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Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 38: November 3, 1877

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 38.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 298.

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.

	1 M.	5 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	5 00	10 00	30 00
1/2 " "	2 50	5 00	15 00
1/4 " "	1 25	2 50	7 50
1 Column	10 00	17 00	50 00
1/2 " "	5 00	8 50	25 00
1/4 " "	2 50	4 25	12 50

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 10.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	* 5.15 " "
" "	* 9.35 p. m.	3.20 p. m.
" "	" "	* 2.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.15 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	* 9.30 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	* 5.10 " "	* 12.30 p. m.
" "	8.15 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. 1 p. m.		No. 3 p. m.
8 00	12 15 Muskegon	1 45
7 25	11 41 Perryburg	1 18
7 15	11 30 Grand Haven	1 08
6 30	11 07 Pigeon	1 00
5 35	10 40 Holland	1 00
5 07	10 18 Piquette	1 00
5 35	9 30 Alton	1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

PESSINE, 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.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-15

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Baker & Van Rente.

FERGUSON, B. H., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office. 14-15

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. Van Den Berg's Family Medicine; River st.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner 8th and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographers.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

L. of O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. J. S. BURNS, W. M.

Our Markets.

Produce, &c.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	\$ 35 @ 40
Beans, 1/2 bushel	\$ 2 00 @ 25
Butter, 1/2 lb.	17
Clover seed, 1/2 lb.	16
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	16
Honey, 1/2 lb.	15
Hay, 1/2 ton	6 00 @ 65
Onions, 1/2 bushel	30 @ 35
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Timothy seed, 1/2 bushel	20 @ 25
Wool, 1/2 lb.	2 00 @ 25

Wood, Staves, &c.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00 @ 3 25
" " " " " "	2 75 @ 3 00
hemlock, dry	2 50 @ 2 75
hemlock, green	2 25 @ 2 50
Hemlock Bark	\$ 4 00 @ 4 25
Staves, white oak	\$ 10 00 @ 12 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	\$ 2 54 @ 2 75
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75 @ 3 00
Stave bolts, softwood	3 25 @ 3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @ 3 25
Railroad ties	12 @ 15
Shingles, A. M.	2 00 @ 2 25

Grain, Feed, &c.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	\$ 1 15 @ 1 25
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	50 @ 55
Oats, 1/2 bushel	25 @ 30
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	75 @ 80
Bran, 1/2 ton	16 00 @ 18 00
Feed, 1/2 ton	20 00 @ 22 00
" 100 lb.	1 25 @ 1 50
Barley, 1/2 ton	1 10 @ 1 25
Middling, 1/2 ton	1 25 @ 1 50
Flour, 1/2 ton	3 25 @ 3 50
Pearl Barley, 1/2 ton	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, &c.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @ 5 1/2
Pork, " "	10 @ 11
Lard, " "	8 @ 9
Smoked Meat, " "	8 @ 9
" Ham, " "	8 @ 9
" Shoulders, " "	8 @ 9
Tallow, per lb.	6 @ 7
Turkeys, " "	10 @ 11
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @ 9

Special Notices.

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

D. BERTSCH.

FURNITURE!!

A new stock of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Picture
Frames, Motto's, &c.

THREE KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES.

And a full line of all kinds of

FURNITURE

At the lowest prices FOR CASH.

H. MEYER & CO.,

83-4w

River Street.

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

D. BERTSCH.

Notice--Fruitgrowers

Notice is hereby given that a regular meeting of the Holland Fruitgrowers Association will be held at the office of A. Visscher, Esq., over J. W. Bosman's clothing store, on Saturday, October 27th, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. All interested in fruitgrowing are invited to attend.

C. A. DUTTON, President.

ISAAC MARSHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERVEL, Sept. 22, 1877.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

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

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

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

The Silver Question.

One aspect of the Silver Question ought to have the serious attention of Christians and all who are in favor of fair dealing. A large number of our citizens very earnestly demand either a large issue of treasury notes or silver coin. They are abused as being inflationists. The accusations brought against them are unjust and the result of thoughtlessness. They are really clamorous for more currency, more silver, because they feel themselves to be oppressed by the change that has occurred in the value of our national currency. They feel that the demands now made upon them are unjust; that to some of them these demands will prove ruinous. Their condition ought to receive a thoughtful consideration.

The position of many, who are unjustly called inflationists, is easily illustrated. Many cases are like this: A man in Ohio, for example, bought a farm ten years ago for fifteen thousand dollars, on which he paid five thousand dollars and gave a mortgage for ten thousand. He has paid the interest regularly, and perhaps something upon the principal, yet the principal has increased in value steadily, and is today in reality larger in amount and more burdensome than ever. He obligated himself to pay ten thousand dollars in currency that was at a discount of say thirty cents on the dollar; he is now called upon to pay ten thousand dollars in gold. He feels that the demand is unfair, unjust and oppressive; to some men it is ruinous.

"A bargain is a bargain," is urged in reply, "and a man must stand by his bargain, and perform his engagements." We answer, yes, and the man is ready and willing to fulfill his promise. He is perfectly willing to do what he engaged to do, namely, to pay ten thousand dollars in the currency of ten years ago, which was equivalent to about seven thousand dollars in gold. But ten thousand dollars in gold are now demanded of him or the surrender of the property. He is threatened with the loss of his home, on which he has paid five thousand dollars, and interest on the mortgage for ten years, and on which he has expended a considerable amount in payment for improvements and also a large amount of labor. The sum now demanded of him is equal to thirteen thousand dollars of the currency of ten years ago, or three thousand more than he engaged to pay. The property was not worth it then, is not worth it now.

"He ought to have anticipated the future," is another reply to such statements. The answer is, no one anticipated the future; the best financiers were at fault in regard to what was to be. These obligations were incurred in regard to lands and houses, and other articles of purchase and sale, in the ordinary, legitimate, and necessary transactions of life. They were in no degree speculative transactions.

Such cases as we have mentioned are hard and trying, and unnecessarily so. The advantage, the gain is all on one side. These bargains properly call for compromises. Christian men are expected to be examples of fairness and justice. This matter ought to have their attention, and they may properly be called upon to make fair and just adjustments of such bargains in the settlement. It is of no advantage to the cause of Christ, but a decided disadvantage, when a member of a Christian church pockets the five thousand dollars of an original payment, the interest of ten years, and by a foreclosure takes possession again of the property because the mortgagor, who agreed to pay ten thousand dollars in the currency of ten years ago, cannot now pay ten thousand dollars in gold. But members of Christian churches will get honor for the church by fairly adjusting such bargains. This subject is worthy of examination on the day when we engage in the worship of the Holy and Just One. It deserves the consideration of all who love fair and honest dealing, as well as of members of the church. It is the more worthy of attention because the men, who now feel themselves to be oppressed, belong to a considerable extent to the intelligent, industrious middle class, the most valuable class in the community. An inflation of the currency, however it might be done, would provide no remedy for such cases of hardship as we have illustrated; it would simply be a repetition of the trials through which we are passing. We see no legal remedy for these hardships. These bargains must be adjusted between man and man in a spirit of fairness. These obligations of long standing, now becoming due, are among the causes of the present

stagnation of trade. They are crippling and impoverishing a large and important section of the population. We lay the matter before the Christian and the church-going men who read what we write.—*Chr. Intelligencer.*

Down in a Silver Mine.

Those who have never personally inspected the lower levels of our mines may obtain some idea of the degree of heat to be found therein by visiting the Savage works at the change of shifts. The men—packed together as close as they can stand on the cage—are popped up out of the shaft all steaming hot, for all the world like a bunch of asparagus just lifted from the pot. They make their appearance in a cloud of steam that pours up continuously from the "depths profound," and are dimly seen until they step forth upon the floor of the works. As the men land and separate, each carries with him for half a minute his little private cloud of vapor. As this passes off, the man is seen to be naked from the waist up, his skin as wet as though he had just been lifted out of a pool of water. The men bring up with them—besides the steam—an amount of heat that may be felt by the spectator as they pass. All this is at the top of the shaft, where it is considered quite cool—what then, must it be hundreds of feet below, where the men started from—down where the water stands at 157 degrees Fahrenheit? Down there no steam is seen—it is too hot for it. It is only when the hot, moist air coming up from the lower regions strikes the cool air toward the top of the shaft that it takes the form of steam. Down there where the men come from you must keep your hands off the pump column and the pipe, and if you pick up any iron tool you will at once put it down without being told to do so. Down there they handle things with gloves on, or wrap rags about the drills they are guiding and iron apparatus they are moving, and down there too, you will learn to keep your mouth shut after you have drawn a few mouthfuls of hot air into your lungs. Perspire? It is no name for it. You are like a sponge that is being squeezed. You are ready to believe that you have ten million pores to every square inch of surface, or as many more as any authority may mention, and that all these pores are as big as the cells of a honey-comb. You go for ice-water, and it almost seems to hiss as it passes down your throat—you keep going for it and thus, in a short time, find out what becomes of the tons and tons of ice that are daily consumed in the mines. Remain below among the miners for an hour or two, and when you are finally popped out at the top of the shaft, all red-hot and steaming, among the other asparagus sprouts, you will appreciate the beauty, the light and the coolness of the upper world.—*Virginia (Nec.) Enterprise.*

SENATOR Beck, of Kentucky, summarizes the situation by saying that the republicans stole the presidency from the democrats, and now the democrats have stolen the president from the republicans. He adds that no power on earth, except the power of the democratic party to make mistakes, can prevent the democrats from electing all the presidents of the country for the next twenty-five years. But, in order to do this, the democrats, he says, must come out for free trade, the silver dollar, and paper money for customs duties. He wants all this done before the adjournment of the present session.—*Washington Special.*

No man in public life has changed so much personally in the same length of time as Mr. Blaine. It is but a few years ago since he looked a young and handsome man. Already he has the puffy appearance which marked Sumner in his last years—has the same swollen circles over and under his eyes. He has grown stout. His hair has grown gray. His face and person have aged at least 30 years in 10. His whole presence tells of battles he has waged and not always won. His countenance shows the mental conflict through which he has passed. Remorse hurts some; to be found out hurts more.—[*Mary Clemmer.*]

A PARTY of emigrants from Pittsburg to Arkansas are going to their new homes in a cheap and novel manner. They have built themselves a large boat, on which they intend to place all their household goods, and float by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the White river, from which latter point they will have their boat towed up that river to the lands in Arkansas upon which they intend to settle.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Abstracts of Some Important Measures Introduced in Congress.

