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### Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 35: October 13, 1877

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 35.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 295.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X 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 "	4.15 "
" "	3.35 p. m.	8.30 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.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	5.10 "	* 12.20 p. m.
" "	8.15 p. m.	9.45 "
" "		* 2.05 "

\* Mixed trains.  
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
‡ Mondays only.  
All other trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	No. 2	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1
8.00	13.15	Muskegon	1.45	7.30
7.25	11.41	Ferryburg	2.18	8.40
7.15	11.33	Grand Haven	2.23	8.50
6.30	11.07	Pigeon	2.58	9.40
5.55	10.40	Holland	3.35	11.15
5.07	10.18	Fillmore	3.55	11.45
3.55	9.30	Allegan	4.45	1.15

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

DESSING, 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. 14-ly

### 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.

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

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. 14-ly

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

MERENS, D. R. Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.

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

WALSH, HERR, 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.

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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 keeper 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.

ROSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish 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.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flagger 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 Room, Van Landegenda 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. HEROLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D. K. 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 "Home 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.

### L. 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. BACON, 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	2 00
Butter, lb.	16	16
Clover seed, lb.	14	14
Eggs, dozen	15	15
Honey, lb.	15	15
Hay, ton	8 00	8 00
Onions, bushel	1 00	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	30	35
Timothy seed, bushel	2 00	2 00
Wool, lb.	2 00	2 00

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00	3 00
" green	2 75	2 75
" beach, dry	2 50	2 50
" green	2 25	2 25
Hemlock Bark	4 00	4 00
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00	10 00
Staves, Firce	12 00	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	2 75
Stave bolts, softwood	3 25	3 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	3 00
Railroad ties	12	12
Shingles, A & B m.	2 00	2 00

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	1 10	1 10
Corn, shelled bushel		50	50
Oats, bushel		25	25
Buckwheat, bushel		60	60
Barley, ton		16 00	16 00
Feed, ton		12 00	12 00
" 100 lb.		1 25	1 25
Barley, 100 lb.		1 10	1 10
Middling, 100 lb.		1 25	1 25
Flour, 100 lb.		3 25	3 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.		3 00	4 00

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5	6
Pork	6	6
Lard	10	10
Smoked Ham	11	11
" Shoulder	8	9
Tallow, per lb.	6	6
Turkeys	10	11
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8	8

## Special Notices.

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.

## 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.

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.

OVERYSEL, Sept. 22, 1877.

### It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Lung or Throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore, or Chest or Back lame, use *Shiloh's Porous Plaster*, Price 25 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70 Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

DR. SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of Consumption, where General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while *Shiloh's Cure* allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

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

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.

At the Methodist Sunday-School Reunion in Hartford, the other day, the following poetical contribution from William Cullen Bryant was read for the first time:

As shadows cast by cloud and sun  
Flit in the summer grass,  
So in Thy sight, Almighty One,  
Earth's generations pass.

And while the years, an endless host,  
Come swiftly pressing on,  
The brightest names that earth can boast  
Just gladden and are gone.

Yet doth the Star of Bethlehem shed  
A lustre pure and sweet;  
And still it leads as once it led,  
To the Messiah's feet.

O Father! may that holy star  
Grow every year more bright,  
And send its glorious beams afar  
To fill the world with light.

### TRANSVAAL BOERS.

#### Manners and Customs of Queen Victoria's New Subjects.

The Dutchmen fought bravely, but they could not stand before the British infantry, and the battle of Boem Platz was lost. Their leader, Pretorius, became a fugitive and an outlaw; a price was set upon his head: and yet out of that lost battle of 1848 the Transvaal Republic was born.

A few years before, Natal was annexed, and many of the Dutch settlers, or Boers, dissatisfied with the change of Government emigrated under the chieftainship of Pretorius. He was only a farmer, but a man of immense courage and energy. He led them over the Drakenberg Mountains, across the Vaal or Yellow River (whence Transvaal), into the wild desert, where, with wonderful endurance, they faced the danger from savage men and beasts. They compared themselves to the Israelites marching to the promised Land. The more fanatical, resenting the annexation of Natal, looked upon the Queen of England as antichrist. In 1853 the Transvaal Republic was formally acknowledged as independent, and Pretorius became the first President. On the 12th of April, 1877, British sovereignty was proclaimed, and the Republic came to an end, after a short existence of just a quarter of a century.

The Boers might almost be called white stationary gypsies, their life being such a strange mixture of the nomad and settled. They traveled into the country in wagons, and wherever they found suitable places encamped, and the wagon was exchanged for a house. But they kept the wagon still at hand, and sometimes made enormous journeys in it. The house was always built where there was plenty of water, and though often substantial, it was a rude erection. The vrouw sits near the window sipping tea or coffee, and employed making or mending clothes for the family. Here she will sometimes sit, with the stolidity of the race, the whole day long. The domestic servants are usually natives—Hottentots and Bechuanas, or Bushmen, and though slavery was formally abolished at the time the independence of the Republic was acknowledged, yet it was believed to still exist under specious pretenses. The food principally relied upon is mutton or dried beef; they do not like pig. There is plenty of game, and as African game tastes peculiarly dry they eat swimming in mutton fat. They are not drunkards; but when they do take spirits prefer it neat, after the fashion in the Vaderland. In the house will be found the rush baskets made by the Caffre women, which are so closely interwoven that they will hold water, and are used as milking-buckets.

These farms are often miles and miles apart; in fact, the Boers once had a law that houses should not be build within less than three miles of each other. The offices are irregular, not neatly disposed, doubtless having grown up, as it were, from time to time, as occasion required. The threshing floor is often simply inclosed with a wall of mud and the grain trodden out by oxen. Near the house is a patch of cultivated ground, but their wealth lies in flocks and herds. During the day these wander over immense tracts of country; at even they return, and are shut up in the inclosures known as *kraals*, formed of the thorny mimosa, through which nothing can penetrate. This precaution is rendered necessary by the wild beasts of prey. They have a saying that the lion, if he can have his choice, will fix on an ox or a horse; if he cannot get either he prefers sheep, and thirdly, men; and of men, a Hottentot or native before a white. The *kraal* is so important an adjunct of the farm as to be used in speaking to denominate a settlement; they call a place So-and-so's *kraal*. The cattle are very good. So long ago as 1833 the Boers were sharp enough to import some of the

Devon breed to improve the native strain, and also some of the fine black Holland beasts.

The men are a fine, strong race, tall and large-made, and it speaks well for the climate of South Africa that, although they are the descendants of the Dutch who settled at the Cape 200 years ago, they are, if anything, physically improved. Their complexions are darker and ruddier than the hue of a European who has just come over. The women would be good-looking were it not that corpulency is the fashion, and it is increased by perpetually sitting still. The general manners are said to strike a stranger as somewhat cold and reserved,—it is the custom to merely touch, not shake hands in the cordial English fashion; but they improve greatly upon acquaintance.

The men used to carry the most extraordinary guns in their sporting expeditions,—huge things like little cannons. They set no value to a gun unless they could put more than three fingers—three big fingers, too—into the muzzle. The gun was called a *ner*, and must have made a roar when discharged. They only fired at big game. Of course, rifles have now penetrated into this wild country, and have doubtless superseded the original old blunderbuses. The men have the character of great industry.

So far we have seen the Boer in his settled state, but that is only half, as it were, of his life; the other part resembles that of a gypsy, or of the Tartar races, who wander over the steppes of Asia in rude wagons. The Boer has always had a hankering for *trekking*, he calls it in search of fresh lands. He brings out his wagon, which perhaps to the civilized mind might better be called a van, since it is covered, and which is built in a peculiar manner to withstand the jolting over wide plains without roads, and through rivers and streams. To this he harnesses a dozen strong, patient oxen, and loads it with all necessities, such as mutton, beef and bread,—very often carried in a box under the driving-seat. His vrouw gets up with her children,—the Hottentot servants run beside or ride, as occasion dictates. Across the top of the wagon reposes a huge whip, sometimes thirty feet or more in length, with whose sharp thong he can dexterously touch up the leading pair, and making them struggle out of any slough of despond. There is a shorter one of hippopotamus-hide. Having made these arrangements he lights his pipe, and drives steadily forward day after day. At night they "outspan," or bivouac, with a good fire, and of course the provisions are often supplemented with game. The greatest danger to be guarded against is that of lions seizing the draught oxen. In this way they will accomplish journeys of several hundred miles; and it was thus that gun in hand that they fought their way up the country from the original Cape settlement, despite savages, wild beasts, and privation. It is an open-air life, not without a charm for a resolute man.

The climate is said to be better than at the Cape, and there was a theory that the weather repeated itself in a cycle of eleven years—a theory that has recently been worked out afresh with regard to the Indian famines. Among the anomalies that strike a new comer are winds that blow and bring up no clouds, flowers that bloom but give no scent, and birds that cannot sing.

But the Boers are not the only new subjects added to the British Empire; there are the natives—the Hottentots and Bechuanas, or Bushmen, inhabiting these territories, the strangest perhaps, of all the races of men. Not but what there were Hottentots enough previously under English rule. With every desire to give our new friends credit for their virtues, their courage and industry, the fact cannot be hidden that their treatment of the natives has been the reverse of humane; and, indeed, it has been this unfortunate trait of their character which, time after time, has compelled the British advance. The present annexation was brought about to avoid another great native war, which might endanger our other provinces.

The brave McPherson has another monument, not



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Germantown (Pa.) was celebrated with great spirit Oct. 4, the military of Philadelphia and the adjoining cities participating. . . . Louis Liberty, William Price and two Wise brothers were drowned in Boston harbor, the other day, by the capsizing of their boat.

A storm of unusual violence swept over portions of Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware on the night of the 4th inst., causing many serious wash-outs on railroads. An excursion train was wrecked near Phoenixville, Pa., killing twelve persons and wounding about fifty. A passenger train was precipitated into the Delaware river, at Frenchtown, N. J., by which five persons lost their lives. Ten schooners were sunk by the fury of the storm in the harbor of Lewes, Del. The steamer Massachusetts, from Providence for New York, was blown ashore on Long Island sound, and will probably prove a total wreck; all the passengers fortunately escaped. The loss by the gale in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., is estimated at \$100,000.

ALLIEN BROTHERS, prominent insurance agents of New York city, have defaulted to the extent of about \$160,000. An English company for whom they were acting are the sufferers.

