is fastened to a stake in the ground, and held by an attendant while the smith puts on the shoe.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$7 50	@12 25
HOGS	.....	5 00	@ 6 00
COTTON	.....	11	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—Superior Western	.....	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 33	@ 1 43
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	57	@ 59
OATS—Mixed	.....	37	@ 37
RYE—Western	.....	72	@ 73
PORK—New Mess	.....	14 00	@14 20
LARD	.....	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Grided Steers	.....	5 50	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	.....	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 80	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	.....	3 25	@ 3 60
Medium to Fair	.....	3 30	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	.....	4 75	@ 5 90
FLOUR—Family White Winter	.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 10	@ 1 10 1/2
NO. 3 Spring	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	60	@ 61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh	.....	16	@ 16 1/2
PORK—Mess	.....	13 75	@13 90
LARD	.....	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 10	@ 1 12
No. 2	.....	1 07	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	.....	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	60	@ 61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	28	@ 30

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

TRAMPS are on the increase, and the country is flooded with the lazy vagabonds.

THE Michigan fisheries annually send over \$500,000 worth of fish to Detroit.

A LYING match is to be one of the features of the Hubbardston Fair, \$10 to the winner.

THE smelting works at Wyandotte shipped \$14,700 worth of silver to New York last week.

DETROIT is complaining bitterly about the exactions imposed by the gas companies upon their customers.

MRS. HENRY FULLER, of Ovid, attempted twice in one day to commit suicide by drowning in Mud lake.

THE Clinton County Fair is considered a success, the receipts exceeding those of last year by a considerable sum.

ANOTHER pensioner of 1812 has been discovered in Clinton county in the person of Mr. Hiscock, of Greenbush, aged 82 years.

HARDIN & Co's. new salt well at Saginaw City has been finished. It is down a depth of 800 feet, getting 95 per cent. brine.

A SPECIAL election was held in Gladwin county to vote on the proposition to raise \$9,000 to finish the new Court House, and it was carried.

THE State Reform School now has 277 inmates, a larger number than ever before. On Saturday last eighty guns were received for the use of the boys in their drill.

MRS. P. J. JONES, of Beaver, Bay county, thinks she is entitled to \$250,000 of the estate of Abraham Winfield, who died several years ago leaving \$4,000,000.

A SHINGLE-MILL at Manistee recently cut 1,222,000 shingles in one week, with two saws. It is claimed to be the largest week's work ever done in Michigan with such a mill.

EX-GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY has been engaged to deliver the annual address before the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Newaygo county, the second day of the fair, Oct. 10.

THE Twentieth Michigan Infantry will hold its twelfth annual reunion at Grass Lake, Wednesday, Oct. 10. Gen. B. M. Cuthbert, of Manistee, will be the orator of the occasion.

AT Forman Station, Lake county, ten miles west of Reed City, Gate Gates, a lumberman, was instantly killed by a log rolling off a truck, crushing him terribly. Deceased was but recently married.

WILLIAM DEMEREST, an employe on the tug Haight, of East Saginaw, was caught in the bight of a line the other day, knocked overboard, and drowned. The body was recovered.

AT Detroit a few days since George Angle was run over by a train on the Grand Trunk railroad and instantly killed. He was a married man about 35 years old, and left a wife and child. He was driving across the track when an express train struck him.

A FIGHT occurred at Griener's saloon in Mount Clemens, recently, between George Fournier and Fin McCarty, whereby McCarty was severely stabbed in the side and arm. It is feared he cannot recover. Fournier was arrested and lodged in jail.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30:

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1876.....\$1,064,005.30
Receipts for the year.....1,833,824.77

Total.....\$2,897,830.07
Disbursements same time.....2,288,058.94

Balance on hand Sept. 25, 1877.....\$909,771.23
Decrease during the year.....454,284.07

A FIRE broke out in a small building adjoining Hart's flouring mill at North Lansing, the other day, destroying Hart's flouring mill, Parmelee & Co.'s woolen mills, Scofield's saw mill, and several other smaller buildings, and for some time seriously threatening the greater portion of the northern end of the city. In about an hour the fire was got under control. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partially insured.

A FEW days ago the barn of Ezra D. Fifield, in Rutland, Barry county, was destroyed by fire. One of his horses had escaped when the fire broke out. Mr. Fifield immediately undertook to save the other horse, but was unsuccessful. In the attempt he nearly lost his own life, burning his hand, arm and face badly. All his farming utensils were destroyed, together with a lot of hay, corn and wheat. The cause of the fire is not known.

CAPT. ROBERT MEDLER, of the steamer Burt, of the Saginaw line, had his left foot crushed in a shocking manner the other day, it being caught in the bight of the stern line as the steamer was leaving the dock. Amputation was necessary. Capt. Medler has had the most extraordinary ill-luck within a year; his mother, sister, wife and one child have died, his steamer—the Ball—burned, he was laid up several months with acute rheumatism, and now has the misfortune to lose his foot.

THE Lansing Republican says of the State Fair: "This fair closed on Friday. Treasurer Dean estimates the gross receipts for tickets during the entire week at about \$20,000. This, of course, does not include the revenue from other sources, such as booth permits, the grand stand, etc. About 40,000 visitors paid to enter the fair, beside the large number of exhibitors who were granted passes. The Executive Committee held evening sessions during the week, and the meetings are said to be harmonious. Thursday evening officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, E. O. Humphrey, Kalamazoo; Secretary, J. P. Thompson,

Detroit; Treasurer, A. J. Dean, Adrian; Executive Committee, Abel Angel, Allegan; D. W. Howard, Oceana; H. O. Hamford, Wayne; F. M. Manning, Van Buren; F. V. Smith, Branch; T. D. Dewey, Shiawassee; W. L. Webber, Saginaw; J. Q. A. Burrington, Tuscola; J. Webster Childs, Washtenaw."

THE fifteenth annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, is issued, composing a book of 623 pages, over sixty of which are devoted to a detailed exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Agricultural College for the year, and a complete inventory of its real and personal property. The Lansing Republican summarizes the subjects treated of in the report, as follows: "The report of the faculty showed the total number of students to be 166, or an increase of 10 over the previous year. The average ages of the pupils are as follows: Resident graduates, 23; years; Seniors, 21 5-9; Juniors, 20 5-6; Sophomores, 19; Freshmen, 17 1-7; specials, 20. There were 156 from this State, and 10 from other States. One of the resident graduates, two of the specials and two of the Freshmen class were ladies, and several application for admission by ladies were rejected for want of rooms. The department reports are generally encouraging, showing marked improvements in each, and the statements of labor performed by students show conclusively that there is no relaxation in this branch of discipline and that it is well received. This is especially noticeable in the department of botany and horticulture. Very full and interesting reports of experiments with roots, grains, grasses, etc., are given, which cannot fail to furnish valuable information to agriculturists. In fact there is scarcely a page in the entire report from which the intelligent farmer might not glean new and valuable hints in his profession. During the winter of 1876-7 farmers' institutes were conducted by the faculty and professors of the college at Greenville, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Hillsdale, Owosso and Lansing. These institutes generally occupied about two days each, and were mostly well attended, a lively interest in the subjects discussed being manifested. The proceedings at each of these institutes are given in full, and contain a large number of essays and papers on different subjects, interesting to all readers, but more especially so to farmers. Some of these papers, as published, are illustrated by cuts. Among the most valuable of them is one on electrical conduction, by Prof. R. C. Kedzie, in which that gentleman, as we think, successfully refutes the idea that the conduction of electricity of high tension is confined exclusively to the surface of the conductor. A paper on *trichina spiralis*, or pork worm, by Prof. Cook, will well repay perusal by any person, and the same may be said of many others which we have not space to particularize. The report, in addition to the matters above referred to, contains a full list of specimens of forest productions of Michigan sent to the Centennial Exhibition by the Agricultural College, consisting of about 1,200 specimens; full proceedings of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1876, including premium list, etc., and reports from various county societies in the State, together with their officers. Also, a report of the proceedings of the Michigan State Association of Agriculture, held at Jackson, Dec. 14, 1876. A complete register of meteorological observations for 1876, taken by Prof. Kedzie, is appended to the volume. From this register it appears that the highest temperature of the year was 96 degrees. The lowest temperature for the year was Dec. 10, when the mercury sunk to 19 degrees below zero. The range of temperature for the year was 115 degrees."

Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet never looked more thoroughly uncomfortable than they did during the hour and a half passed in council with the visiting chiefs. The council scene was very picturesque. The large east room, rarely used except on occasion of evening receptions, was thrown open for the use of the distinguished visitors. The upper half of the room was filled with seats occupied by the lady and gentlemen friends of the President and the Cabinet people. Just in front of these the Indians were arranged in a half-circle. The President sat in a low chair facing them and remained sitting during their interminable speech-making. Secretary Evarts sat upon his right. Secretaries Schurz and McCarty, Commissioner Smith and Gen. Davis sat upon his left. The half-breed interpreters were more than usually conspicuous in their awkward, clumsy translations of what was said, and they mumbled their words so that they were nearly as unintelligible as the Indians. President Hayes listened very patiently for two hours and a half before he gave up. Each Indian speaker planted himself in front of the President, and broke out into what appeared to be a guttural monologue, occasionally intensified by some emphatic demand. Hayes politely looked every chieftain in the face, but looked embarrassed throughout at his being obliged to listen to what he could not understand. The sang froid of the Indians was superb. They coolly fanned themselves as they calmly talked, showing in no place any trace of embarrassment. Their story was uniform. They all want to be good, and want to be hired to be good also.

The craft of Indian diplomacy has seldom been better illustrated than in the speeches, in which several chiefs spoke of the suggested removal to the Missouri river region as a distant rumor which they have heard. They wished to hear no more of such a rumor, and the great Red Cloud precluded all arguments from the President to-morrow by saying: "I do not wish you to mention that name (the Missouri river) to me. The Missouri river is the road to whisky and ruin."