The Geneva Award.—Senator Kernan, of New York, has introduced (by request) a bill to open a way for the distribution of the \$6,000,000 of the Geneva award still remaining in the treasury. One allows claimants to try their luck in the Court of Claims, and the other proposes to establish a special court for the adjudication of the claims.

Bounty Bill.—Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. It is an exact copy of the bill which passed the House of Representatives on the 20th of June, 1876, except that it proposes to strike out of that bill the clause providing for the deductions of the bounty paid under State laws.

Confiscated Southern Estates.—Senator Withers, of Virginia, has introduced a bill for the relief of owners of property in the late Confederate States, which was sold under what is known as the "Confiscation act." The bill provides that the Government of the United States shall pay to the former owners of such property the amount of money received for their land at the sale, and receive in return a quit-claim conveyance of ownership, which can be transferred to the purchaser.

An Additional Article of War.—Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has introduced a bill to make an additional article of war. It provides that any officer in the army who shall be found guilty of gambling or playing cards for money or other consideration, after court-martial, shall be dismissed from the service. This bill is strictly in accord with the views of Judge Advocate Gen. Dunn, who in his last report makes a terrible showing of this unfortunate habit among officers of all grades. The theory of the objection to gambling is that it has a tendency to make the men forgetful of their soldierly duty, and produces both recklessness and dissipation that degrades both man and officer. If such a bill were to pass it is believed that scores of young officers who enter the army would be placed outside the pale of temptation, and that the morale of the army would be thereby raised to a higher standard.

Savings Bond.—The bill introduced by Senator Wallace "to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings," directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in lieu of an equal amount of 4 per cent. bonds, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 United States coupon bonds, in denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100, in equal sums of 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 are to be exempt from all taxation. The remainder of the bill is as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall keep said bonds for sale at the different sub-treasuries of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal-tender notes at the rate which they may then stand in the market, and such legal-tender notes shall be reissued, but their proceeds and the coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the outstanding 5-20 bonds of the United States."

New Silver Bill.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, has introduced a bill entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of a dollar of 412½ grains standard silver, and for other purposes." It is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That so soon as possible after the passage of this act there shall be from time to time coined at the mints of the United States, conformably in all respects to law, a silver dollar, the standard weight of which shall be 412½ grains troy, and the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any coinage mint or the Assay Office at New York to be coined into dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said coin shall be legal tender at its nominal value for all sums in payment of debts both public and private, excepting such as under existing contracts are expressed to be otherwise payable.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no charge shall be made for the coinage of standard silver bullion into the dollars authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A Goloid Currency.—Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, offers a bill providing for the coinage of money from a composition metal called "goloid." The preamble of the bill recites that an alloy of precious metal for commercial coin termed "goloid" has been discovered, and was patented May 22, 1877, by W. W. Hubbell, the inventor, consisting of 1 pound of gold, 24 pounds of silver, and 24 pounds of copper, constituting a unit of value of both gold and silver, 358 grains of which are equal in standard value to either a gold dollar or a silver dollar as prescribed by law, said metal possessing an advantage also in size, weight and density for commercial coin in addition to that of a unit value, and composed of precious metal largely produced in the United States, and not corrosive. The bill proposes to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States the sum of \$400,000,000 of the said goloid, and coin of \$20, \$10, and \$5 pieces to be dollars, 200,000,000 half dollars, and 200,000,000 quarters, each dollar to weigh 358 grains, and the halves and quarters to be in exact proportion thereto, and to be caused to be stamped thereon suitable words and figures denoting their nature and value. Section 2 makes this coin legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and declares

that it shall be interchangeable with legal-tender notes or lawful money, and receivable for all dues by the United States. Section 3 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall also cause to be released as lawful money \$300,000,000 of legal-tender notes in place of the legal-tender notes now authorized, and shall keep \$350,000,000 of the same out of the treasury in circulation. It also provides that this metal shall be supplied to the mints, and bonds of the United States, in denominations of \$50 and \$100, with coupons attached, bearing interest at 4 per cent., be issued to run not less than ten years, nor more than twenty years. Section 6 provides that the subsidiary silver coin now issued shall be retired, and be exchangeable at the Treasury Department for the coin authorized by this act.

Illegal Sale of Postage-Stamps.—Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has introduced a bill, prepared for him at the Postoffice Department, to prevent Postmasters from increasing their salaries by the illegitimate sale of postage-stamps outside the limits of their office. This abuse has been extensively advertised during the past summer, and Senator Edmunds' bill, which is as follows, will probably become a law:

SECTION 1. That no Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster or other person intrusted by the United States, the Postoffice Department or the Postmaster General with postage-stamps or stamped envelopes shall sell or dispose of the same otherwise than in the regular course of official business, at their face value, and for cash on delivery.

SEC. 2. That any Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, or other person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That every Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster making a quarterly return, as required by law, shall make, subscribe and attach thereto an oath or affirmation in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, since making my last quarterly return, disposed of any of the postage-stamps or stamped envelopes in my charge for sale, otherwise than in pursuance of law."

THE KEELY MOTOR.

A Wonderful Discovery, but of No Present Practical Value.

After a careful and tedious investigation of the merits of the Keely motor invention, scientific minds have concluded that, while the inventor has discovered a wonderful and hitherto unknown power, it is of value only in a scientific light, and not in a practical way. The reasoning on the subject, as given by a Philadelphia scientist, is as follows:

1. The machinery necessary to produce the power that Mr. Keely claims to produce, and that he certainly does produce with it, is so costly as to place it beyond the reach of ordinary manufacturers. The machine now in use cost more than \$60,000, and while subsequent machines would cost very considerably less, as appliances and methods of construction become simplified, the cost would still be largely in excess of that of the ordinary steam-engine.

2. In manipulating each engine the services would be required, not of an ordinary engineer, but of a man of exceptional scientific attainments, who would thoroughly understand the theory of its working, and would be prepared to act in sudden and dangerous emergencies.

3. The results obtained are altogether uncertain. Before direct results are secured, preliminary results must be secured; that is, the condition of working is dependent upon the contingency of being in a condition to work, and neither state is wholly within the control of the manipulator. Mr. Keely himself can never predict with certainty the result of an attempt to start the engine into motion; every manipulation that he makes partakes of the nature of an experiment. The engine may or may not respond to his attempt to start it. In short, it is beyond the power of his control; and all of his efforts to bring it under his control—efforts constantly made during a number of years—have been futile.

4. Even admitting that he may overcome this difficulty, the results obtained are so violent that the shock and jar upon the machinery tend rapidly to weaken it, and necessitate continual expense for repairs.

5. It is impossible to produce the power in volume sufficiently great to run machinery with it uninterruptedly; actually, the time required for generating a given amount of power is greater than the time that same amount of power will maintain the machinery in motion.

A sixth disability, but of less importance than either of the others, is found in the fact that the power is not applicable to an existing form of steam-engine. To utilize it, a new form of engine must be devised, and one of much nicer construction than even the finest of those used in connection with steam; the extreme subtlety of the vapor requiring a closeness of jointing far beyond anything yet accomplished in practical mechanics. Mr. Keely claims to have invented such an engine, but, like the power that moves it, it seemed to be impracticable and valueless for any real work.

His Majesty the Sultan recently sent for the two children of Osman Pasha to be brought to him at the palace, and presented each of them with the sum of 8,000 piasters as a token of esteem for their father. He also presented the nurse who brought them with 2,000 piasters, and sent to Musulim Osman a further sum of 10,000 piasters.

When a voter is registered in France he is given a card bearing his name and number. When he comes to vote, he hands in the card, which is compared with the register, and if he is all right he votes at a corner is cut from the card, which is given back to him. Saves a heap of jaw and expedites business.

PEN-PICTURE OF SITTING BULL.

How He Earned His Name—His Private Life and Personal Ambition.