The recent disaster on the Pickering Valley railroad, near Phoenixville, was one of the worst of the kind we have been called upon to chronicle for some time. The train, consisting of two passenger coaches and a milk-car, dashed down a ditch nearly 100 feet deep. In an instant the work of destruction was done. The engine plunged headlong down to the bottom of the ditch, instantly killing the engineer and fireman. A passenger coach came next, shot across the opening, broke the foremost end, and fell upon the wrecked engine. The cars then piled in one upon another, and in the terrible darkness of the night the scene that followed was more fearful than pen can picture. Eleven persons were almost instantly killed, and a large number wounded, five or six of whom have since died.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners have nearly all resumed work. . . . A monster devil-fish, captured on the coast of Newfoundland, has arrived at New York, and will find a home in the aquarium. It is forty feet long, and is probably the largest sea monster ever captured.

COL. SIBLEY, a prominent citizen of Boston, and late department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been arrested for forgery.

### THE WEST.

By the explosion of the boiler of a new portable engine at Studtown, O., four men were killed and two seriously injured. The bodies of the killed were literally blown to pieces.

A DEADWOOD (Black Hills) dispatch says the north-bound coach on the Sydney route was stopped the other night in the vicinity of Buffalo gap by four well-known outlaws, who go by the names of Dunk Blackburn, Wall, Laughing Sam, and the Kid. There was, but one passenger and the division agent, Cook, on the coach, who were relieved of some dollars and their revolvers. The robbers were unmasked, and made no attempt to conceal their identity. The following night the south-bound Deadwood stage was stopped twelve miles south of Laramie, and the passengers relieved of some \$400. . . . The Apache Indians of New Mexico have broken loose, and are killing, scalping and committing all sorts of deviltries. Gen. Hatch, commanding the United States troops, at last, accounts was preparing to attend to them.

INDICTMENTS have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at St. Paul against a large number of persons charged with stealing lumber from Government lands.

The United States District Court at St. Louis has decided that Gen. Grant's pardon relieved Gen. John McDonald, the notorious whiskey crook, from further prosecution. . . . Ex-Minister Washburne has arrived at his home in Galena, Ill. . . . A battle was fought on the 30th of September, in the Bear Paw mountains, between Gen. Miles' command and Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians, and resulted in a victory for the soldiers, but at a fearful cost, as attested by the long list of killed and wounded. Gen. Miles furnishes the following brief report of the engagement: "This command moved rapidly to Snake creek, striking the fresh trail of the hostile Nez Perces, coming out of Bear Paw mountains, at 7 o'clock on the 30th. Met and surprised the camp at 8 o'clock, capturing the larger part of their herd, about 600 horses, mules and ponies. The engagement was quite severe, and the enclosed is a list of our killed and wounded. The Indians lost seventeen killed, including Looking Glass and Joseph's brother and three other chiefs, and forty wounded. Joseph gave me his solemn pledge on yesterday that he would surrender, but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. They say that the Sioux are coming to their aid. They are closely invested in some deep ravines, and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out, and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I have ever met. I believe there are many escaped villains in the village, who expect to be hung when caught. I believe there is communication between the camp and Sitting Bull, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction." Gen. Miles' losses in this sanguinary affair were: Killed—Capt. Hale, Lieut. Joseph W. Biddle, seven sergeants, one corporal, and thirteen privates, or a total of twenty-three. Wounded—Capt. Maylon and Godfrey, Adj. Baird, Lieut. Roney, and thirty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates. Total killed and wounded, sixty-seven.

### THE SOUTH.

The steamer Magnolia, bound from Savannah to New York, was recently lost off Cape Hatteras. No lives lost. The steamer and cargo were valued at about \$500,000.

CONGRESSMAN SHIELDS (colored), of South Carolina, has been arrested at Columbia on a charge of accepting bribes while a member of the South Carolina Senate. . . . John Carper, of Cleveland, Tenn., while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, killed his daughter and niece, and then committed suicide.

FOURTEEN tobacco manufacturers, indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C., for reissuing, altering, forging and counterfeiting tobacco stamps, have pleaded guilty.

### WASHINGTON.

BURNED: The Pittsburgh car and locomotive works and a large number of other buildings at McKeesport, Pa., lost heavy; the stables and car-houses of the Dry Dock Rail-

road Company, in New York, loss \$500,000; a square of business buildings in Franklin, Ind., loss \$15,000; a block of houses in Joplin, Mo., loss \$50,000; a saw-mill at Frankfort, Mich., loss \$30,000. . . . Two more savings banks have gone by the board—one at Allegheny, Pa., liabilities about \$500,000, and another at Harwich, Mass., liabilities not stated. . . . Archbishop Bayley, of the Catholic diocese of Baltimore, is dead. . . . W. H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central railroad, has ordered an advance of 5 per cent. upon the wages of all employees of the road where the salaries amount to less than \$2,000 a year.

THE fight for the base-ball championship of the United States, in which the five leading professional clubs, representing the cities of Boston, Brooklyn, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago took part, has been brought to a close for 1877, and has resulted in an easy victory for Boston. The following is a recapitulation of the games won and lost by the respective contestants:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Played.
Boston.	31	17	48
Louisville.	28	24	48
Brooklyn.	24	24	48
St. Louis.	19	29	48
Chicago.	18	30	48

A RECENT dispatch from Mesilla, New Mexico, says: "An armed mob of 400 Mexicans—100 from the Mexican side of the river—have possession of the county of El Paso, in Texas, fifty miles below this place. The mob threaten to massacre all the Americans. They have arrested and imprisoned the county officers. Several prominent citizens have fled from the county. A small detachment of the Ninth United States Cavalry started for the scene of the trouble to-day, to protect the United States Custom House and Government property. The Mexicans claim that El Paso county belongs to Mexico." The authorities at Washington have information touching this alleged invasion, to the effect that it is not an international quarrel, but a purely local affair, growing out of the disputed rights of the parties in reference to the possession of some salt mines in that region.

BURNED: Ten million feet of lumber at Hunter's Point, L. I., loss \$200,000; Lambert's soap manufactory at Youngstown, Ohio, loss \$50,000; Hamburg's furniture factory, New York city, loss \$80,000; a block of buildings in St. Albans, Vt., loss \$40,000; a number of buildings at Gouverneur, N. Y., loss \$60,000; a flouring mill at Charles, Ohio, loss \$16,000.

THE barge P. C. Williams, was driven ashore, during the gale, at Leamington, Ont. The Captain, four men, and a woman were drowned.

### WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Chief Justice Cartier, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has received a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, for United States Senator J. J. Patterson.

An investigation of the Patent Office fire, made by a commission under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, has demonstrated that the fire was not caused by spontaneous combustion or incendiarism. A fire was kindled in a room in the basement and fed with pine boards. Sparks from this fell upon the roof and set fire to a pine grating, and "that's the way it begun."

A NEW YORK dispatch says "the new schedule of freight rates on all Western-bound traffic, as agreed to by all the railroad lines, abolishes all special classes, which are merged into the fourth class. The rates established are on a sliding scale, and will shortly be increased, as they were not fixed for any definite period. Among the special instructions to freight agents are that 20,000 pounds will constitute a car-load, unless otherwise specified, and where special class-rates are made on articles or car-load lots, they must be understood to mean 20,000 pounds or more of each article named, and freight must be delivered on the same day and be all for one consignee."

THE latest speculations about American Ministers abroad keep George P. Marsh in Italy, and Mr. Moran in Portugal. The Belgian and Venezuelan missions, it is intimated, are to be filled by new men, and Collector Arthur, of New York, is said to be on the slate for a third-class mission.

### GENERAL.

THE people of Colorado have voted upon and rejected, by a majority of two to one, the proposition to extend the right of suffrage to women.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Albany, Oct. 3-4. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Allen O. Beach; Comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; Treasurer, James Mackin; Attorney General, Augustus Schoonmaker; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, Jr. The platform adopted is as follows:

The people having in the last Presidential contest elected by an overwhelming popular and a clear electoral majority the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and the will of the nation thus constitutionally declared having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpations and frauds of the Returning Boards, protected and adopted if not instigated by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered practically a threatening array of military force. Resolved, That this the last convention of the Democrats of this State held since the consummation of this great crime, it is not only just and fair, but it is the plain duty in the interest of constitutional government and in vindication and preservation of the sacred right of the majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn, and hold it up to universal execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting the mark of infamy upon this transaction, and preventing any quick forgetfulness or condonation of it from raising the tempting precedent for future deceptions, rests especially and peculiarly upon the Democratic party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Resolved, That the late House of Representatives deserves the thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to the representatives of the people in all constitutional governments to suspend the money bill, in support of the soldiers to be used in the illegal and despot oppression of the citizens in any portion of the republic.

Resolved, That the present national administration, by its withdrawal of the troops from the South, and its cessation from mischievous, unconstitutional, and oppressive interference with the internal affairs of the States, has in that respect reversed the vicious precedents of the Republican party, followed the course marked out by the Federal constitution, and to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled to the particular to the approval of all good citizens.

The Democratic party of New York reaffirm the following principles, set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; the honest payment of the public debt in coin; the sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements as unnecessary, beyond the scope of Federal power, and inevitably producing corruption.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people of this State that, notwithstanding the suffering to which the laboring classes have been subjected, in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them, thereby, they have endured these calamities for the most part with patience, without disorder or violation of the

public peace, and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws favoring no class at the expense of another, a stern refusal on the part of legislative bodies to yield to the schemes of grasping monopolies, and the decrease of public expenditures, and taxation to the lowest practical point, that the laboring classes of the country (with whom the Democratic party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized) are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Resolved, That we demand more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by a stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing for the severe and certain punishment of all official neglect, extravagance, or fraud by which the people's earnings may be endangered or lost.

### THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A TURKISH force is concentrating at Mostar, Herzegovina, to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins. . . . The Russian forces in Asia have just succeeded in suppressing a formidable insurrection in Daghestan. The main body of the insurgents, 6,000 strong, was defeated and dispersed. . . . Mehmet Ali has been superseded as Commander-in-Chief of the Danubian army by Osman Pasha, and Raouf Pasha has assumed command of the Turks at Schipka pass. . . . Dispatches from Karajal, in Asia, dated Oct. 3, announce that a great battle was then in progress between the Russian Gen. Melnikoff's forces and the army of Moukhtar Pasha.