The Indians were agreed upon the benefits of civilization, although there was considerable variety in opinion as to what white civilization is. Wagons and schools, fertile lands and agricultural implements they all desire. The wildest sons of the plains had desires as crude as the chief who, a few years ago, here as one of the council, told the Great Father that he wanted a house with stairs in it; he liked to walk upstairs, and he thought that if he could have a house with stairs in it he could be civilized.

Big Road, a chief who has never seen civilization before, and who is fresh from the north and the Custer battlefield, said he was not a man to bargain with anybody, but that he wanted to be civilized, and would be satisfied if the Great Father would give him 8,000 boxes of money to get civilized with.

Another chief, He-Dog, had no less mercenary ideas. His notion of civilization was wealth. He had come to see the Great Father, to learn how the white people got rich, and he wanted to get rich.

Signs of Trouble with the Cheyennes. Some documents have been forwarded to the Indian Bureau at Washington from the Cheyenne Agency, in the southern portion of the Indian Territory, which picture a most deplorable state of affairs. Another Indian war is one of the things most likely to break out at any time from that section, as the Indians are starving. They have absolutely nothing to eat, and they have the only alternative of starving or breaking out and going upon a search for food. When this is brought about, the whites will follow them up, two or three of them will be killed, and the result will be as heretofore—general massacres and expensive military campaigns. All this is possible and likely to occur, and it is simply because these Indians are being robbed by the thieving agents of the Indian ring. It is the old story over again.

Why Young Women Marry Elderly Men. Jennie June says that money is not so often the reason why young women marry elderly men as people imagine. She says that the young man of the day is not the desirable husband that the young man of fifty years ago was; he is not so thoughtful, sober, painstaking and conscientious; he lives in a club, has no love of home life nor desire to build up character and reputation as a man and a citizen; his ideas of life are bounded by the theater and the doings of his little set; and in too many cases his ambition is to own a racer and be on intimate terms with the ballet. Naturally mothers shrink from intrusting their daughters to such youths as these, even if they have the opportunity, and are better pleased to bestow them on older men—men who have sown their wild

THE INDIANS.

A Grand Pow-Wow at Washington—He-Dog, Yellow Bear and Other Sioux Statesmen Interview the President.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Times.] The Sioux delegation arrived at their Great Father's house packed in two omnibuses. It was a great disappointment to the waiting crowd who expected the Sioux warriors to come upon horseback in true Indian style. The delegation, as it drove up, looked like a lot of circus people on an excursion. They had decided to appear in Sioux full dress, loaded down with every variety of savage ornament. Their appearance at the White House created a positive sensation. The fine bearing, exquisite self-possession and stoical indifference of the Indians gave them an air of superiority which cheapened every one who came in contact with them.

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oats; who know how little of real value there is in the temporary excitement of pleasure; who have, perhaps, been married once, and have learned to value home and the guarantees it affords for permanent happiness."

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., is shipping wheat to England.

THE Quebec Government is trying to promote beet-root sugar-making.

THE papers of Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta, Ga., report trade at their respective centers as more satisfactory than it has been at any season since the war.

LOUISIANA sugar lands capable of producing 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of sugar and 12 to 320 gallons of molasses, valued at \$200 to \$500, can be purchased at from \$15 to \$40 per acre.

CALIFORNIA's wool growth is becoming one of her greatest industries, the exports last year having been over fifty millions of pounds, worth \$8,000,000. There are several wool-growers who own from thirty to forty thousand sheep each.

AT the bankers' convention in New York the prevailing opinion seemed to be in favor of resumption as proposed by the Sherman act, and also that no banks issue bills of less denomination than \$5; thus favoring the use of silver for all less sums.

WITH regard to the recent visit of members of the Syndicate to Washington, the New York World says it is understood it was to complete the accounts of the 44 per cent. loan, of which they have taken \$200,000,000. Of this, \$15,000,000 is to be reserved for resumption purposes, and it is also stipulated that a similar amount, to be received from the sale of the 4 per cent., is to be used for the same object.

ACCORDING to the New York Sun, the merchants of that city say "there is a marked change for the better in the state of trade. The wholesale dealers are crowded with business, and orders are reaching them, thick and fast, from everywhere in the West and South. Men who, day after day, within the past few years, uttered the words, 'Business is very dull,' have begun to say, 'We have our hands full of business.'"

FROM various portions of the Northwest there are evidences of a steady stream of immigration to the Southern and Southwestern States, and indications that this current will become stronger and wider during the present fall and winter season. The Chicago Journal reports that many families are leaving that city daily for Texas and Florida, and the number of inquirers and seekers after information is steadily on the increase.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad, held in New York, the other day, the report for the last year and up to September, 1877, showed gross earnings of the year \$965,828; expenses, \$573,124; leaving a balance of \$392,699, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over last year. The report urges that Congress be petitioned to pass a bill extending the time for the construction and completion of the road to the Pacific, and sets forth advantages to accrue to the country by its construction. Charles B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was elected President.

THE exportation of cattle and beef to England, which started up so suddenly a few months ago and expanded so rapidly, is already on the decline. The large firm of Samuels Bros., in New York, who made the first shipments of live cattle, failed the other day, and they declare that the business is a losing one, owing to the inevitable losses of stock on the voyage. Fresh beef fares but little better than live stock, owing to the immense difficulty experienced in keeping it fresh and sweet while on the water. Another firm in the same city, however, claims to have done fairly well at the trade.

FOR the first time in five years a cargo of coal has arrived in Boston from Newcastle and been sold at a profit, and more is on the way. The Gas Company is the only purchaser as yet, but there will soon be a large market for English coal in Massachusetts, unless the price of Pennsylvania coal is reduced. The reason of this trade-phenomenon is plainly set forth in the American Gas Light Journal, which lays the blame upon the railroad companies and their studious interference with the coal companies. The freight-agents now dictate the price at which coal is sold, the markets to which it is sent, and other matters which have heretofore been considered solely at the discretion of the coal operators. The price has thus been fixed above the cost of coal in England, with freight added; and the shrewd Boston men are seeking the cheapest market.

A Bovine Wonder. Mr. C. S. Foster has the most precious calf on record. But fifteen brief months have tumbled into eternity since its advent upon this mundane sphere; and yet that calf knows a great deal more about some things than the average human adult. It answers to its name and knows its owner's dog and children across a ten-acre patch. The calf, from its birth until yesterday, had browsed at large some three miles from town, and had never mingled in the bustle and stir of city life. But, lo and behold! early yesterday morning that calf stood at the gate of Mr. Foster's residence in the city, peering wistfully through the pickets. Nobody had told it the number of the dwelling, and nobody was aware of having guided it there. Its native genius seems to have been its only pilot.—Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.

THE Suwanee river that the old song tells about has just been opened to steamboat navigation.

ALL SORTS.

NEW ENGLAND has \$750,000,000 in her savings banks.

CALIFORNIA wants a hundred agricultural colonies for the East.

OUT of the little town of Richmond, Ind., a third-rate circus scooped \$5,000.

A TEXAN has contrived a machine for taking wood on trains without their stopping.

IN 1825 there were only eighty-four churches in New York city. Now there are 489.

THE two mules that drey the wagon in which Jefferson Davis was captured have been burned to death in Atlanta.

A MEMPHIS negro bought a coat for fifty dollars on credit, and sold it for fifty cents in cash, so as to go to a circus.

JUDEN Morrow, of Jefferson county, Ala., has been impeached before the Supreme Court for habitual drunkenness.

A sick old Chinese woman was found in an abandoned house in Eureka, Cal., where her relatives had left her to starve to death.

CALEB CUSHING and some of his neighbors in Newburyport went fishing and caught 2,000 mackerel and 200 cod in twelve hours.

IF one saw how macaroni was made by dirty Italians, in filthy shambles in South Fifth avenue, nobody would eat it, says a New York paper.

A FARM-HAND for harvesting is paid in Central Italy 7 cents a day, and considers himself a fortunate man to find employment at that rate.

LAND-OWNERS along the Sacramento river have, in a convention, resolved not to employ Chinamen, and to induce others to cease giving them employment and selling them land.

IN Kentucky the constant roar of small arms in the corn-fields reminds one of a long-continued battle. The owners of the fields have to defend them against the ravages of squirrels.

FRANCISCO LOPEZ, on trial in Corpus Christi, Texas, was set upon in court and choked almost to death by the mother of the man whom he was accused of murdering.

THE Mammoth caves of Kentucky are to be connected with the outer world by a railroad, and a modern hotel will be built near them, news which cannot fail to be welcome to tourists.

THE nation is a great creditor as well as debtor. The six Pacific railroads—Union, Central, Southern, Kansas, Sioux City and Western—owe it \$92,636,751, which pays no interest until maturity in 1897.

A PAIR of boot-lasts have been made for Leonard Wilcox, of Rome, N. Y., who is seven feet in height, and weighs 600 pounds. The lasts are twenty-two inches in length, seven in height, and eighteen around the instep.

JUDGE BIDDLE, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, has invented a musical instrument somewhat like a violin, and called a tetrachord. It may be made in different sizes, so that twelve instruments will constitute a full string band.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted by the Flat River Baptist Association, of North Carolina, requesting the churches to report the number of moderate drinkers among church members, and the amount of liquor distilled by church members.

AN Englishman who has made a bet of \$50,000 that he will in six years walk through France, Germany, North Russia and Siberia to China, has started from Calais on his journeying. His bet obliges him to return through India, Persia and Southern Russia, and from there over Greece and Italy to France. He must be in Liverpool by the 1st of July, 1883.

