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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 37.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 297.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

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

Our Markets.

The Crime of the Period.

Mr. William C. Gilman was a prosperous and popular business man in New York, one of your generous fellows, who made money fast and spent it freely, not only on his own household, but in works of charity and benevolence. He was quite a high-toned person, going to church with much regularity and holding a good position in society and in the business world. Suddenly Mr. William C. Gilman went overboard, as many a prosperous man had done before, and then it turned out, as it has often turned out before, that the money he spent so generously was not his own, and that numerous notes, drafts and certificates of various kinds which he deposited in Wall street, though they bore most excellent signatures, had in fact been signed by the accomplished Mr. Gilman himself. In short, Mr. Gilman was both an embezzler and a forger. Still, he was a most estimable man, kind to his friends, generous to the poor, and all that, and his numerous acquaintances were truly sorry for his misfortunes and hoped that he would in time extricate himself from his embarrassments and resume his prosperous career. Strange to say, the man himself interrupted these good wishes by pleading guilty to a variety of crimes, and, stranger still, Recorder Hackett sent him to the penitentiary for five years. It has been weary waiting for some such assertion of law and decency, but it is all the more welcome because so long delayed. It is an indication that public sentiment is beginning to recognize "financial irregularity" as crime. Five years ago Mr. Gilman would have compromised with his creditors and gone on his way rejoicing. Two years ago they might have given him some trouble, and perhaps had him arrested, but the lawyers would have arranged it all and the trial would have been indefinitely postponed. As it was, there was a great deal of unhealthy sentimentality in the court room and a desire to deal gently with this distinguished sinner that contrasts unfavorably with the summary justice meted out to pickpockets and burglars in the same court. Nevertheless, it is a considerable advance to have such a man sent to prison, not for his own punishment so much as to hold up a warning to those whom neither education nor social advantages suffice to keep in the path of honesty.—*Philadelphia Weekly Times.*

A Modern Arcadia.

The Department of State has received a report on the social and political condition of the Dutch from the Minister of the United States to the Hague. As an illustration of the carefulness and steadiness of the Dutch, the Minister says that there has not been a bank failure in Holland during the last forty years, and that the paper money of the banks during that time has been equal to gold. In regard to fire-insurance companies there is no such thing as a failure on record, and, while rate of insurance does not average more than a half of 1 per cent, the companies are in the most flourishing condition, realizing 12 to 16 per cent per annum. First-class railroad travel is only 1 cent per mile, and yet the roads pay good dividends. Pilfering officials are scarcely ever heard of, and when they shock the nation by turning up they are severely punished and forever disgraced. No free passes are granted, and managers and directors have no power to pass anybody over the roads free; all must pay the public rates. Dishonesty of any kind or failure in business means public dishonor, and utterly bars the dishonest from any future public consideration. Four millions of people live within an area of 20,000 square miles, a fact unprecedented in any other country, and all appear to be happy, prosperous and contented. The secret of this prosperity lies in the fact that all live within their income, and that industry and honesty are principles so firmly established that their violation is looked upon as an outrage on the national characteristics.

Photographing Colors.

Joseph Albert, photographer to the Court, has finally succeeded in inventing photographs to render the natural colors in the picture by a photographic steam press of his own construction, without the aid of a pencil. I have seen some of the proofs of such colored photographs by the Albert press. An expert painter could hardly give the colors of the object more faithful in living reality and with a distinctness to the nicest shades. The secret of the invention consists in the analysis of the white light into the colors,—yellow, blue and red,—and in the recovery of the

three colors ready for the press. On a plate, chemically prepared so as to receive but the yellow parts of the light, and the tones of the colors of the object to be reflected, the first photograph is taken, when a negative of that plate is at once put under the press, whose cylinder is dabbed over with yellow paint. None but the tones of the yellow colors are now seen in the impression. After that the object is photographed on a plate made to reflect but the blue colors. This plate now under the press reflects a blue impression, the cylinder being dabbed over with blue paint. In the same manner he receives but the tones of the red colors by means of a third plate. Printing the individual pictures of a yellow, blue, and red over each other, a picture is produced true to nature, the colors intermixing by having been printed over each other. The idea, long entertained and prosecuted by Albert, to photograph colors, may no longer be considered as not feasible. It is hard at present to foretell what revolution the new invention will produce in the many departments of art.—*Vienna Press.*

Wholesale Destruction of Squirrels.

The irrepressible squirrel has at last met a conqueror in the person of a Mr. Bryant, who, if report be true, kills them by the score. It seems that this squirrel destroyer was for a long time an invalid. He captured a lot of squirrels, and day and night, to while away the tedium of disease, he studied their habits and discovered their special weakness. He then compounded a pellet, the base of which was a deadly drug, and sugar coated it with something especially attractive to the squirrel tribe. His success surpassed expectation, and he is now traveling over the country taking contracts to kill all the squirrels on a farm for so much an acre—eight cents in the mountains and five cents in the valleys. He passes by their burrows, drops a few grains of his exterminator, and in a few moments the squirrels lie dead in all directions. It is said that one will eat a grain containing the poison, pick up another and die with it in his paws. Green Valley (Solano County) farmers tell us that heaps of squirrels lie piled up in that valley, attesting the skill of the greatest squirrel-killer of this or any other country. The farmers of San Joaquin County will be happy to make the acquaintance of this individual, with his little pills.

A Speech from Victor Hugo.

At a meeting held in Paris a few days ago in support of M. Grevy's candidature, Victor Hugo presided, and made an eloquent speech. He said: "France is of age. She knows what she wants. Montesquieu would hesitate to say to her, 'My policy'; Washington would not dare to say, 'My will.' At the fiat of universal suffrage the clouds will disperse. France will give her orders, and no matter who it may be, he will obey. I will not offer anybody the insult of doubting his obedience. The victory is already certain. We feel some pity, and we will not push our victory beyond reasonable bounds. But the triumph of law and right is certain. Have faith in the country and never despair. France has a predestined mission. Bleeding, mutilated, put to ransom, given up to the factions of the past, she smiles superbly and works miracles in the field of ideas and in the field of events. She makes even her catastrophes serve as a foundation for the future. Yes, you may expect everything of France. She makes use of the most formidable of revolutions to found the most stable of governments."

The Church in Holland.

A correspondent who has recently been on the European Continent writes to us: "Have you observed the important change which has recently taken place in the relation of the State in Holland to religion? The Government has not disestablished the Church, but it has disestablished Theology. Hitherto there has been a Faculty of Divinity in the National Universities, but that has been abolished, and Oosterzee preached lately a sermon in the cathedral at Utrecht, which was of the nature of a manifesto on retiring from his chair. It is difficult to make out what is the present state of religion among the Dutch. On the one hand we read of a great triumph of the Evangelical cause, and on the other of good men of a certain class being almost ashamed to say they have been to church."—*N. Y. Observer.*

FIVE clergymen are convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary. Three are negroes.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 10.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	5.15 " "
" "	† 9.35 p. m.	8.20 p. m.
" "		* 2.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.15 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	† 9.30 p. m.	8.25 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	† 5.10 " "	* 12.30 p. m.
" "	3.15 p. m.	† 9.45 " "
" "	* 2.05	

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 20, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4	No. 3	No. 3
8.00	12.15	1.45
7.25	11.41	1.20
7.15	11.36	1.15
6.30	11.07	1.00
5.55	10.40	9.35
5.07	10.18	8.55
8.55	9.30	8.15

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.

DESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionery 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.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

INDIAN INSOLVENCY.

SITTING BULL'S ANSWER TO THE PEACE COMMISSION: "GO BACK HOME, AND TAKE IT EAST GETTING BACK." THE WIT CHIEF ELECTS TO REMAIN ON BRITISH SOIL.

A commission of civilians and military men, organized upon a scale commensurate with the court of an Emperor, has been traveling several thousand miles to interview an unbroke Indian who has been robbing, plundering and murdering at his own sweet will for two or three years past. A great deal of time and money has been wasted, and all to no purpose. The commission met Mr. Sitting Bull, officially got down on his knees to the doughty chieftain while he squatted upon his hams and smoked his pipe, and then read an address to him, much in the manner a burgomaster would read an address to a King. They sentimentalized on the blessings of peace, expressed a firm conviction that the Great Father didn't want to fight him any more, offered not to punish him for any of his past atrocities if he would give himself up and go on a reservation, and suggested they might kill a fatted calf, put a ring on his finger, and array him in purple and fine linen when that interesting event took place. After the address was read to him, the stenographers sharpened their pencils in readiness to report a beautiful flow of Indian oratory, and the Commission prepared itself to receive the Prodigal Son with open arms. There was no flow of oratory, however. Sitting Bull, reply was as terse, sententious, and almost as brief as Cambronne's reply to the English at Waterloo. Between the whiffs of his pipe, he quietly remarked that the Commission that had come to interview him might go to hell. He did not waste any words about his Great Father, the Great Spirit, the whispering winds, the red deer, the pale flowers, or indulge in any other Indian tropes and metaphors. He just expressed himself briefly and emphatically, and having done so, went on smoking his pipe as unconcerned as if the whole commission had gone to the undesirable place he indicated. It evidently struck the commission like a bombshell, exploding with such effect that it even out the dispatches short of in the middle. The following is Sitting Bull's speech in reply to Gen. Terry's invitation to go back to United States soil, surrender his arms, accept a reservation and a herd of stock, and live in peace and amity with the palefaces:

"For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people, and treated us bad. What have we done that you should want us? We have done nothing. It is all the people of your side that have started us to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, so we took refuge in this country of the British. It was on this side of the country that we learned to shoot, and that is the reason I came back to it again. Why do you come here? In the first place I did not give you the country, but you followed me from one place to another; so I had to leave and come over to this country. I did not give you any country, but you took it away from us. I was born and raised in this country, with the Red river half-breeds, and I intend to stay with them. I was raised in hand with the Red river half-breeds, and we are going over to that part of the country, and that is the reason why I have come over here." Shaking hands with the British officers, he proceeded: "This is the way I was raised in the hands of these people, and that is the way I intend to be with them. You have got ears to hear, and you have got eyes to see, and you see how I live with these people. You see me. Here I am. If you think I am a fool, you are a bigger fool than I am. This house is a medicine house. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language used to me, that is to tell me such lies in my great mother's house. Don't you say two words more. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here and to raise this country full of grove people. See, these people here were raised with them, again shaking hands with the British officers. "That is enough. See me shake hands with these people. The part of the country you gave me, you run me out of. I have now come here to stay with these people, and I intend to stay here. I wish you to go back and to take it easy getting back."

THE EAST.

THE 100th anniversary of the surrender of the British Gen. Burgoyne was celebrated at Schuylerville, N. Y., on the 17th inst. About 40,000 people were present.

JOHN S. MORRIS, the late President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, has been held in \$5,000 for further hearing on a charge of perjury in connection with the financial condition of the road. Investigation of the affairs of the collapsed Union Bank Company, of Baltimore, shows the available assets about \$4,000, of which there is \$12 in cash. Liabilities, \$58,000. Flint & Co., bankers, 31 Broadway, New York, have failed. Liabilities, \$115,000.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, a produce commission merchant of Albany, N. Y., has been detected in a series of forgeries amounting to \$40,000 or \$50,000. Samuel Humphries and Edmund Smith, who pleaded guilty to burning the Lebanon valley bridge during the strike riots, have each been sentenced at Reading, Pa., to imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$1,000. The cases of thirty-seven rioters were put over, owing to the discharge of the jury in consequence of a manifested bias of two of them.

THE WEST.

The President of a national bank in Wichita, Kan., has been found guilty of embezzlement in appropriating the bank's funds to his own use, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment to the penitentiary. A most gigantic swindle has been brought to light at Kansas City, Mo., by the arrest of J. B. Ham, Edward L. Stevens and George Miller, on a requisition of Gov. Hubbard of Texas, on a charge of forging land titles and issuing deeds for large tracts of land in Texas. An immense amount of land has been conveyed by them under many aliases and to many different parties.

The favorite comedian, John T. Raymond, is playing to a fine business at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, in his unequalled roles of "Col. Mulberry Sellers" and "Pennington Campbells." Persons visiting Chicago should not fail to go and see Raymond and enjoy a hearty laugh.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, in his official report of the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, says 179 soldiers have been killed and 68 civilians murdered since the beginning of hostilities.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 596,586 bushels of wheat; 649,093 bushels of corn; 192,610 bushels of oats; 90,842 bushels of rye, and 543,383 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,076,510 bushels, against 6,103,358 bushels at this period last year. A fire in Chicago, last week, burned Wood's Museum, and damaged Chapin & Gore's liquor es-

tablishment to the extent of several thousand dollars. Total loss about \$50,000.

GENERAL.

A MEXICAN has been sent in from the Black Hill district to Washington, to request Territorial Government for the new gold region. It is proposed to form a new Territory which shall be taken from Wyoming, Dakota and Montana Territories. The number of business failures in this country thus far this year shows a large decrease, as compared with those for the corresponding time last year. Last year there were 7,054 failures, with \$136,274,900 liabilities; this year there have been 6,565 failures, with \$141,952,256 liabilities.

FAILED: The Elina Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Nathaniel Cheney, manufacturer of agricultural machinery, New York, liabilities \$200,000; Pike Bros. & Co., bankers, New Orleans.

The railway managers have advanced rates on west-bound freight from New York to the following figures:

City	1st class	2d	3d	4th
Cleveland	62	59	49	36
Cincinnati	92	83	70	41
Indianapolis	95	85	71	43
Louisville	113	102	88	55
St. Louis	112	101	87	61
Toledo	77	69	58	35
Chicago	100	90	75	45
Milwaukee	100	90	75	45
Detroit	70	63	53	32

PORTLAND, a suburb of St. John, N. B., has been devastated by fire. Two hundred and thirty buildings were burned, involving a loss of \$300,000. The departure of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world has been postponed until May 15, 1878.

The United States Commission sent out by the Government to find and treat for peace and good will with the Sioux Chief Sitting Bull, has succeeded in coming face to face with the redoubtable Indian chieftain, and have failed to bring him to any terms. In short, the Commission has met Sitting Bull, and Sitting Bull has dismissed it abruptly and disdainfully. The expedition has failed in its purpose, and the Sioux question is as far from a satisfactory solution as when Gen. Terry and his brother Commissioners first set out on their long and tedious journey to the Northwest.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington announces that this year's wheat crop is the largest ever produced in this country. It is also worthy of note that the exports of American produce this year bid fair largely to exceed those of any previous year in our commercial history. The board to examine the Washington Monument at Washington will report that the monument may safely be completed if a certain addition is made to secure the foundation.

BUSINESS FAILURES: The Bank of Bunker Hill, Ill., liabilities \$6,000; The Carroll Carriage Manufacturing Company, of San Francisco, Cal., liabilities \$50,000, assets nominally \$80,000; Bradford, McCoy & Co., lumber dealers, Quincy, Ill., liabilities \$100,000 to \$150,000; The Manchester Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR HAMLEN, of Maine, has been made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, succeeds Mr. Hamlin as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

The President has decided to appoint John Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., Judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Sixth Circuit, in place of the late Judge Edmunds, deceased, of Detroit. This circuit includes Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. Pinchback has renewed his claims to the Senatorship from Louisiana.

ORDERS have been issued to stop the coinage of trade dollars at the United States mints for private depositors. Director Linderman is of the opinion that the profit of this coinage, if it be continued, should go into the treasury, and not into the pockets of private persons.

The estimated amount for carrying the inland mails during the coming fiscal year is \$20,889,270, an increase over the estimates of the current year of \$2,000,297. Our Government has received official confirmation of the press dispatch announcing that the Mexican local authorities at Matamoros had released the four remaining raiders from the Rio Grande jail. Official reports state that this action was taken upon the plea that the prisoners are Mexican subjects, and, therefore, liable to extradition.

The President has appointed Hugh Campbell, of New Orleans, United States District Attorney for the Territory of Dakota. Senator Mata, the Mexican Minister sent to Washington by Diaz, has abandoned all hope of the recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States, and has left for home in disgust. Marochal, the old Lerdo Minister, who has been at all times recognized as the representative of Mexico, remains at his post of duty.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL vote of Ohio for Governor: Blahop, Democrat, 261,236; West, Republican, 239,347; Bond, Workingman, 12,480; Johnson, Greenback, 16,890; Thompson, Prohibition, 4,863.

The Cincinnati Enquirer classifies the Ohio Legislature as follows: Senate—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 10. House—Democrats, 71; Republicans, 36; Independents, 2. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 68.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THE reported defeat of the Turks in Asia is fully confirmed. A London dispatch furnishes the following particulars of the battle:

"Sunday, the 14th, the Russian division turned Mukhtar's right, and on Monday Gen. Heymann, with 10,000 infantry, carried Olya Tepe, the key of the Turkish position, by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The center and left wing, under Mukhtar himself, retreated upon Kars, pursued by Gen. Heymann, and harassed in flank by Gen. Lazareff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications after a fearful rout, during which the Turks lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners and four guns. Three divisions constituting the Turkish right had meantime been surrounded and attacked, and driven from their fortified camp with great loss. Finally, at 8 o'clock, Monday night, a remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven Pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

As ADDITIONAL particulars are received of the recent battle in Asia, the magnitude of the Russian victory and the disastrous extent of the Turkish defeat become apparent. It is now estimated that the Russians captured thirty-two battalions of infantry, four brigades of artillery, 100 officers and 30,000 horses, besides an enormous quantity of military stores and provisions. The Turkish loss from all sources is stated at 16,000 men.

In consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's disaster, all the troops in Constantinople are being sent hastily to Trebizond. Achmet Eyoub Pasha will go immediately to take command at Erzer-

room. A London dispatch says "the Russian have before Kars 70,000 men. Mukhtar Pasha's army at the time of the battle did not comprise more than 40,000 men. The Grand Duke Michael can safely leave 40,000 men in front of Kars and with the remainder press forward toward Erzerum. There was some fighting at Plevna on the 19th and 20th of October. The Roumanians assaulted and captured the second Grounitsa redoubt, but the Turks recaptured it after a sanguinary contest.

A CORRESPONDENT in Plevna telegraphs that the Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defenses. Cases of sickness are comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for thousands of oxen and horses. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarian and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna. Russia will at once begin the construction of an extensive railway system in Bulgaria, to aid in the forwarding of troops and supplies. Eighteen thousand men and forty cannon were captured by the Russians in their recent victory over Mukhtar Pasha, in Asia.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of all the Cossacks not yet in active service. These will amount to ninety-one regiments.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SERIOUS riots in Poland are reported by St. Petersburg dispatches. One of them appears to have resulted in something like a battle, for the killed and wounded among the insurgents numbered a hundred and forty.

This famous monolith known as Cleopatra's needle was abandoned off the coast of Spain by the steamer having it in tow, during a tremendous gale. The crew on the craft which contained the obelisk were transferred to the Olga, but not until the Olga had lost her second mate and five hands in her endeavor to rescue them. The lost needle was subsequently discovered by another steamer and again started on its voyage to England.

THERE were 7,793,000 votes polled in France at the late election. This is the largest number known since 1848, when 7,893,000 voted. The Left polled 43,000 votes less than in 1876, while the Right gained 680,000 from the ranks of those who in 1876 remained neutral. A Paris dispatch says: "The political situation is unchanged. The Cabinet has resolved to remain in office, and preside over the elections for Councils-General. A Russian journal reports 49,434 Russian troops killed and wounded to Oct. 11.

The Berlin bankers, Henckel & Lange, with a capital of 7,000,000 marks, have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Ritters Chaffelbank.

CABLE dispatches make brief mention of a terrible mine explosion near Glasgow, Scotland, by which 300 or 400 men lost their lives.

Advices from Cape Town, South Africa, state that war has begun in Transkei, between the Galeskas and the British and their native allies. There has been some severe fighting.

The principal buildings for the Paris Exhibition of 1878 have been completed. ALL the provinces of the republic of San Domingo are in insurrection, though two of them have been reconquered by the Government troops. A Havana dispatch states that "a Spanish column near Holguin, commanded by Col. Macosillo, has captured the President of the Cuban republic, Thomas Estrada, Secretary of the Cuban Chambers, and several other members of that body."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill authorizing the payment of 10 per cent. of customs duties in legal tender notes. Referred. Mr. Thurman presented the credentials of Henry M. Spofford, Senator from Louisiana, from March 4, 1877, and asked that they be read and Mr. Spofford sworn in. The credentials having been read, Mr. Mitchell moved that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Finally Mr. Edmunds appealed to Mr. Thurman to let the subject lie over for a day. Mr. Thurman consented, having no desire to force the Senate to vote if he was not ready to do so. Bills were introduced and referred authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fall and move timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes; to prevent abuses in the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Mr. McCrary introduced a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law and all the acts amendatory thereto. Mr. Edmunds submitted the following: Resolved, That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed, who shall have it their duty to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the assenting and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and that said committee have power to report by bill or otherwise. The President sent in a large number of nominations, mostly of persons who were appointed during the recess of the Senate. The only new one of importance was that of Hon. John M. Harlan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal the disputed election case from the Fourth District of Louisiana was taken up, the question being upon the resolution of Mr. Leonard, referring the claims of Eliam and Smith, the contestants, to the Committee on Elections, to decide who has a right to the seat, and a long discussion on points of order followed. Mr. Gibson offered a substitute providing for the immediate swearing in of J. B. Eliam as elector, who the subject was to be taken up, after debate, by a vote of 36 yeas and 33 nays; the substitute was agreed to, and the credentials of Spofford were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Davis (Ill.) voted with the Democrats against reference. A motion of Mr. White instructing the committee to report on or before the 1st of November, 1877, was rejected—yeas, 31; nays, 55. The committee was also instructed to consider and report upon the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg. Mr. Thurman moved that J. B. Eliam be sworn in as Senator from Louisiana. Laid over.

HOUSE.—Not in session. FRIDAY, OCT. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to amend section 140 of the Revised Statutes relating to vacancies in the office of President and Vice President. Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire and report by bill or otherwise, a plan for reducing and properly adjusting the salaries and fees of Pension Agents, amendment offered by Mr. Ingalls, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the pension agents, and having the pensions paid from Washington, was agreed to, and the resolution passed. Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to alter the times for holding elections for President and Vice President and casting the vote in the Electoral College. The claims of J. B. Eliam to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana were discussed, but no action was taken on the case.

HOUSE.—Not in session. MONDAY, OCT. 22.—SENATE.—A number of bills were introduced and referred, among others the following: By Mr. Jones (Nev.), to authorize the coinage of a dollar of 41 2/3 grains, standard sil-

ver, and for other purposes; by Mr. Beck, to repeal section 8 of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved July 14, 1875; by Mr. Herford, to repeal the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments; by Mr. Howe, to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the transportation of live stock; by Mr. Ingalls, to establish a pension agency at Alaska, San Mr. Ingalls, to divide the State of Nebraska into two judicial districts.

HOUSE.—The Colorado case was debated, but no action taken. Mr. Schieffler offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to consider the subject of the civil service of the United States and suggested promote its efficiency. Adopted. Mr. Southard offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President and to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate. Adopted. Mr. Cox offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House what action bill taken, if any, in the navy-yards of the United States in respect to the hours of labor, and whether such action has been in derogation of the compliance with Sec. 5,733, Revised Statutes, which requires that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States." Mr. Cox presented a petition for increased compensation to letter-carriers. Adjourned to Wednesday, Oct. 24.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Cooke (Texas), amending the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to the militia; it makes an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of militia, either by purchase or manufacture. By Mr. Ingalls, to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. By Mr. Wallace, to provide a lawful note and coin currency for the United States, and to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings; this bill in respect to the hours of labor, and to issue in lieu of an equal amount of 10 per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 of United States coupon bonds in denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100, in equal sums, each denomination redeemable in coin of the present standard value after sixty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, these bonds to be exempt from all taxation. By Mr. Ingalls, to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Report of the Congressional Commission. [Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The report of Senator Jones' Commission upon the silver question, so long expected, was completed this afternoon. Senator Jones has spent the whole summer here upon it. The report comprises a volume of 200 pages, accompanied by a volume of statistics of equal size. The following is an epitome of the conclusion at which a majority of the Silver Commission have arrived:

The first question relates to the cause of the recent change in the relative value of gold and silver, and to the effect of that change. The commission concluded:

The causes of recent change in the relative value of gold and silver are mainly the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States, and the Scandinavian States, and the closure of the mints in Europe against its coinage. These principal causes were aided by contemporaneous diminution of the Asiatic demand for silver, and by the enormous aggregation of the actual and prospective yield of the Nevada silver mines. The effect of the demonetization so far accomplished has been significantly disastrous, especially to the countries which have recently demonetized silver, or in which the gold standard was already established.

The second question covers the two points of the restoration of the double standard in this country and of the best legal relation between gold and silver. The commission recommends the restoration of the double standard and the unrestricted coinage of both metals, but are unable to agree upon the legal relation which should be established between them.

The third question relates to the policy of continuing legal-tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries and wealth of the country. The Commissioners do not suppose that it is possible to maintain paper in actual concurrent circulation with coin unless the paper is made equal in value to coin by actual convertibility into it.

The fourth question covers the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments. The opinions on this point are various and contradictory. The experience of other countries furnishes little aid in reaching conclusions which can command confidence. The fact in regard to paper money issued directly by Governments, and having a forced currency, seems to be that it has seldom been redeemed in coin. The commission concludes that resumption in this country is not practicable under the circumstances until the existing laws making gold the sole metallic legal tender are repealed.

The total inadequacy of gold alone is apparent. Germany, Great Britain and France are the only countries which have any considerable quantity of it, and the maximum estimates of the amounts they have in coin and bars do not exceed \$1,300,000,000. The commission think the quantities in the Western World are much exaggerated. The commission believe that the demonetization of silver will have a powerful influence in preventing, and probably will prevent, the demonetization of silver in France and in other European countries in which the double standard is still legally and theoretically maintained. But if, notwithstanding demonetization here, further European demonetization shall take place, the result for us will be an advantageous exchange of the commodities which we can spare for money which we need.

Finally, the commission believe that the fact that Germany and the Scandinavian states have adopted the single gold standard, and that some other European nations may possibly adopt it, instead of being reasons for perseverance in the attempt to establish it in the United States, are precisely the facts which make such an attempt entirely impracticable and ruinous. To propose to this country a contest for a gold standard with the European nations is to propose to it a disastrous race in reducing the prices of labor and commodities, in aggravating the burdens of debt, and in the diminution and concentration of wealth, in which all the contestants will suffer immeasurably, and the victors even more than the vanquished.

THE GRANGER LAWS.

The Railroads and the Public Decisions of the Supreme Court. [From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Granger laws of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and other States have received the judicial support of the Supreme Court of the United States, and we have more particularly the recent decisions of the same court in the Wisconsin cases. It is time that the railroad companies of the United States should take warning. There is no more legal objection to the enactment of laws regulating the rates of freight in one State than in another, and the legislation of the half-dozen States may become general. Now that the principle has been established and the power of State Legislatures to enact such laws clearly recognized by all the courts, railroad managers may well consider how far and how long the people will submit to be robbed by any manner of combinations. The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the most conservative papers in the country, and which for years opposed the Granger laws, has discovered in the judicial decisions affirming these laws a possible remedy for monopolies and a popular means of breaking up railroad extortion. It says:

"The United States Supreme Court has at length recognized as valid the extreme power claimed by a State over a railroad. The question involved the authority of the Wisconsin Legislature to establish a maximum of charges to be made on passengers or freight taken up outside of the State and brought within it, or vice versa. Has the State a control over the inter-State commerce which affect its own people, or does this matter wholly belong to the Federal Government? The Supreme Court decides that a State, where it has not parted with its power by contract, can regulate the fares and freights, under the circumstances mentioned, on a road outside of its limits which is consolidated with one on its own territory. The power of the State reaches beyond its confines as to things which directly concern its own people, however its action may indirectly affect the people of adjoining States. This is good law, says the Supreme Court, until Congress takes to itself, by special enactment, the regulation of inter-State commerce by rail. The grasping railroad monopolies which are planning to raise their freights this fall, and to keep up their odious pool arrangement, should take warning in season from the ominous drift of the Supreme Court decisions in the Granger and other cases. When the people of the different States realize how much power they have—if they would but use it—over the railroad corporations, they will not much longer abstain from exercising it through the Legislatures."

The recent combination of the various trunk lines, by which they have resolved to take from the producers a larger portion than usual of the product, may evoke a popular storm which will not easily be quieted. Five years ago the railroads demanded three bushels of corn for carrying one bushel to market. The outraged and plundered producers resorted to the ballot-box, and in due time what are known as the Granger laws were enacted. The railroad managers have now resumed their policy of combination for extortion. The people of all the States are now advised of their power to deal with these corporations; they know they have legal power to limit the exactions of railroad companies, and with that knowledge they will not long submit to such combinations without exercising their power. Let the railroad companies take warning that, when this power of control shall be exercised, it may not mark the limit of tolls at much less than would be willingly submitted to if no extortion was attempted.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$7 75	@ 12 00
HOGS	.....	5 40	@ 5 80
COTTON	.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine	.....	4 65	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.....	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	62	@ 63
OATS—Mixed	.....	28	@ 28
RYE—Western	.....	68	@ 70
PORK—New Mess	.....	14 10	@ 14 20
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 25	@ 5 80
Choice Natives	.....	4 60	@ 5 10
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 40	@ 3 65
Butcher's Steers	.....	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	.....	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	.....	4 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Winter	.....	6 00	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 08	@ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	59	@ 60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	30	@ 32
EGGS—Fresh	.....	16	@ 17
PORK—Mess	.....	14 00	@ 14 20
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 12 1/2	@ 1 13 1/2
No. 2	.....	1 10	@ 1 11
CORN—No. 2	.....	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	63 1/2	@ 64

ST. CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	.....	1 30	@ 1 33
CORN	.....	45	@ 46
OATS	.....	27	@ 28
RYE	.....	53	@ 54
PORK—Mess	.....	13 50	@ 13 60
LARD	.....	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	.....	1 24	@ 1 25 1/2
No. 2 Red Winter	.....	1 23 1/2	@ 1 24
CORN	.....	46	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White	.....	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 32	@ 1 33
No. 1 Amber	.....	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—No. 1	.....	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed	.....	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 10	@ 1 40
PORK—Mess	.....	15 50	@ 16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	.....	5 00	@ 5 00
Best	.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Common	.....	5 00	@ 4 25
HOGS	.....	5 00	@ 5 70
SHEEP	.....	4 00	@ 5 00

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The Mystery Surrounding the Famous Egyptian Obelisk.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

This bringing to London of Cleopatra's needle is an event of no small importance, yet it gives rise to some curious reflections on the way of fate. The old Egyptian King who reared this obelisk would be much amazed to witness its journey to an alien land so strong a witness to his wisdom and his futility. If any peoples might be surprised at the mockery of time, the ancient Egyptians might. They reared their temples and their heaven-pointing obelisks for eternity, and certainly deemed their land as eternal as their monuments.

Cleopatra's needle had never anything to do with the sumptuous Queen, but perhaps received its name in some humorous traveler's comment, for in her time the ambition that carved such weighty monuments in one block from the quarry did not exist; only miniature obelisks, five or ten feet high, were made then, and the colossal monoliths of the age of the Pharaohs were being carried away by Roman conquerors. This one was dragged, with another like it, down to Alexandria in that period, and but for some change of rule in Rome would have doubtless graced the Eternal City with twelve that were taken there. They came from further south, way up the Nile; this present obelisk and the one that adorns the Place of Concord in Paris may have stood before a temple of Thebes, or Heliopolis, but that we do not know. We know that Thothmes III., who reigned thirty and some odd centuries ago, first raised it to preserve his name immortal; but a mere name on a stone is not so vivid and interesting as the figure of that unnamed Pharaoh of the Hebrew narrative, who would not let Israel go. Perhaps Thothmes III. was that Pharaoh, and, if it were proved, then indeed he would begin to live. It does not bear alone that name of Thothmes, for Rameses the Great, whom the Greeks called Sesostris, graced his name upon it about a century later; and still another of his successors added his irrelevant name and titles, much as a school-boy of to-day scratches his initials on Bunker Hill monument.

Precisely what the obelisk meant to the ancient Egyptians no one can certainly tell. It was a religious symbol, for everything seems to have borne for that race a religious meaning. Its name in their tongue signified "the rays of the sun," according to Pliny, and that and its derived Greek name of obelisk (which means a skewer or spit—whence naturally, "needle") both point, in the estimation of many scholars, to a connection with the ancient worship of the sun, as the generative principle, by the means of phallic symbols. Other scholars scout the notion as wholly wild. The Jachin and Boaz of Solomon's temple are believed to have been obelisks, for thus the Egyptian obelisks were placed, in pairs, at the entrance of temples, and there are archaeologists who consider the paired towers on Christian cathedrals a modification of the primitive obeliskal idea. We cannot tell how much one religion borrows from those that have gone before. Pome, one of the students of Egyptology, says that there are no obelisks found on the west bank of the Nile, as no pyramids are found on the east bank in Egypt proper, "the obelisk appearing to be a decoration of the cities of the living, symbolized by the rising of the sun; as the pyramid is of those of the dead, symbolized by the setting of that luminary."

Chloral Drinking.

The drug called chloral hydrate, discovered by the eminent German chemist, Liebreich, some years ago, and which soon attained a reputation as a substitute for opium in many cases, especially in delirium tremens, is rapidly becoming as dangerous among victims of excitation and stimulants as alcohol or opium itself. One person who became a "chloral drinker," as it is called, writes his experience to a medical journal as follows: "I am a man 64 years of age, and now sobered down and respectable; but I have tried at one time and another all the narcotics and stimulants known, except hashish, which I have never been able to obtain. In June, 1875, I thought chloral hydrate might be something nice. I took thirty grains of it in a tumblerful of water, which had a pleasing effect. I then took thirty grains more, which seemed to take away my memory. I followed it up for two days, every little while taking thirty grains largely diluted with water. During these two days I swallowed three-fourths of an ounce of chloral hydrate. At last I could not hold anything in my hands, which were partially paralyzed. I had to be assisted home, and went to bed and slept most of the time for one day and two nights. I then went about my business, but of all the sufferings I ever endured I think this was the worst. I was not free from pain a moment for thirty days. The pain was greatest in my knees and legs. I would go to bed at night, get in an easy position, and lie perfectly still, and not stir in the least, and finally would go to sleep. The first thing on awaking were those dreadful pains. The sufferings resembled those of the opium-eater when deprived of the drug. With one or two exceptions I cannot recall anything that happened during those two days. I think I had a narrow escape from death. I shall not take any more chloral hydrate."—*Louisville Medical News.*

Not a Mathematician.—A little girl was a little girl who was not fond of arithmetic. She took it into her head to read the Bible, and, beginning with the account of creation, she got along very well for a while, but suddenly threw the book down, saying: "There, I don't want to read any more of it." "Why, what's the matter?"

asked her mamma. "Because they had to study arithmetic there," was the reply; "just hear this, and the Lord commanded them to multiply on the face of the earth." And there was no more Bible for her. —*New Bedford Standard.*

THE GRAIN YIELD OF 1877.

The Largest Crop that the Country Has Yet Produced—Figures that Promise a Golden Future.

[From the New York Sun.]

The grain crop of the United States this autumn is a vast increase over that of any preceding year in the history of the country. It amounts in the two principal cereals, wheat and corn, to 325,000,000 bushels of the former, and 1,280,000,000 of the latter, according to the careful estimates of Mr. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. The movement of this enormous crop has just begun to be felt, as up to the past eight weeks the exportations were of last year's crop; but the sudden increase already noted gives good promise of a golden future. During the brief period mentioned our exports of wheat from the ports of New York, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Portland have aggregated 11,525,188 bushels, against an exportation from the same ports during a corresponding period of last year of 3,938,951 bushels, showing an increase of 7,586,237 bushels. There has also been an increase of 708,234 bushels in the exportation of rye during the same time, and in peas an increase of 81,409 bushels. In corn alone there has been a falling off to the extent of 1,638,074 in that time.

The following table presents the increase of production and exportation in the two leading cereals in the past ten years:

Years.	Wheat.	Corn.
1868.	224,036,000	908,527,000
1869.	260,146,900	814,320,000
1870.	280,884,700	1,094,255,000
1871.	280,722,400	991,898,000
1872.	280,722,400	1,092,719,000
1873.	249,997,100	892,274,000
1874.	281,254,700	844,148,500
1875.	309,102,700	1,320,069,000
1876.	294,136,000	1,300,000,000
1877.	325,000,000	1,280,000,000

To arrive at the amount of corn sent abroad, it is proper to count in that which goes in the compressed form of pork. Our annual hog product exportation is about 4,000,000 hogs. As it takes about fourteen bushels of corn to fatten each hog, that will be equivalent to about 56,000,000 bushels more of corn to be added to the exports annually, as sent in the form of animal food. We also send a great deal barreled up in the shape of whisky. Corn meal is included in the estimate, reduced to bushels.

The increase in England's importation of breadstuffs from this country in the year ending Aug. 31, 1877, amounted to almost as much as the average of her importations during the ten years preceding. Of corn alone she took out 33,000,000 bushels. Her total importation was about 80,000,000 bushels, of which 60,000,000 were from this country, and 20,000,000 from Southeastern Europe. The importation of corn into Germany, France and the United Kingdom promises to increase largely, as of late years a general tendency to resort to it as food for stock, instead of oats and cut feed, has been manifest. It is found to be one-third cheaper in England than the material hitherto employed for that use. Germany's supply will, however, be drawn mainly from Hungary.

Where the Greatest of the John Smiths is Buried.

Opposite Newgate is St. Sepulchre's Church, of which John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, was Vicar, chiefly modern, but with a remarkable porch which has a beautiful fan-tracery roof. Many are the Americans who visit the interior to see a gray gravestone "in the church choir, on the south side thereof," with an almost obliterated epitaph which began: "Here lies one conqueror that hath conquered kings! for it covers the remains of Capt. John Smith (1579-1631), 'sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England,' and author of many works upon the history of Virginia. The three Turks' heads which are still visible on his shield of arms were granted by Sigismund, Duke of Transylvania, in honor of Smith's having, in three single combats, overcome three Turks and cut off their heads in the wars of Hungary in 1602.—*Good Words.*

A Lively Debate.

There is a debating society in this city wherein young men with lofty ideas and vaulting ambition are disposed to grapple with all sorts of intricate and perplexing questions. At a recent debate of this society the nicest kind of judgment was necessary to decide exactly right the merits of the arguments advanced; but the President advanced like a man to the discharge of his duty and decided the question; and just about that time one of the debaters advanced to the President, when a pugilistic encounter ensued. The President was grit to the backbone, and while he was punching the discontented debater, the latter got a sort of winding twist on the middle finger of the right hand with his incisors, and in about two minutes the end of that finger dropped off, and was spit out by the bottom man, who did the biting. The President of the society has his hand in a sling, but he is President for all that.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

FRIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

Butchery of Russians in the Assault on Plevna—Reckless Disregard of Human Life.

[From the London Telegraph.]

The plan of the Russians was to bring on three or four regiments of four battalions apiece, one after the other, in a great column, with very little distance between the battalions—an obviously foolish proceeding when within 800 yards of our position, as the great gaps in their ranks which our shells soon began to make very quickly showed. As they approached the hill the Muscovs broke into open order, and made a short rush for a line in the ground which offered some little cover, and thence they treated us to a storm of rifle-bullets, while their guns in the rear shelled our redoubts and intrenchments liberally. I did not see many Turks fall, however, for shell-fire, although terrible for individuals if it chance to come on them, is not dangerous for troops in a long, high, narrow trench, or a well-made redoubt. The Russians appeared to think otherwise, and for nearly an hour continued their distant shell and rifle-fire, not moving nearer till nearly 2 o'clock, when they began to come up in earnest. To attempt to describe what followed is past the power of writing. No sooner did they show themselves in the open than their first rank was almost swept away by the fearful fire which the Turks poured in upon them. On rushed the second battalion, getting a little further up the hill, but sharing the same fate. A third made a little more progress, only to cover the ground with corpses eventually. Then a fourth line was all but mowed down, the men behind still pushing up the hill over the thickening bodies of their fallen comrades, maintaining the while a heavy fire, but not greatly injuring the Turks, who were nearly covered by their intrenchments. I am afraid to say how many the Russians were losing at this moment, but there must have been thousands of them beaten down by the storm of bullets which came upon their masses as they ascended the deadly slopes. Still, on they came, the troops that were killed being constantly replaced by others, till they were actually so near the top of our ridge that they could fire into the intrenchments, and their officers did, as a matter of fact, use their revolvers. Young Dr. Ryan, a brave young Irishman here, has since dressed several revolver wounds received during this struggle. At that supreme moment the Turks were reinforced, and, rising out of their cover, made a rush forward. Away went the Russians pell-mell, the Turks firing into them and cheering loudly as their enemy ran down the hill to gain the shelter of the valley—not many of them getting away, however, so dreadful was the hail of bullets. Over the trenches now, too, went the Turkish cavalry a little way in pursuit, being, however, unable to ride far on account of the Russian batteries, which thundered upon them from the hill beyond, killing, however, a good many more of the Russians than of our horsemen. The fight so far had cost the Czar nearly 3,000 men, and had given him no advantage. The cannonading continued, but, as I now heard the attack quickening on the northern side, I hastened over there to see what might happen. Ten minutes' trot brought me to the scene of action.

Here the position to be attacked was a very difficult one, and I am still at a loss to account for the attempt the Russians made. In the first place, they tried to come up the center of the face of a steep hill, which was held by five strong redoubts. There was no effort whatever to turn our position; a heavy cannonade was showered upon it from batteries more or less distant, that was all. All along the top of this hill or ridge ran a long trench, connecting each battery with the next to it. The task of the Russians was to clamber up in the middle of all, storm the trench and take the redoubts. I never heard of a madder enterprise in my life; the man who made it must have been a military idiot. To resist the attack Osman Pasha had sent Adil Pasha, who commanded here, sufficient troops to cram his intrenchments with men, as well as the redoubts. He had also sent a couple of reserve battalions, and ammunition supplies in such abundance as to enable Adil to serve out to all his men a double quantity. Fast firing and plenty of it was to be the order of the day. "Aim low, my children! aim at their belts, my laments!" said one of the officers near me; "let the Gisors have as much lead as they want!" The Turks were quite intelligent enough to obey the order. The first Russian advance consisted of about nine battalions, who came on with great impetuosity, and met with the usual reception. I know how easy it is to exaggerate losses at a moment of such excitement, but to me it seemed that not a man of the first six battalions which topped the slope escaped. A huge dark mass of bodies marked the spot where they stood; and when, later in the day, a Russian prisoner was taken, he himself said that only five men had escaped the carnage at that time. This attack was no sooner over, however, than a new assault began. Another deep column of men made a fresh attempt to climb the hill, pushing forward just as they did on the opposite side of the camp, and always getting largely shot down, but still leaving some, with the aid of fresh men, to struggle forward. All at last the top of the hill was reached. Then it was the old story repeated. Out rushed the Turks with a yell, and away went the Russians, nine of whom had turned out to be Moslem Janissaries, being fortunate enough to be taken prisoners while the flying mass was scoured and swept by shell and bullets as it descended the slope. It was simply a human butchery, nothing more or less, and the Russian officer who ordered that attack is frightfully responsible for the slaughter he

caused. I do not think the Turks on this side lost 500 men. I am sure the Russians lost nearly 7,000. The madness of the assault may be judged when it is known that, had they entered the trenches, they would still have had to contend with five redoubts full of men and two reserve battalions, by whom they must have been destroyed very quickly, as their supports, from the very nature of the ground, would have been unable to come to their help for many minutes. There never was a chance of the undertaking succeeding; it was a willful, cruel, ignorant waste of the Russian soldiers' lives.

A Case of Sickly Sentimentality.

Chronicling the fearful scene in a New York court when the former Gilman was sentenced, and the briny flood which flowed in Plymouth Church when Beecher referred to the mournful affair, the *Chicago Tribune* says: "Now that the rain is over and gone, it may not be impertinent to inquire why all this sniveling and boo-hooing. Were they weeping because this respectable rascal stole over \$200,000 of the people's money by the refined processes of raising the values of scrip and of forgery? Because a large part of this amount was stolen from his own brothers and sisters, whom he would not spare in his genteel operations? Because he had used his position in church and his religious reputation as a screen for his dishonesty? Because he not only was a hypocrite in his daily life, but even carried it into a confession that was filled with sickly sentiment? Because he concealed his real character from a trusting wife and loving children, and gave them to expect a life of ease and affluence, when he knew his thieving must sooner or later become known, and that his family must suffer from the name with which he would be branded? Because, with every incentive to be honest, he deliberately entered upon a criminal life, commencing with a breach of trust, and ending with forgeries upon his own relations? Because he gave liberally to religion, to charity, to art and to personal hospitality, from other people's money which he had stolen? Was it for these reasons that Beecher and Hackett, counsel and spectators, and all Plymouth Church, cried? Was it because he got only five years' sentence when he should have had twenty-five, or that he went to the penitentiary no longer time for stealing \$200,000 than some poor devils have gone for stealing a coat with which to keep themselves warm, that made the detectives weep? Whatever may have been the causes, it is just such sickly sentimentality as was displayed in the court-room that tends to make the crime of forgery respectable and to veneer this class of stealing. It is just such maudlin exhibitions as these that make men doubt the efficacy of justice and the dignity of law, and compel the question, Is there much incentive to be honest when a court and a church unite their tears over a felon on his way to the penitentiary?"

The Average Height of Men.

The *Druggists' Circular*, in noticing the questionable statement "that we are becoming a degenerate race," discusses the tables prepared by Dr. Baxter from the records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, made during the civil war. These examinations were made during the latter part of the war, after the finest fighting material had been enlisted, consequently these statistics do not over-estimate the average development of the American people. From the tables of Dr. Baxter and those of Mr. Gould, gathered by the Sanitary Commission, the Indians are shown to be a tall race. In the comparison of States the Indians would rank as high as the ninth, though it is curious to see that they head the list of nationalities.

Here follows the table showing the superiority in stature of 501,068 men of the various nationalities—185,448 foreigners, three-fifths of whom were from Germany and Ireland—the former having a few more thousand than the latter:

NATION.	Mean height in inches.	NATION.	Mean height in inches.
1. U. S. Indians.	67.934	14. Wales.	66.418
2. U. S. whites.	67.679	15. Russia.	66.393
3. Norway.	67.467	16. Switzerland.	66.381
4. Scotland.	67.061	17. West Indies.	66.307
5. British America.	67.014	18. France.	66.271
6. Sweden.	66.896	19. Poland.	66.217
7. Ireland.	66.741	20. Mexico.	66.110
8. Denmark.	66.648	21. Italy.	66.000
9. Holland.	66.637	22. South America.	65.899
10. Hungary.	66.584	23. Spain.	65.635
11. England.	66.577	24. Portugal.	65.432
12. Germany.	66.536		
13. U. S. colored.	65.531	Mean of total.	67.300

Graded according to the mean stature of the inhabitants (American born whites), the different Northern States stand as follows:

STATE.	Mean height in inches.	STATE.	Mean height in inches.
1. Kentucky.	68.577	14. Maryland.	67.214
2. Kansas.	68.551	15. Ohio.	67.023
3. Minnesota.	68.371	16. Vermont.	67.583
4. Missouri.	68.337	17. Delaware.	67.430
5. California.	68.307	18. Pennsylvania.	67.470
6. Nevada.	68.280	19. Dist. Columbia.	67.353
7. Indiana.	68.080	20. Rhode Island.	67.290
8. West Virginia.	68.065	21. New York.	67.274
9. Wisconsin.	67.919	22. New Hampshire.	67.022
10. Maine.	67.898	23. Massachusetts.	66.991
11. Iowa.	67.825	24. Connecticut.	66.887
12. Illinois.	67.825		
13. Michigan.	67.820	Mean of total.	67.072

Singular Occurrence.

A strange scene occurred the other day at Sierok, on the Moselle, France. Herr Schmidt had a dog which he wished to get rid of. Rowing out into the middle of the river he fastened a stone around the dog's head and threw him into the water. The animal, sunk at once, but during his struggles the rope slipped off the stone, and he again rose to the surface and tried to get back into the boat. His master, however, continued to push him back, but as the dog persevered he lost his patience, and striking at him with his oar, lost his footing and fell into the water himself. He was unable to swim, but the dog, seizing him by his coat, succeeded in bringing him to land after having been repeatedly washed away by the current. The dog's life was spared, we are happy to say.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THE Calumet and Hecla mines turned out 1,116 tons of copper in September.

BROOM-MAKING is to be added to the industries of the blind at the Flint asylum.

A YOUNG man named Frank Jones committed suicide by hanging, in Lisbon township, Muskegon county, last week.

A CONVICT named Beckwith, sent from Jackson county for two years, escaped from the State House of Correction at Ionia, the other day.

THE State Pharmaceutical Association, in session last week at Detroit, elected Ottmar Eberbach President and Paul Plessner Secretary.

THREE prisoners recently escaped from the Ionia county jail—Morris Beach, aged 28 years, John Egan, aged 22 years, and Christopher Duffy, aged 22 years.

SOMEbody sunk a sack containing two pounds of Paris green in the well of James L. Wilcox, of Irving, and violent and nearly fatal sickness of the whole family resulted.

THE Michigan Southern has effected a pooling arrangement with the Detroit, Lansing and Northern on freight and passengers from competing points. The arrangement began Oct. 1.

THE failures in Michigan for the first nine months of 1876, were 442, with liabilities of \$3,927,899; for the corresponding period this year the failures were 257, with liabilities of \$3,360,642.

THE trial of Catharine Stoddard, charged with the murder of her infant on the 3d of September last by drowning it in a brook in Hamtramck, near Detroit, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal. The evidence against her was entirely circumstantial.

SOME time ago certain knowledge of something wrong going on on Sturgeon creek came to Sheriff Oscar, of Midland, and in an old lumber camp of W. J. Bartow, of East Saginaw, a complete kit of counterfeiting tools and a quantity of coin were unearthed. Several arrests have been made.