REPORTS of the battle fought on the 2d and 3d of October between the Turks and Russians, near the Armenian frontier, show that it was the most destructive engagement of the war in that quarter. The forces of the Grand Duke Michael surprised and captured an important fortified work on the right flank of Mukhtar's position, and endeavored to push forward and establish themselves on the road between Mukhtar's army and Kars. The obstinacy of the resistance at the point first assailed gave the Turks time to get under arms, and a desperate struggle followed, lasting all day, and resulting in the repulse of the Russians at all points except that of the first attack. At the close of the engagement the Russians held the post they had captured, but appear to have found it untenable, for their own reports admit that it was abandoned. They also confess a loss of 3,000 in killed and wounded, claiming that the Turkish loss was equally heavy. From all accounts at this writing it must be set down as a drawn battle. . . . A Berlin dispatch says: "The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 52,000 men up to Sept. 27."

THE character of the recent fighting near Kars begins to be better understood. The Russians suffered a check, but the Turks gained no decisive result. The result seems to be something like Plevna or Schipka—desperate fighting, enormous losses, and no gain to either of the combatants. Mukhtar Pasha, in a dispatch dated the 7th inst., reports the retirement of the Russians to the position they occupied before the recent advance on his lines. He claims that his losses in the late battles were about 2,000, while he inflicted a loss of 10,000 on the enemy. . . . A dispatch from Bucharest says "there are already two feet of snow in Scipia pass. Troops are obliged to sit in frozen trenches, ankle-deep in mud."

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused in England by the discovery that the officers of the Midland Railway Company have been appropriating the property and funds of the corporation to their own use. Some of the guilty parties have been arrested. . . . A London dispatch announces the death of Madame Teresa Titiens, the famous operatic prima donna.

OWING to scarcity of laborers, the result of the enormous drafts of the military service, and heavy rains during the latter part of the summer, the Russian wheat harvest has been "disappointing, both in quality and in quantity."

A MAN in Wales has accomplished the unparalleled feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours. . . . England is going to fit out another Arctic expedition. . . . The last famine report from India is favorable.

DIAS has authorized his Collector of Customs at Vera Cruz to remit \$25,000 a month to the United States, to be applied in payment of American claims allowed by the Mixed Commission. . . . The Mexican Congress has appropriated \$300,000 for a manufactory of breech-loading arms, and authorized the purchase of \$200,000 worth of rifles from American manufacturers.

SPENCER, late President of the State Savings Bank of Chicago, whose whereabouts for a long time were unknown, has turned up in Paris, where he is living in style at the Hotel de Rivoli.

### END OF THE NEZ PERCES WAR.

Details of the Defeat and Surrender of Chief Joseph's Band—The Savages Surrounded and Compelled to Lay Down Their Arms.

The special correspondent of the Chicago Times sends from Fort Benton, Mont., the following particulars of the surrender of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces savages:

"The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before Gen. Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender. The troops at once occupied the Indians' intrenchments, and the first victory over the redskins during the past two years was signalized. In the charge upon the Indian camp on the first day sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrounded, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle-pits. It was the purpose of Gen. Miles to lose no more men in the attack. How admirably the plan succeeded is already known. On the last day of the fight the troops had succeeded in securing a position which commanded the stream which flowed in front of the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, and had the battle lasted another day their supply of water would have been exhausted and a surrender have become imperative. On the fourth day of the fight Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter who advanced toward his camp, offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their guns. Miles sent word back that he must surrender without any reserve, and the battle was taken up again. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day of

the engagement, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines and advanced to meet Gen. Miles, to whom he tendered his gun. He was followed by sixty warriors, who also turned over their arms and shook hands with Miles as they passed. When the troops entered the rifle-pits forty warriors were discovered disabled by wounds. They were removed to the camp hospital, and received all the attention which was given to the troops. The number of Indians killed is not known, as they had already buried their dead. It is supposed that they lost an equal number with the Sioux. Gen. Miles left at noon yesterday for Tongue river, taking with him his dead and wounded and the surrendered band. Gen. Sturgis did not arrive in time to take a hand in the fight, and the glory of the magnificent attack rests with Miles.

"Gen. Howard with an escort of seven men arrived on the field on the morning of the surrender. His presence there was not understood, and he made no attempt to assume command. He left his small force of infantry at the Missouri river, and with this small escort of cavalry proceeded to the scene of battle. The intrenchments occupied by the Indians were admirably constructed for a defense. They occupied in all over 160 rifle-pits, which communicated with each other, so that assistance would be rendered if necessary. The squaws fought by the warriors, took care of the wounded, and buried the dead. When the history of the unparalleled march of the Nez Perces is written, they will be accredited with great gallantry in the field and a wonderful humanity. Their defense could not have been excelled by any body of men, nor their generosity. Seven wounded men lying under the intrenchments during the entire battle live to corroborate this. They took away the guns and ammunition from the disabled troops, but did not offer to molest them."

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE finest crop of raisins ever produced in California is promised this fall.

WITHIN ten years tobacco culture has become a most important industry in Pennsylvania.

THERE are over 800 Chinese laundries in New York city, giving employment to about 4,000 persons.

THE total number of coal mines in England and Wales is 2,688, with an annual rental of £3,393,696.

IT is estimated that the wheat crop of Ohio this season will be worth \$120,000,000, and hay \$20,000,000.

THE amount of tax paid on men servants in England in 1876-7 shows that their number has been reduced by 42,000—a proof of hard times.

OVER 1,000,000 gallons of petroleum oil are daily exported from New York. The aggregate exports this year are 121,000,000, against 84,000,000 gallons last year.

THE cotton manufactures of the world run a total of 65,000,000 cotton spindles, and spin 2,676,000 pounds of cotton annually. Of the spindles, 35,000,000, or more than one-half, are operated in England.

THE world's annual production of sugar aggregates 2,150,000 tons of cane sugar, 1,320,000 tons of beet-root sugar, 150,000 tons of date sugar, 20,000 tons of maple sugar and 20,000 tons of sorghum sugar.

CALIFORNIA'S wool growth is becoming one of her greatest industries, the export last year having been over 50,000,000 pounds, worth \$8,000,000. There are several wool-growers who own from 30,000 to 40,000 sheep each.

DURING the year 1876 the sugar exportation from this country amounted to over 73,000,000 pounds, on which the drawback under the law of 1875 was \$2,609,876. The sugars thus sent abroad were mostly of the higher grades.

THE State of Iowa is estimating its this year's crop of hogs at 1,500,000 head. This will not only fill the mouths of the people of that prosperous Commonwealth, but, with the vast amount of grain raised, will fill every pocket.

IT is estimated that 20,000 oil wells have thus far been dug in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, at an aggregate cost of \$192,000,000. They have yielded about 88,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at the wells at \$300,000,000, or \$400,000,000 at the seaboard.

In addition to the home production, opium is imported into China to the annual value of over \$40,000,000, principally from British India. More than \$1,000,000 worth is annually imported into California for the use of the Chinese in that State.

A POLISH association of Chicago has purchased an extensive tract of land in Arkansas for the purpose of there establishing a colony of their countrymen. Fifty Polish families from the vicinity of Chicago have already settled there, and two hundred more are expected.

A NEW agreement between the Miners' Union of California and the mine superintendents provides that none but members of the union shall be employed underground, and for that concession the union will relieve the companies of expense for the medical treatment of injured miners.

THE bullion product of the Pacific coast mines for the past eight months, according to the tally kept by the San Francisco Bulletin, has been as follows:

January, 15 mines.	\$3,100,000
February, 16 mines.	2,985,000
March, 19 mines.	3,688,000
April, 19 mines.	3,900,000
May, 21 mines.	4,105,000
June, 21 mines.	4,121,800
July, 24 mines.	3,954,900
August, 29 mines.	4,377,100
Total.	\$30,251,900

There are some 700 carpet-making establishments in the United States which, in prosperous times, furnish employment to between 150,000 and 200,000 operatives—men, women and children. Thirteen million dollars is invested in the business, which includes buildings and machinery, while \$4,700,000 is expended yearly for wages. The annual production is valued at between \$22,000,000 and \$24,000,000. Philadelphia represents three-fourths of the business, and the other fourth is divided up in different manufacturing cities of New England, the two most prominently connected with carpet manufacturing being Hartford, Ct., and Lowell, Mass.

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### FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

**Reticules.**—The old-fashioned reticule is in style again, made of silk or velvet to match the costume, and hung on the wrist by handsome cords.

**Collars.**—Broad collars of pale blue, rose or cream-colored foulard are made to wear with dark dresses. The wide Anne of Austria cuffs covering the sleeves are of the same foulard. These make a handsome facing for duchesse and other point lace, though the colored collars and cuffs are also worn.

**The Hair.**—The Recamier style of hair-dressing is a favorite autumn mode. In this the hair is combed up from the nape of the neck, and a pouf of curls is placed at the top of the head. The hair in front is also combed upward, but the fringe over the forehead remains, and may hang out straight across like a child's or be arranged in light frizzes.

**Bonnets.**—The hair is dressed very softly and with reference to the shape of the hat. For the crownless floral bonnets, or those with feather fronts to be worn on dressy occasions, the coiffure is high soft loops and puffs on top of the head. For the close shapes the back hair is arranged in a flat chatailaine loop very low on the nape of the neck, or else the chatailaine is braided in wide basket braids of seven strands or more. The materials for the new bonnets are plush or velvet trimmed with satin. The feathers and flowers surpass those of any former season. The bird-of-paradise, with its golden plumage, is the choice for expensive bonnets.

**Hats.**—Felt is especially liked for round hats, its only rival being velvet. Helmet-shaped hats like those worn by gentlemen during the summer, are offered for young ladies. Their only trimming is a wide galloon band and a slender wing. Another jaunty shape comes far down over the brow, with a square, visor-shaped front, while the back and sides are rolled closely against the crown; this is the jockey hat, and is most suitable for young girls in their teens; the feathers, which are two short ostrich plumes, are set on the back of the crown, and made to curl down on the front.

**Wraps.**—Long slender saques will again be favorite wraps for fall and winter. Those for general use are of medium length, made of the new rough cloths, double-breasted, buttoned their entire length, and with coat-flaps behind. These are also shown in smooth cloths of various light gray shades, and, moreover, of clear blue and of scarlet. For the latter the trimming is rows of applique embroidery in shaded colors. More dressy saque cloaks are long enough to envelop the whole figure, which they fit closely, and have side draperies in the way of capes or flowing sleeves. These come in black repped silk, plush cloths, and the knotted curled rough surfaces that are woven of fine camel's hair. Circulars of clinging shapes are shown for carriage wraps. Mantles as long as the saque cloaks or as small as fichus, in scarf-shape, like Dolmans, and as round capes, are shown, and the materials are as varied as the styles.