MR. WARRE, the authorized dog-catcher of Boston, uses for the destruction of unclaimed dogs a most subtle poison, recommended by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and which he is forbidden to make public, through fear of its use for suicidal purposes. A half teaspoonful of the powder is put in the dog's mouth, and almost instantly the body swells and life is extinguished.

PRINCE BISMARCK appears to be a thoroughly impartial person. A military friend gave him an elaborate disquisition the other day on the deeds, errors and chances of the Russian and Turkish armies, and when he concluded asked the Prince plainly what he thought about them. Bismarck answered with this laconic sentence: "I think that each army is getting the thrashing it deserves!"

IT is estimated that in the world there exists, in a population of 850,000,000, steam engines aggregating the power of 14,400,000 horses, of which the United States, having 40,000,000 population, owns at least one-third of the engines, or 4,800,000 horse power. This is, in round number, thirty Europeans have steam power to the extent of one horse to multiply their production, while the same numbers of Americans would have to the extent of four horses.

A LITTLE GIRL'S SONG OF AUTUMN. The autumn has filled me with wonder to-day, The wind seems so sad, while the trees look so gay; The sky is so blue, while the fields are so brown, While bright leaves and brown leaves drift all through the town.

I wish I could tell why the world changes so: But I am a little girl, and cannot know! The sun runs late, and then goes down so soon, I wish it a evening before it is noon!

Of the birds and the flowers hardly one can be found, Though the little brown sparrows stay all the year round.

I wish I could tell you where all the birds go; But I am a little girl, and cannot know! O autumn! why dost thou bring bright things as they fly? Pray turn the world gently, I don't care them away! And now they are gone, will you bring them again?—against the wind, I say, I say, I say!

If they come in the spring, I may not see them, Oh, I'm so swift!—they come back as they fly! Oh, I'm but a little girl!—I cannot know!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

EUROPEAN WAR.

The latest authentic news from Europe tells us that Mehemet Ali has been deposed from the chief command of the Turkish army in Bulgaria, and Suleiman Pasha appointed in his stead. It is evident that merit less than favoritism has ruled in this change. As between Mehemet and Suleiman there is little choice, neither having exhibited a high order of judgment or ability in the handling of large bodies of troops. It is known, however, that Suleiman has been upheld by a powerful influence in Constantinople, and this accounts for his promotion to the post which, with demonstrated capacity as the test, should have been assigned to Osman Pasha, whose defense of Plevna clearly entitles him to be regarded as the ablest of the Turkish commanders. Suleiman's achievements, since the close of his successful campaign against the Montenegrins, whom he overcame, but did not vanquish, by dint of enormously superior force, have chiefly consisted in butting his head against a stone wall,—hurling his troops against the impregnable position of Gen. Radetzky in Shipka Pass, and getting there slaughtered by thousands for his pains. He will be afforded an opportunity for the display of his peculiar talents in taking the offensive against the strengthened and concentrated forces of the Czarowitch, from which Mehemet last week thought it prudent to retire to a safe distance. One effect of the new deal will probably be to stir up matters on the Kara Lom. Renewed fighting is reported from Asia, but the news is too vague to form an opinion about its importance, and the season for going into winter quarters is at hand.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The Chicago Tribune of the 4th says: "The cry of railroads centering in this city is 'more cars.' The freight business is so large now that not a single road has enough cars to take care of all that offers. All the roads have issued orders to load the cars to their utmost capacity, and most of them are adding new ones to their rolling stock every day. The Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad has borrowed all the cars it could get, has added about 500 new ones in the last few weeks, and is adding about ten more every day, yet it was short about 2,500 cars yesterday. Other Western roads are about similarly situated. But what is most noteworthy is that the roads leading East are also short of cars, although not to the same extent as the Western roads. The Michigan Central was short yesterday about 700 cars. Never before has it occurred that the roads leading East from this city were short of cars before the close of navigation, and it indicates a still greater rush of business as soon as the navigation season is at an end. The roads were unprepared for such an unprecedented rush of business, though the splendid condition of the crops indicated that it would be heavy. During the last five or six years the construction of new cars has not kept pace with the increase of business. The Granger movements, scarcity of money, and other causes induced the railroads to stop making further expenses until they could see their way clear. This is the reason why they are now unprepared to take care of the immense business now coming forward."

The chief Russian Generals and their staff do not keep well enough to the front to be thoroughly informed of what is actually going on at any particular moment. This is not the result of any desire to avoid danger, but proceeds simply from unwieldiness and not being accustomed to move on horseback. There are too many easy carriages around the different headquarters. A stranger visiting the armies in Bulgaria would naturally conclude that there was an Emperor with each army corps.—London Times.

The Democratic Convention of the State of New York opened on Tuesday last at Albany, and "blasted" old Tammany got the upper hand at the start.

Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at W. Van Putten's Drug Store we will give you a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1.00.

Special Notices.

Messrs. P. & A. Steketee are now closing out their entire stock of ready-made clothing at cost, and have added to their stock an immense supply of waterproofs of great variety in color and quality, and at prices that will please you.

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

THAT excellent Japan Tea at 50 cents a pound is having a tremendous run. Also, a large stock of horse blankets cheaper than ever, at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERVEL, Sept. 23, 1877.

HARD times can't effect the following prices: Good undershirts and drawers at 25 cents a pair; and a large and assorted stock of prints at only 6 cents a yard, at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Seth Nibbelink, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate, and six months, from the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1877, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we will meet on Saturday the tenth day of November, A. D. 1877, and on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1878, at nine o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of G. Van Schelven, in the City of Holland, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated, Holland, October 4, A. D. 1877.

ISAAC MARSHALL, G. VAN SCHELVEN, A. M. KANTERS, Commissioners.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$40 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and full outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Port Sheldon Bridge (so-called) has been condemned as unsafe, and all parties using said bridge hereafter, will do so at their own risk.

Dated, September 27th, A. D. 1877. Signed, FRANK M. HARVEY, Commissioner of Highways for the Township of Otsego.

By order of the Township Board. 33-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brooker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brooker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15) town seven (7), north range sixteen (16), west: All said land and premises being situated in the township of Michigan, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOHN VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1874, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Buquet, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Buquet the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-half of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20), town five (5), north of range fourteen (14), west: All said lands and premises being situated in the township of Zeeland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at 12 o'clock, at noon, of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, September 24, A. D. 1877.

JOHN VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. GRISWOLD & ORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FRUIT WANTED.

HIGHEST Cash Price paid for Apples and Peaches at Harrington's Dock.

E. TODD & CO.

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 120 handsomely and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the market afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

S. QUINCEY WILLIAMS'

Ale & Porter House,

Cor. Monroe & Ionia Streets.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The only place ever established in that city where you can find

ENGLISH Ales and Porters,

On draught or in Glass.

ALSO AN OYSTER

Eating Counter

Connected with the place

Superior to any in the City.

S. QUINCEY WILLIAMS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. 31-2m

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the eleventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Van den Belt, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Marselle, administrator of said estate, representing that said estate is in a condition for final settlement and praying that a day may be appointed for hearing his final account, that his said account may be allowed proof of heirship taken, the residue of said estate assigned to the heirs at law of said deceased, and he discharged from further trust as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the eighth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 31-4w

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.

JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

BOOKBINDING!

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

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875. A. CLOETINGH.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of

MANLY D. HOWARD, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberry, Pear, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND, HOLLAND, April 19.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

NEW

Hardware Store

Cor. Eighth and Fish Streets.

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-3m

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, 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, 1876.

NEW FIRM!

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.

One quart and two quart fruit cans for sale cheap—Mason's the best patent.

CALL AND SEE. G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

AT

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT

CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY

CHARLES MULDER.

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

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

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877. 22-4m

MEAT MARKET

- IN THE -

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our

Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

-OF-

BOOTS & SHOES

Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

MOVED.

We have moved our place of business to the

Michigan House,

Next door to the Phoenix Hotel and near the Chicago Depot. We are now prepared to furnish

Cold Meals at all Hours,

and keep constantly on hand all kinds of

Liquors, Cigars & Eatables,

such as

Lobsters, Canned Pork and

Beans, Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Salmon,

And everything else belonging to a well regulated RESTAURANT.

BLOM & SPIJKER.

HOLLAND, Sept. 15, 1877.

Harrington Marble Works.

[Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.]

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES

MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

- IN STONE -

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

All Work Warranted and

Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1877.

GOLD

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$100 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.—The best kind of Chilled Iron

Flows of New York make. Call and examine at the Blacksmithshop

DIJKEMA BROS.

Jottings.

GREENBACKS are worth 97 3/4 in gold.

Mr. E. P. Ferry returned home on Wednesday morning last, very much improved in health.

Our City Clerk, Mr. John A. Roost, who has been dangerously ill for the last two weeks, is slightly improving.

Mr. W. W. Burke has arrived in town again to take charge of the harbor work for the government and superintend the finishing off of the crib.

Mr. P. Pfantlehl had his residence painted up, which improved its appearance wonderfully, and Mr. J. Duursema is following the good example.

The news reached us on Thursday morning that the schooner A. Plugger was beached during the gale on the previous night, near St. Joseph harbor. She was light.

The south bound train on the Chi. & M. L. S. R. R. ran over a cow of Mr. G. Van den Beldt on Monday last, and broke one of its legs, necessitating the killing of the animal.

DAVID Hooper's barn, near Grandville, Mich., was burned on Thursday night with all its contents, including 300 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$1,000 or more; insurance, \$300. Cause of fire, small boys playing with matches.

The musical entertainment which was promised before, and is to be given in the interest of the Reform Club, will be given on Tuesday evening next, at Kenyon's Hall, and Gee's Band will assist them. Encourage them with a crowded house!