(Our New York Herald.)
And here let me say a few words as to the name which this now-notorious savage has. No doubt various meanings and explanations of this cognomen have been suggested and given, but all his biographers who have undertaken to give his history and character have gone astray in respect to why it is "Sitting" and why "Bull." One who has seen him and who for a quarter of a century has traded with the chief, and his relatives explain that the chief of the Teton derives his title "Sitting Bull" from his habit of sitting Indian fashion, legs crossed, blanket drawn tightly around him, and one hand thrown across his forehead as if he were carrying out the words of the poet:

Sitting Bull
Silent and mournful sat an Indian chief.
This sitting position with the Teton chief is a prominent characteristic, and hence the term "Sitting." Now the Indian is apt in names. There is always something appropriate about the nicknames which he bestows. The "Bull" is in consequence of his stubborn manner, and though obdurate in council, it is not the obstinacy of the mule, but the regular stubborn, physical, intelligent obstinacy of the bull—

which, of all dumb animals, not omitting the elephant, understands its own strength, especially when aroused or goaded. Joe Gardipee, from the plains, a half-breed trader of twenty seasons, has met this savage scores of times lately at Wood Mountain, the self-chosen home and encampment of Taurus the Squatter, for really the exact meaning of the chief's name is the Bull that Squats, for in council or out of council, when not in the saddle or asleep, Sitting Bull squats with a terrible amount of keeppiness and tragic meditation. Joe Gardipee, an old and early plains hunter, and Peter Lewis, who less than six months ago carried the mail from Fort Benton to Fort McLean, and who have met Sitting Bull scores of times, declare that all the stories about his being born in Winnipeg, or educated there, or of his ever having been there, or of his being a white man, false, ridiculous and sensational. Chief Sitting Bull is a full-blooded Teton Indian, the Teton being a branch of the great Sioux nation. In stature he is rather inclined to be stout than tall; perhaps in his measure he will measure five feet eight or nine inches, weight about 170 pounds. His age is about 48; his hair a little grey; his eyes dark, and his whole appearance that of a full-blooded Sioux on the war-path. He is brave, ambitious, clever in the Indian fashion only, active, and, in the Indian creed, somewhat fanatical. He has long cherished the conviction that he is ordained as the Indian who must wrest from the whites the country of his fathers. He has a great and almost immeasurable hatred toward Americans, as distinguished from Europeans or Canadians. He is even expert in detecting who are from the United States and who are not, and instances are not wanting in his bloody and savage career where he has shown wonderful patience and humanity, often with his own hand protecting captives toward whom he took a liking or whom he regarded with so much contempt as to let free for the sake of showing the captive how little he esteemed him. Of course, he is a polygamist, having three squaws in his tepee who are his wives according to the Indian code, but he has more constancy than Bear Spirit, his brother-in-law, chief of the Yanktons, and other associate chiefs. His "private life" is described by half-breed hunters who have long been acquainted with him to be excellent, according to the Indian code. His ambition seems to be directed in a military way—to become a great soldier—and he intends, even yet, to carry out the Indian policy, "America for the Sioux."

Mr. Gardipee informs me that Chief Sitting Bull knows all about the sensational stories of his being a half-breed, educated at St. John's College, Manitoba, and an English lord who had disgraced himself, etc. These stories, when repeated in his presence, tend more to exasperate him than to amuse him. Anything that tends to lessen the ability of a Sioux Indian—especially a Teton—or throw doubts upon his bravery or his ability to rule will be nearly equal to a challenge; but no one who has seen Sitting Bull, no matter under what circumstances, would or could reasonably place him among the list of doubtfuls. A white man might mistake him, but an Indian or a half-breed would classify him at first glance and be correct.

They Will Skin Western Farmers.
The advance in the rates of freight on grain and flour will not operate to the disadvantage of Eastern consumers. The railroad companies will get better pay for their services, but the grain-producers of the West will have to deduct the advance from the price of their product. Having a large surplus in the United States this year, the price at which that surplus can be marketed governs the price of the whole crop. Our markets will strictly sympathize with the markets of the grain-buying people in Europe. The ups and downs in the rates of freight have much to do with the profits of producers and dealers in breadstuffs, but they can have no permanent effect upon prices.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Case of Elephantiasis.
A man with his legs almost petrified died at New Haven Saturday in James Featherstone, aged 71, who for many years suffered from elephantiasis arum. He had a "crick" in his back ten years ago and took to his bed, and had never since been out of it. About a year later the soles of his feet began to harden and look like stone, and his legs swelled and were covered with scabs, ulcers and horny excrescences sometimes

two inches long, presenting a sickening sight, until at his death they measured some thirty-five inches around the calf and weighed about eighty pounds. The case has attracted wide attention from physicians, and is thought to be the first of the kind in New England.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

THE NEZ PERCES.

Their Terrible Losses in the Big Hole Battle—The Savages Commended for Their Humanity.

(Helen (Mont.) Cor. Chicago Times.)
The career of the Nez Perces, from their first outbreak in Idaho to the surrender of a large portion of the band to Gen. Miles at Bear Paw mountain, was one to which even a frontiersman would hesitate to apply the epithets cowardly and fiendish which are usually called into play to stigmatize the course of even the bravest and most humane Indians. The conduct of the Nez Perces, however, has contrasted so strangely and favorably with that of any other United States tribe that those who hate bitterly the "whole red race" cannot conscientiously condemn them without qualifying their condemnation in the many instances where their course was praiseworthy. At the very outset of the war, when they began their bloody work in Idaho, they surprised the country by observing one of the unwritten rules of civilized warfare, and gave life and liberty to the women while they murdered the men. In one or two instances, women who came across their trail were subjected to a fate worse than death, their conduct at all other times was such as to give grounds to the belief that these foul deeds were perpetrated by renegades from other tribes whom the Nez Perces could not restrain. When, after traversing the So So trail, and allowing themselves to be detained for some days by a handful of men, they entered the Bitter Root valley, although the valley was defenseless, and they had good reason to be in a bad humor, knowing that every ranch contained men who were burning to avenge the atrocities they had committed in Idaho, they fired not a single shot, stole not one horse, were uniformly courteous to the whites, and a hundred United States soldiers would have pilaged more than did this body of more than 600 hostile Indians who later proved themselves the best fighters on the plains or in the mountains. There is every reason to believe that the Nez Perces were peaceably inclined when they entered Montana, and that they were intent on reaching British America to negotiate for an alliance with the Sioux. They would certainly have succeeded in their purpose and returned to savage the frontier, or at least insolent in the belief that whatever they did henceforth they were sure of a pardon, had not Gen. Gibbon braved overwhelming odds and struck them such a blow that their flight was badly delayed. Troops were enabled to reach the desired points, and, without detracting from Gen. Miles' merit as an Indian fighter, it may be said that he would never have seen a Nez Perces wigwag had they eluded Gibbon's gallant Seventh Infantry. I am enabled to give you accurate figures regarding the Indians who perished in the battle of Big Hole, by which the reader may judge what a terrible blow the Nez Perces received on the 9th of August. The burial party, composed of Gibbon and Howard's men, buried eighty-three Indians on the battle-ground, and found six bodies in a ravine some distance therefrom. About a week since a party were sent to the battle-field after the body of Capt. Logan, which they were to take to Fort Shaw for burial. They found that the bodies of both whites and Indians had been exhumed by wild beasts, and that only the bones of the slain remained. They also discovered the bodies of twenty-three Indians who had been buried by caving in the banks of the river on them, making a total of 112 warriors, squaws and papooses who died in that desperate fight.

To Cure Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility.
Change your diet and manner of living; drink neither tea nor coffee; never drink at meal-times; after every meal, or during the meal, dissolve half a teaspoonful or more of cayenne pepper in half a glassful of milk and drink it; eat plain food; never taste pastry of any kind. If you are troubled with sleepless nights, do not try to promote sleep by taking stimulants or opiates; they do more harm than good; take a sponge-bath just before retiring, and, if you are unable to do it yourself, get some one to rub you well with a coarse towel; if you wake in the night and cannot get to sleep again, get up at once, not lie until you "get nervous thinking about it," take a foot-bath; rub your limbs well to get up circulation; drink a glass of cold water. Do not expect to cure yourself in one week's time; have patience, and try one month. In bathing use your hands to apply the water, it is much better than a sponge; soften the water with borax, it is more invigorating than salt water.—*New York Tribune.*

Fear Blight.

According to a letter-writer in the New York Observer, the true reason for the blight of pear trees has at last been discovered. By taking off the branch, beyond the dead part, the cause will appear. By carefully opening the stem, it will be found hollow, a mere shell of bark, in which will be encased a long flesh-colored worm. The remedy is at hand—break off all blighted branches and kill the worm.

MR. AND MRS. BARDWELL, an aged couple of Whaley, Mass., divided their money into equal parts before starting on a journey, each taking one. Their idea was that at least half of the sum would be saved from thieves; but the world is wicker than they thought. Both their pockets were picked.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Sixty years ago, Detroit was the only postoffice in Michigan.

HENRY EVANS fell dead while working on the street at Bay City last week. Heart disease.

WAGES in the Saginaw lumber camps this season, \$15 to \$20 per month and board, with men plenty at that.

SAGINAW reports that the square-timber trade promises to be excellent this year. Most of it goes to Europe.

H. S. GURNEY & Son have established a factory for making pumpkin flour, at Memphis, Macon county.

THE German American Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, has withdrawn its business from Michigan.

THE State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will commence its annual meeting in Lansing, Dec. 11.

R. E. SHREDDER, a man doing business in Stanton, Montcalm county, hanged himself in a barn there last week.

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

Much complaint is heard among the farmers in Genesee county on account of the ravages of the insects in their wheat.

THE Northern Michigan Poultry Association will hold their next annual exhibition in Flint, commencing on the 15th of January, 1878.

A boy named Richard McNally was instantly killed by the bursting of the "jointer" in Howell & Ale's shingle mill, at Vassar, last week.

LEWIS H. COLWELL, a lumberman of Greenville, has made an assignment. Assets, \$32,000; liabilities, \$25,000. Myron Ryder is assignee.