TWO INFANTS were killed by being stamped and rolled on by a shouting woman in a negro camp-meeting at Lancaster, Ga.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES	7 25	@ 12 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 25
COTTON	1 14	@ 1 15
Flour—Superior	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 35	@ 1 39
CORN—Western Mixed	58	@ 60
OATS—Mixed	32	@ 37
RYE—Western	71	@ 72
PORK—New Mess	14 25	@ 14 35
LARD	9	@ 9 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 6 00
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 50	@ 4 00
Butcher's Steers	3 05	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	5 25	@ 5 50
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring	5 50	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 3 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 2	63	@ 64
BARLEY—No. 2	39	@ 40
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	39	@ 37
Eggs—Fresh	16	@ 17
PORK—Mess	14 70	@ 14 80
LARD	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@ 1 19 1/2
No. 2	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 55
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 64
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE	54	@ 55
PORK—Mess	14 25	@ 14 35
LARD	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4
HOGS	5 10	@ 5 55
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 00

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 20	@ 1 30
CORN	45	@ 46
OATS	25	@ 30
RYE	58	@ 60
PORK—Mess	14 50	@
LARD	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2 Red Winter	1 37	@ 1 38
CORN	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	20	@ 27
ST. LOUIS.		
Flour—Choice White	6 50	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 32 1/2	@ 1 33
No. 1 Amber	1 26	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	26	@



## THRILLING ENCOUNTER.

A Wounded Deer Leads Two Miners Into an Indian Camp—How a Brave Man Fought the Savages.

[A Black Hills Letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

On the 4th inst. fourteen of us found this camp or diggings, which is thirty-seven miles from Deadwood, and in a locality much infested by hostile Indians. Three of our party are from Illinois, one from Canada, two from Michigan, one from Omaha, two from the city of Chicago, and the fourteenth man was from Ohio.

On the morning of the 8th inst., soon after we had disposed of breakfast, a deer was observed on the hillside, about a quarter of a mile away. The Buckeye and the Canadian at once rushed for their guns, and were about leaving camp to secure a shot at the game when the entire balance of the party strongly protested against such recklessness. We knew to a certainty that there were hostiles all around us, and every firearm was left where it could be grasped at a moment's warning. Had the deer not again appeared in full sight, seeming to be surveying the camp, the men would have returned to their shovels. While determined to go they waited a moment to prepare themselves. The Buckeye took all his firearms, and the Canadian took a double-barreled shot-gun and a revolver.

Work was suspended for a few minutes as the men moved out. Between our camp and the deer the ground was uneven and covered with bushes tall enough to cover a man. The deer stood in an open spot higher up and plain to the eye. Securing good positions, we waited to note the success of the shots. The men crept through the bushes until within close range of the game, and then both fired at once. We saw the deer give a convulsive start, as if hit, lose its legs for an instant, and then bound up the hill under cover. In about two minutes more the two men were seen to cross the open space in pursuit. Expecting they would soon return, we resumed work, and were not greatly concerned until two long hours had passed. It was then agreed that the men had either encountered Indians or become confused and lost. The country in that direction was strange to all of us, and consisted of broken ground, hills, ravines and here and there a grassy valley, long and narrow.

What transpired after we lost sight of the two men is told by the Canadian, whose name is James Lennox, and whose home is in Ottawa. They believed the deer to be mortally wounded, and followed it up the hill a quarter of a mile along its crest, and then the game descended the hill and continued along a valley stretching back for two or three miles between two ridges. This valley was not over thirty feet wide at any point, and had probably been gulled out by the spring torrents. The men found blood on the grass here and there as they followed the trail at a lope, and every minute they expected to see the deer before them. The valley ran as tortuous a course as the average river, and while "loping" around one of the sharp curves, fully expecting to find the deer beyond, the two miners ran upon an Indian village containing about twenty lodges. Squaws were sitting around the fires, boys were running over the grass, and from twenty to thirty warriors were grouped around the deer, either dying or dead, a few rods above the camp.

Lennox says they were within thirty feet of the first lodge when they halted. Their surprise was so great that they stood there for a moment without moving or speaking. Squaws and children returned their stare, doubtless just as much amazed, but the Indians were the first to take in the situation. A grand yell of alarm was uttered in chorus to attract the attention of the warriors, and then the two miners turned and fled. Both fully realized the danger, and both put forth every effort to secure all the start possible. The yell of alarm from the camp was answered by the warriors, and about a minute after that there came another shout signifying that the redskins were in pursuit.

At this time there were two bends or curves between the fleeing miners and the Indian village, and they were rapidly nearing another. The Ohio man did not seem excited or frightened. He probably realized that they were too far from our camp to evade the Indians by flight down that narrow valley, and as they ran he said to Lennox:

"As soon as we turn this bend we must take cover; you go to the left and I will to the right, and we can clamber up the ridge and conceal ourselves before they sight us. After they give up the search we must make our way to the camp as best we can."

After getting fairly around the bend each dashed for the ridge. It was covered with loose rock, bushes and stunted trees, and was hard climbing. Lennox lost his gun before he had climbed thirty feet. It fell and lodged in the bushes at the base of the ridge, and he climbed on without it. When about fifty feet up he heard the Indians coming, and rested where he was, afraid that some noise might betray him. Their heavy boots had left a plain trail, and the redskins had passed them only a hundred feet when they discovered that the miners had taken cover in the bushes. They divided into two parties and closely scanned the base of the ridge on each side. Lennox could see them moving along below him, and, happening to glance across at the other bank, he beheld the Ohio man standing on a rocky shelf not twenty feet above the Indians. The hillside at his back was too steep to climb, and all escape was cut off. When first seen by Lennox the Buckeye was kneeling down, revolvers and extra ammunition on the rock in front of him. He could not tell where his comrade was, and was making preparations to defend his life to the last.

The Indians discovered him first, his

trail being plainest, or because the Canadian had left none as he drew himself up the ridge. The first yell from the Indians was answered by a shot from his rifle. Standing on the edge of the rocky shelf, he discharged his rifle as fast as possible into the dusky crowd below. Lennox says he saw three or four fall, but they were dragged away by the retreating band. Some ran up the valley and some down it to get out of range, but it was only a minute before they took cover on both sides of the valley and began a rapid fire. The Buckeye sat down, his rifle across his knees and his back to the overhanging cliff, and was quite protected from the bullets. Some of the Indians were on his side of the valley and some on the other, and they could not exactly locate him. The bullets struck the cliff above him and the bushes beneath him, but he was quite safe until some of them could gain a position opposite and above him.

The fire of the Indians slackened for three or four minutes while they planned, and then grew warm as a warrior worked his way along through the bushes and rocks not more than fifteen feet below where the Canadian was hiding. The Buckeye read the plan, and his eyes were constantly scanning the hillside opposite. The Indian was just getting into position for a plunging shot when discovered by the miner at bay, and the next instant he received a ball from the Henry rifle through the head. He rose up, lifted his arms, and then fell forward and rolled down to the grass. There was a terrible yell from the savages as a dead warrior crashed down, and then a deep silence fell upon the valley.

The Canadian admits that he was too frightened to make the least movement. He expected that Indians were working around to positions above him on both ridges, and he drew himself into as small a space as possible, and kept his eyes on the brave man opposite. All the chances were against the Buckeye, and he knew it. It was only a question of time when the savages would secure positions from which they could riddle his body with bullets. After the silence had continued unbroken for five minutes, he caught the only plan offering the least hope of success. Reasoning, undoubtedly, that the Indians were by that time making their way up the ridges, and that the valley was clear, he made ready to descend, and dash off down the valley, hoping to secure start enough to insure his escape. He laid his rifle one side, tightened his belt, and then taking a revolver in either hand, he slipped off the ledge, and in another minute was in the valley. There was a yell from above as soon as he struck the grass, some one having been left to watch for such a move. The Buckeye dashed away at his best pace, followed by whoops and shouts, and screams, and the noise of Indians crashing through the bushes, as they dropped into the valley. He was either intercepted or overtaken before running forty rods, as he halted and opened fire with his revolvers. Lennox heard him shout fiercely and defiantly, as if determined to die game, and the crack! crack! crack! of his revolvers could be plainly detected from the reports of the rifles. It was two or three minutes before the firing ceased, and then the silence was broken by wails and laments from red men, proving that the miner had sent more than one of them to the happy hunting grounds. In a short time the squaws and children came down the valley, and the laments were renewed. Lennox saw a boy have one of the Buckeye's revolvers and a squaw carrying the other, but he saw no scalp or dead body to prove beyond question that his comrade was dead. However there is no doubt about this, as he has not been heard of since. Lennox scrambled further up the ridge as the Indians began to return up the valley, carrying their dead and wounded, and it was not until two days after that a party of six men from our camp, out in search of the missing, ran across him in the hills, almost dead from fright, fatigue and hunger. His statement is undoubtedly correct in every particular, and it may be some little consolation to the friends of the nameless Ohioan to know that he died as only brave men do.

## JACOB THOMPSON.

An Extraordinary Admission—How He Accepted a Secession Mission, and Retained His Place in Buchanan's Cabinet.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal prints a letter from Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, in which he denies some recent statements made by the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and says:

"Having said this much about this most remarkable revelation, I feel bound, in the vindication of the truth of history, and in justice to the memory of the Chief Magistrate who held the reins of Government in the most trying crisis in the history of the Government, to explain some of the facts connected with my mission to North Carolina. Some time in the month of December, 1860, when I was Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of Mississippi sent me a letter requesting me to act as a Commissioner of that State to the State of North Carolina, and urge her to co-operate with Mississippi in measures for the protection and maintenance of Southern rights. This appointment was unexpected, and took me by surprise. I was known as a Co-operationist, and was opposed to separate State action. I believed that all the Southern States could have a perfect understanding with each other, and when the time came for movement—if movement must be made—they should all act together and simultaneously. At that time Mr. Buchanan had sent to Congress his very able message, in which he had denounced secession as a heresy, unconstitutional and unauthorized. I differed from the message in this: That, while I admitted the constitution did not provide for this remedy for the States, yet

each had retained the right, from which they had never parted, to withdraw for cause the powers they had conferred upon the General Government, and resume the full exercise of them. But, as I held, no cause would justify secession which was not sufficient to justify revolution; and there was not, and could not be, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, any justifying cause of secession, and, as our difference was a mere abstract one, I could with propriety hold my place in the Cabinet. When the Governor's letter was received, and I had determined it was my duty to accept the appointment, I sought and obtained a private interview with the President, and told him I wished a leave of absence to visit the Legislature of North Carolina. At first he tried to dissuade me from going, but, as I persisted, he insisted upon knowing what I proposed to do. I unhesitated myself to him, with the utmost frankness. I told him that an exciting canvass was going on in Mississippi on the subject of secession; that I was opposed to any hasty and hurried action on the part of the State, but he knew that my conviction was that I owed my primary allegiance to my State, and whatever destiny she chose must necessarily be my destiny; as yet there was no existing cause which would justify secession; and, if the States of the South could and would co-operate and appoint a future day for a united movement, and this was known to the whole country, and we could avoid a conflict of arms and bloodshed, Congress, which was then in session, could, and probably would, in the meantime, provide some compromise which would remove from the Southern mind any apprehension of an invasion of their rights of property. I could hurry up North Carolina; she thereby would acquire an influence to hold back Mississippi and the Gulf States. To this end I would visit the State. All the influence possible should be exerted to induce the States to have a full and candid understanding of the rights of Southern men in their slave property. Unless that was reached, I foresaw that a disruption of the Union was inevitable. If the President preferred, I would at once resign, or hold my place—just as he desired. To this he frankly replied that, while he feared I would be subject to misconception, yet he would not say he wished me to resign. And with that leave of absence I visited North Carolina."