A BRIGHT light several miles in a straight line east of this city was seen on Thursday night last, which reflected so clearly against the sky that it is feared some town east of us has had a severe scorching, and at the hour of this writing no news has reached us yet.

We have just received from the press of Lee & Shepard a book entitled "They all Do it." The author is the Danbury News Man, and his witticisms are wide enough known to insure an immense sale for this publication. Mr. L. T. Kanter will offer this book for sale in a few days.

THE schooner Mary is once more in limbo. The owners, Messrs. Knol & Lismann, went to Muskegon and demanded their schooner from the captain and sailors put men aboard of her, and sent her into this port, where she arrived on Wednesday last, and now the sailors commence proceedings against her for wages.

Mr. R. Kanter writes us from White Lake harbor, that on Wednesday night the schooner Planet, in attempting to enter the harbor collided with the north pier, and fifteen minutes thereafter capsized in White Lake. The crew was not taken off until 8:30 Thursday morning. He also informs us that the schooner Industry, Capt. John Jacobs, was beached several miles north of that harbor, and were temporarily sheltered and cared for by him.

Good bye to the linen dusters for the present. The weather, after having been extraordinarily hot and dry for several weeks, calmed around and gave us an old fashioned rain storm on Wednesday night last. The rain will be very welcome to our farmers, and almost everybody; although the accompanying northwester, which blew a gale, will certainly have created sad havoc among our shipping.

A MAN arrived in town who gave his name as Geo. Johnson on Tuesday last, but who proved to be E. Haines, from the township of Grand Haven, near Keeler'sville, and offered a cow for sale far below the actual value, which aroused sufficient suspicion for his arrest, and after being arraigned before Justice Van Schelven, he confessed having taken the cow from Mr. Henry Berrien, of the same place, and was sentenced to twenty days in the county jail.

The new brick store for Messrs. E. F. Metz & Co. is progressing very fast, and rumors are afloat that another party is going to build in this block. Evidently business is concentrating in this block. It is a pity Mr. Van der Veen did not put up his block on the corner of Eighth and River streets; however, he has carefully covered up the walls of the foundation, for the effects of the weather, and is that much ahead of the basement walls across the way.

Mr. A. Bosma sells this year from ten to twelve tons of grapes, and Hope College sells nine tons. How is this for fruit-growing? In Mr. De Jong's vineyard were raised from 5 to 6 tons of grapes, and they are pressed into wine. Mr. Ferry has sold over 300 baskets of peaches and over 2,000 lbs. of grapes of an infant fruit farm, and feels encouraged by this year's proceeds. To sum up, we may safely say that, although our fruit culture is in its infancy, it has been immense this summer, and another good fruit year would find the shipping facilities of this region entirely inadequate to meet the demands of this enterprise. Steamboat men will please cut this out for future reference.

THE Village of Zeeland is creating a fire department, and have let the job to dig eight fire wells.

The estate of Detroit's great rich man, Capt. E. B. Ward, has so shrunk that the creditors are taking 75 cents on a dollar.

It is estimated that turbine water wheels have, since their invention, saved the country over \$300,000,000 in the one single item of fuel.

DURING the year just closed the United States sold 105,000,000 yards of cotton goods abroad, ten times more than was exported the year before.

One manufactory of silverware in this country has the credit of working up more silver than all similar manufactories in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 4, 1877: Miss Mary H. Sanders, Frank Spreague, C. P. Gibbs.

WM. VERBEER, P. M.

THE world now produces more beetroot than cane sugar; and the United States would profit by imitating the example thus set. Could we raise what we consume at home, it would save us over \$50,000,000 a year.

CHARLES Francis Adams, Jr., is made responsible for the statement that \$40,000,000 would cover the expense of constructing the New York Central road, which represents a paper value of \$104,000,000, and he calls the \$64,000,000 "water."

Mr. Nieuwenhuis, residing somewhere near Overyssel had two run aways on Wednesday last, the second time completely smashing his buggy, and dangerously hurting one of the two women in his buggy with him, who was picked up completely senseless.

On Wednesday night last the old brig Fashion was beached just south of Saugatuck harbor. She struck the south pier while attempting to run in and swung round in a twinkling and was thus rendered helpless. She looks bad and our informant says she will go to pieces.

FORMERLY Massachusetts was the hotbed of radicalism, and was the representative of extreme republican sentiment, as South Carolina was the representative of the extreme views of the nullifiers and slaveholders. Time has indeed worked great changes, and to-day these two states represent the liberal element of their respective sections, and are substantially in harmony on the great issues in our national politics.—New London (Cl.) Telegram.

THE myriads of miners in the Wilkes-barre anthracite region went to work on Monday last, accepting an advance of 10 per cent on the prices which caused them to strike so determinedly, and the only duty which now devolves upon the regular soldier is to keep the herd of untiring inquirers which usually surrounds the Gatling-gun from turning the crank of doom, and seeking the bubble information in the cannon's mouth, as was done in Chicago.

THE political testament of Thiers commences thus: "Faith in an immense and incomprehensible God has not left me for an instant of my life, and I wish it to be my first thought now while I turn my mind toward my end. I have always denied a personal God, a revenger endowed with all the vain splendors, and subject to the miserable passions of humanity. But I prostrate myself, confused by my littleness, before the immense uncreated cause of the Cosmos, and I confide in that provident and immutable justice which I see diffused and dominant through the whole creation."

A TRIP to Grand Haven, the first one since the Cutler House was closed up, gave us a different view from a few weeks before. It was lively around the Cutler, now it is dull. Its driving park also, with a splendid mile track, has not been used this season. Most of the other enterprises keep up as well as possible. The stove manufacturing company are running right along, and on quite a large scale. The city is to work breaking ground for an engine house and City Hall, which will, no doubt, be a push in the right direction. At the docks of the D. & M. Mr. Humphrey has all he wants to attend to. The Sheriff was busy selling the goods of Wolfman, Ball & Co., and the auctioneer Mr. Tom Akeley, had a large audience. Mr. J. Wolfman will hereafter be found in the store of Harris Bros., who, by the way, have the finest dry goods store in Grand Haven. At the Court House business was quiet with the exception of the County Clerk, Mr. Tracey, who, under the new law, has a great deal more work, and was busy preparing for the Board of Supervisors, who will meet next week. The business downtown proceeded at its regular pace. Mr. Danhof is in his new building, and A. Donker will open this week yet. Mr. E. Andrus is pushing his new hotel to completion, and will feel happier when it is finished. If you want a first-class cigar go to Julius Radeke's and for a tip-top lunch call on Frank Hidde, who will always meet you with a smile. More anon!

It is not impolite to eat corn off the cob, but it is impolite to watch any one else doing it.

The latest figuring places the tax upon every man, woman and child in Pittsburg, on account of the riots, at \$40 each.

SHARKS won't bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. If you can keep kicking longer than a shark can keep waiting, you'll be all right.

The finest crop of raisins ever produced in California is promised this fall. The grapes are not growing so large as in previous years, owing to dryness, but their quality is better.

THE horns of the Abyssinian ox are nearly four feet long, and seven inches in diameter at their base. The Abyssinian buffalo is double the size of our oxen, and two will draw as much as four horses.

"Ah! how pleasing to God," said the Pope in a recent allocution to some French pilgrims, "to see France thus prostrated, humbled, and repentant before Him." Prince Bismarck is believed to have read his sentiment with emotion.

LITTLE BOY—"Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother." Servant—"Doctor's out. Where do you come from?" Little Boy—"What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you. We had a baby from here last week!"—London Fun.

THE United States, within the last ten years, have sold \$43,000,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to Europe, and still the demand continues. Hitherto Turkey has been our best customer, but now orders upon a liberal scale are coming from Russia.

WE don't know much about political bitterness in this country, compared with what it is in France, where the representative organ of the Bonapartist party could say of Thiers after his death: "Good riddance; now has he truly liberated the territory. He was the embodiment of lying and falsehood, etc."

SOME sailors were on a strike in Chicago on Monday last, for \$2.00 per day, and got it in some instances, according to the Chicago Tribune of the 8d inst., and in the Tribune of the following day we see that all sailors shipped on that day got \$2.00; and that vessels get 5 1/2 cents per bushel wheat to Buffalo. This is a raise in freight and wages.

NEW Orleans proposes a new and shorter cut to the ocean by a ship canal cut through to Barataria Bay—an estuary of the sea that penetrates far into the land on the south coast of Louisiana. The distance from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico by this route would be only fifty-eight miles, and the cost of digging the canal about \$5,000,000.

To the Cincinnati "Commercial" "It is a sublime thing to see a lot of old Republican bums speaking of the regrettable wonders of Grantism, and lamenting the liberal and reform proclivities of Hayes. They mourn for the blessed days when every man who made war on the robbery of the revenue was kicked out of office, owing to his disregard of the fine feelings of the President."

INDICATIONS of a prehistoric people, which are plentiful in southwestern Colorado, have lately been discovered in western Nevada. Antique pottery and undecipherable writings on the rocks are the most common tokens. At one place, engraved upon a rock, is the nude figure of a man, holding in his right hand a shrub, the outlines of which show considerable artistic skill.

THE excavation of the earth-covered and ruined seaport of Ostia on the Mediterranean is proceeding rapidly. Some beautiful columns and mosaic floors in fragments have already been found; and the archaeologist Fiorelli expresses his belief that a proper handling of the old docks and quays will bring to light some curious maritime implements once used against the fleets of Carthage.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances up to Friday morning.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 29.—Schr. Four Brothers from Chicago, light.
" 29.—" Evelin, from Milwaukee, light.
" 29.—" Garibaldi, from Racine, light.
" 29.—" Emma, from Charlevoix, light.
Oct. 1.—" Tri-Color, from Chicago, light.
" 1.—" Wollin, from Racine, 400 bu corn.
" 1.—" Hope, from Muskegon, 12 m lsh.
" 1.—" Banner from Waukegan, light.
" 1.—" Traveler from Manitowish, light.
" 1.—" Elva from Chicago, light.