G. R. PALMER, of Manchester, fell dead on the street at Jackson last week. He was a well-known lawyer. An excessive use of chloral was the cause.

A number of cattle have of late been stolen from Manistee and vicinity. It is thought they are driven away and slaughtered.

The drug store of Dr. W. C. Lunlin, at Bear Lake, Manistee county, was burned the other night. Insurance \$700, which will cover the loss.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, arrangements were made to introduce broom-making among the blind boys.

THE Rev. Job Pierson, of Ionia, is the possessor of a theological work, printed at Vienna in 1476, only twenty-one years after the first book was printed with movable types.

CHARLES BRANT, a German, was killed at McGraw's mill, south of Bay City, by a car-load of lumber falling on him. Deceased was 32, and unmarried.

THE Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Michigan, which has been in session at Kalamazoo, closed on Thursday, 18th. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: G. W. C. T. Hon. Thomas H. Bottomly, of Capac; G. W. C. Rev. J. Boynton, of Schoolcraft; G. W. V. T. Mrs. M. E. Campbell, of Mount Clemens; G. W. S. John Evans, of Bellevue; G. W. T. E. C. Manchester, of Battle Creek; G. W. A. L. P. D. Woodruff, of Ypsilanti; G. W. C. Rev. A. C. Thompson, of Lansing; G. W. M. Caleb S. Pitkin, of Ypsilanti; G. W. D. M. Mrs. E. M. France, of Battle Creek; G. W. I. G. Miss Fannie Hartwell, of Hartwellville; G. W. O. G. Brent Harding, of Bay City; G. W. M. Miss E. Freeman, of Lansing; Delegates to the R. W. G. L. Mrs. H. A. Pope, of Allegan; D. P. Sagardorpe, of Charlotte; John Evans, of Bellevue; Miss Jennie M. Johnson, alternates, F. H. Bottomly, John Russell, Rev. J. Boynton, C. P. Russell.

THE Lansing Republican gives the following statement of all articles of association and amendment filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State from Sept. 7 and Oct. 18:

Sept. 10.—Michigan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Detroit.

Sept. 12.—Articles of association amended of St. Marks' Home Hospital; Grand Rapids.

Sept. 13.—Ludington Reform Club; Ludington.

Sept. 14.—Frankfort Reform Club; Frankfort.

Sept. 17.—Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake; articles of association amended.

Sept. 24.—Bricklayers and Masons' Beneficial Society; Detroit.

Sept. 25.—Enquirer Publishing Company; capital, \$10,000; Grand Rapids.

Oct. 3.—Beech Railway Improvement Company, articles of association amended; Kalamazoo.

Oct. 3.—Muskegon Turnverein; Muskegon.

Oct. 4.—Alpena Water Works Company, notice of dissolution.

Oct. 6.—Griffin Car-Wheel Company, capital \$80,000; paid in \$80,000; Detroit.

Oct. 8.—Detroit Post and Tribune Company; capital, \$150,000; Detroit.

Oct. 10.—Strezelewo Kosciuszki Polish Benevolent Society; Detroit.

Oct. 10.—Carp River Improvement Company; capital, \$5,000; Point St Ignace.

THE report of the President of Michigan University says: "The proportion of women to men scarcely changes from year to year. The women form a little less than 9 per cent. of the whole number of students. It is gratifying to see how readily the more gifted young women who have graduated here, especially those who have taken the full classical course, have secured conspicuous positions as teachers in the high schools, seminaries of advanced grade, and colleges for women. In those positions they are justifying the wisdom of the regents, who opened to them the opportunities for a thorough collegiate training, and are doing their full best in earning a reputation for the university." Otherwise the report proposes that a summer school of mines be held in the mining districts, the cost being estimated at only about \$2,800 a year. The report closes with an assurance of the continued and even prosperity of the institution.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

A RUSSIAN CONSEQUENCE.

The Crimean war necessitated the emancipation of the serfs of Russia. When that contest closed and the czar Alexander announced the terms of peace, he added significantly that Russia must move forward in the path of progress, and said he, "it will be better to emancipate the serfs from above, than to wait for them to emancipate themselves from below." That was a remarkably wise conclusion for a man whose mind, under the Russian system, must suggest every advance and every important measure of public policy which is undertaken. From that moment the czar never lost sight of emancipation. He waited for the nobility to take up the suggestion and propose their own modus operandi, but the nobility were silent and the autocratic power was forced to proceed to elaborate the details; the landlords, though not devoid of enthusiasm for the great purpose when once afoot, were not pleased with the hard details of carrying it out, and not a few arrests and threats of Siberia were necessary to make it work, but it did work and was accomplished,—the greatest act of national liberation probably which was ever carried out by the autocratic power of one man.

Russia will emerge from the present war under circumstances some of which will be closely analogous to those which attended the Crimean war. At that time the people were enraged that, after a generation of the harsh military policy of Nicholas and all the burdens which had been endured, after all the sacrifices to build up an army, the army itself had proved inadequate, poorly armed, cheated right and left by the corruption of the bureaux, which, under a strict empire, were the only possible modes of government. The same disappointment, in less degree perhaps, is now being sensed by the Russian people. In other words, they are proving the inadequacy of imperial government to the multitudinous necessities of modern life, and especially of modern warfare. Austria found it out in 1866, and hastened to proclaim a constitution and commit their government to a representative assembly. France found it out in 1870 amid the ruins of Sedan, and since clings steadfast to the republic. Even Turkey is not insensible to the weakness of imperialism, and calls together a national parliament. Russia cannot resist the same conclusion, and must resort to the same relief,—the surrender of power by the throne to the people.

The central national power of Russia is at present strictly autocratic. There are no parliamentary institutions that deserve the name. There is the great and cunningly devised machine of government, all apparently systematic, but it is a system of bureaux, of red tape, of one officer to watch another, of all sorts of expedients to govern, except direct responsibility to representatives of the people. It probably takes more red tape to get a pane of glass replaced in an official window in Russia than anywhere else in the world, but, notwithstanding all these checks and restrictions, the people see their brothers and sons sacrificed like flies to official incapacity. Flesh and blood will not stand it, and the time is again near at hand, when it will behoove the czar to reform from above, lest the people begin to reform the government from below.

Nor is it such a difficult matter to introduce popular representation into the national government of Russia. The Russian masses are conservative, attached to the soil, and always self-governing in their parishes or communes. As they used to say oddly to their masters and owners, "You own us, but we own the land." They have since bought the land, and own it indeed as well as by tradition, and they must always constitute a great conservative popular body, more or less self-governing in local affairs. Not only is the ancient communal self-government practiced, but, according to a new system, introduced since emancipation, there are regular district and provincial councils, to which affairs of the first importance locally are committed. Here are all the elements therefore of a national representative Parliament. Is the second place, the absence of class feeling in Russia ought to make it easy to introduce representative government. All observers agree that the spirit of caste is singularly missing from the characteristics of the Russian people. There is said to be an almost American equality among the people, however much they may differ in rank, wealth and power. In Bulgaria there is a degree of familiarity and fraternization between officers and men in the field, which could not obtain in any other army in Europe. These national character, and to a considerable extent existing institutions, point to national self-government as among the most probable and most substantial indemnities which the Russian people will ask of the czar for the great sacrifices which they are now making, and which, for the lack of popular government, are being made to a great extent in vain.

A SIMILARITY WITH A DIFFERENCE.

The following thoughts involuntarily occurred to us, while reading about Gen. Grant's popular reception by President MacMahon:

President Grant's visit to Marshal MacMahon is one of the picturesque things in history. The two men have many points of resemblance and many opposite characteristics. Their careers have been in some respects strikingly similar. Each was first a successful soldier and afterwards the chief of a great Republic. Each owed his political elevation principally to the popular esteem which his military renown had brought him, and in some degree for the discharge of political duties by his military education. Grant was in civil life hardly less stubborn than MacMahon, hardly less confident of his own judgment, and not at all less jealous of his personal prerogative. But as Grant's military record is much more brilliant than that of MacMahon, so, unless all present indications fail, will his civil life be regarded as nobler when the lives of both men are finally made up. The American President always stopped on the right side of imprudence; the French President has not always done so. The American had thoroughly at heart the welfare of his countrymen and the permanency of Republican institutions; the Frenchman is chiefly concerned about the Church and the dynasty of the Bonapartes. It would be a wholesome thing, perhaps, for the two Presidents if they could exchange views freely on political subjects, without reference to official etiquette. Gen. Grant might give MacMahon lessons in statecraft; for though America has wiser politicians than Grant, it has none stupider than MacMahon.

ALTHOUGH Beecher has returned to his pulpit for the winter, he has not abandoned the lecture platform. He has engagements for an average of two lectures a week at from \$300 to \$500 each, for almost the entire season. Theodore Tilton devotes all his time to lecturing, and his route has been arranged so that he rarely misses an evening excepting on Sundays. He gets from \$100 to \$350 a lecture.

New Advertisements.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

Burned out by the late fire I have re-opened in the store formerly occupied by

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

Where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with a call.

A new stock of

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

The Goods are first-class
PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, NOV. 1, 1877.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1877.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years, it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous cooperation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sun is a four page sheet of 38 columns price by mail, post paid, 55 cents per month, or \$6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Post paid \$1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadian and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fire-side. Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.

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,

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 77. 31-45 Proprietor.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

MY store and lot, situated on the corner of M. 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. Inquiries 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 fellow-men. 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 Blom & Spijker, and all outstanding accounts will be adjusted by the successor in business.