## THE GUILLOTINE.

Execution of a Cowardly Parisian Monster—A Sinking Scene.

[Paris Cor. New York Herald.]

Pierre Jean Welker, the odious assassin of a little girl in the Rue Nationale—she was 8, and he strangled her with her skipping rope, outraged her dead body, and went to sleep, using her corpse as his pillow—has been guillotined. The warrant designated as the hour "about 5:30 a. m." and somewhat after midnight the machine arrived and was noiselessly set up with wooden screws, only about 150 persons being attracted to the scene besides the military and police. One of them was a woman. It was 4:48 when M. Roch had everything in working order and tried the fall of the ax; then he and his assistants, Jacob, the Chief of the Detective Service, and the Abbe Crozes, who has accompanied so many scores of murderers to the guillotine, and whose back, No. 148, is as much a part of the procession as M. Roch's van, entered the prison. Welker was a fearful coward, who had wept and moaned and tore his hair when sentence was passed, and when he was placed in the condemned cell, but he believed the merciful falsehood that forty days must elapse before the carrying out of sentence, which jail attendants always tell to confiding prisoners; and, thinking he had still some time left to him, and also having faith that his petition for mercy would be heard, he had gotten over his terror, ate freely and slept soundly. So soundly was he sleeping this morning that neither the opening of the cell door nor the light of the lantern disturbed him. Jacob shook him by the shoulder, and the clerk said loudly, "Wake up, Welker, your petition has been rejected; you must prepare to die." A horrible sound, half the cry of a wild beast, half a death-rattle, issued from the miserable man's throat, and he fell back on his bed, convulsively biting the coverlet. "Have you anything to say? Do you want any brandy?" asked Jacob; but Welker did not hear him, and lay racked by convulsive shudders. He was lifted out of bed and made a vain effort to draw on his trousers, but he could not stand, and tumbled again upon his couch. The veins on his forehead and temples stood out like knotted cordage, his eyes were filmy, his jaw had fallen, and a cold sweat was pouring down his ashy face. The Abbe Crozes spoke to him earnestly; Roch asked, "Do I hurt you?" as he bound his hands, but Welker made no answer, heard nothing, was as one dead. Indeed, the attendants were urged to make haste or he would die of fright in their hands. Two of them had to carry him out with his arms round their necks, his head hanging on the right shoulder, and his legs trailing on the stones behind them. The priest walked backward before him to shut out the sight of the machine of death, but the merciful precaution was needless. Welker knew nothing. His body fell upon the plank like a bag of sand, and a moment later the ax fell. Owing to the difficulty of placing the inert body in position, the ax shored away the head diagonally, taking off a part of one shoulder, and leaving a piece of the jaw attached to the other. So large was the murderer's skull that it got jammed in the bucket into which it fell, and could only be shaken out by pounding on the inverted vessel. It was 4:48 when the officers entered the prison to take out their man; it was 5:06 when the ax fell, the time

occupied being three minutes less than was taken in the case of Billoir. Roch thinks that with all circumstances favoring him he can reduce the time to twelve minutes—that is to say, there will be for the criminal an interval of less than ten minutes between sleep and death. But how many ages of mental agony in those ten minutes!

## MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Railroads.

The fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads for Michigan has just been issued, and is full of interesting facts, and not a few suggestions. The following very briefly gives a synopsis of the report, which is a very lengthy one:

In regard to railroad freights, the Commissioner says that, from the active competition between competitive lines, the freights have been so reduced that, for the present, the interposition of the law-making power has been unnecessary, in order to give the people low rates.

As to the amount of business done, the report says that the returns from the railroad companies show a decided improvement over any previous year and on the business of the previous year.

As to the number of the railroads, there are now doing business in Michigan thirty-six corporations. Four of these roads are in the hands of receivers; six leased; three with only a nominal existence. There is one new corporation—the Glenocoe, Pinconning and Lake Shore—which has commenced doing business during the year, and which has reported to the office for the first time.

On railroad mileage and construction the report says that the thirty-six corporations own a total of 5,252.35 miles of road, and operate a total of 5,690.38 miles—a net gain over the preceding year of 25.30 miles. Of this total there are in this State 3,360.67 miles of operated road, to which must be added that of the Chicago and Northwestern, from Lansing to Flint, 50 miles, which was completed in the closing days of 1876, and which, with the above total, gives 3,410.67 miles of completed road in Michigan. A table, giving the itemized increase for the year in this State, shows that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad has had an increase of only .09 of a mile, the total increase being only 18.46 miles. The roads show a decrease from remeasurement of four miles, making the net increase for Michigan only 14.46 miles, which, adding 50 miles for the Chicago and Northwestern, makes a total net increase of 64.46 miles for the year 1876. The report further shows that in 1838 there were only 63 miles of road in the State; increased in 1848 to 326; in 1858 to 703; in 1868 to 1,124; in the next four years (1872) to 2,822, and in the last four years (1876) to 3,410. The year of greatest activity in railroad building appears to have been 1871, during which 559 miles of road were completed. Only two of the roads, however, report any double track, namely, the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads, which have together 308.15 miles. Of siding there are 1,192.07 miles—a gain for the year of 16.88 miles. There were 1,820.11 miles of road laid with steel—an increase over the previous year of 346.02 miles.

Of the capital stock and debts, the report says that the total paid-up capital invested in Michigan roads, amounts to \$142,033,233.44, or an average of \$27,041.84; an increase, in the aggregate, of \$93,965.80, or 66-100 of 1 per cent. over the previous year. The funded debt is reported at \$153,594,090.64, and the unfunded debt at \$13,952,028.12, making a total of debt liability of \$167,546,118.76, or an average per mile of \$31,227.90. These totals show an increase of \$1,158,507.24 for funded debt, and \$1,059,778.60 for the unfunded debt, or a total increase of 1.92 per cent. The aggregate of stock and debt amounts to \$306,579,352.50, or an average of \$58,369.74 per mile, or an increase of \$4,051,251.64, or 1.33 per cent. over the previous year. The cost of roads and equipments amounts to \$287,022,838.27, an increase of \$2,068,207.51, or 72-100 of 1 per cent. over the previous year; this total cost being equal to \$54,835.43 per mile owned; of which there is invested in Michigan \$160,321,132.12, an increase for the year of \$5,788,466.40.

As to the earnings of the road, the report shows that the total earnings for the year were \$40,383,219.88, a decrease of \$702,000.66 from the previous year. The proportion of the above grand total to be credited to Michigan is \$17,704,606.92, the earnings per mile of road being \$7,094.39. Of these the passenger earnings were 27.9 per cent. of the whole; the freight earnings, 67.8 per cent.; from mail service, 2.3 per cent., and from other sources, 2.7 per cent. The income in addition to earnings amounted to \$241,789.95, the total income for the year being \$40,625,009.83, or \$660,416.13 less than for the year preceding. The total amount expended for the operation of the roads being \$26,885,108.25; the average expense of operation per mile being \$4,687.88; a sum less by \$2,700,517.90 than that of the previous year. Notwithstanding this large reduction, however, the roads have not been able to arrive at a paying standard, five roads having been unable to make their earnings equal the expenses of operation. Only four companies report dividends, namely, the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, the M. A. L. R. R., and the Mineral Range railroad; the total amount of dividends paid being \$2,212,588.34, of which the Chicago and Northwestern railroad (in Michigan) paid \$538,111.56, the Lake Shore and

Michigan Southern \$161,011.25, and the Michigan Air Line \$7,890.53.

Of the traffic, the report says that 10,538,718 passengers were carried; a decrease of 117,509 from the preceding year; amount of freight carried 16,474,721 tons, plus that carried by two roads not reported. The average rate received per ton per mile for the year's business was but 1.15 cents, or excluding the mileage and freight earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, which has but 170 miles in Michigan, the average rate received was but 9.82 mills per ton per mile, out of the 1,500 miles which the State operates, while in Connecticut the average received is 6.5 cents.

The following-named companies have filed their articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, since the date of the last report:

Organization—Alpena and Southwestern Railway Company; capital stock, \$1,050,000; line of road, from Alpena to some point on the J. L. & S. R. R.; articles of association filed Jan. 31, 1877.

St. Joseph County Division of the Toledo and South Haven Railroad Company; capital stock, \$30,000; line of road from Centerville to some point on the G. B. & I. R. R.; articles of association filed April 30, 1877.

Saginaw and Clare County Railway Company; capital stock, \$60,000.00; line of road from some point on the Flint and Pere Marquette railway, between Clare and Farwell, to Lake George; articles of association filed Sept. 4, 1877.

Reorganization—Detroit, Lansing and Northern. The Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad having been sold on a mortgage foreclosure, the purchasers organized under the above name. Articles of reorganization filed Dec. 27, 1876.

## THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Its Condition on Oct. 1, 1876, and Oct. 1, 1877.

Secretary Sherman has begun the publication of a useful supplement to the monthly debt statement in the shape of a comparison of the condition of the treasury at the date of each statement with that a year before. The condition of the treasury on Oct. 1, 1877, compares with that of Oct. 1, 1876, as follows:

Balances.	1876.	1877.
Currency.....	\$12,524,945	\$14,206,417
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.....		8,888,468
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	34,520,000	43,110,000
Coin.....	64,591,124	119,152,013
Coin certificates.....	29,777,900	37,907,500
Coin, less coin certificates.....	34,813,224	81,164,543
Outstanding called bonds.....	1,907,600	18,558,150
Other outstanding coin liabilities.....	27,130,116	27,130,597
Outstanding legal tenders.....	368,494,740	356,014,932
Outstanding fractional currency.....	20,858,415	18,786,642
Outstanding silver coin.....	19,706,053	35,591,276
Total debt, less cash in treasury.....	2,092,206,575	2,051,567,254
Reduction of debt for September.....	2,915,305	3,882,524
Reduction of debt since July 1.....	7,172,769	8,870,968
Market value of gold.....	110	103
Imports (12 months ending Aug. 31).....	441,186,100	465,521,645
Exports (12 months ending Aug. 31).....	472,169,273	523,998,948

The recovery of our foreign trade is shown in the increase of the imports and exports, and the former will add directly in the accumulation of gold by the treasury. The gold premium has dropped during the year from 110 to 103. The reduction of the debt has proceeded much more rapidly this year than last, and, as a result, the debt is now but \$2,051,567,254.87, against \$2,092,206,575.70 a year ago. The outstanding silver coin has been almost doubled; the outstanding fractional currency is but \$18,786,642.27, against \$29,858,415.62 in October, 1876.

## Celestial Enjoyment.

After the labor of the day is over the weary Chinaman in San Francisco betakes himself to the club-room, theater or opium-den for an evening's enjoyment. The club-rooms are filled nightly. The Chinaman is an inveterate gambler. With him it is one of the necessities of life. He will stint his stomach to save a few cents to gratify his insatiable desire to win or lose. He does not seem to care what the game is. It is said that in many places in China it is no unusual sight to see rich merchants carrying large beetles and grasshoppers in the large sleeves of their coats. A certain mark is placed on each insect. A saucer is produced, and two of the beetles are placed in it to fight a battle. The respective owners make their bets, and the battle goes on until one or the other of the insects is killed. The same thing is done with tame quails, which are bred and trained in the same manner as game-cocks. Since the effectual raids made by the police upon the game of tan-tan, and the severe penalties imposed upon all who are arrested for playing it, that game has been generally abandoned. The game which is now universally played is "dominoes."

## Romantic.

There is a young lady staying in Joliet, Ill., whose history is romantic. One evening three years ago, in the southern part of Illinois, she was out walking with her lover. They stepped into an oyster-house for refreshments, and, while seated at the table, a drunken rough came staggering in and insulted the lady. Her lover warned him not to do so again under penalty of death. The rough was just drunk enough to repeat his insult, and the lover pulled his revolver and shot him dead. For this the lover was arrested, tried, and sentenced to two years in the Joliet penitentiary. The young lady is there, awaiting the time when he will regain his liberty, which will be shortly. She has elegant clothing, jewelry, and plenty of money awaiting his release, and then they both expect to be happy.



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

### THE OHIO ELECTION.

Never in the history of politics has there been such an extraordinary complication of parties, platforms, tickets, and discussions, aggravated by the untimely effort of the Secretary of the Treasury to baffle the currency question by explanations that explained nothing.

If there be any questions of a public character on which the people of Ohio are united, and united without reference to party lines, they are (1) that silver shall be remonetized; (2) that the law fixing Jan. 1, 1879, for resumption shall be repealed; and (3) that there shall be no contraction of the currency—no withdrawal of the greenbacks until a substitute in coin can be furnished. On these points there is an universal agreement among the people of Ohio, and it would naturally seem to be an easy matter to frame a party platform that would embrace these points. When the Republican Convention met at Cleveland, Gen. Garfield was entrusted with the duty of preparing the platform. This gentleman had voted to demonetize silver, and was a prospective candidate for Senator. He manufactured a resolution on the silver question which, if it had any meaning, was that silver should be remonetized, provided that there was metal enough put in the dollar to make it always equal to the value of gold, which value, changing every day, would require a change in the weight of the dollar every day. Then the Convention put into the platform an equivocal resolution about Communism, and Judge West made a speech to a Communist meeting which took the whole country by surprise, and which, from that day down to the night before the election, he vainly tried to explain, apologize for, defend, or retract.

The resolutions of the Convention said nothing about repealing the date for resumption. The merchants of Cincinnati almost unanimously declared their conviction that the Resumption law was an injury to the business of the country, and demanded its repeal.

Secretary Sherman, however, was not content with running his resumption policy at Washington with judicial blindness; he advertised his visit largely, and rushed to Ohio to deliver a speech on the finances. And such a speech, to be delivered at such a time in Ohio! From beginning to end it was a speech declaring that he was determined the Resumption law should be rigorously executed; that on the 1st of January, 1879, he would resume specie payments at the Treasury; that he knew he could do it, and that he would do it.

This subject of specie resumption and contraction has been discussed in Ohio now for several years, and it was idle for Sherman to preach resumption in 1879 to the people of Ohio; on that point they had firm convictions, not to be shaken by his appeals, unsupported by reason or facts.

The campaign has been a remarkable one. Garfield was inveigled into a joint discussion with Pendleton, and was put upon and kept upon his defense explaining the resolution in the platform about silver, and trying to explain how Sherman was to redeem the three hundred millions of greenbacks without silver, and with only fifteen millions of gold, and at the same time not contract the currency. Judge West has in like manner been kept on the defensive, explaining the difference between his Communistic speech and the platform of the Communists. Stanley Matthews and the lesser lights have all been on the defensive, trying to reconcile the conflicting sentiments of all the parties, and do away with the evil effects of Sherman's speech. As if the internal complications of the Republicans were not sufficient, the Temperance party put forth its candidates on a prohibitory liquor law platform. Then the Workingmen, disgruntled and dissatisfied with Judge West's performances, organized two parties, both wings of which favored silver remonetization and opposed resumption, and one of which affiliated with the Greenbackers. All these made war upon the Republican ticket. The faction of Impassables, like the faction of Balldozers at the South, who were opposed to the President's Southern policy and in favor of carrying on the War, refused to vote, thinking thereby to rebuke the President. In this they were joined by the opponents of Civil-Service reform, who refused to take part in an election in which there were no spoils; they had no interest in breaking up the spoils system, so they let the election go by default.

The Democrats on the other hand, were comparatively united. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose by the election. They were bold and outspoken in favor of the remonetization of silver, and in opposition to resumption in 1879, and to any contraction of the currency.

The Republicans in Ohio were distressed, divided, and eventually defeated by the complications, bad management, and jealousies of leaders and factions; but the greatest of all their misfortunes, and the one to which they can more directly trace their defeat than to any other, was the

speech of John Sherman, in which he ignored silver remonetization, and declared that the Resumption act was to stand unrepealed, and put in operation strictly, whatever the consequences, on the 1st of January, 1879. From the effects of that speech there was no recovery. It was an attempt to bulldoze the people of Ohio into an indorsement of that law.

Ohio has simply refused to indorse John Sherman and his resumption policy.

### Good Use for a Dime.

We advise all our readers to forward their address and 10 cents to Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York, who make a special offer to send for this sum (half price and postage) the number for October 1st, of the *American Agriculturist*. This splendid number, besides over 50 engravings, contains a great amount of useful, practical, reliable, seasonable information, not only for the Farm and Garden, but for the Household, Children included. Most will get from it hints and suggestions worth ten or twenty times its cost. Better still, to send \$1.00 and receive the paper, post paid, from now to the end of 1878—that is, all of volume 37, with the rest of this year free. (Two copies for \$1.50 each). Nowhere else can one get so much really valuable, paying information for so little money—not 3 cents a week, a sum easily saved or produced extra, which the paper will be sure to help one to do. This Journal is prepared by practical men and women, who know what they talk and write about from actual experience and large observation, and they can and do greatly aid others to profitable planning and working. Many single hints and suggestions each abundantly repay a year's cost. The fearless exposures of quackery and humbugs in every number, are invaluable, and have saved its readers and the country millions of dollars. The departments for the Household and Children are pleasing and instructive. Every number of the paper is beautiful illustrated. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is full of good things, for every man, woman, and child, in city, village, and country. Take our advice and send \$1.00 for 14 months, or at least send a Dime for the half-price specimen now offered, and see it for yourselves.

DANIEL LOEB, who formerly exported leather largely from Amsterdam to the United States, is now importing heavily from this country not only leather, but boots and shoes. He says that European manufacturers cannot compete either in price or quality with the Americans. The house has recently sent a large order to New England for shoes, and the junior partner has left for the United States to perfect and enlarge their business relations.

### An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines calculated to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as *Dr. King's New Discovery* for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, Holland City, Mich.

### Special Notices.

#### A Card.

I take this occasion to render my thanks to the public for their successful efforts so cheerfully rendered at the late fire, in saving my stock of merchandise.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Oct. 11, 1877.

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.

#### Removal.

We have moved our goods temporarily into the store of Mr. J. Roost, on the corner of Ninth and River streets, where I will be happy to see my customers.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Oct. 11, 1877.

**To Whom it May Concern.**  
I was insured in the Home Insurance Company, of New York, on my store building and stock of merchandise. The fire occurred on the 10th inst. and on the 12th inst. my loss was satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid at the agency in this city, Messrs. Howard & McBride, agents. Amount paid is \$1,184.06.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Oct. 12, 1877.

### New Advertisements.

#### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Purdy, Higgins and Mulder is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the withdrawal of James E. Higgins from said firm. All business relating to the late firm to be transacted with the firm of James H. Purdy and Charles Mulder.

JAMES E. HIGGINS,  
CHARLES MULDER,  
JAMES H. PURDY.

Dated, October 6, 1877.

### Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that James H. Purdy and Charles Mulder have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of James H. Purdy and Company, for the manufacture of butter-tubs and other articles. All business relating to the late firm of Purdy, Higgins and Mulder, to be settled with James H. Purdy and Company.

CHARLES MULDER,  
JAMES H. PURDY.

Dated, October 6, 1877.

### TO PARENTS.

EDUCATE your sons and daughters at the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. For circulars or information call at the College Office, or address,

C. G. SWENSBURG, Principal.

### Paying Business

and permanent agency at home, for men and women, canvassing for the popular family paper, *The Contributor*, 64 columns, 13 departments, religious and secular. Rev. Drs. Earle, Abbott, Lincoln and other noted authors and preachers write for it. Only \$1.10, a year. Takes everywhere. Business has revived, crops are immense, and now is the time for agents. "BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST," a Fine Steel Plate, (30x31), engraved expressly for *The Contributor*, given to every Subscriber. Extraordinary inducements to agents. Address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

### THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a mailed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatocoe, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.

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Parts of a Year in Proportion.

We propose to greatly enlarge THE DAILY POST during October, after which the price will be \$10.00 per year, postage paid. All who subscribe before enlargement, at the present rate of \$7.00 will receive the enlarged paper to the end of their time without extra charge.