A TERRIFIC explosion took place at Greenville, in a store owned by William Forsyth, which demolished the entire building. Mrs. Hill, who roomed above, was caught in the debris and severely burned. It is supposed to have been caused by thieves who were stealing powder from the store-room.

THERE are thirteen savings banks doing business in Michigan, viz: Adrian Savings Bank and Lenawee County Savings Bank, both located at Adrian; Ann Arbor Savings Bank, of Ann Arbor; Central Michigan Savings Bank, of Lansing; Detroit, People's, Michigan, and Wayne County Savings Banks, located at Detroit; Genesee County Savings Bank, of Flint; Grand Rapids Savings Bank, of Grand Rapids; Port Huron Savings Bank, of Port Huron, and Wyandotte Savings Bank, of Wyandotte. The aggregate condition of these banks, as compiled from their reports made to the State Treasurer, was, on the 1st day of October, as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.	\$4,572,502.62
Bonds and mortgages.	706,066.01
Cash and cash items.	665,052.03
Real estate and fixtures.	201,108.39
Due from banks.	461,467.96
Expenses.	67,678.62
Overdrafts.	2,862.20
Total.	\$5,570,727.83
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.	\$1,051,800.00
Surplus.	188,773.34
Due banks.	53,075.32
Due depositors.	6,208,728.15
Profit and loss.	31,331.47
Interest, premium and exchange.	71,960.58
Total.	\$8,570,727.83

Of these banks the following report a surplus: Detroit Savings Bank, \$97,228.34; Genesee County Savings Bank, \$4,000; People's Savings Bank, \$47,550; and Port Huron Savings Bank, \$10,000. Three of them, the Detroit Savings Bank, the People's Savings Bank and the Wayne County Savings Bank, report over one million each due depositors, and all of them are regarded as being in a sound and healthy condition, doing a safe and paying business, and looking carefully after the interests of their depositors.

The Bottom of the Sea from a Balloon.

The most enthusiastic advocates of ballooning would have hesitated to declare that submarine surveys were within the province of the aeronaut. Such, however, is the case, since M. Durouf and his companion, going up in a balloon on the 25th of last August, at Cherbourg, and being at an altitude of 5,000 feet, were amazed to see beneath them, with startling distinction, every rock, fissure, and depression at the bottom of the sea. And yet the sea opposite Cape Levy, where the aerial voyagers obtained this bird's-eye view, has an average depth of above 200 feet. So limpid did the water appear that the undercurrents were perceptible, while nothing would have been easier than to sketch or map the bottom of the sea.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Mailing Colorado Beetles.

A circular has been sent out by the Postmaster General reciting that he has received a "communication from the British office, stating that it has been found necessary to take precautions against the admission into the United Kingdom of Colorado beetles, several live specimens of this destructive insect having been discovered in the mails received from the United States, either surreptitiously inclosed in newspapers or forwarded as specimens in packets under the privilege of the postman's post. The Postmaster General instructs Postmasters to 'examine as far as may be possible, the newspapers and other packets before dispatching them in the mails, for the purpose of detecting the presence of these beetles, and to detain all such packets as may be found to contain them.'

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Our readers will doubtless have noticed in the last few days a report from Spain, that the masses are very indignant about the enforced 50 cents per ton on Spanish vessels, by our Government.

The pretended ignorance reported from Spain of the causes that have led the United States Government to impose a differential charge of 50 cents a ton upon Spanish vessels trading in American waters, is very absurd. Every official connected with the Spanish Government, and every Spanish merchant who deals with the United States or Cuba, understands the situation thoroughly. It is notorious that the Spanish Government has always pursued a discriminative policy towards the United States with reference to trade with Cuba and Porto Rico. A desire to avoid foreign complications has induced the various Administrations to submit to Spanish extortion and discrimination with a meekness of protest that has been almost pusillanimous. It is possible that the American War of the Rebellion, and the domestic complications growing out of it, have postponed a reckoning with Spain, but it is time there should be one. We hope the imposition of extra charge upon Spanish tonnage in American waters is the first step in a new departure which shall harass Spanish commerce in every way within the power of the American Government till a fair and impartial treaty of commerce shall be conceded by Spain. The Spanish talk of retaliation is buncombe; the retaliation is on the American side, and Spain can injure American interests no more than she has been doing in the past without inflicting great damage upon herself. If she adopts the policy hinted, of making such charges upon American vessels in Spanish waters as will practically exclude American bottoms from the Cuban trade, her weapon will prove to be a boomerang; the Spanish Government, with all its parasites, excesses, wars, and vices, is mainly supported by taxation on Cuban products, and the bulk of Cuban products are exported to the United States. To strike at the exportation of the West India, staples from the Spanish possessions will be to weaken Spanish revenues in a manner and degree which the Home Government cannot afford. To the extent that American ships be excluded from the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico, they will seek the other West India Islands and the South American coast in search of sugar and coffee. The United States will turn its attention to the beet-root sugar of Europe, and cultivate more at home. Spain, in its greed, has already squeezed the West Indian orange so dry that it cannot risk any more extortion or discrimination, either for purposes of revenue or retaliation. The United States Government has tried the policy of forbearance and conciliation so long, and with such unsatisfactory results, that we have nothing to lose and everything to gain in seeking to coerce Spain into a recognition of commercial equity which she will not grant voluntarily.

Spain has always sought to make her possessions in the West Indies contribute the cost of her wars, extravagance, and folly at home, and to this end her policy has been discriminative. For more than 200 years the Island of Cuba was permitted to trade only with the City of Seville. Afterwards the other Spanish ports were thrown open to her, but it was only in the early part of this century that foreign trade was admitted to Cuba on any terms. Spain should have learned the greater value of commercial liberality from the fact that this concession, even hampered as it was by extortionate taxation, increased Spanish trade with American enormously. But Spanish greed and avarice kept up the policy of discrimination, and as late as 1862 scarcely a barrel of American flour was sent to Cuba except by way of Spain. Some concessions have been forced from Spain, but the export and import duties have still been maintained at the most thievish rates. The United States is the nearest manufacturing neighbor of Cuba, and the latter's most important patron. We produce, make, and transport nearly everything which Cuba buys abroad much more cheaply than any other nation in the world. Yet American meal, flour, meats, furniture, agricultural implements, clothes, etc., are taxed double and treble by Spain before they are admitted into Cuba, and the most oppressive export tax is levied upon all Cuban products sent to the United States. This policy is pursued in the face of the fact that from 70 to 75 per cent of the Cuban exports are sent to the United States. The effect of the policy upon American trade may be fully described in the single statement that, while the United States imports annually about \$30,000,000 worth of Cuban products, the American sales to Cuba amount to only \$15,000,000 annually. The United States, in justice to its own interests, can no longer submit patiently to this discrimination. Coning has accomplished but little. Forbearance, while

Spain has been at once barbarous and imbecile in dealing with the Cuban insurrection, has earned no gratitude or consideration. The time has come when the United States Government must show some capacity for resistance and self-defence. It may be that a differential charge against Spanish shipping in American waters may be a surprise to Spanish merchants and the Spanish authorities, because the United States Government has been so supine and endured so much without retaliation; but it is only a feeble imitation of the Spanish policy toward American interests, and we are convinced that a vigorous pursuit of this policy will be the speediest way of bringing Spain to terms.

FINANCES IN EUROPE.

The financial situation in Europe becomes clearer as we get the continental mail news, since the great bullion movement set in during the past month. The supposition that the war financing of Russia was largely responsible for the sudden suspension of subscriptions to our 4 per cents seems to have been correct, even to a greater degree than we anticipated. The Vienna correspondent of the London Economist says that immense efforts have been made of late to borrow money (specie) on Russian account in the continental markets. Not only the Russian loans have been offered at great reductions, but Russian private credit has put up all the collateral which it could raise to secure loans of cash. Russian importers have got an extension on their credits, and Russian exporters demand cash down. In other words, every effort is being made by Russia to borrow cash, to realize cash on what she has to sell, and to get an extension of credit on what she has to buy. This explains the loss of \$19,000,000 in specie from the bank at Berlin within two months, and the present drain of gold in that direction from the bank of England. Hence the rise of discount at Berlin to 5 1/2 and at London to 4, and no more subscriptions for the present to our 4 per cents. At the same time, the magnitude of our exports of merchandise keeps the balance of trade in our favor, and prevents any drain of gold from America. The intelligence from Russia that the wheat crop of that country, almost the only surplus in Europe, will fall short of the estimate, must greatly strengthen our breadstuffs market, and postpones indefinitely the era of cheap flour.

For the Holland City News.
To the Public.

The bell obtained for Hope Church is being put up in the tower. The charges and work found necessary to secure the benefit cost much more than was at first expected. We must have more money than has been subscribed, to get the sound of the bell out of the room in which it is already hung. And as churches and many individuals are to share in its benefits, we request any persons who have not been asked to aid in the matter, but who feel an interest in it, to send in contributions to Mr. Henry Baum, to whom all sums as yet received have been paid.

ABEL T. STEWART.

CLARA Louise Kellogg says it takes her fully a year to learn an opera, but then she gives herself dead away by saying she knows and can sing forty operas.

New Advertisements.

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

THIS is a new House, added to the old Rev. Smith's residence, on the corner of NINTH AND FISH STREETS, is newly fitted up and furnished, and its location is the most convenient to both the railroad depots. It is now ready to receive guests, both

STEADY & TRANSIENT.

We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to treat our guests in such a manner as to merit their approval.

W. J. SCOTT.

37-41 Proprietor.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

MY store and lot, situated on the corner of Market and Eighth streets, first building west of the City Hotel. The building is now used for a Grocery Store and a dwelling house, and can be purchased with or without stock, on very easy terms. Inquire of

A. FLIETSTRA.

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 1877.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The receipt will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. J. C. STONE, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

WE, the undersigned, have mutually agreed to dissolve our copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Bloom & Spijker, and all outstanding accounts will be adjusted by the successor in business.

C. BLOM.

J. V. SPIJKER.

NOTICE

IT is hereby given that I, the undersigned, John V. Spijker, succeeds in the business of Bloom & Spijker, and will hold myself in readiness to settle all accounts for and against the old firm.

JOHN V. SPIJKER.

LOST.

ON 10th street, near Hope College, or between there and the Chicago depot, a small glass locket, containing two pictures. A reward of one dollar will be paid for the return of the above to this office.

The Celebrated

CINCINNATI LAGER BEER

IS ALWAYS

ON DRAFT

-AT-

WM. LEICHER

No. 68 Canal Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The finest Restaurant in the City.

Free Lunch every Morning.

Extra Lunches prepared at all hours.

WM. LIECHNER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

36-38

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 Company.

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 partnership under the firm name of James H. Purdy and Company, for the manufacture of butter, tallow 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. SWENBERG, Principal.

35-36

Paying Business

and permanent agency at home, 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. "BETHSHAZAR'S FEAST," a Fine Steel Plate, (20x21), engraved expressly for *The Contributor*, given to every Subscriber. Extraordinary inducements to agents. Address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

CHICAGO WEEKLY POST!

The PEOPLE'S PAPER!

32 columns, filled with Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellany and Market Reports.
One Copy 1 year, Postage Paid, 75c.
Club of Five, " " " 3.50.
Club of Ten, " " " 6.50.
Club of Twenty, " " " 12.00.

The DAILY POST

One Year, Postage Paid, \$7.00.

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

THE POST,

88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CORBETT'S

GOLDEN STATE WASHING POWDER

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.

THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE WORLD.
ASK YOUR GROCER.

CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 24 & 26 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Send us 20c postage for a pound package.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries, Peas, Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts, Mulberry, Apple, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 1877.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

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. 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.

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. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y 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. BUKAU,

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.

12th and Eleventh Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

23-17

Notings.

GOLD remains steady at 102 3/4.

THE autumn leaves are falling and the snow flakes are close at hand.

Dr. F. S. Ledebor, has returned from the Black Hills, and will once more settle in our midst.

OUR City Clerk, Mr. John A. Roost, is steadily improving, and it is hoped he will soon be able to attend to his public duties.

Gen. Sherman will be uncommonly pleased at Gen. Miles's victory over Chief Joseph, as Miles is his nephew and favorite subordinate.

EX-SECRETARY ROBESON has left the New Jersey campaign in the thick of the fight to go to Washington, where he may have a little fight of his own to absorb his attention.

THE village of Zeeland is progressing finely with their fire department. The last well under the present contract is being dug, and it is reported that they will procure an apparatus before winter.

Mr. Voorhorst, the Supervisor of the Township of Overijssel, made such a good showing in the Board of Supervisors of Allegan County, that he will undoubtedly be rewarded by his constituents with a reelection.

Mr. R. Kanters has arrived home from White Lake, having finished his work on that harbor to the satisfaction of the constituted authorities not alone, but pleasing to the eye of every one connected with navigation.

THE people of the Township of Overijssel are considerably pleased over the efficient superintendence of their schools, by Mr. Boers. Their schools are reported in a very flourishing condition, and find the good management reflected on their children.

SHERIFF Verplanke arrested a woman in the city of Grand Haven, on Tuesday last, whose name is Mahel Morton, who had stolen a horse and buggy, and was trying to make away with it. The property belonged in Grand Rapids, from where it was stolen.

THE Lodge of the United Sons of Industry, No. 12, are progressing finely. Almost every week new members are added to their number. This order has very few secrets,—its sole object being to protect and care for and diligently watch over the industries of the country.

WEST thinks it was Matthews; Matthews thinks it was West; Garfield thinks it was both; Sherman thinks it was all three; Halsted thinks there were four of them; and Deacon Smith thinks it was all of them and pretty much everybody else, who lost Ohio. Probably none of them are entirely wrong.

WE are told that a youth, named O. R. Clark, aged 15, residing in the Eastern, part of Jamestown, on Monday last, while out hunting with two companions, was accidentally shot by one of them, and so injured that he died within fifteen minutes. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict exonerating his companion who shot him.

A SHORT time ago Mr. G. Bolks started to Orange City, Iowa, from the village of Zeeland, to look up some new enterprises and returned this week bringing very favorable reports. On Thursday last Mr. Q. Huyser, and family, and stock and farming tools started for Holland, Nebraska, from the same village. Gradually some of our people pick up courage enough to launch out on the western prairies, on a more extended scale, and we wish them abundant success.

SOME of our business men think it "real cute" to get their job printing done out of the city for about 25 cent per thousand less than we can afford to do it—but they don't think of the freight or express charges which they have to pay in addition to our charges. Another consideration is: How would you like the people to go abroad for their groceries and medicines, etc. If you pretend to have any enterprise, then patronize your home institutions! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Among the new features in this city we must mention the opening of a new hotel, by Mr. W. J. Scott, on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. After having purchased the old Domine Smith residence property (an odd conglomeration of lumber, glass, alcoves, balconies, stoops, etc.) and adding a large new part to it, Mr. Scott so changed the old building in connection with the new part that it is in reality all new, and very ingeniously arranged into a nice hotel and boarding house. It is well furnished all through, and is now thrown open for public convenience. Next Wednesday evening is set apart for a grand opening evening, with a tip-top supper from 8 to 11 P. M., at fifty cents a ticket. We hope Mr. Scott, will be liberally patronized, and make a success of it, as his enterprising spirit merits.—See advertisement.

Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden arrived back from Europe on Thursday last.

THE latest dispatches report Senator Morton's physical condition as still dangerous.

THE festival at the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening last, was pretty well attended, and participants report having had a good time.

THE popular question around town is: Will Mr. Kenyon rebuild? Unless the burned property is rebuilt, and that business replaced, River street property will generally decline.

A WOMAN, who gave her name as Annie Lee, was arrested by the City Marshal for disorderly conduct, and on Tuesday night last was sent for sixty-five days to the Detroit House of Correction, by Justice Van Schelven.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 25, 1877: Mr. Vetter, Wil. S. Lowe, James Howard, T. W. and M. J. Burk, Mrs. Hettie Crofoot, J. W. Black.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Mr. Finch is putting a new foundation under the building of Mr. J. H. Purdy, next door to Messrs. Joslin & Breyman. The appearance of the front of this building has been greatly improved since L. T. Kanters & Co., displayed their wares in the windows.

THE monument of Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago, Ill., which has stood incomplete for 10 years, is to be reconstructed of granite, in place of the perishable Illinois stone of which the superstructure is composed, and finished on an appropriate scale. Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull and Robert Lincoln are members of the commission.

AMONG our new advertisements will be found one of Mr. A. Flietstra, offering for sale his store and lot, with or without stock. This is an admirable chance for anybody wanting to go into business. There being a good dwelling in the rear of the store, which is well finished inside, although looking poorly from the outside, makes it very handy for that business.

THE big bell of Hope Church is so much larger than anticipated in the first place, that the tower in which it is hung ought to be built 40 or 50 feet higher in order to throw the sound the distance it should. It ought to hang that high, that the vibration of the air, created by the stroke of the bell, could trill on in the distance unimpeded by neighboring buildings or shrubbery. The bell has a beautiful sound and is well worth a little extra exertion.

THE man who gave his name as Wm. Barker, and who has just served a sentence of ten days in the county jail, was rearrested on a complaint of H. Konigsberg for assault and battery, and was sent up for 85 days to the county jail, by Justice Van Schelven. This is the man who fleeced a lady merchant out of five dollars—so says madam rumor. After his sentence he avowed his true name to be Wm. Murphy. By this name he will be better recognized in the city of Grand Haven.

THE latest news of that terrible mine explosion in Old England, in which nearly 400 lives perished, reads as follows: LONDON, Oct. 23.—The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre, in which an explosion occurred yesterday, proceeded throughout the night. Four miners were discovered alive about 11 o'clock, but in so exhausted a condition that one died before morning, and another is hopelessly prostrate. Mining experts say all the men in the pits perished, but even if any are alive no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten days. The work of bringing up the dead, was resumed this morning. The bodies are fearfully burned and mangled. The explosion was of terrific violence.

THE Chicago Tribune, writing against contraction of money, says: "The Kingdom of Holland is an illustration of the value of an abundant supply of silver and gold. The Dutch have been accumulating these metals for centuries. They are for their number and the extent of their territory the richest people in the world. There has not been a bank failure in Holland for forty years, and the bank paper has been always equivalent to gold. There has never been scarcity of the metals in the country, and they have money loaned in all parts of the world. Their stock of coin never runs low—it is always abundant, and while all other nations may be convulsed with panics, Holland maintains her property and her wealth without disturbance or diminution. The theory that there is too much gold and silver in existence, is not only vicious but untrue. The world's supply compared with the world's demand is not excessive, nor is it increasing unduly. The attempt to discard the silver and reduce the metallic money of the world one-half or one-third, is a bold attempt of the money-holders to use the power of Government to enable them to grasp the property of the less fortunate debtor class."

THE times seem to be growing somewhat easier and business is improving.

DURING the last trip across the Lake the schooner Tri-Color lost her foresail. Capt. Claus, however, reached port in safety.

Mrs. Best, mother of Drs. R. B. and L. E. Best, of Overijssel, has gone west on an extended tour, to distant friends and relatives.

It is announced in the Eastern papers that the executive officers of the government of the Cuban Republic have been captured by the Spanish soldiers.

Mr. Kenyon has ordered a new safe from the same company of which he had the one just past through the fire, the safe company taking the old safe as part pay for the new one.

It was feared that a severe frost in Florida, last winter, had so injured the orange trees that they would not bear well this fall. These fears have proved groundless; there will be a larger crop than ever before.

AMONG the new things in Holland we can mention the institution of a Rebecca Lodge, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, on Friday evening last, consisting of the wives of the members of Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F.

THE telegraphic news from the West gives us another account of a fearful shipwreck on the Pacific coast. The English ship Eten was lost on a rock, four miles north of the mouth of the River Chappa, and a great many lives were lost. Complete particulars in our next issue.

THE preliminary work for the draining of the Zuyder Zee is being accomplished with energy. It is estimated that the entire enterprise will occupy sixteen years, and cost \$67,000,000. The lands rescued from the sea are expected to return more than the sum expended to drain them.

THE Holland Reform Club have received permission of the authorities of the M. E. Church to hold their public meetings in their building, the burning of Kenyon's Hall necessitating such an arrangement. Their meeting last night was the second of a series contemplated to be held during the cold season.

THE birthplace of Rubens seems to be not yet definitely settled. The last intelligence states that a registry of his baptism has been found at Bois-le-Duc, in Holland, dated 1594, which would make him 17 years old at the time. Should this prove correct, says the Academy, it would tell against the claims of Antwerp, for, if Rubens had been born in that town, he would probably have been baptized there, according to custom. And such would also have been the likelihood had his birth taken place at Sigen.

Mr. Sitting Bull has contemptuously declined the offers of the United States Government to come over on this side and be a good citizen. He has commended the Commission to a warm place, and elects to stay in British America under the protection of his Great Mother Victoria. If Mr. S. Bull will only do this, his Great Father in Washington will be supremely happy. Nothing would suit the people of this country better than the assurance that he will become a subject of Great Britain, and confine his hair-raising hereafter to British scalps. We fear, however, such might not be the case, for if ever scalp and plunder become scarce on British soil, he would be certain to cross the frontier. In that case, however, it would be some consolation that we could hold his Great Mother responsible for his damages.

Latest from the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Russian official dispatch dated Tutchenz, before Plevna, Oct. 25, says: Yesterday, after a desperate engagement of ten hours' duration, Gen. Gourko's detachment, co-operating with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Gurni Dubnik and Teliche. Gen. Gourko then stationed himself on the Sofia road, strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Achmet Ewal Pasha, together with his Chief of Staff, and many other Turkish officers, about 3,000 foot soldiers, and an entire regiment of cavalry. Four cannon and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were also captured. Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable.

Another dispatch from Turkish sources reports a heavy attack by the Russians on the fortress at Bistchuk, which was repulsed with considerable loss to the Russians.

Another dispatch from Vienna reports the bombardment of Kars by the Russians and part of the city was on fire. Kars is provisioned for four months.

President Grant is receiving enthusiastic receptions in Paris, both by the authorities and independent eminent Frenchmen.

The political position between the French government and the Republican majority seems to be reaching a crisis.

D. B. K. VANRAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VANRAALTE

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 44 acres, situated on Black Lake, 3 1/2 miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodruff Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines that bear well, also 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, crab apple and transcendents. It is a splendid site and increasing in value. I will sell the above for a reasonable price. Address THOMAS LYNCH, Racine, Wis.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS.

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Live Geese Feather, Beds and Pillows.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Sept. 28, 1877.

PHENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

FRUIT WANTED.

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

E. TODD & CO.

TRY DR. SCHOUTEN'S

Compound Syrup of

RHUBARB,

It is the best cure for

DIARRHŒA,

As hundreds of families learned by experience.

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

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 33. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. A. Bickel's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

REVOLUTION

—AND—

CHANGE!

WHERE?

In the Drug Store of

J. O. DOESBURG

Who has adopted as his motto:

Quick Sales & Small Profits

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

MEN & BEAST,

The Same with

Oils, Paints, Brushes, Etc.

We have got to be contented with small profits in these

"HARD TIMES,"

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

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

My request to the inhabitants of this country is:

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, September 10, 1877.

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

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877.

Look to Your Children!

THE GREAT

SOOTHING REMEDY!

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

STEEP.

PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

STEEP.

PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

THE GAME KNUT PLAYED.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

A page who seemed of low degree,
And bore the name of Knut, was he;
The high-born Princess Hilda she.

And she the youth had saved her life,
From death at sea, and knitted in song,
To jest with him she thought no wrong.

And so it chanced one summer day,
At chess, to while the time away,
The page and Princess sat at play.

At length she said, "A play of naught
I'll play to you, and you shall see
No less a wager guerdon thought."

He answered, "Lady, naught have I
Whose worth might tempt a Princess high
Or uttermost of skill to try."

"And yet this ruby ring," she said,
"I'll risk against the bonnet red
With snow-white plume that crowns thy head."

"O, should I lose, I'll not forget,
I'll take my due, or pay my debt."

And so they played, as sank the sun;
But when the game they played was done
The page's cap the princess won.

"My diamond necklace," then she cried,
"I'll match against my greatest prize;
The brand new pendant at my side."

"Not so," he said; "that tempered glaive,
Borne off by noble hands and brave,
To me my dying father gave."

"Fit only for a true man's touch,"
I hold it dear and prize it much—
No diamond necklace meets with such."

"But, though my father's ghost be wroth,
I'll risk the weapon, nothing loth,
Against thy love and virgin troth."

Reddened her cheeks at this in ire,
This daughter of a royal sire,
And flashed those eyes of hers like fire.

"Thy words, bold youth, shall work thee ill;
Thou canst not win against my skill,
But I can punish at my will."

"Begin the game," that billow'd and
Shall prove to him his hand or thine,
Nor thou again be page of mine!"

Answered the page: "Do not forget,
Or win or lose, whichever yet,
I'll take my due, or pay my debt."

"And let this truth the end record:
I risk to-day my father's sword
To none more my page, but lord."

Down sat the pair to play once more,
Hopes in his bosom brimming o'er,
And hers with pride and anger sore.

From square to square the bishops crept,
The agile knights eccentric leapt,
The castles onward stately swept.

Pawns fell in combat one by one;
Knights, rooks, and bishops could not shun
Their fate before that game was done.

Well fought the battle was, I ween,
Until two castles and a queen
Guarding the kings alone were seen.

"Check!" cried the Princess, all afloat;
"Check!" cried the page, and sealed the fate
Of her beleaguered king, with—"mate!"

The Princess smiled, and said: "I lose,
Nor can I well to pay refuse—
From my possessions pick and choose."

"Or diamonds bright, or chests of gold,
Or strings of pearls of worth untold,
These may be thine to have and hold;

"Or costly robes to feed thy pride,
Or courses such as monarchs ride,
Or castles tall, or manors wide—

"Any or all of such be thine;
But, save he spring from royal line,
No husband ever can be mine."

"Nor jewels rich, nor lands in fee,
Steeds, robes, nor castles, pleasure me;
Thy love and troth be mine," said he.

"Nor shall thou lack of state and pride,
Where seated crowned thy lord beside,
As Knut the King of Denmark's bride!"

"King marriage bells from sun to sun,
And tell the gossip, as they run,
How Sweden's Princess has been won."

—Appletons' Journal for November.

SLIPPERY BILL'S ADVENTURE.

Three sisters, Jane, Maria and Annie Maskall, lived in a small but comfortable cottage situated just within the suburbs of Milford. Their mother had died some three years previous, leaving them means far too meager for their support. They had, therefore, to seek a livelihood as best they could. Jane, the eldest, had turned her musical talents to good account, and had become a popular and sought-after teacher; while Maria had found employment in a retail clothing establishment. Annie, the youngest of the three, kept house, and by making fine embroidery and fancy work of various kinds, had earned many small sums of money.

By their diligence and economy they had not only left untouched the sum bequeathed by their mother—their father had died many years before—but had added to it each year until it amounted to more than \$600. With this sum they intended to purchase a house of their own, and thus save the rent they were paying.

For weeks they tramped from place to place, looking at the various dwellings offered for sale, and had at last made up their minds to buy a nice, cozy little place, situated but a short distance from their present home.

The arrangements for the purchase of the house were completed, and the sisters had begun to pack up their household goods preparatory to removal. The money belonging to them was in the custody of friends, who had lent it out at interest for their benefit. It was agreed that Annie should call for this money, and being at liberty, and pay for the house therewith, or as much as was required. For this purpose a carriage had been engaged, and the three sisters were now awaiting its arrival.

"Now be careful, Annie," warned Jane, turning from the window; "be careful you don't let the money out of your hands until you give it to Mr. Burdard, and get the deed."

"O, don't be afraid," assured Annie, who was looking in the mirror and arranging the set of her wee bit of a bonnet; "don't be afraid. I can take good care of that."

"I should hope so," said Maria, helping Annie with her cloak; "O, wouldn't it be awful if you should lose it!"

"Hah!" laughed Annie, gayly; "the hah! How can I lose it? I shall take the best of care, I assure you."

"Well, you'll make haste back, won't you, Annie?" said Jane; "because we ought to go to Mann & Co. to see about getting that new carpet."

"Yes," answered Annie; "I'll make

haste home. But don't you think I had better stop and look at that new set at A—'s? We ought to buy a brand-new set of things for our sitting-room, hadn't we, Maria?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Maria; "and we want some nice pictures for the walls, too, and I shall look for some the first opportunity I get."

"Well, indeed," replied Maria; "and we want some nice pictures for the walls, too, and I shall look for some the first opportunity I get."

"No, indeed," exclaimed Annie, tossing her head; "I'm not a baby." Annie, with a last hurried glance in the glass, hastened below, and, as the carriage drove to the door, she was cautioned again and again to be extremely careful. Taking her seat, she was driven away at a rattling pace.

Arrived at her destination, the office of the gentleman holding the money in trust, Annie was ushered in by a clerk.

"Good-morning, Mr. Alger," she said.

"Ah, good-morning, Miss Maskall!" responded Mr. Alger, looking up from his papers. "Come after your money, eh?"

"Yes, sir," replied Annie; "I'm just going to pay for our new house."

"Well, I haven't the money here, but, as you are known at the bank, I'll draw you a check," and Mr. Alger, taking down his check-book, wrote the required order and handed it to Annie. A check for the sum of \$700. As the house was to cost but \$600, Annie was to pay that sum for a deed of the place, and retain the remainder for household expenses.

"Shall I send a clerk with you, Miss Maskall?" inquired Mr. Alger; "that's quite a sum for a young lady to handle."

"Oh, no!" cried Annie, blushing; "there's not the slightest need. I shall be very careful. Good-day, sir!" and Annie, going to her carriage, was driven to the B— bank.

Presenting the check to the cashier of the bank, he glanced at her, recognized her with a pleasant word, and, counting out the required sum, handed it across the counter.

Annie, clutching the notes tightly in her hand, hastened down the high steps, and, taking her seat in the carriage, was giving directions to be taken to Mr. Burdard's, when a clerk, bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, hurried down the steps, and, before the coachman had time to start his horse, was at the carriage door and accosted Annie.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, but we neglected to take the numbers of those notes; if you will allow me a moment," and, stretching out his hand, he took the roll of notes, and hurried back into the bank, leaving Annie waiting for his return.

Annie waited a few minutes, and then grew impatient. With an indefinite fear in her heart she hurried away to the cashier of the bank.

"Are the notes ready for me?" she asked.

"Notes, notes—what notes?" inquired the cashier, in surprise.

"Why, I—I gave the notes you let me have to a clerk, who said he wished to take the numbers of them."

"Gave them to a clerk?" cried the cashier, astonished.

"Y—yes, sir," almost crying.

"Then you are robbed!" exclaimed the cashier.

And taking in the situation of affairs from the disoriented remarks of Annie, he consulted with the manager of the bank as to the best means to be employed to catch the thief.

Annie sank in a chair in despair; she felt as if her heart would break. Here, after all the cautions not for one moment to let the money out of her hand, she had lost it—lost it, perhaps, beyond hope of recovery.

The people of the bank questioned her closely regarding the manner in which her money was taken, how the thief looked, dressed, etc. Annie, with tear-wet eyes, answered as best she could, and was promised that every effort would be made to catch the thief and recover the money, but it was probable, seeing he had such a start, having without doubt at once slipped out at a side door, that it would be a long time before anything would turn up regarding him.

"I am exceedingly sorry for your mishap," consoled the manager, "and I shall spare no expense in trying to ferret out the rascal."

"An ingenious fellow, whoever he was," observed the cashier; "the idea of representing himself as a bank clerk was a bold one, and the official chuckled at the cunning of the rogue."

Annie tried to dry her tears, and with a sad face and aching heart returned to the carriage and gave orders to be driven home. She had never before met with such a misfortune, and it completely upset her. To think, too, that she had given the money to the man with her free will as it were, she could not restrain her tears, but cried softly to herself all the way home. She dreaded to meet her sisters, and thought how greatly they would blame her. On arrival, she found both Jane and Maria at home, and waiting for her.

"Have you the deed all right, Annie?" cried Jane, as soon as Annie had entered. And then, seeing her sorrowful face, she cried, "Why, Annie, what is it? You have it, haven't you?"

"Oh, Jane!" cried Annie, throwing herself on her sister's breast and sobbing grievously; "Oh, don't blame me; don't, please, I can't bear to hear you. I—I have lost the money!"

"Lost the money?" cried Maria, her face growing pale; "why, Annie?"

"Oh, dear!" moaned Jane, looking sorrowfully on Annie, "how could you, Annie, oh, how could you, when we told you to be so careful? Oh, dear!"

"Oh, don't scold me, Jane; please don't," sobbed Annie, piteously. "I—I didn't mean to, you know. Y—you see I got it from the bank, but, just when I was driving off a young man,

bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, looking the very image of a bank clerk, stepped up and said that they had forgotten to take the number of the notes, and so—so I—I gave them to him. Oh, Jane, I thought, of course, it was all right, he spoke so simply. Oh, what shall we do?"

The sisters mourned grievously for their loss, but generously forbore chiding Annie. Indeed, they saw that she was really quite ill in consequence of the occurrence. And before evening Annie had to be put to bed, and a doctor summoned to her, who found her in a raging fever.

For days and weeks Annie was confined closely to her bed, and, as there was no one to take care of her, Maria gave up her situation and remained at home, nursing and doing the housework.

Their money gone, and only Jane earning anything wherewith to pay their increasing expenses, they were at last obliged to let a part of their house. This they did to a respectable German family of the name of Zimmerman, and, as this family desired it possible to board with them, Maria procured a girl to assist her, and posted in the front window a notice, "Furnished Apartments."

"O, Annie!" cried Maria, one afternoon, bursting into the room where Annie lay, "we've just got another lodger. A young man this time, and such a handsome one!"

"Don't be soft on him, Maria," said Annie, smiling; "though I suppose, of course, he is perfect."

"He looks so," said Maria. "He says he is from home, and has only just arrived. He told me that he wishes to keep very quiet on account of a near relative of his, who is trying to find him, and destroy him, in hopes of succeeding to a large property."

"Pshaw!" said Annie, contemptuously. "I don't believe it. It's too romantic by half."

"Well, of course I don't know how much truth there is in it," said Maria, rather dubiously. "Anyhow, he wants to remain unknown. He's lodging across the way at Mr. Beach's."

"Well, see that he pays you in advance. I should judge from your account that he is as likely as not to be a swindler, a regular lodging-house thief—they all tell some such stories."

A few days later Annie was sufficiently well to rise from her bed and walk about the room. She was still quite weak, but some of her old spirits shone in her eyes, and the loss of the money was gradually fading from her daily thought.

The young gentleman seemed to have made himself quite agreeable, for Maria became rather shy and silent when he was the subject of conversation. And Annie often wondered where Maria went after the morning's work was done. When, however, she was spoken to about it Maria laughed and said she was out marketing; but Annie strangely suspected that Maria was out promenading with the new lodger.

One morning Annie thought she was strong enough to go down to the breakfast-table. So, dressing herself neatly and giving an added puff to her hair in view of the fact that she was then to see the lodger for the first time, Annie was led down stairs by Jane.

She could hear the heavy, guttural tones of old Mr. Zimmerman, who was in a violent confab with his wife, and the laughing voice of one whom she took to be the new gentleman lodger. Entering the dining-room, Annie was taking her seat when her eyes fell on the young gentleman directly opposite. He was looking at her stupidly.

"Oh, Oh!" cried Annie, on meeting his glance; and she stopped short, unable to articulate another word.

"Ah, Oh, a—excuse me, ladies," muttered the young man, backing out toward the door; and, getting the handle, he opened the door and bounded down the stairs into the street.

Annie recovered herself in a moment. Dashing to the window, she threw it up and shouted as loudly as she could:

"Stop thief! stop thief! Oh, stop him, stop him!"

Fortunately, a policeman was lounging nearly opposite, who, on seeing Annie wildly screaming "Stop thief," and the young man fleeing as for dear life, started in pursuit. The lodger ran fast, but the policeman ran faster, and the former was soon in his grasp.

"Oh, Annie," cried Maria, "how you frightened me. Who is he?"

"Why, he is the thief who stole our money," said Annie; "I knew him the very moment I set eyes on him."

"A thief!" cried old Mr. Zimmerman, turning to Annie; "vy, he told me he was a nopleman, he did! Mine gracious! He has got 60 pounds from me. Oh! mine vrap, vat shall I do?"

"Here he is, ma'am," said the policeman, halting the thief into the room. "I know him, ma'am. He's Slippery Bill, one of the smartest rogues, ma'am. I've had my eye on him. What's he been up to now?"

James told him of the loss of the money.

"Just like him, ma'am," exclaimed the officer on hearing the account; "just like him. He is one of the shrewdest rascals I ever saw. Well, he is nabbed now, thank Heaven."

The lodger, otherwise Slippery Bill, of unenviable notoriety, stood carelessly with his back to the open grate fire and smiling dubiously on the throng. The policeman took the precaution to slip a pair of handcuffs over his wrists.

"For you never know, you see," he said, "when these kind of fellows will give you the slip."

"Gif me back mine sixty pounds," cried the German, shaking his fist in the prisoner's face. "Gif it me back, you bad one, you; gif it me, I say!"

But the pseudo gentleman only smiled at his simplicity in so easily parting with his hard-earned money to a complete stranger, and whistled softly to himself.

The prisoner was taken to the police-station. On searching his room, the money stolen so adroitly from Anne was discovered concealed therein.

Great was the joy of the sisters on receiving it. They are now living in the cozy little house purchased with the recovered money, and are as happy as the day is long; while the author of their misfortune is lodging in the fine house known as the Portland prison, as quiet and retired as he could possibly wish to be. Annie is careful to whom she intrusts valuables, even for a moment, and Maria has an aversion to lodgers, and particularly to new and strange gentlemen lodgers—so the notice "Furnished Apartments" has never been displayed at their windows.

GILMAN IN PRISON.

How the New York Broker Began Life at Sing Sing.

(From the New York Sun.)

"Take him to the receiving-room," Warden Clark said to the keeper. Gilman nervously touched the warden's arm, as if to say something, and then, turning to the keeper, pointed to his valise, and said timidly: "That is mine."

"I will take care of that by-and-by," the keeper replied, and then Gilman followed him down stairs to the receiving-room.

In the bleak receiving-room, when Gilman entered, there were the six other convicts who had been brought up handcuffed. Gilman quietly awaited orders. He looked quickly at the other convicts, but without any appearance of repulsion.

"Fold your arms; stand in line, with your faces to the wall," said the clerk. The men ranged themselves in line. Next to Gilman stood a negro who was under sentence for larceny. Gilman stood at the end of the line nearest the clerk, and the first inquiries were put to him.

"What is your name?" "William C. Gilman."

"How old are you?" "Forty-three years."

"What is your business?" "A broker."

"Where were your born?" "Norwich, Ct."

"Have you ever been arrested before?"

"I have never been arrested at all."

"What?" exclaimed the clerk, in a loud voice, as he looked up at Gilman in astonishment.

"I have never been arrested at all," Gilman quietly replied.

"Never been arrested!" said the now-bewildered clerk. "Then how comes it that you are here?"

To this question, Gilman made no reply, and, as it was a question that the clerk was not authorized to ask, Deputy Sheriff Burns, who was in the room at the time, said that Gilman did what was proper in not answering.

As soon as the clerk recovered from his surprise he asked, "Can you write?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then sign your name to this roll," Gilman took the pen and signed "William C. Gilman" to the roll in a firm, plain hand.

"What have you got about you?" said the clerk to Gilman.

Gilman took from his pockets his knife, pocket-book and a few trifles, and then took off his watch and chain and gave them to the clerk. Then, suddenly thrusting his hand into another pocket, he took from it a key.

"That is the key to my valise, up stairs,"

Again the clerk was astonished. "The key to what?" he exclaimed.

"To my valise, which is up stairs."

"Your valise! Well, we'll see about that by-and-by. Have you got anything else about you?"

"No, nothing but this ring," pointing to a plain gold ring on his finger.

"Take it off."

"I can't get it off."

"Then we will file it off."

Gilman, after some tugging, succeeded in taking off the ring, and then he gave it to the clerk.

The convicts were then taken into the ante-room to be shaved and have their hair cut. But, as Gilman's face was smooth and his hair closely trimmed, he was passed by, but was kept in the room until the other convicts were attended to by the barber. Then he was taken to the bath with the others, and, after he had removed his clothing, it was taken away. By the side of the bath-tub lay the coarse striped prison clothing, which was put on after the bath had been finished. During all this Gilman showed no feeling, and, excepting that there was a set look upon his face, seemed unchanged.

In the yard the seven convicts, in their striped clothing, were placed in Indian file, Gilman at the head. Next to Gilman a negro was placed.

"Put your hands on the shoulders of the man in front of you," said the keeper. The negro put his hands on Gilman's shoulders.

"Now march, keeping step."

The convicts marched a few paces, halted, turned, and marched back again. This drill was kept up for about half an hour, and, although Gilman had not eaten anything since an early hour, his step did not flag. His conduct made a good impression on the prison officers. When the drill was ended Gilman and the others were taken to their cells, where they will remain, excepting at meal time, until Monday. Thus the Pine street broker began his prison life.

Another couple of poor people are going to be led to the altar of matrimony. Baron Edmund Rothschild, of Paris, is to be married to Mlle. Adele Rothschild, of the Frankfurt branch of the family. They will have to start in housekeeping with the paltry capital of \$100,000,000.

NEVER GROW OLD.

BY EMILIE CLARK.

The meagre may alter; new dresses of green,
Drapt every change in a various shen;
From sunny to shady in the singing leaves sight,
Still eburne or sooting, with rare melody,
Aye, aye, in a zebra each change to unfold,
But the heart in its worship can never grow old.

Though the face long since, with the changes of
time,
May have lost all its beauty of manhood and prime,
With age and misfortune bowed low in the dust,
And won its life's struggle of strife and distress,
The cross for his wages, still smiling the gold,
The heart that has worshipped, can never grow old.

And thus in the race most successful and fleet
We find near the goal of a sunny retreat
The memory of hopes, and the memory of words,
That at life's morning, and thrillingly stirred
The young heart to rapture its love to unfold,
New, radiant and beaming, that never grows old.
—Chicago Ledger.

PITH AND POINT.

WHY it rains in very hot weather—
The heat opens the pores of the clouds.

"As to cattle," remarks the Graphic,
"the Indians want short horns. As to
whisky, long ones."

CHROMOS have gone out of fashion,
but a great many papers give away a
man with every subscriber.

WHEN a Colorado man is asked
whether he likes to be lynched, he says:
"No, I'll be hanged if I do."

This is the latest form of wedding in-
vitations: "Come around and see me
capture my mother-in-law at 8 o'clock
sharp."

An eminent philologist, when asked
what "modus operandi" meant, replied:
"It is Latin for 'how the old thing
works.'"

An experienced boy says he regards
hunger and the schoolmaster's rattan as
about the same thing, as they both make
him holler.

The editor of the Franklin (Ky.)
Patriot says that when he started for the
dentist's, the other day, he took a tooth-
hurtly gait.

A MAN with very large feet had a pair
of boots that were much too big for him.
"Why don't you sell them?" a friend
asked, "I had them half sold (soled)
once," was the reply.

A MAN hid in a public doorway and
jumped out and kissed his wife. She
didn't whoop and yell as expected, but
remarked, "Don't be so bold, mister—
folks around here know me."

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said a
counsel in the Criminal Court, "do you
believe that my client was guilty of sell-
ing beer to a boy in a small bottle?" The
jury thought it a mixed proposition and
disagreed.

A VERY tall, thin Highlander said that
he "had a cold in his head, originating
in wet feet." She looked at him slowly
from head to foot and back again, as if
measuring the distance the cold had to
travel, and then ejaculated: "Gracious
me! you must have got your feet wet
some time last year."

A TRAMP who called at a Danbury
house for something to eat, and was or-
dered off the premises, indignantly in-
quired of the proprietor: "Is your
name Hilton?" "No." "All right,
then," rejoined the tramp, in a softened
voice, "I was going to say I wasn't a
Jew."—Danbury News.

LITTLE boy No. 1 to little boy No. 2—
"Do you see that freckled, pug-nosed,
red-haired little boy over there?" "Yes."
"Well, he's the son of my father and
mother; but he's no brother of mine.
What relation is he?" Does the reader
give it up? So did little boy No. 2. Yet
it's an easy puzzle. The first little boy
lied.

MALE friend of lady visitors—"Is
your sight so very bad, my poor woman?
Do you think, now, you could see a
shilling, if I were to show you one?"
Elderly party (promptly): "Thank ye
kindly, sir, I dunno 'bout a shillin';
but I'm sure I could see half a
crown!" (Male person hands it over
directly.)

A TRAVELER says Russian babies are
never washed during their first year.
In America the "boy babies" are washed
regularly by their parents until they are
about 7 years old. From that time until
they are 13 they may get their feet wet
once in a while by some untoward ac-
cident, but their faces are rigidly treated
on the Russian system.

"WHY, my sweet Arabella, you have
papered this room since I was here in the
spring—beautiful design! Does it rep-
resent sea-weed or some pretty little
brown blossom?" "No, Mrs. Sprig-
gins, haven't papered it. These fig-
gers which you see is where I mashed
mosketers on the wall!"—New York

A Practical Joke.

It is said that Jordan, the New York Greenwood drummer, recently met with the following rather amusing experience in his extensive travels. On going to a hotel in one of our large cities he was assigned to a room previously partly occupied. After being shown the way by the polite and accommodating clerk, he went to his apartment, found the door open, a candle dimly burning on the centre-table, and the only bed in the room occupied by the stranger, who was to be his room-mate for the night. The unknown man seemed to be taking his rest, and not wishing to disturb him, Jordan quietly disrobed himself, said his prayers, blew out the candle, and went to bed. Before he had quite fallen to sleep he was somewhat startled by the entrance of a young gentleman and lady, who re-lighted the candle and soberly seated themselves in a corner of the room in full view of the hero of this incident. The intruders chatted away in a suggestive and affectionate manner, just as lovers always do. The novelty of the situation seemed to have its effect upon them, and, after sundry comments on the weather, the latest gossip, and small society talk, the pair settled down to "business." All this time Jordan was an interested listener, and he was prepared for the kisses which fell upon the willing lips of the fair innamorata. He lunched his bed-fellow with his elbow, but the stranger slept on. Then followed a scene of affectionate demonstrations between the couple in the corner. Jordan determined to wake his unknown friend so that he might see the fun. Raising his hand, he laid it upon the face of the unconscious sleeper, and then his hair, in holy horror, stood on end. The face was cold and clammy—he was sleeping with a corpse! Shooting up straight through his canopied couch, Jordan appeared before the startled pair a veritable ghost. The young man and lady dissipated down the stairway in wild affright, closely followed by the unwitting author of this startled escapade. The clerk of the hotel had perpetrated a practical joke on the "commercial traveler." The scene in the office is said to have been very ludicrous when the three parties appeared before the bar, Jordan *en dishabille*! Can you imagine anything more *spirituelle*? Two hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois make up a tolerable vigorous ghost.

Indian Conjurers.

One of their tricks is to make the dried skin of a cobra live. They allow the beholder every opportunity to see how it is done, and at the last stage of jugglery but one he may examine the basket to see that nothing but the serpent skin is in it. A white cloth is taken by the juggler and placed over the basket, after having been well shaken, so that you may be assured nothing is in it. A pipe is produced, and with it a horrible noise, similar to that made by all snake charmers, and not unlike the sound of a cracked and badly-made bagpipe would emit, is made. No one goes near the cloth or basket except the almost naked man, who cannot possibly hide any live snake in his sleeves, for the simple and sufficient reason that he has neither sleeves nor jacket. The sheet is lifted, and on the lid being opened a most distinctly energetic serpent is discovered. No sooner is it stirred than it rises on its tail, spreads out its hood, and strikes with its fangs and tongue at the charmer. The snake gone, a strong, stout girl comes forward, makes a deep obeisance, and then, stepping back, throws a man weighing full 150 pounds over her shoulders. Nor does she stop here, for she seizes her victim once more, places him crosswise on her back and then tosses him into the air as though he was made of feathers, and not a broad-shouldered human being. Turning backwards on her feet, she picks up straws with her eyelids, throws somersaults, and lifts weights which would astonish the ordinary acrobat. While she is thus performing jugglers are turning pebbles into birds, birds into eggs, and eggs into plants; men thread beads with their tongues, join enumerable pieces of cotton in one long cord, keep half a score of sharp knives in the air at once, throw cannon-balls with their ties, and spin tops on the end of twigs.

Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, Holland, Michigan.

SIX steamships are loading with cotton and grain at New Orleans, taking 223,000 bushels of wheat. The Baring Brothers are said to be interested in the new grain movement from that port, and Eads's commerce may now be said to begin.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Seth Nibbelink, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate, and six months, from the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1877, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we will meet on Saturday the tenth day of November, A. D. 1877, and on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1878, at nine o'clock a. m., of each day, at the office of G. Van Schelven, in the City of Holland, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.
Dated, Holland, October 4, A. D. 1877.
ISAAC MARSHALL,
G. VAN SCHELVEN,
A. M. KANTERS,
Commissioners.

It is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$56 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLER & CO., Portland, Maine. 33-1y

To the Public,
NOTICE is hereby given that the Port Sheldon Bridge (so-called) has been condemned as unsafe, and all parties using said bridge hereafter, will do so at their own risk.
Dated, September 27th, A. D. 1877.
Signed, FRANK M. HARVEY,
Commissioner of Highways for the Township of Otsego.

By order of the Township Board.
33-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brooker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brooker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of 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.
JOSE 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 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.
JOSE VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.
CHESWOLD & ORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.



SPENCER'S BITTER WINE
OF IRON

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.

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,
PRICING LISTS,
CARDS,
TAGS, &c.

Programmes,
Handbills,
Law Blanks,
Etc., Etc., Etc

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



USE 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, Philadelphia.

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 refurnished, 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.

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 Raalte 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 there fore 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
SPECIALITY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S
Livery, Sale and Board Stable.
BARN WET 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

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, 3, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$325 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 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.
Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.
HOLLAND, Mich. Holland, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,
And a large stock of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,
Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, German-town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,
Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks
and Cloaking.

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

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

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. McGeary, 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.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a sealed 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.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.
Address the Publishers,
The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4598.