CLEARANCES.
Sept. 29.—Schr. Four Brothers, to Milwaukee, 24, 600 R. R. Ties.
" 29.—" Evelin, to Milwaukee, 48 cords wood, 120 bu apples, 21 bbls grapes, 44 bbls peaches.
" 29.—" Garibaldi, to Racine, 119 bbls peaches, 29 bu peaches, 10 bu apples, 50 bbls grapes.
" 29.—" Emma, to Annapolis, 500 bu grapes, 150 bu apples, 200 bbls peaches, 40 bu onions.
Oct. 1.—Schr. Tri-Color, to Chicago, 35,000 pck bbls staves.
" 1.—" Wollin, to Chicago, 40 m Oak lumber.
" 1.—Schr. De Hope, to Muskegon, 80 bu potatoes, 30 bu apples, 10 bu onions, 7 bbls flour, 1000 bu feed, 100 doz eggs, 300 bu butter, 200 cabages, 10 bu grapes.
" 1.—" Banner to Chicago, 10 cde wood.
" 1.—" Traveler to Twin Rivers, 100 bu apples, 100 bbls grapes, 15 bbls peaches, 100 cabages, 10 bbls tomatoes.
" 1.—" Elva to Chicago, 60 cde wood.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL and WINTER DRY-GOODS! F. W. WURZBURG

Has just arrived from the Eastern market and so has his magnificent stock of New Goods which will be ready for inspection on

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

We claim with Confidence that a better selected Stock of

DRY GOODS

Never was exhibited in this or any other city. Ladies will find all the latest Novelties in our

CLOAK, SHAWL and DRESS GOODS Department.

Also large Lots of Goods bought at Auction which we offer at Special Big Bargains. We merely mention the following

EXTRA FINE CASHMERES,

In the Newest Fall Shades, at 70 Cents, Worth 90 Cents.

BEAUTIFUL MATELASSE DRESS GOODS,

For Polonaise. 25 Cents.

All-Wool Dress Goods, in the Latest Novelties, at 50 Cents.

Fine Black Brilliantines 40 Cents. Great bargains in

BLACK CASHMERES.

Fine all Wool at 65c; Extra Fine, 80c; 46 inch wide 90c.

150 Pieces Colored Alpaca, in all the Fall Colors, at 15c per yard. Several Cases of Extra Heavy BLARITZ CLOTH, 20c, worth 30c. Two cases of Extra Heavy BEAVER

SHAWLS, \$6 worth \$8. Good Beaver Shawls \$3 & \$4.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN RIBBONS

We open on Monday 500 Pieces of Fancy Sash Ribbons, 5, 6 and 7 inches wide in great variety, all at 25c. per yard also Great Reduction in

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS

We are selling Gros Grain Ribbons, pure Silk, warranted, at the following very low prices: Nos. 4, 8c., 5, 10c., 7, 12c., 9, 15c., 12, 20c., 16 and 24, 25c. Immense Bargains in

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, New Styles Collars and Cuffs, Boas, Ties, Ruchings, Etc.

5,000 pair of Children's Fancy Hose, in great variety 10c. a pair. Big Job Lots of Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery and Underwear, from auction. Our assortment is complete in every department and our Prices are guaranteed as low as any in the State.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal & Bronson St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE TO THE PUBLIC.

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities. Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1877.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 41 acres, situated on Black Lake, 3 1/2 miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodruff Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines that bear well, also 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherries, raspberries, and cranberries. It is a splendid site and increasing in value. I will sell the above for a reasonable price. Address THOMAS LYNCH, Racine, Wis.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES HYDER, Proprietor.

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

TRY DR. SCHOUTEN'S Compound Syrup of RHUBARB,

It is the best cure for DIARRHŒA, As hundreds of families learned by experience.

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

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 65, Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Bakker's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG. HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 3-17

Farm for Sale. I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD. 42-17

"GOD KNOWS."

BY BENJAMIN E. TAYLOR.

(An emigrant ship recently foundered in a storm, and of the 220 who went down, only one—a little child—drifted ashore. When the wall was laid at rest from her troubled baptism, somebody asked the question, "What name?" and the reply was, "God knows." A gentleman present, touched by the words, caused a headstone to be erected bearing only this: "God knows.")

An emigrant ship with a world aboard
Went down by the head on the Central coast
No tatter of clothing, no half-smoked pipe,
No cannon to toll for the creatures lost.
Two hundred and twenty their souls let slip,
Two hundred and twenty with speechless lip
Went staggering down in the foundered ship!

Nobody can tell it—nor you nor I
The story of that night when lightning thought
To wake a little child from the sea and sigh,
Shot quivering gleams through the long-forgotten
And lighted the years with a ghastly glare,
A second year, and a second to spare!
Mid surges of water, and gasps of prayer.

The heavens were down, and the Lord was dumb,
The clouds and the breakers were bent in one,
No angel in sight—nor any to come!
God pardon their sins for the Christ His Son!
The tempest died down as the tempest will,
The sea in a rivulet drowns lay still,
As tame as the moon on a window-sill,
The roses were red on the water-lilies,
The reeds that blow in the early light,
And die into gray in the mists of night.

Then drifted ashore in a night-gown dressed,
A waif of a girl with her sandal hair,
And hands like a prayer on her cold blue breast,
And a smile on her mouth that was not despair.
No stitch on the garment ever to tell
Who bore her who lost her, who loved her well,
Unnamed as a rose—was it North or Nell?

The coasters and wreckers around her stood
And gazed on the treasure-trove upward cast,
As round a dead bird the sturdy wood,
The plumage all rent and the whirled past,
They laid a white cross on the headland rock,
The coffin was rude as a red-breast's nest,
And poor was the shroud, but a perfect rest
Fell down on the child like dew on the West.

A ripple of sod just covered her over,
Nobody to bid her "Good night, my bird!"
Spring waited to weave a quilt of red clover,
Nobody alive had her pet name heard.
"What name?" asked the preacher. "God knows!"
They said,
For weeping nor wept as they made her bed,
But sculptured "God knows!" on the slate at her head.

The legend be ours when the night runs wild,
The road out of sight and the stars gone home,
Lost hope or lost heart, lost Pleiad or child,
Remember the words at the nameless tomb!
Bewildered and blind the soul finds repose,
Whether cypress or laurel blossoms and blows,
Whatever betides, for the good "God knows!"
"God knows!" all the while, our blindness His sight,
Our darkness His day, our weakness His might!

AN ILLUSION.

If Lefebvre's two sisters and his aunts had not treated the whole thing so superciliously, and his cousin Laura, in spite of her generous behavior, had not every now and then looked large-eyed disapproval, very likely it would have come to nothing long before. But of course those women and a host of other female relations were not going to be wiser than he, Lucian Lefebvre, Captain of Engineers and Colonel by brevet, stationed at the capital, and guardian of the nation's citadel—dancing duty, Bell called it.

"Introduced to that doll?" said Bell, when he came up to them, at the Secretary's proposing the introduction. Bell was the married sister, Helen was unmarried, and a little passive, but a person of dignity. "Why, does she talk?"

"Quite a pretty piece of mechanism," said his aunt. "Very well put together."

Lefebvre looked at them in amazement and indignation. "Really," said he, "it is wonderful what women are made of."

"Not this one," said Helen, deliberately putting up her glass. "She is false from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. How can you be so taken in? I don't know what you are made of, Lucian, to think of introducing such a creature to your sisters, nor how she made her way here."

He was just turning on his heel in speechless anger, but, remembering that he had left the side of the lady in dispute for the avowed purpose of bringing his sisters to her, he exclaimed, "Whatever she is, some of you must come with me and be presented to her, as I am here for that purpose, and I will not have her insulted."

"Indeed!" said Helen, looking over the top of her fan into infinite space, but not stirring.

"I will go, Lucian," said Laura, who had not spoken. "Come, Bell, help me out."

"Well, Laura, for a little goose! However, I will never desert a companion in arms. Do you suppose she has observed our council of war?" as they moved off beside Lucian, with his chin well in the air. "She is a fine picture. A person should go on the stage that can make up as well as that. I should like to see her in the privacy of her midnight retirement. How old should you think? Forty?"

"Forty?" cried Lucian. "I heard her myself arranging for a picnic on her 23d birthday."

"How touching! In the life to come, Her 23d! She'll never see her 43d again in this life."

"Oh yes, Lucian; if you choose to force unwelcome acquaintance on your family, at least they must enjoy freedom of opinion concerning it. The very set the woman is with speaks for her. Good evening, General. What a crush! All because of this young Russian hero—a beauty, isn't he? Ah, you too are making for the cynosure. I see; all the world is being presented. It will never do to follow the fashion."

And directly Lucian was presenting his sister, Mrs. Garnier, and his cousin, Miss Laura Nelson; and Miss Nelson had behaved exactly as Lucian wished; and, although he could never have said what was wanting in Mrs. Garnier's behavior, he knew that a challenge of defiance was in her very air, and that her mere manner had told the other woman what she thought of her. Perhaps Bell presumed that that was the way to manage him. He would shortly know.

Col. Lefebvre came clattering down stairs next morning, his horse waiting at the door.

"Whither bound, Lucian?" cried Helen from the library.

"To ride with Mrs. De Berrian," "Oh, your new widow," she said, gaily. "Have you called yet? No? How very accommodating in her to ride with you first!"

"She is not a punctilious fool," he muttered, drawing on his glove.

"Certain punctilious," put in Aunt Susan, "are only safe respect."

"If you will go and call with me, Nell," said Lucian. "I've no doubt she will postpone the ride."