Same terms to Agents on both daily and Weekly as last year. Address

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FOUR OUNCES

Is sufficient for a washing of three to four dozen pieces, and with one-third the time and labor, since by soaking clothes with a solution of it, very little rubbing is required.

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A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 500 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

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

### WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1876.

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.



This is the finest Liniment in the world, and will positively cure in almost every case.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS,

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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 every town to take subscriptions 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 \$150 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.

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's shoes and garters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

24-ly 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.

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.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, check vomiting and heartburn, cure sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, headache, etc. Being pleasant, safe and harmless, are a sure cure for infants suffering from weak stomach.

Price, Thirty-Five Cents per Box.

EARLY BIRD

WORM POWDER.

At all times safe, reliable, strictly vegetable and tasteless, used by old and young with perfect safety, even when worms are not present. Requires but one dose to effect a cure.

Price, 15 Cents per Package.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail, on receipt of Price.

NEBEKER & CO., Prop's.

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## THE MASSACRES IN ROUMELIA.

A Series of Horrors—Murder, Desolation and Starvation—Victims by Thousands.  
(Adrianople Cor. New York Times.)

Philippopolis is, as you know, mainly a Bulgarian town, and it was natural that the majority of refugees who had found shelter within its walls should be Bulgarians. In company with a Greek doctor who has devoted himself with rare energy and self-devotion to the amelioration of the misery about him, I visited the various hospitals, all of which were overcrowded. I saw in these places such sickening sights of horror as are not frequently to be met with, thank Heaven, even in war. The sufferers were all women and children. They had fled from the Bulgarian villages which used to surround Kusanlik, but which are now leveled to the ground. Among them all there was but one man. No other male adult had escaped from the fearful massacre perpetrated by the Turkish irregulars. There were children who had never learned to walk who were horribly cut and mangled. I saw one child of 6 months only who had been shot through the jaws by a wretch who had murderously pursued his mother. There was a woman in the Greek hospital whose right hand had been chopped off by another savage, who found that the readiest way to the gold bracelet which she, in common with most women of her people, wore as her wedding dower.

The people received us with the liveliest signs of gratitude, kissing our hands, kneeling before us and weeping. Some of them who had been in times of peace among the more well-to-do took us into their houses and showed us the desolation to which they had been reduced. They showed us the blood-stains on walls and floors which marked the spot of the murder of their male relatives. One dreadful story, which has since been amply confirmed, was told us of the death of an elderly Bulgarian gentleman who had the misfortune to be second cousin to the Russian Vice Consul at Philippopolis. The relationship was known to the Zeibeks and Circassians, and he himself was perfectly aware that if ever those savages occupied the town his death was certain. He resolved to defend himself, at least, and to that end secured arms. His house was broken into, and after a brief but desperate resistance he was seized and bound. A huge Bash-Bazouk set him down upon the floor, and then deliberately hacked him to pieces, prolonging the sufferings of the unhappy man as long as possible, and pausing after the infliction of each wound to watch the effect of his stroke, and rejoicing at every expression of agony which his cruelty succeeded in wresting from his victim. This barbarity was perpetrated in the presence of the man's female relatives, who were compelled to stay and witness it.

Quitting Carlova, we made our way to Calofre along a road which led us through the lower ranges of the Balkans. Calofre was once a place of 10,000 inhabitants. We found it a still-smoldering heap of ruins, without a single roof remaining, or a single whole wall left standing. The stench of burned carcasses and rotting men and cattle was in places almost insupportable. The place is one of indescribable and fearful desolation.

We returned then to our camp of the previous night, packed up our traps, and pushed on to Sopot, which we reached at nightfall. What remains of the town stands under a sheer wall of mountain, and as we first saw it beneath the rising moon the aspect of the place was beyond description weird and desolate. Our earliest impression was that it was as complete a ruin as Calofre, but in the morning we found that many of the houses remained standing, and that there was still a hundred people in the town. They were all that were left out of 5,000, and except for those who had been killed before their eyes, they could make no guess as to what had become of their old townsfolk. They told us that the Balkans, which overlooked the town, were thickly strewn with the bodies of men, women, and children who had been slain by the Circassians in attempting to escape. The destruction of the people of this place and of Calofre had been so fearfully complete that in all my travels through hospitals and places of refuge further south I had not met, to my knowledge, with one creature who had escaped from either of them. These are at present the two most awful examples of the fashion in which war is made in this miserable country. The country is already depopulated, and there are no longer roofs and walls to cover a tithe of that gigantic army of refugees which is scattered in hundreds and in thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. I myself have seen more than 20,000 homeless fugitives, and I have seen a very small proportion. When the statistics of this war come to be published they will amount to appalling figures.

When I passed through Adrianople on my return journey I found the hangings going on with more than their old rapidity. On the day of my arrival thirty Bulgarians were strung up in the streets, and as I drove to the railway station on the following morning the executions were still going on, and my carriage passed one newly-hanged man who had not ceased to struggle. A mere tripod had been set up as a gallows, and half the street was blockaded by it. A knot of women and children stood about this edifying spectacle, which is now growing so familiar that a hanging excites no more popular attention than would be created by the merest trifle of street interest in New York or London.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a man who looked as if he would dare to do right if he had half a chance entered an oyster store on Michigan avenue and courteously inquired: "Do you have oysters here on the one-half shell?"

"Yes, sir, we do," was the answer. "Which half of the shell is the oyster on?" was the next inquiry. The oyster man regarded the stranger keenly, and after a minute replied that they were on the left half of the shell. "Ah—um—too bad," muttered the man. "I wanted them on the right half. Good-day, sir. I can't go left-handed oysters no-how."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Cassius M. Clay Kills His Man.**  
Hon. Cassius M. Clay, formerly Minister to Russia under President Lincoln's administration, recently shot and killed a negro man, Perry White. The affair, which occurred on the farm of Gen. Clay, near Richmond, Ky., is thus described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Gen. Clay has had in his employ as cook for some time a negro woman, the mother of Perry White. A few days ago he discovered that she had been robbing him of his silver plate, his table service, and other articles, and he discharged her. Being a very violent woman, she swore vengeance against her employer. Previous to this Perry had also been ordered from the place, being known in the neighborhood as a negro who lived by stealing, who had frequently been implicated in robberies, and was otherwise notorious as a bold, daring man and desperate negro. The negro, on his own account, and to avenge his mother, had resolved to kill Clay, and a letter written by White, containing a threat to carry out his murderous purpose, was shown to Clay. The latter has anticipated trouble with the negro, and for ten days past when he went out on his farm he carried his pistol. This morning Gen. Clay mounted his horse, with a small white boy behind him, and started to a negro church in the neighborhood, where he intended to hire a cook, in place of the one discharged. He had proceeded but a short distance from his house when he saw a loose horse in a pasture near the roadside. Just as he was passing, the little boy remarked, 'There is Perry White,' looking in the direction of the horse, which had neither bridle nor saddle on. Clay saw the negro in the act of hiding or dodging behind the animal. Knowing White had no business there, and believing that he had come for some bad purpose while all the other darkies were at church, and at once supposing that the negro intended to make an attack upon him from the cover, Clay leaped down, and passing immediately in front of the horse, confronted the negro and ordered him to throw up his hands. The negro obeyed, sinking to the ground. Clay then talked to him roughly, ordering him from the place, and telling him if he moved from his position until he (Clay) got on his horse he would kill him.

"Clay then turned and started to his horse, when the negro rose suddenly and made at Clay, at which time the latter drew his pistol and fired twice. Both balls took effect, one in the neck and the other in the breast, and the negro fell dead. Gen. Clay immediately rode to town and gave himself into the hands of an officer of the law."

**"Dad's Financiering."**  
A farmer's wagon, in which were seated a family of eight, yesterday drove up to a house on Beaubien street, and, leaving his team at the curbstone, the farmer knocked at the door, drummed on the windows, and seemed determined to get in at every hazard. When all efforts had failed, he returned to the wagon, hitched his horses, and the family sat down on the grass to wait. A lad who had watched the performance passed around the corner and suddenly discovered the boy whose parents lived in the house.

"Here—you—there's a whole family trying to get into your house!" he shouted.

"Hush—shut up!" whispered the other.

"But they are visitors," continued the other.

"Don't I know all about it?" growled the hiding boy; "didn't mam and I see 'em drive up, and didn't we scoot out of the back door as the feller came through the gate? I'm here and mam's over in that house, and we feel like some one ought to boot dad all over town!"

"Why? What did your father do?"

"What did he do? Why, he was out in the country buying poultry and rags, and he stopped at a farm-house, made 'em believe he was a distant relation, and got his dinner for nothing. He came home and told it as a big joke, and he grinned around for a week, but now I want to see him when he comes up to dinner and finds them 'relashuns' squatted around the gate! Do they show any signs of leaving?"

"Nary sign," replied the other as he climbed the fence.

"Well, let 'em stick. Mam won't come home, I'll be gone, and if this turns out a Black Friday for dad it'll serve him right. Let's get where we can see his knees wobble as he turns the corner and sees his distant relations covering half an acre of ground!"

—*Detroit Free Press.*

**A Black Hills Tragedy.**  
A letter from Central City, D. T., says: "A fatal shooting affray occurred here this afternoon; John S. Bryant, owning a placer claim here, claimed the surface ground of his claim as a mill site. A. W. Adams, formerly correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune and Chicago papers, now denominated 'Old Pioneer' and 'Ching Foo,' also claimed the ground by right of purchase. They met on the ground, when Adams shot Bryant through the body, then turned and fled. Bryant, then drawing a navy revolver, fired three shots at Adams, the first missing. At the second shot Adams fell. Bryant, still advancing, placed his pistol at Adams' head and sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly. Bryant is not expected to recover."

## HELP FOR THE HORSE!

Every man who owns a horse should have a pair of  
**Furlong's Patent FOOT COOLERS & EXPANDERS**

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 moist sponge is held securely on the bottom of the foot, keeping the frog, in a healthy, natural condition. They can be used for a Stomach, Foot, and do not cost one-fourth as much as the old leather one. The cut represents the Holder and Sponge on the foot. The best horsemen of the country heartily endorse it as one of the most humane and valuable inventions of the day. Horses' feet have been restored from an unsound condition to a healthy one in three weeks' time. Its result surprises every one. 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. Send for descriptive circular, with list of testimonials from the leading horsemen and veterinary surgeons of the country. I have also a valuable Sponge Liniment for bad feet, which I will forward with Cooler at \$1.00 per quart bottle. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to Agents. Address: E. B. DRAPEL, 193 Washington St., Chicago.