C. BLOM,
J. V. SPIJKER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I, the undersigned, John V. Spijker, succeeds in the business of Blom & 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, reward of one dollar will be paid for the return of the above to this office.

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 copartnership under the firm name of James H. Purdy and Company, for the manufacture of butter-tubs and other articles. All business relating to the late firm of Purdy, Higgins and Mulder, to be settled with James H. Purdy and Company.

CHARLES MULDER,
JAMES H. PURDY.

Dated, October 6, 1877.

TO PARENTS.

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

C. G. SWENSBURG, Principal.

35-3m

Paying Business

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

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

CHICAGO WEEKLY POST!

The PEOPLE'S PAPER!

32 columns, filled with Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and Market Reports.

One Copy 1 year, Postage Paid, 75c.
Clubs of Five, " " " " 70c.
Clubs of Ten, " " " " 65c.
Clubs of Twenty, " " " " 60c.

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.,

221, 24 & 26 West Washington St., Chicago.

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, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 18

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1876.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

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 Gentleman's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

Dobbins' Starch Polish.



A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Sold by Grocers, or will be sent postage paid on receipt of 25 cents.

Dobbins, Bro. & Co., 13 N. Fourth St. Phila.



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

Prices \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS,

Philadelphia.

GOLD

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 200 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine.

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.

36-2m

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

-AT-

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at short notice.

84-17 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. 23-4m

MEAT MARKET

-IN THE-

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

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, constipation, liver complaint, headache, etc. Being pleasant, safe and harmless, are a sure cure for infants suffering from weak stomachs.

Price, Thirty Cents per Box.

EARLY BIRD WORM POWDER.

As all worms are, without exception, strictly nocturnal in their habits, and by old and young with perfect safety, even when worms are not present. Requires but one dose to effect a cure.

Price, 25 Cents per Package.

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

WEBER & CO., Prop's.

12th and Eleventh Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Settings.

GET your overcoats ready.

THE weather is growing colder perceptibly.

SENATOR MORTON died on Thursday afternoon last at 5:30 p. m.

THE schooner Mary was sold last week to two gentlemen of Norwegian birth.

DON'T forget to read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, on another page.

Messrs. H. Boone & Co., of Groningen, are shipping lumber at the rate of about five cargoes (vessel loads) per week.

THE latest war news indicates continued success for the Russians, capturing prisoners daily. Christmas is drawing nigh, and that Turkey must be slaughtered.

ZACH. Chandler says that if he had a boy to-day he would rather have him go to work upon an 80-acre farm than into the best political office that could be found.

NOR from a desire to criticize, but from an actual necessity we must say: What is the reason our sidewalks are not repaired? Is the corporation prepared to pay \$5,000 for a broken leg?

SOME thieves entered the store of Mr. Ed. Cole, of Olive Center, on Thursday night last, and robbed it of about \$25 worth of goods. The thieves were traced as far north as Pigeon River, but further their tracks were not discernable.

THE Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, Gen. Banning, made a bold move for a change in army matters by presenting a bill repealing all laws which forbid the appointment in the army and navy of those who served in the rebel army.

THE large boa-constrictor in the New York aquarium gave birth to 50 small boas on Saturday night—an occurrence without precedent in this country. The family is kept in a large glass box. The mother is 13 feet and her young about 2 feet in length.

STEVENS' Battery, which was built years ago in Jersey City, N. J., has been sold to a foreign Government. The name of the Government or amount is not stated, but the sum is said to be small in comparison with the original cost, which was nearly \$6,000,000.

THE opening advertised for Wednesday last, at Scott's Hotel, was attended by a great many of our most prominent citizens. Music was furnished by Gee's brass band. The table was loaded with the choicest of the season. Everything was conducted on temperance principles, and the whole arrangement may safely be called a success.

FOR a beautiful, excellently finished, and smooth running sewing machine, go and see the St. John's machine at H. Meyer & Co. Now that all patents have expired on this invention, it is astonishing how much better machines are offered for sale, and how much less than they used to be. Give Meyer a call and judge for yourself.

THE three-master schooner J. P. de Coudre, while attempting to run into port on Tuesday night last, struck the north pier, and was very nearly beached, the aid afforded and the celerity with which they made fast to the north pier alone preventing them from going high and dry. The next day the tug Twilight towed her in, and she is now at the shipyard receiving the necessary repairs.

THE following news item we glean from the northwestern dispatches: R. B. Hayes of Washington has bought a section of land near this place, Bismarck, D. T., and his private secretary has also invested in sundry lots. A favorable endorsement of the Northern Pacific extension scheme is confidently expected. The Surveyor of the Port and Collector of Customs here is a Mr. Cushman, recently of Duluth. He is a brother-in-law of private secretary Rodgers. Bismarck feels all right now.

THE market day at Drenthe, on Wednesday last was well attended. Although the wind blew cold, the farmers turned out en masse to market their cattle. Several enterprising merchants of this city were on hand to exhibit and sell, some of which were Mr. Pessink, H. Meyer & Co., H. Meengs, and several others with horses. Among the dealers in horses were some parties from Illinois. Very little property changed hands, however, and the weather being too chilly for outdoor pleasure, Mr. F. Boonstra reaped a big harvest in selling refreshments. From appearance we should judge that Mr. J. D. Everhard was doing a good business in hardware. The new wheat around Drenthe looks magnificent, and we were shown farmers, who had forty acres of it looking fine. The farmers all seemed flush with money, of ten unconsciously exhibiting wallets well rounded out, corroborating the outward appearance of the whole region.

SHIPPING interests are looking up.

THANKSGIVING Day on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Dr. Gee's house on 9th street is progressing nicely.

GEO. Van Duren says he keeps nothing but choice meats. Go and see for your self.

THE prices and freights of lumber have picked up enough recently to make lumber merchants and lake captains smile.

THE rumor around town last week that a lady merchant had been fleeced out of five dollars is emphatically denied and charged to the unreliable tongue of inebriates.

A NEW Hickford knitting machine for sale. Inquire at this office. Anyone acquainting himself with the working of this machine can earn from three to five dollars a day with it.

BLOOMIN made a great fortune by his rope walking. A few years ago he went into the wine trade and lost all his money. Now he returns to his old business, and says he has a presentiment that he will lose his life by a fall.

MR. G. H. Bots, of Zealand, has just returned from a trip to Orange City, Iowa, and reports the prospects so flattering in that region, that he contemplates moving out there, together with some of his Zealand friends, early in the spring.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 1, 1877: Mrs. M. Burton; Capt. P. S. Downie; Mrs. J. Goodin; Albert Holland; John Lock, Mrs. Andy Todd.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

YESTERDAY morning a fat little needy girl presented herself at our humble cottage for future care and support, and all those readers who have not yet paid up their arrears of the News will please remember that the News will have to provide for this little one for the future. Pay up—or tell us, you WILL NOT—like a man!

THE new double store of H. W. Verbeek & Co. is receiving its roof. The veneering with brick will be done next spring. The inside work will be done this winter. The business of this firm (we are pleased to mention) is good and steadily increasing. They have put their business on a footing so that they can put up a house for anybody at very short notice. Enterprise and pluck has done it!

WE hail with joy the return of our old and tried friend, Dr. F. S. Ledebor, to the fraternity of medical men in our midst. No doubt, a great many of his old customers will return to him and encourage the practitioner to take up the successful career he enjoyed a few years ago. For the present he will be found at his father's residence on River street, but in a few days he will occupy the handsome residence not long ago vacated by Mr. J. F. Field, on Eighth street. We hope he will be as successful in his practice in the future as he has been here in times gone by.

THE Christian Intelligencer mentions that Rev. J. W. Warnshuis, until recently the pastor of the church at Clymer, N. Y., was very successful in his effort to raise funds to pay off the debt of that church. We rejoice to know that Mr. Warnshuis has succeeded in raising over \$2100, a sufficient sum to pay the entire debt. In the city of Albany alone he secured over \$1800, and one Christian lady in the First Church of Albany gave a very large donation to make up the amount required to free the church from embarrassment. Her name is withheld for the present, but we are informed that the church will bear her name hereafter, in token of the gratitude of the members for her generous help.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances for two weeks up to yesterday morning:

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 22.—Schr. Wollin, from Kenosha, light.
" 24.—" Tri-Color, Chicago, 34 pigs sundry.
" 24.—" Emma, from Chicago, light.
" 25.—" Four Brothers, from Chicago, light.
" 25.—" Elva, from Chicago, light.
" 25.—" Fortune's Trial, from Pentwater, I.
" 25.—" Spray, from Chicago, light.
" 25.—" Tri-Color, from Racine, light.
" 25.—" Wollin, from Racine, light.
" 25.—" Banner, from Waukegan, light.
" 31.—" W. H. Hindale, from Chicago, I.
" 31.—" Spray, from Racine, light.
" 31.—" Jesse, from Chicago, light.
Nov. 1.—" Hope, from Muskegon, 23 m. laths.
" 1.—" J. P. De Couderes, from Chicago, I.
CLEANANCES.
Oct. 22.—Schr. Wollin, to Racine, 55 m. lumber.
" 24.—" Tri-Color, to Racine, 30 m. lumber.
" 24.—" Emma, Charlevoix, 80 bu. apples.
" 25.—" Four Brothers, to Chicago, 70,000 shingles, 12,000 ft. oak lumber, 100 bu. onions, 300 bxs. grapes.
" 25.—" Elva, to Chicago, 70 m. elm lumber.
" 25.—" Fortune's Trial, to Manitowish, 55 bu. onions, 50 bu. potatoes.
" 25.—" Spray, to Racine, 30 m. oak lumber.
" 25.—" Tri-Color, to Chicago, 32,000 ft. ash lumber, 70 bags leather shavings.
" 30.—" Wollin, to Chicago, 40,000 oak lumber.
" 30.—" Banner, to Chicago, 65,000 ft. lumber.
" 31.—" W. H. Hindale, to Chicago, 60,000 ft. lumber.
" 31.—" Spray, to Chicago, 80,000 ft. ash lumber.
" 31.—" Jesse, to Chicago, 100 eds. beech wood, 150 bxs. grapes.
Nov. 1.—" Hope, to Muskegon, 50 bu. potatoes, 50 bu. apples, 23 m. laths, 5 bu. flour, 100 lbs. feed, 500 lbs. butter, 15 doz. eggs, 20 cab. apples.

Mr. Kenyon's new bank building is almost completed.

WE will have a public market-day in this city on Wednesday, Nov. 14.

E. F. Mera & Co.'s new brick store is receiving its roof and is nearing completion.

A DISPATCH from the Hague, Nov. 1, says: The new cabinet has been formed, with Van Heeckeren Vanthell at the head.

ALL those interested in reorganizing the club parties for the coming winter are requested to meet at the City Hotel, on Monday evening, Nov. 5th, at 7 o'clock sharp.

AN Entertainment for the benefit of Grace Church, will be held at the City Hotel on Saturday Evening, Nov. 10th. Oysters, music, and a good time generally expected.

MR. Wm. Van Putten, nothing daunted by the late fire, set his business agoing anew, in the old store of Mr. J. W. Bosman, on Eighth street, and has started back to Cincinnati to pursue his studies.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's son, Robert, who is winning a good reputation as a lawyer in Chicago, declines the offered place as third assistant secretary of state, to succeed John A. Campbell, who is broken down in health and is to have a consulate.

THE New York Bulletin prints the following at the head of its editorial columns daily:

Taxes of New York City, 1876..... \$33,000,000.00
Taxes per head in New York..... 27.50
Taxes of London..... 40,000,000.00
Taxes per head in London..... 10.00
Taxes of Paris..... 34,400,000.00
Taxes per head in Paris..... 17.30

JULIUS RADEKE handed a \$10 bill to the gentleman that sold tickets at Music Hall last Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Prof. Armstrong, for a ticket to the concert, and would take no change back. This is just like Mr. Radeke, and it is not the first time he has shown his liberality in cases of a similar nature.—Gr. Haven News-Journal.—This looks just like the proceedings of an "odd" kind of a "fellow."

THE following news item we publish for the benefit of our city authorities, who will, no doubt, purchase some more hose for our fire engines:

The Eureka Fire-Hose Company, of New York City, have contracted to furnish the Chicago Fire Department with 10,000 feet of their Eureka Seamless Rubber-Lined Cotton Hose. The hose manufactured by this Company has been used and tested by the principal Fire Departments in the country, and is considered by firemen the strongest and most durable hose in use. Hallock, Holmes & Co., of Chicago, are the general agents for that section of the country.

AT PEACE.

Senator Morton's Earthly Career Closed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Senator Morton died at 5:30 this afternoon. About noon Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the Senator for about an hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire. At ten minutes past five he exclaimed: "I am dying. I am worn out." These were his last words. From this out it was difficult to discover that life remained. This evening by direction of the mayor, the city bells have been tolled fifty-four strokes, indicating the dead Senator's age. The bells will also be tolled each day at noon until after the funeral. The family have decided on Monday at one o'clock as the time for the funeral services at Roberts' Park M. E. Church. The body will lie in state during Sunday in the corridor of the Morion County Court House, now used as a State House, giving the people of the State an opportunity to view the remains, for whose accommodation special excursion trains will be run on Sunday and Monday. The mayor has called a meeting of citizens in the United States Court Room to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when it will be decided to invite the President and cabinet and governors of the several States to attend the funeral. The members of the bench and bar of the city and State are requested to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Reports from many cities and towns in the State announce the tolling of bells.

Gov. Williams will close the State offices on Monday and Mayor Caven the offices of the city government. They will jointly request the citizens to close their business houses from noon to three o'clock on that day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Intelligence of the death of Senator Morton, received here to-day, produces profound sorrow. On the announcement of his death to the Senate to-morrow a committee will be appointed to attend the funeral in Indianapolis in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—At 8:30 P. M. Professor Widdows, of the Metropolitan Church chimes played the death march in Saul and other dirges, and tolled the minute bell one hour, in honor of the illustrious dead.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.
Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.
G. J. VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a desirable farm containing 41 acres, situated on Black Lake, 3 1/2 miles west of the City of Holland, Michigan. It is called the "Woodruff Farm," and contains all the conveniences of a modern farm—a good house, water in abundance etc. There are some 300 grape vines that bear well, also 100 apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, crab apple and transcendent. 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. 23, 1877.

PHOENIX 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 55. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketer's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

Farm for Sale.

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

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, be they patent or otherwise, for

MEN & BEAST,

The Same with

Oils, Paints, Brushes, Etc.

We have got to be contented with small profits in these

"HARD TIMES,"

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

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

My request to the inhabitants of this Colony is:

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

J. O. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, September 10, 1877.

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

Joslin & Breyman,



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 SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, in Children of all ages.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Relieves pain, weakness or exhaustion in 15 or 20 minutes, giving tone and power to the system.

It is the Infants' and Children's Great Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Be particular in calling for MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP, and take no other. Prepared by the Simeon Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

HEART AND HARP.

Gems of Poetry from the November Magazine.

CONTENTMENT.
All the winter I laugh and sing
For joy that the spring is near.
I make the spring with my singing ring
Rejoicing that I am here.

ON THE CLIFF.
"See the far mountains, all a waving line,
Feeling and melting into misty gray,
I answer with my singing ring
Rejoicing that I am here."
"Yes, and now I am away."
"And the great river, dwindled to a thread,
With farms dwarfed to a head-breadth side by side."
I know the distant ocean through its sends
The fall throbs of the tide.

"Listen! the low-voiced wind with tender touch
Whispers and ways the bright leaves in the air."
Also to my denied and vanished sense
Silence comes where
O vain heart that is content to be
Filled to the brim with beauty so divine!
Without thee, spirit, sweetness, light are lost,
And flavorless the wine.
—Mary L. Ritter, in *Scribner*.

"SEE HOW I HELP!"
"See how I help!" said a little mouse
To the vagabond that roamed the grain.
As he nibbled away, by the door of his house,
With all his might and main.

"See how I help!" he went on with his talk;
But they laid all the wide field low
Before he had finished a single stalk
Of the golden, glittering row.
As the mouse ran into his hole, he said:
"Indeed, I cannot deny,
Although an idea I had in my head,
That I was better than I am."
—Jack-in-the-Box, in *Scribner*.

INDIAN SUMMER.
Dulled to a drowsy dream, one vaguely sees
The sun in heaven, where this broad, smoky
round
Lies ever brooding at the horizon's bound;
And through the gaunt knolls on monotonous seas,
Or through damp desolate woodlands, naked trees,
Basting the brittle ruin along the ground,
Life sighs from spirits of perished hours, re-
round
The melancholy melodies of the breeze!
So ghostly and strange a look the blurred world
wears,
Viewed from this flowerless garden's dreary squares,
That now, while these weird, vaporous days exist,
It would seem a marvel if, where we walk
We met, dim-glittering on its thorny stalk,
Some pale, intangible rose, with leaves of mist!
—Edgar Poe, in *Atlantic*.

SLEEP-PIERCEDEATH.
If I were dead, and if the dead might crave
Some little grace to cheat their longest state,
This I would ask: deep slumber long and late
And sure possession of my lonely grave!
Not to be haunted by the things that were,
And once were dear, nor even by a dream
To be disturbed, however glad and fair—
For perfect rest is dreamless. Lying there,
Deep hidden, safe from life's wild rush and stir,
Not knowing that I slept—this bliss would seem
More dear to me than heaven's own paradise!
So dear I would not care again to rise;
For eyes that wake must still have tears to weep;
And so "God giveth his beloved sleep!"
—Mary Anne De Vere, in *Galaxy*.

"CALL ME NOT DEAD."
Call me not dead when I, indeed, have gone
Into the company of the ever living
High and most glorious poets! Let thanksgiving
Rather be made. Say—"He at last hath won
Best and release, converse supreme and wise,
Music and song and light of immortal faces;
To-day, perhaps, wandering in starry places,
He hath met Keats, and known him by his eyes.
To-morrow (who can say?) Shakespeare may pass—
And our lost friend just catch on a syllable
Of that three-hundredth year that kept so well—
Or Milton—or Dante, looking on the grass,
Thinking of Beatrice, and listening still
To chanting hymns that sound from the heavenly
hill."
—Richard Watson Gilder, in *Scribner*.

THE DREAM OF ST. THERESA.
Have you heard of the dream that she had—
Theresa the saintly?
Come, listen, ye good and ye bad!
And heed it not faintly.

A weird, awful woman she saw
And wondered what might be her;
In one hand she held a burning star
In the other hand water.

"Where bound?" asked Theresa. "Oh tell!"
This answer was given:
"Theresa, I go to quench hell,
And then to burn heaven."

"But why," asked the saint, "do you make
So wild an endeavor?"
"So that men, for His own holy sake,
May love God for ever."
—Ezra Ripley, in *Appleton*.

THE ROSE'S SECRET.
"A LESSON IN THE DARWIN THEORY."
Every flower you wear has a secret as sweet
As a maiden may hear under roses of dusk,
Which it hides by the day from the gossiping heat,
To whisper at night in the petals of dusk.
If, betrayed to delight by the blush on your cheek,
It utters its secret, but think I am near,
And the musk of the rose in the silence will speak
A secret as sweet as a maiden may hear.

But the blush that you give to the rose in return,
Is a flower as sweet in the dusk of the eve,
When it fills with the meaning it blushes to learn,
And hides its sweet secret half shut in the leaves;
Nor either are they as sweet to the night,
As when they discover how dear is the power
That shows by the bloom in a rose of delight
That love is the secret which hides in the flower!

"Under Mr. Darwin's theory, the flowering of the
plant is its method of courting."
—Will Wallace Harvey, in *Appleton*.

THE BEST GIFT.
Around the cradle that childhood here
Gave God's own angels with their playing eyes,
And gazed upon in a still surprise
To see beyond heaven's portal sought so fair.
They brought these precious gifts. One gave to thee
The gift of beauty for thy body's grace,
Deep-smiling eyes to light a dreamy face,
And perfect limbs to young Apollo's pose.
One set the crown of genius on thy head,
And another gave thee the woman's own,
Strong, sweet, and true, that makes a life a breath,
Lest a veiled figure bent above the best.
And said, "I give thee everything in life,
In Heaven I am named Love; men call me Death."

"So that I may never tread the weary way
That leads men up the dusty slopes of life,
Nor feel the fierceness of the noonday strife,
Knowing alone the morning of thy days,
For thee the dew shall linger on the flower;
The light that never goes on land or sea,
Shall have no morning's gleam for thee,
But shall be a light that never goes away,
Thy beauty's grace shall never know decay.
No sorrow lay her hand upon thy heart;
Neither shall chill-mist's spirit steal away,
But like a star thy life shall pass away,
Thy light shall shine, though thy day depart,
Until all stars are lost in one eternal day."
—Harper.

THE WITNESS.

There is a deep gulf of verdure which
runs inland between two rocky promon-
tories. The sea once flowed there, but
long before the memory of man. It had
finally barred itself out by throwing up,
year after year, a sandy barrier across
the entrance to the gulf. No doubt,
even after the tide was stopped from
flowing in, some strong eastern wind had
driven the sea roaring over the bar and
heaped higher the bulwarks of sand.

One could read this as he stood upon
the rocks and looked down upon the
green spot, which, for its contrast to the
gray rocks and unplanted deep, was
named Paradise. From the sea itself
its green, cool depths were very inviting.
The coast of this point was thinly in-
habited. A few fishermen's houses were
clustered near the shore just beyond the
rocks that jutted out; but the men were
away for weeks at a time, and the women
were unceasingly busy over their indoor
work. Only the children who played on
the beach gave the place a happy, hu-
man look. As a group of them were
gathered on the sand one morning they
saw coming toward them a singular fig-
ure, moving along the shore in the di-
rection of Paradise. They stopped their
play, wondering whether it were man or
beast, so outlined was the figure. Little
by little, as it moved slowly toward
them, they discerned a man's form,
bending beneath some burden. They
retreated a few steps, and gathered
upon the flat stone that stood be-
fore the doorway of one of the
houses. The man made no motion
to come toward the house, and seemed
not to see the children. As he came op-
posite to where they stood they discov-
ered that he bore upon his back a huge
wooden cross. He kept on his way,
staggering through the deep sand be-
neath his burden, until he was lost to
sight behind the rocks which made one
of the walls of Paradise.

"Let us tell Nancy," said one of the
children. And they entered the house
together.
Whatever happened in or about this
little settlement was sure to come, sooner
or later, to the ears of Nancy Dacre.
Remote from town, the people had no
church, minister, or priest; but they
were not so very forsaken so long as they
had with this widow, Nancy Dacre.
It used to be said that no secret
was safe from her; but every secret was
safe with her. There are some women
who are born confessor, and she was
one. It was impossible to withhold con-
fidence from her. Silent herself, she
was the repository of other people's
talk; and all, whether children or grown
people, went to her with news or with
perplexities. It would be difficult to
say in just what consisted the abso-
lution she gave when faults were con-
fessed as they often were; certainly not
in any formal words. Still, a certain
gift of peace belonged to her as surely
as the gift of hearing confessions.

She was at work in the house when
the children entered, and went with them
to the door, although the man had al-
ready disappeared.

"He carried a great cross," said one.
"He wore ear-rings."
"He was very dark and very bent."
"That was the weight of the cross."
Some of the bolder were for following
him, to see what he was about; but
Nancy dissuaded them.

"If he did not speak to you, it was
because he did not wish to be spoken to.
Leave him alone. He may come
back this way. You need not be afraid
of him," she added, as the younger ones
came closer to her.

He did come back at dusk. The chil-
dren had scattered to their several
homes, and Nancy sat alone on the door-
step, when she perceived a man coming
toward her. From his appearance she
did not doubt that it was the stranger
whom the children had seen. She rose
as he came to the door.

"Good-evening," she said.
He answered her in her own words;
but given with a certain thickness of
utterance which showed him to be a for-
eigner.

"May I give you some supper?" The
man looked up at her quickly and nod-
ded. She entered the house, while he
took his seat on the flat stone; and pre-
sently she brought him a bowl of milk
and some large ship-biscuits. He made a
low bow to her as he took his supper
and placed it before him on his knees.
She looked at him narrowly, as he sat in
silence eating and drinking. He was a
thick-set, somewhat clumsy man, with a
face bronzed deeply with exposure, and
black, curly hair. His eyes, overhung
by thick brows, did not look directly at
her; but, while averted, every now and
then stole a look at her. Something
about the man, she could not say what,
seemed familiar to her; and she studied
his face closely, trying to recall it. Per-
haps the earnestness of her look made
him uneasy. He drained the bowl dry,
placed it on the stone beside him, and
then stood silent, with his hands moving
restlessly by his side.

"I have seen you before," she said,
finally. Her voice was kind; but he
stepped hastily aside, and looked at her
furtively.

"I don't remember," he said, slowly,
and turned his face away. "Not to-
night," he muttered, "not to-night."
But then, as he was about to leave, he
stopped and said: "Many thanks."
"But where will you sleep to-night?"
You may stay in my shed."

"I will sleep over there," and he
pointed toward the rocks.
"In Paradise? There is no house
there." The man gave a groan.
"Is that Paradise where the grass
grows green?"
"So we call it."

He turned and walked hastily away.
The woman followed him with her eyes
until she could no longer see him, as
he was lost in the shadow of the rocks.
His face perplexed her; but she could
not remember where she had ever seen
it. Several days passed, and once or
twice the man had been seen clambering
about the rocks and apparently gather-
ing berries. Once he had been seen
fishing, and a smoke curled up occasion-
ally from the rocks. His presence there
served to keep the children away; while
yet it tempted them to go nearer and
see what he was doing. One, more dar-
ing than the others, crept round by an-
other way, and brought back word that
the cross which he had been seen to
carry was raised above the beach in

front of the opening to Paradise, but the
man was not to be seen.

All this and the stories which one
and another told of other men who had
strangely begun to affect the little com-
munity; and, at length, on Sunday after-
noon, Nancy Dacre, unwilling that the
curiosity should continue, left her
home and walked along the beach toward
Paradise. Some of the children began
to follow her, and she called them back.
"Come, back! come back!" their
mothers cried. "Nancy will go. No
one will harm her. But you must wait
till she has been."

Nancy herself was not unwilling to go
alone. The cool breeze blew freshly be-
neath the warm July sun, and the long,
sweeping dip of the sea-gulls gave her a
sense of freedom and life. The rare
times when she left work and people be-
hind her brought some such keen sense
of life. She stepped quickly forward,
and each step seemed to make her more
buoyant. Victory is fabled to be winged,
and this woman's life had not been with-
out its overcoming.

She passed round the rocky ledge and
came out in view of Paradise, with the
gray rocks which formed its northern
boundary. Midway she saw the cross
standing. It could not fail at once to
take her eye, and at its foot the man was
kneeling, his head nearly leaning upon it,
while his hands seemed busy. He did
not at once perceive her, and she stood
not far off on the sand watching him.
She saw that he had a knife in his hand,
and was cutting into the wood. Pre-
sently he laid his knife aside, and, going
a little way off, fell upon his breast, and,
propping his chin between his hands,
looked fixedly upon the cross. The
woman for a moment was disturbed.
She had seemed to enter this man's
closet and to break in upon some secret
devotions. Yet to go would be to dis-
turb him more. She remained motion-
less, her eyes fixed upon him. Then she
saw his face drop into his hands, and
she could no longer hesitate. She
went toward him. He heard the sound
of her dress, and rose hastily. His face
showed signs of great emotion, but the
sight of Nancy wrought a change in it.
He came to her and looked in her face.

"Are you the woman that gave me my
supper at the house yonder, and asked
me to stay?"

"Yes, I am."
"And you are not afraid of me?"
"No; I should not have come here if
I had been. I came to see you. I did
not know but I might help you."
"You are a good woman. I am a bad
man."

"You cannot be wholly bad. You
have raised this cross here."
"Do you think so? Do you say so?"
he cried, eagerly. "Oh! look at me,
tell me that again." Nancy looked
steadily at him, trying again to recall his
features.

"No," she said, deliberately. "You
are not wholly bad, and you have suf-
fered much for what you have done."

"I have suffered hell for ten years.
You are a good woman. I have told no-
body. Yes, I have at last told the
world. Let me tell you here." He
seized her hand and drew her near the
cross. "Do you see this cross? Do
you see how many pieces of wood it
is built? I have been ten years build-
ing it. Yes, ten years—it was ten years
ago. See, that piece is from Malaga. I
was born in Malaga, and I went back
there first; but I could not stay there.
And that is from Brazil. And that is
from Alexandria. I bought it of a
Greek. He said it was a bit of the true
cross; but he lied. I gave him all I had
for it, and I put it in the middle—see
there; but it never drove it out of my
heart. And there's not a country where
I've not been and brought away a
bit of the wood. It's all the work of my
own hands; and I thought when I'd
finished the cross it would go away. And
I worked patiently, though the men
mocked me. And it's not gone away.
Then I thought if I planted it right
here, that would be the end; but it
wasn't. And now I have cut my name
and what I did on it, that all the world
may see; and, O, God! it's on me yet.
Where shall I go? Shall I lay myself
down there, side of him and the boy?
Ye're tired. Sit ye down and I'll tell it
all to you. No? Ye'll not sit down?
Ye'll stand by the cross? It's all out on
it. Ye can read it. That's the story.
'Requiescat in pace! I, Daniel Mora,
seaman, did, in a passion, kill the skip-
per of the schooner Nancy and his boy,
and scuttled the Nancy about two leagues
to the eastward of this cross, which I set
up, and may God have mercy on my
soul. Ye'll say now I'm not a bad
man? Ye'll not be afraid of me now?
O, blessed mother! take it away! Take
it away! Yes, it was off there, where
you're looking. Oh! but it was terrible.
Why don't ye speak? Do ye see any-
thing? Oh! do ye see it? I bound
them in the cabin after I—after they
were—I didn't take any money. It was
not for that. There was nothing but
ballast in the lading! My God! the
Judgment day!"

Out of the blue water, under the sun-
set sky, slowly there was rising, as they
looked, the masts and then the hull of a
spectral schooner, half careened over,
water-logged, slimy. No sound was
heard; but the silent witness to Daniel
Mora's words lay before them, moving
sluggishly on the water. To-day the in-
cessant rolling of ten years had released
the last weight that held it down.
Mora's eyes started from beneath their
shaggy brows, as he grasped the cross
and then clutched at his companion's
dress. He did not see her. He only
saw the witness, on which his eyes fixed
with a look of despair.

"Dacre! John Dacre!" he cried,
stretching out his hands imploringly to
the hull.

"Aye! aye!" said a voice at his side,
and he turned suddenly. The woman
stood before him, her hands clasped
tightly before her.

"He was my husband. That boy was
my child." The man felt at her feet.

"Rise, Daniel Mora. I am not thy
judge. I am a sinner, like you." But
she herself bowed low upon the ground.
Her forehead touched the cross, which
carried the tale of her grief and this
man's crime. Daniel Mora crept thither
also, until at length the felt two cold
hands laid on his head.
"God be merciful to us sinners!" she
said. And he repeated the prayer after
her.

Wonderful Slate-Writing.

The sitting was at a private house in
Richmond on the 21st of last month.
Two ladies and three gentlemen were
present, besides myself and the medium,
Dr. Monck. A shaded candle was in
the room, giving light sufficient to see
every object on the table round which
we sat. Four small and common slates
were on the table. Of these I chose
two, and, after carefully cleaning and
placing a small fragment of pencil be-
tween them, I tied them together with a
strong cord, passed around them both
lengthwise and crosswise, so as effectually
to prevent the slates from moving on
each other. I then laid them flat on the
table, without losing sight of them for
an instant. Dr. Monck placed the fin-
gers of both hands on them, while I and
a lady sitting opposite me placed our
hands on the corners of the slates. From
this position our hands were never moved
till I untied them to ascertain the result.
After waiting a minute or two, Dr.
Monck asked me to name any short word
I wished to be written on the slate. "I
named the word 'God.'" He then asked
me to say how I wished it written. "I
replied 'lengthways of the slate;' then
if I wished it written with a large or
small 'g,' and I told him with a capital
'G.'" In a very short time writing was
heard on the slate. The medium's
hands were convulsively withdrawn, and
I then myself untied the cord (which
was a strong silk watch-guard, lent by
one of the visitors), and, on opening the
slates, found on the lower one the word
I had asked for, written in the manner I
had requested, the writing being some-
what faint and labored, but perfectly
legible. The slate with the writing on
it is now in my possession. The essen-
tial features of this experiment are:
That I myself cleaned and tied up the
slates, that I kept my hand on them all
the time, that they never went out of my
sight for a moment, and that I named
the word to be written and the manner
of writing it after they were thus secured
and held by me. I ask, how are these
facts to be explained, and what inter-
pretation is to be placed upon them?
ALFRED R. WALLACE.
I was present on this occasion, and
certify that Mr. Wallace's account of
what happened is correct.
EDWARD J. BENNETT.
—*London Spectator*.

Forestalling Disease.
When we see that death is so often the
penalty paid for a fatuous disregard of the
symptoms of approaching disease, should we
not be warned against the folly of neglecting
defensive measures when called for in our own
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in this paper.

Ups and Downs in Chicago.

Two years ago a young man, who had acted for several years in the capacity of a book-keeper in one of our large wholesale establishments, made up his mind that he would always be obliged to keep books and be a slave at the desk unless he went into something else. He knew but little about practical farm work, but his young wife heartily joined him in the idea; he determined to follow Uncle Horace's advice and "go West." He did so and purchased from one of the railroad lines a farm 160 acres of land in southeastern Kansas. When he settled his family in a comfortable little house, stocked his place with a fair amount of tools, labor saving machinery and live stock, he found himself indebted for about one-half his property. That was a year ago. The crops this year are not all sold yet, but, nevertheless, he has paid off all his debts and has \$367 in cash on hand, besides enough more produce to sell to double that amount and still leave him ample for his own consumption. Is there any hard-working mechanic or book-keeper, in any large city who is half so independent? There is to-day in this city a man who was counted worth at least half a million ten years ago. He has resided here many years, has endowed some of our institutions of learning, has entertained distinguished strangers, has been president of a reputable moneyed corporation, has owned a daily newspaper and counted his houses by scores. He is now seeking employment, and would accept a fair income in almost any position. And this man has never been a dissipated man, has never gambled, never been a fast man or run away with the money of his depositors. It is one of the lessons showing the ups and downs of life in commercial centers.

—Correspondence Troy Times.

A Large Landholder.

Probably the largest landholder in America is ex-Gov. Abner Coburn, of Maine. Incredible as it may seem, he is the owner of not less than 693,000 acres, divided up as follows: Maine, 450,000 acres; Canada, 145,000; Wisconsin, 35,000; Dakota, 35,000; Michigan, 20,000; Minnesota, 18,000. His latest purchase is that of the tract in Dakota, and was taken of the Northern Pacific Railroad in lieu of stock, in which he invested about \$600,000. His agent, Mr. Whipple, has just returned from the West, whither he has been to look after Mr. Coburn's interests, and see about the last purchase. He reports the land in Dakota as among the finest held by the Governor. He says it is well adapted to growing cereals, and fine crops of wheat have been harvested in the vicinity the present season. One of the causes of the failure of the Spragues was land speculation. They purchased from Mr. Coburn, six years since, a tract in Maine, for which they were to give \$1,400,000, and upon the same advanced \$500,000. The land was well timbered, but the Spragues could not keep it, and Mr. Coburn has now come into possession again, while the Spragues are out the amount advanced. The Governor is said to be besieged with beggars of both high and low standing, and there scarcely a day passes but he receives letters asking aid to help build seminaries, churches and charitable institutions. He is reported as giving away upwards of \$100,000 per annum. Mr. Coburn is probably worth \$6,000,000.

A Pleasant Duty.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains its reputation as does Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. Dr. King's New Discovery is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. If you value your existence you cannot afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Patten, Holland, City, Michigan.

A curious case of Christian conduct on the part of a dog recently occurred in Germany. The animal's owner, in order to get rid of him, rowed out into the river and threw him in with a stone tied to his neck. But the rope slipped off, and the master in trying to prevent the dog from getting back into the boat lost his footing and fell into the water himself. As he couldn't swim, he would have drowned, if the magnanimous dog hadn't seized him by the coat and towed him ashore. The dog's life was spared.

The Fraser river, in British Columbia, is to be dyked, and about 20,000 acres of submerged lands reclaimed. The engineer in charge of the works is from Ontario, and he not only promises to have the dyking done next year, but he has formed a colony of ninety-six persons, who will settle on the reclaimed ground, and bring with them over \$100,000 in cash.

On all the rivers in Maine a larger logging business will be done this season than for many years. On the Penobscot and Kennebec twice as many men will enter the woods as last year.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Seth Mifflin, 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. KANTHEIS,
Commissioners.

To the Public.

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

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

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 Brocker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, 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) of town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said lands 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. 28th, A. D. 1877.
JOHN VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

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

Dated, September 24, A. D. 1877.
JOHN VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.



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 unequaled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

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

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
PRICE LISTS,
CARDS,
TAGS, &c.

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

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



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 130 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 market afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

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 therefore we can afford to give such bargains, as seldom occur.
HOLLAND, Aug. 25, 1877. 28-4w

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,
14-17 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 WE T 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, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$25 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 2, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

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. Meenges, 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 of Spermatorrhea, 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.

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