"Now, Lucian, dear, you know I hate not to gratify you," said Helen. "But really the last thing Bell said was that it would not do. She should not call, nor could I, if, for nothing else, for little Laura's sake, who is too young and innocent to have anything to do."

"Just as you please," he said, angrily, and had slammed the door behind him. You can imagine his surprise when, as he reined his horse up at the steps of the house where Mrs. De Berrian was visiting, he saw his cousin Laura coming down with Mrs. Vaughn, a leader of the fashions, with whom she sometimes went out; for Laura was an heiress, and but little gainsaid in her wishes.

"I thought you would like to have me," Laura said, timidly looking up with her brown eyes, as he dismounted. "She never did have any spirit."

"It is just like you, Laura," he said, fervently.

"I—I don't think you will admire her so much by daylight," she said again, timidly; and he had laughed and handed her into the carriage and disappeared before she knew she had ventured to say so much.

But a more judicious curtain had been dropped within the drawing-room; and as Mrs. De Berrian sat pensively leaning her head on her hand that bore a gleaming sapphire, a dark curl straying over the contour of the white hand set in its lace ruff, and the damask shadow of a great vase of roses on the table, taller than herself, falling round her, Col. Lefebvre thought he did admire Mrs. De Berrian quite as much by daylight—although it occurred to him later that Bell would have called it rose-light or curtain-light instead. He was confirmed in his admiration before he left her. He was not sure but that by the time he saw Mrs. De Berrian again he should be really in love with her. And his little cousin Laura? Well, thank Heaven, he could afford to marry where he chose.

She was rather an enchanting woman after her kind. "I will tell you about her," said Laura to her cousins, when she had endured their reproaches. "She makes it a vital point to please—in her person, her manner, her voice. Her face can only afford smiles, so she never resents, not even such a look as Bell's. She was charmingly dressed. She is visiting people just on the verge of society, Mrs. Vaughn says, but she doesn't seem to belong to them. It is my belief that she has had money, run through nearly all of it, and that this is her last throw for station and a husband."

"Laura, where in the world," cried her displeased aunt, "did you pick up such a—"

"French novels," said Bell, who had run over. "I must say, Laura, I think you took a great deal on yourself. Now she will return the call."

"She—she would like to be respectable," stammered Laura. "And you know very well that if you want Lucian to go and marry such a woman out of hand, you have only to persecute her." "Persecute her! You do use select terms. We let her alone, which you had better have done."

"I—I didn't want Lucian to be mortified."

"So you mortify us."

And by the time Lucian came home Laura was in a flood of tears, and sobbed out, in reply to his amazed inquiry, "Oh they are abusing me so!" And then everyone laughed at the idea of their abusing little Laura, the darling of the house.

"Well, well, Laura," said he, "I'll not abuse you. I invite you to our picnic to-morrow to Great Falls. Mrs. De Berrian will chaperon you."

"Mrs. De Berrian?" rose the chorus. "Madame Arroyo, the Spanish Minister's wife, invited her."

"Well, to be sure," said Bell, catching her suspended breath, "nobody knows anything about her either—an adventuress, all the legation say."

"The Count Zaza escorts her. I suppose nobody knows anything about him." The Austrian attaché—yes, he hit Nell then, he thought. "And the young Russian Duke, that enchanted you so—"

"Oh, men, all of them!"

"Very fine men, and some of the finest ladies at the capital. I'll take care of you, Laura, if you'll go."

"I'll go, Lucian."

"Perhaps she'd best," said Bell to Helen, at the door. "I shouldn't let him out of my sight, if I were she."

It was a month later when Bell ran over one evening, as usual, near the gayeties were so few, and sat talking gloomily with Helen.

"I never would have believed it of our Lucian," said she. "All but engaged, as he was, to Laura, and with her fortune, that would have just doubled his own, and she so gentle—and now perfectly lost and infatuated over this French doll."

"I can't imagine that it is the same brother who turned pale when we came down with carmine on our cheeks the day after we first saw the French play, and who expostulated with us so."

"Our turn now."

"He would have made Laura such a good husband," said one.

"But now this demoralizing woman—"

And while they were bemoaning his decline and fall, the subject of their complaint was whirling away in a palcear, surrounded by wraps and rugs and

lunch baskets and periodicals and French candy and Mrs. De Berrian, the was lights shining softly down from above on the charming picture the lady made, as, having removed her hat, she leaned back among her cushions under the shelter of the rose-colored scarf passed over her dark curls. Mrs. De Berrian had been summoned to New York on important business; Col. Lefebvre had suddenly found that he had business there too. Mrs. De Berrian perhaps meant to give him some business before he returned. Neither of them was aware that behind the curtains of a neighboring section, whose berths had been made up and occupied just as the train started, reposed one of his aunts and his cousin Laura.

If simply an infatuation over mere beauty were in case, no one could marvel at Col. Lefebvre's infatuation. By candle-light at night, behind a veil out-doors, in the dim, deep-curtained drawing-room, Mrs. De Berrian was worthy a painter's pencil—delicate features, scarlet lips, deep dimples, penciled brows, the sparkle of teeth, the soft, dark glow of great eyes, the snowiness of the forehead under multitudinous waves of shadowy hair—beauty could hardly be better imaged forth, although possibly one might tire of it, and of the set, unvarying smile, for all its sweetness. Lucian had not tired of it yet, once or twice there had crossed his mind a suspicion that its owner was not altogether a woman of high principle, but whether he had put the thought away as treasonable, or had felt with a not-unusual masculine vanity that he could change all that, or had not just then cared so much for high principle, it did not hinder his own color from mounting when he looked at hers, or his pulse from quickening when this woman touched his hand. As for Mrs. De Berrian, she was beginning to feel a tolerable assurance that at last her pendulous position on "the verge of society" was to be exchanged for the fixed and solid station of a member of the Lefebvre family, with all their wealth and rank, their respectability, consideration and friends. And, when it should be—why, then she meant to show the women in that family who she was!

It came near being a settled fact that night as they rolled comfortably along, almost all the rest of the car behind their curtains, the soft light, half gloom, half light, falling softly on the lovely face, a setting moon traveling with them and looking in at the window at every turn. Col. Lefebvre had changed his seat for one at the lady's side, that the sleepers might not be troubled by their voices—his voice, rather, for it was he that talked; she listened, with the lovely smile, the musical word. His arm lay along the back of the seat, his face was bending over hers; her great eyes were cast up at him in the dim light; her lips seemed to tremble. He was noting the gentle rise and fall of her breath, the charm of every outline of the beautiful head resting on that hand with its gleaming sapphire, aware of a strange quick throb with the thought, half a certainty, half a fear, that all this was doubtless his should he choose to take possession—

"Tickets!" said some one at his elbow—the conductor, who had come aboard at the last station, and who mistook them for a portion of the gay party that had been taken on with himself.

It broke the spell for that night. Col. Lefebvre started to find how late it was, and went away to his berth, leaving Mrs. De Berrian, ill-pleased, to order the porter about as he made up her own.

Col. Lefebvre woke very early on the next morning from his fitful slumber, restless with feeling and with heat, and, looking from his window, saw that they were rolling along the green flats of New Jersey. Then he half parted his curtains, and took an observation down the car. Some one was up before him—some young girl; he could not see plainly, with all the obstruction of drapery. There was a familiar fling of a scarf. Good gracious! was that his cousin Laura? The sight of her made him fall back on his pillow and begin to recall the events of the evening before. It was just then that some one came rustling by his closed curtains—a lady who wished to make her toilette before the rest of the car was astir. The sound stopped short; the person did not go on. Instinctively Col. Lefebvre glanced through the crack of his curtains. A netting of the lady's fringe had caught on the hook of some projecting valise—the porter was disengaging it—an oldish, frowzy sort of woman. One uplifted hand grasped the curtain for support; upon it shone a gleaming sapphire. The drops started out on his forehead. Was it impossible! He sat up and glared at her. She held a toilet case in her other hand. She was making for the little dressing-room. There was the same bronze green luster of silk, the same black lace about the throat, the lapel of the same rosy scarf of woolen gauze had been that instant thrown up from her face. But that face! No! It was an absurdity. And yet—It had been a horridly hot night; the best of paint would run; the best of powder would cake and roll off; the penciling of brows would rub all about; the pigment that so darkened and increased the eye would smear here and there raggedly. What had happened to that mouth? Or was there no mouth there? There were no teeth there; they were in her hand. The dimples—they were two long furrows; the scarlet of the mouth had somehow streaked them. And as for the dropping curls—they were dropping off. The beautiful Adelaide De Berrian had gone out like the blown flame of a candle, and left only the ashes—had left only a worn and withered woman with white lips, and a wrinkled paler than was blotched and bleared, whose face had been a mask, "whose mother was her painting."

"False from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot," he repeated, in Helen's words, and shut his eyes; and there sat Laura, brown-eyed and fair, with her smooth hair, a little Madonna of a face, as he opened them again. An hour afterward, the other women of the car having clamored in vain the last third of that time for admittance, an elegant lady issued from the dressing-room, crimped and curled and powdered, a blooming, smiling picture, seated herself in her rearranged section, and awaited her cavalier. She waited a long while. While she was in the dressing-room, that cavalier had stepped off the train at Elizabeth.

As Col. Lefebvre sat in his aunt's room in the Brevoort that night, he replied to her query concerning his gloom "Let it be. I have a right to be a little disturbed. I have lost a friend. I have escaped a terrible danger. I have found an invaluable possession that I had mislaid. What did you bring Laura here for? Her summer finery? I am going to take her a long drive in the Park to-morrow morning. Say, Aunt Maria, don't you make any purchases till we come back. And, Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be stealing a fine march on them all at home if Laura and I went back on one ticket?"

"One ticket?" "Well, no, not exactly. Husbands and wives are not one financially, are they? Railways haven't any sentiment."—Harper's Bazar.

Debts of the States.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just compiled, from official documents, an approximate statement of the debts of the several States, with the following results, the computation being made to the close of 1876, except where otherwise stated in parentheses:

Maine	\$ 5,129,107
New Hampshire	3,629,539
Massachusetts	35,659,371
Rhode Island	2,182,745
Connecticut	5,014,600
New York	23,315,888
New Jersey	2,396,300
Pennsylvania	22,978,951
Delaware	1,201,000
Maryland	6,276,155
Ohio	6,484,505
Indiana	1,097,755
Illinois	1,480,600
Michigan	1,392,140
Wisconsin	2,252,057
Minnesota	500,000
Iowa (1875)	548,024
Kansas	1,295,975
Nebraska	1,063,058
Virginia (1875)	27,514,426
North Carolina	28,747,945
South Carolina (1875)	7,674,765
Georgia (1875)	25,345,605
Alabama	12,574,875
Mississippi	743,094
Louisiana (1875)	21,568,432
Texas (Feb. 1, 1876)	4,792,953
Arkansas	17,362,362
Kentucky (1875)	1,823,669
Tennessee	23,208,400
California (1875)	3,654,500
Oregon (1874)	290,477
Nevada	108,429

Colorado is reported without debt, and from West Virginia, Missouri and Florida no recent reports have been received. The debt of Georgia, after deducting the amount recently repudiated, is placed at \$8,005,500.

In proportion to population, Illinois is in a better condition financially than any other State in the Union, except Iowa.

The Risks of Depositing in Small Savings Banks.

An accountant who has done the figuring for a number of the receivers of broken savings banks in New York writes to the Sun that no savings bank can possibly exist which has deposits less than \$1,000,000. On any smaller sum the margin between the rate of interest paid and that received is too small to pay running expenses. If 6 per cent. is paid depositors and 7 per cent. received from the investments of depositors' money, the margin available, when the deposits are \$1,000,000, for expenses is only \$10,000. But, "if the deposits," explains the accountant, "are, say \$100,000, the income of 1 per cent. net—\$1,000—will not pay a clerk, night watchman, scrub woman and small boy, to say nothing of rent, stationery and sundries. If, by the robbery of Peter's deposit of yesterday to pay Paul's draft of to-day, the bank kites through an existence of a few years, multiply the excess of the expenditures over its \$1,000 income by the number of years of its existence, and it will need no bank examiner to determine what its deficiency is, and the consequent loss to poor people of the locality where the misnamed savings bank existed. To this legitimate loss may possibly be added 'cash items' and other waste paper, which, in the reports to the bank department, have been described 'other stocks and bonds.'"

Sand Showers.

The singular phenomena of sand showers occurs every year in China. During the showers there is neither cloud nor fog in the sky, but the sun is scarcely visible, looking very much as when seen through smoked glass. The air is filled with a fine dust, entering eyes, nostrils and mouth, and often causing serious diseases of the eye. This dust, or sand, as the people call it, penetrates houses, reaching apartments which seem securely closed. It is supposed to come from the great desert of Gobi, as the sand of Sahara is taken up by whirlwinds and carried hundreds of miles away.

The Chinese, while sensitive to the personal discomfort arising from these showers, are resigned to them from a conviction that they are a great help to agriculture. They say that a year of numerous sand showers is always a year of large fertility. The sand probably imparts some enriching elements to the soil, and it also tends to loosen the compact alluvial matter of the Chinese valleys.

A CORRESPONDENT from the front of war, on the Russian side, writes to a London paper: "Put a Turk in a ditch, give him a gun, a sackful of cartridges, a loaf of bread, and a jug of water, and he will remain there for a week or a month under the most dreadful artillery fire that can be directed against him, without flinching."

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Karitan Madras Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest and most stylish ever seen, and so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry-goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Karitan Cloakings*, and take no others.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has become one of the leading cough remedies in our trade. We have known cases where it has given relief, where our best medicines have failed. We warrant it in every case, and are satisfied that it is one of the best medicines of its kind.

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We wish to call attention to our Bloomsdale strains of **ONION SEED**. It has ever been our practice, owing to the force of climatic influences, to raise full-sized Onions from sets, seedlings, or seedlings raised from sets, and as they are produced at the Philadelphia seed house, the growth of the present year, and not direct from the seed proper; as a result in a long series of years, generations on generations of Onions, a habit has been confirmed and established of precocious bulbing; consequently (black seed) raised here, in the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, when transported northward carries with it, it is believed, the fixed habit of early bulbing, and crops of large Onions, from such seed, are produced at the North from such seed in advance of the season, and free from the "stiff-neck" so abundantly produced by seed raised in a colder climate.

An experiment the present season, made with the Bloomsdale strain of Early Red in Wisconsin, in latitude 44° (north of lat. of Toronto, Canada), gave the most surprising results; another with the same variety in Nebraska, latitude 40°, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.

These facts are at least highly suggestive, and merit the examination of **NORTHERN** and **NORTHWESTERN** onion-growers and dealers.

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GRANT INTERVIEWED.

He Unburdened His Mind Concerning the Sumner and Motley Unpleasantness.

A New York Herald correspondent who lately interviewed ex-President Grant in Scotland, reports the following conversation: The correspondent said: "I see reference in the newspaper eulogies of Mr. Motley to your position toward that officer, and the intimation that your action was one of the remote causes of his death?"

"Yes, I have read it, and it does me great injustice. Motley was certainly a very able, very honest gentleman—fit to hold any official position. But he knew long before he went out that he would have to go. When I was making these appointments, Sumner came to me and asked me to appoint Motley as Minister to the Court of St. James. I told him I would, and I did. Soon after Sumner made that violent speech about the Alabama claims, and the British Government was greatly offended. Sumner was at the time Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Motley had to be instructed. The instructions were prepared very carefully, and, after Gov. Fish and I had gone over them for the last time, I wrote an addendum charging him that above all things he should handle the subject of Alabama claims with the greatest delicacy. Mr. Motley, instead of obeying his explicit instructions, deliberately set into line with Sumner, and thus added insult to previous injury. As soon as I heard of it I sent to the State Department and told Mr. Fish to dismiss Motley at once. I was very angry, indeed, and I have been sorry many a time since that I did not stick to my first determination. Fish advised delay because of Sumner's position in the Senate and his attitude on the treaty question. We did not want to stir him up then. We dispatched a note of severe censure to Motley at once, and ordered him to abstain from any further connection with that question. We thereupon commenced negotiations with the British Minister at Washington, and the result was a joint high commission and the Geneva award. I supposed Motley would be mainly enough to resign after that snub, but he kept on till he was removed. Mr. Sumner promised me he would vote for the treaty, but when it was first before the Senate he did all he could to beat it. I must tell you an incident about Sumner. The first time I ever saw George William Curtis he called upon me to request on behalf of a number of influential Republicans the reinstatement of Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I told him that if I should go to the Senate and dictate the organization of committees I would be apt to hear something about the fellow who made a fortune by mind his own business. I said I certainly should suggest the idea to any part of the legislative branch that should undertake to construct my Cabinet. I gave him distinctly to understand that I did not propose to interfere in the matter at all, even by advice to personal friends among the Senators, and that I thought Sumner had not done his duty as Chairman of the committee because he had hampered the business of the State Department by pigeonholing treaties for months. Mr. Curtis said that was impossible, for Sumner had only a short time before told him that his successor would find a clean docket, and made special claims for the execution of the work of the committee. Knowing, as I did, the adroit arguments used among Sumner's friends, I determined to test the matter of a clean docket. I told Curtis that I had proposed to prove to him that his friend Sumner had not told him the facts, and that he made statements knowing them to be falsehoods. Curtis was amazed at my offer, but I assured him that he had been frequently caught in similar misrepresentations. I told Curtis that there were ten or eleven treaties before the Senate from the State Department that had been in Sumner's hands, but had never been laid before the committee. I wrote from the spot—Long Branch—to the State Department, and, to my own surprise, there proved to be more treaties than I said there had been, and in Sumner's own hands for a longer time than I expected. That was the "clean docket." When I told Curtis about it and gave him the record he was rather disappointed. He said it was remarkable. I told him my object in having the record searched up was to show him that Sumner was not a truthful man, as others had found out before me, and as I had discovered on frequent occasions. The work of that committee when Cameron took charge was in a most deplorable state, due entirely to Sumner's persistent obstructiveness and dilatoriness. I had nothing to do with his dismissal from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, but I was glad when I heard that he was put off, because he stood in the way of even routine business, like ordinary treaties with small countries. I may be blamed for my opposition to Sumner's tactics, but I was not guided so much by reason of his personal hatred of myself as I was by a desire to protect our national interests in diplomatic affairs. It was a sad sight to find a Senate with a large majority of its members in sympathy with the administration, and with the Chairman of the Foreign Committee in direct opposition to the foreign policy of the administration in theory and detail. So I was glad when I heard of his successor's nomination as Chairman of the committee.

A Curiosity of Nature.

On the bank of the river, and about 100 yards above the Palmer lead mine, Washington county, stand two trees—a sycamore and a maple. A limb of the sycamore has grown into and through the maple. Not a great while ago the limb broke from its sycamore mother,

and has since grown sycamore leaves and balls, through the nourishment of the maple.—Sedalia Bazaar.

FASHION NOTES.

Box-plaited crêpes are coming in vogue.

Purpl color is the newest shade for kid gloves.

Moonlight beads is another name for clear de la lune jet.

The neck of all new dresses open en châte or Pompadour.

Jewels take the place of spangles in the costly imported fashions.

The new bonnets have crown brims and elaborateuffed cap crowns.

Turkish blue, a mixture of purple and red, is the popular shade for ladies' umbrellas.

No silk for morning toilets is the rule, which New York is borrowing from Paris just now.

Grays, including four shades, and greens of every possible tint are the popular colors.

The combination of black silk and velvet will be popular. Figured and embossed velvet will be used; the plain is not so stylish.

Pure white linen collars and cuffs will be worn in street and house costumes; the cuffs under, and, in some instances, turned back all around.

Cashmere will be mixed with silk or velvet this season, and will be made up in handsome styles. The material promises to be very popular as heretofore.

Basques are becoming longer, and basques also, originally designed for elderly ladies, are worn by young matrons over trimmed skirts, thus omitting the overskirt.

MORNING COATS are quite a necessity of fashion at present, and almost every lady is wearing them. In spite of their popularity, they do not add to the youthfulness of a face.

The habit basque and plain overskirt with what are called envelope pockets, oblong shapes, with a folded over-lap buttoning down, are leading modes for traveling dresses.

ALTHOUGH rather early to touch upon the subject of furs, some sample articles having been prepared for exportation, show that linings and capes will be made of the handsomest and most expensive furs, and that borderings will be narrow.

Silk, ribbon and velvet are all recommended for combinations with straw this autumn, and all odd shapes, which are variations upon standard styles, will be favorite models. Very much crown trimming will be worn upon hats of suitable shape.

Yests and jackets are again to be reinstated. The new dark, as well as black materials are much to be desired, when made into an open jacket upon a fancy-colored vest. White and blue flannel vests will be very stylish with next winter suits.

RADIIOS silk is something new in mourning dress materials; one side has a soft, cashmere finish; the other has a beautiful gros-grain effect; the former is the side intended for mourning. The quality is beautiful and serviceable, and it costs \$3.50 a yard.

POLONAISES of heavy fabrics, absolutely without drapery, will be worn this fall. Some of the designs exhibit a combination basque or extra upper portion. All polonaises are as long as possible, and draped across the front, according to the requirements of the figure.

HAMBURG edgings are now cut out by machinery, with such accuracy as to have a perfect edge, and sold for the same price as uncut edgings. The cut-out edgings are not of the regulation four and a half yards, but are neatly sewed together, and sold in all lengths.

The negotiations for the marriage of Prince Arthur to the daughter of the ex-King of Hanover are broken off. She is of a literary turn, and thinks he does not know enough.

JUDAH HENSON, it appears, wasn't so much opposed to fair-dealing Israelites; 'twas the Jew sharp he wanted to discourage.—Boston Transcript.

A Grand Record.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was first brought to the notice of the American public. To-day it is the most popular remedy on this continent for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, nervousness, urinary and uterine complaints, gout, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, and is widely used in South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and Australia, as a preventive and remedy for malarial disorders, and for many other maladies to the relief of which it is adapted. The record of its victories is written in the testimonials of thousands whom it has cured, to many of which the widest publicity has been given; it has won the emphatic sanction of leading members of the medical profession, and it has repeatedly been made the subject of eulogiums by the home and foreign press. Comment on the above facts is unnecessary. We leave the public to draw their own conclusions.

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Are never experienced by those who use Dr. F. J. Fowler's "Elegant Light, wholesome, biscuits, bread, rolls and muffins, every time. Try it and be convinced.

WILCOX'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employees, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilcox's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will reward the company that uses it with health and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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Every man who owns a horse should have a pair of

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Which remove all fever from the feet, and keep them in a clean, moist and healthy condition, absolutely preventing corns, contracted feet, quarter-cracks and scratches. The most perfect is held securely on the bottom of the foot, keeping the foot in a healthy natural condition. They can be used for a lifetime, and do not cost one-fourth as much as the old leather ones. The cut represents the Holder and Sponge on the foot. The best horseman in the world has testified to its use as one of the most valuable and reliable means of the day. It has been used by the best horsemen in the world, and has been recommended by an unending number of experts. For sale by Harness-Makers and dealers in Turf goods. Single pairs sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.50 per pair. In ordering, send diameter of hoof measured across the bottom of the foot, and for descriptive circular, with list of testimonials from the leading veterinarians and experts of the day. I have also a valuable Sponge Liniment for bad feet, which I will forward with Cooler at \$1.00 per quart. Send name and address to ordering agent to receive a sample. 193 Washington St., Chicago.

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Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.

Take no Other.

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POND'S EXTRACT - The Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtue cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN - No child can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Sprains, Contusions, Cuts, Bruises, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Itchings, Old Sores, Boils, Pains, Rheumatism, inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, restores discoloration and cures all.

LADIES - This is a household necessity. It soothes the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—namely fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and is a cure.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES and in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No cure, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VALVELESS VEINS. It is the only sure cure. BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, bowels, etc.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. It is added to the foregoing list of its uses, for the relief of all kinds of Swelling, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, simple and chronic Diarrhea, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chliferia, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Itchings, Eruptions, Pimples, Etc., Etc., Etc., and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

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TO FARMERS - Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livestock raiser can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livestock Dealers, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Bruises or Saddle Chafing, Soreness, Swelling, Cuts, Lacerations, Ulcers, Etc., Etc., Etc., and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

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Ex-Treasurer Spinner's View of the Situation.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner, who so long and faithfully watched the money bags of the Government, and who understands the working and necessities of our financial machine as well as any other man, in a recent interview with a newspaper reporter, said:

"The financial question is in reality not so difficult as many suppose. I was brought up a bullion Democrat, and am quite willing there should be a metallic currency for those who wish one; but I think paper is best. Wm. D. Kelley has the true idea, though it is not original with him. A metallic currency is wanting in elasticity. At times an expansion of the circulating medium is necessary for the purchase of crops, transportation, etc. What we want is an issue of legal tender notes, convertible at any time into an interest-bearing bond of the United States—a bond for which the holder gets currency with accrued interest whenever he should desire. At a rate of interest no higher than 3.65 per cent. the desired amount of circulation would be absorbed when not used for commercial purposes, and the bonds would be converted when the business of the country required a large amount of currency. Such currency would soon be on a par with gold, and it would be the parent of a new prosperity and of a new era of patriotism. The present plan of resumption will have no other effect than to oppress the people and cripple the energies of Government. The power to issue notes should be taken from banks and vested in the Government. Without a change in the financial policy the worst is yet to be apprehended. The people will not stand too much oppression."

Europe and America as Grain-producers.

Recent statistics compiled by order of the French Government, give the total average annual cereal product of Europe at 4,994,000,000 bushels. Of this Russia is credited with 1,606,000,000 bushels, Germany, 742,500,000 bushels, and Austria, 450,000,000. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington estimates the product of cereals in the United States for 1877 at about 1,800,000,000 bushels. From the same source we learn that, for the last four years, we have exported wheat, flour and Indian corn to the average of more than \$100,000,000 per annum. The exports of wheat from all United States ports to all foreign countries increased from 14,597,585 bushels in 1868 to 52,397,399 bushels in 1876.

The total exports of wheat and corn (including flour and Indian meal) from the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows: Wheat, 40,825,611 bushels; flour, 8,848,665 barrels; corn, 70,300,983 bushels; corn meal, 447,967 barrels, (reducing the flour and corn meal to bushels) making a grand total of 129,686,547 bushels, against 125,959,601, for the year ending June 30, 1876.

We produce forty bushels of grain per head, estimating our population at 40,000,000, while Europe with a population of not quite 300,000,000 produces only sixteen bushels per head, Russia producing twenty six bushels per head, and Great Britain only four bushels per head. It being estimated that the average consumption of grain per head is fifteen bushels, we produce nearly three times as much as we require, Russia not twice its wants, and Great Britain not much over one fourth her requirement.

THERE was fun as well as good acting in a Chicago theatre during Lawrence Barrett's week of Shakespeare. "Will you permit me to descend, my friends?" said *Marc Antony*. Just then he stepped inadvertently on the frail canvas-covered frame work representing the marble platform at the head of the steps, and down came the whole concern, *Marc Antony* and all, *Julius Caesar*, who had been dead several hours, and was lying stiff and cold on a bier at the foot of the steps, threw up an arm in terror when the platform cracked, and kicked around very lively as the stuff tumbled about his ears. "If you have tears," continued *Marc Antony*, "prepare to shed them now," and they were shed liberally by the audience in the convulsive laughter that followed. On another night James O'Neill, the actor who in a lawsuit is claimed by two women as a husband, had to say in the play, "I have a wife." A titter went round the house; but the following line, "I would she were in heaven," clinched the allusion, and the audience roared. The *Inter-Ocean* says: "When a man dressed in short corduroy pants and a red vest, and carrying a shal-lah attempts to palm himself off as a Roman citizen, he is likely to get tripped, especially if he accents his words as did a citizen at Hooley's. He said: 'O piteous spectacle! Pace there! Hear the noble Antony.' Pronunciation such as this, in connection with his garb, and a supple, closely red nose, did the business for him."

Pittsburg has 73 glass factories, 33 iron rolling mills, 8 steel rolling mills, 7 white-lead factories, and 29 oil refineries, and the coal mines tributary to this market number 158.

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All kinds of Color and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.

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WHERE?

In the Drug Store of

J. O. DOESBURG

Who has adopted as his motto:

Quick Sales & Small Profits

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

MEN & BEAST.

The Same with

Oils, Paints, Brushes, Etc.

We have got to be contented with small profits in these

"HARD TIMES,"

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

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

My request to the inhabitants of this Colony is:

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, September 10, 1877.

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

Joslin & Breyman,

Stocks, Jewels, Watches, Silverware, Goldware, Clocks, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-17.

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HOLLAND, Aug 25, 1877. 28-4w

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HOLLAND, Mich., May 27, 1877. 15-17