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES** Price 30c. ASTHMA. Sufferers, please apply to Mr. Kidder, 100 North Main St., Lowell, Mass.

## WILHOFT'S Anti-Periodic, OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

For All Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.  
**A Warranted Cure!**  
G. R. FINLAY & CO., New Orleans, Prop's.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



The Wise Men of the Land, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge, use daily, in their own homes, and recommend to all invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Stomach Disturbance, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Gout and Rheumatic Affections, Nature's own great and good remedy,  
**Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,** as the best and most reliable medicine ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. The nursing babe, its brothers and sisters, its parents and grandparents, will all find this pleasant remedy adapted for their different complaints. Sold by all druggists.

## THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.  
**SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.**

## BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and Bath. No artificial and deceptive colors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap has perfected and now offers to the public the **FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World.** Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.  
**For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.** Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Address:  
**B. T. BABBITT, New York City.**  
For Sale by all Druggists.

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## THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

## AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS  
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and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, etc., manufactured by M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio. Send for Price Lists.

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Their Voltaic Belts and Bands cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Belt, \$5; Bands according to size. The Digital Syringe combines Syringe, Speculum, Forceps; a complete set, \$10. Adjustable Uterine Supporter, \$5.00. Also natural in use. \$5. It is easily converted into a Truss. Extra, \$1; or alone, \$4. Pile Supporters, cure Piles. Worn sitting, walking, riding, horseback, \$10. Discount to Trade and Physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. For circulars address, with stamp, CHICAGO V. & T. CO., 86 Washington Street, Chicago, V.

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**CHILBLAINS** will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

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**SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES** are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails!

**HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract.** in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

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\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.  
\$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

\$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—A beautiful watch, free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
\$2 MAGNETO TIME-KEEPER. Watch works. Hunter case. Sample Watch free to Agents. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

\$400 A MONTH. AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Send for Catalogue. Vase & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS CAN MAKE \$25 PER DAY selling our PATENT BEER PACKET. Send for Circular. WORSWICK MFG CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

\$300 a month to Agents. Don't go to the poor-house. Send stamp for immense illustrated catalogue. O. G. SHANTY, Chicago, Ill.

**PENSIONS.** Provided, or NO PAY, for every wounded, captured, accidentally injured or disabled Soldier, or Civilian. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claims Agent, Washington, D.C.

**WANTED.** Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary \$1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address Galt Maffey Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**Wanted Detectives.** A few men in each State for the Detective Service. Pay liberal. Position permanent. Send stamp for circular and list. SECRET SERVICE CO., 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

**E. INGRAM & CO'S** are superior in design and not equalled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufacturers, Bristol, Or.

## CLOCKS

THE RAILWAY AGE—Leading, largest and best journal of transportation published. Weekly, 24 pages. Departments for every class of railway men. President to station agent. \$4 per year; \$1 for 5 mos. Specimens free. Ad as RAILWAY AGE PUB. CO., Chicago.

## A KEY TO BOOKKEEPING!

The Best Text Book and Self-Instructor in the World. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Fifty Cents, by the author. GEO. B. WELSH, Savannah, Georgia.

## \$10 to \$25 A DAY MADE BY

National Office Engraving Co., Crayons, Pictures, etc. 100 Cards, 125 samples, worth \$5, sent postpaid. 75 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. HUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

## TO BOOK AGENTS!

We have in press a book—not yet announced—that has been in preparation over three years, costing \$20,000.

## 124 Superb, Full-Page Engravings

make it one of the most completely illustrated volumes in the world. It is a magnificent work, and will command the attention and approval of everybody. We will make most liberal arrangements with agents to introduce it, and it is worthy their notice. Advance sheets, with full information, sent on application to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

## JACKSON'S BEST

## SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for it, and see that each plug bears our blue-strip trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

## ONLY \$1

For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects), 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of the best ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, THE DAILY GRAPHIC, New York City.

## AMERICAN DIAMOND WHEAT OR MAMMOTH RYE.

Awarded a prize medal at the Centennial Exhibition. This grain is entirely distinct from any other ever introduced, making bread equal to the best wheat, and producing 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel. In 1-lb. packages by mail, postpaid, 60c. and by freight or express, 10c. \$2; 100 lbs. \$15. Liberal discount to the trade. Samples by mail, on receipt of 5c. stamp. Colorado White Wheat \$5 per bushel. Address C. B. ROGERS, Seed Merchant, 128 Market St., Philadelphia.

## THE BEST TRUSS WITHOUT METAL SPRINGS EVER INVENTED.

No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, \$4; for both sides, \$6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 740 Broadway, New York.

## DO NOT FAIL TO

send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person desiring to purchase the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any address.

## MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Original Grand Supply House, 27 & 29 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## KEEPP'S SHIRTS—only one quality.

Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts. Can be finished as easily as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for \$7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for \$9.00.

An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples, with full directions for self-measurement. Sent free to any address. No stamp required. Sent directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., N.Y.

## GRACE'S

## SALVE

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.

Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious cases and wounds that befell the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For Sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by E. W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

## SANDAL-WOOD.

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations; for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S Genuine Saff. Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster street, New York.

O. N. U. No. 41

Wishes writing to ADVERTISERS.

Please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



## Temperance.

Commissioner Bryan has been having a little argument with the temperance fanatics of the District of Columbia. He writes in answer to a petition, or a protest, or something of that kind: "Some of us who never knew, and who never want to know, the taste of either liquor or tobacco in any form, and who deplore intemperance as one of the greatest curses of the age, may be permitted to profit by our observation in other lands as well as in our own, and to believe that the failure of the temperance cause to arrest the monster evil which it has combatted for so many years, is ascribable mainly to the weapons used and the manner of the warfare. . . . Men will drink, and after childhood they are not content, as a rule, with milk or water. Why not accept the inevitable, rather than seek to regulate men's appetites by our own, by homilies, by tracts, or by logic? . . . Why not attack the vile compounds that poison some, craze others, and injure all; degrading often the noblest of our race into beasts, and bringing wretchedness upon themselves, their families, and society? Why not provide those comparatively harmless substitutes, which experience proves can be freely used by any people without impairing their sobriety?" This sensible and characteristic statement of the case he supplements by advising the unemployed young men of Virginia to engage in the cultivation of the grape "that native wines may abound" and drunkenness diminish. This is a temperance argument more sound than any that has recently been advanced from any quarter.

## A Definition of an Editor.

We may have seen many definitions of names, words and phrases, but the following of an editor, given by Josh Billings, is about the best we have ever encountered: "An editor is a male being whose business is to navigate a nuse paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deaths and weddings, sorts out manuscripts, keeps a waste basket, blows us to the 'devil' steals matter, files other peoples battles, sells his paper for two dollars a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he can get it, raises a large family, works 19 hours out of 24, noze no Sunday, gits dammed bi everybody, and once in a while whipt by sumbody, lirs poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no munny, iz rewarded for a life or toil by a short but free obituary puff in the nuse papers.

## New Advertisements.

**NEW MATERIAL**  
Just Received at  
THE  
"NEWS"  
JOB OFFICE.

Our facilities for Job Printing are unequalled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

**ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING**  
Promptly and Neatly  
IN THE  
English & Holland Languages.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**  
LETTER HEADS,  
NOTE HEADS,  
BILL HEADS,  
STATEMENTS,  
ENVELOPES,  
PRICE LISTS,  
CARDS,  
TAGS, &c.,  
Programmes,  
Handbills,  
Law Blanks,  
Etc., Etc., Etc

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

## Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, as. 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-fifth 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 said claims.

Dated, Holland, October 4, A. D. 1877.  
ISAAC MARSHALL,  
G. VAN SCHELVEN,  
A. M. KANTERS,  
Commissioners.

**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 Olive.

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 Grand Haven, 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.  
JOOS 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 Busquet, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Busquet 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.  
JOOS VERPLANKE,  
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

GRISWOLD & ORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.



**SPENCER'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.**  
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 107 N. 9th ST. PHILA.

This is probably the strongest, purest and best preparation of Iron known. One trial will convince. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

**JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.**  
Special Agents, Philadelphia.

**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.

**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.  
—AND—  
**ALSO AN OYSTER**

**Eating Counter**  
Connected with the place

Superior to any in the City.  
S. QUINCEY WILLIAMS.  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. 31-2m

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

A. CLOETINGH.  
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3, 1875.

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

MANLY D. HOWARD,  
HOLLAND, Mich.

**SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES**  
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS  
THE BEST IN THE WORLD  
DEPOT 107 North 9th St. PHILA.

PRICE, 35 CENTS.  
**Johnston, Holloway & Co.,**  
Special Agents, Philad'a.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 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. 4-6m

**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 furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 120 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

## AN IMMENSE

**NEW LARGE STOCK**  
—OF—  
**Ready-Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.**

Just received and offered for sale at

**E. J. HARRINGTON'S**  
**CHEAP CASH STORE,**  
Cheaper than anywhere else.

Farmers can pay for goods in all kinds of Produce.

**CASH PAID FOR WOOL.**

Call soon and take your Pick.

**TERRIBLE MASSACRE!**

After you read the latest dispatches from the European seat of war, then proceed to

**W. S. HOFSTRA'S**  
**NEW CLOTHING HOUSE**  
NO 82 EIGHTH STREET,  
Opposite Van Rualte Boot and Shoe Store, and you will see the most astounding Stock of

**Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,**  
Slaughtered or Sold for almost no price at all.

All kinds of Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Barley, Potatoes, Apples, Butter, Eggs, etc., taken in exchange for goods.

This lot of goods was traded for Real Estate, and did not cost any cash, and therefore we can afford to give such bargains, as seldom occur.

HOLLAND, Aug. 25, 1877. 28-4w  
**W. S. HOFSTRA.**

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

**Monuments and Tombstones**  
Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch languages.

Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble and Granite.

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,  
77 CANAL STREET,  
14-1y GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**PHENIX Planing Mill.**  
In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,  
Of the Most Approved Patterns;  
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.**  
WE HAVE A STEAM

**DRY KILN**  
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER  
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,  
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

**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

**HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.**  
CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Deming, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

**Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines**  
Setting up New Machinery,  
**SHAFTING, ETC.,**  
Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,  
**PULLEYS, ETC.,**

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

**1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877.**

**Millinery & Fancy Goods,**  
A full line of  
**LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,  
Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,  
Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols  
and Zephyrs.

**E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.**

**L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,**  
EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH