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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 38.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 194.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, 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
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the Subscription. Two XX sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1875.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.45 a. m.	7.35 a. m.
" "	10.27 " "	9.50 " "
" "	3.15 p. m.	12.25 p. m.
" "	5.15 " "	6.50 " "
" "	6.05 " "	" "
" "	9.30 " "	9.23 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	7.35 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
" "	10.30 " "	2.35 p. m.
" "	" "	6.03 " "
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.20 " "
" "	6.50 " "	11.30 " "

New Buffalo &
Chicago. 10.15 a. m. 5.45 a. m.
" " 12.25 p. m. 3.15 p. m.
" " 9.35 " " 5.15 " "

* Runs Sundays only.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Saturdays and Sundays.
§ Mixed trains.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, including the Grand It-
even trains, will be run by Chicago time, which is
20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 22, 1875.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS			TO GR'ND RAPIDS		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
4 15	A. M.	Grand Rapids.	10 40	P. M.	Grand Rapids.
4 29	8 14	Grandville.	10 50	7 15	Grandville.
5 33	9 15	Allegan.	8 35	6 45	Allegan.
6 00	9 40	Otsego.	8 03	6 00	Otsego.
6 14	9 50	Plainwell.	8 08	6 15	Plainwell.
6 30	10 03	Cooper.	7 40	5 55	Cooper.
6 45	10 13	Kalamazoo.	7 15	5 50	Kalamazoo.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
8 30	11 50	White Pigeon.	5 50	8 30	White Pigeon.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
6 50	6 30	Chicago.	10 40	9 30	Chicago.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9 30	5 35	Toledo.	11 25	10 40	Toledo.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7 05	10 10	Cleveland.	7 30	7 00	Cleveland.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 20	12 15	Buffalo.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A MEMBER of the Order of United Irishmen has been tried by a court-martial of his fellows, at New York, for betraying the secrets of the order, and sentenced to die the death of a traitor.

JOHN DOLAN, who was arrested at New York, about two weeks ago, on suspicion of murdering Mr. James H. Noe in his store last summer has just been tried, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but very strong.

WILLIAM THOMPSON and William Ellis, both colored, have been sentenced to death at New York, for the murder of Abram Welsburg, a Jew peddler, near that city in September last.

AMARA WALKER, a distinguished American political economist and formerly Professor of that science in Amherst College, died at Boston, last week, aged 76 years. A sad accident is reported from Unadilla, N. Y. While a party of six persons were boating on the Susquehanna river the boat upset, and all were precipitated into the water. Maurice Goodrich and his wife, of Worcester, N. Y., and Mr. Morehouse and his wife, of Unadilla, were drowned. The Goodriches were on their wedding trip.

THE Wintthrop (Me.) National Bank has negotiated with the burglars who robbed the bank four months ago and recovered \$50,000 in securities on payment of \$10,000 in cash. Le Page, the Frenchman indicted for the murder of Josie Longmaid, at Pembroke, N. H., has been identified as the man seen in the bushes near the road the girl passed over. There is no doubt of his guilt.

THERE are five murderers in the jail of New York city under sentence of death. A locomotive boiler on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded near Bound Brook, N. J., the other day, with frightful effect. Five persons were killed and about twenty wounded, several of whom will probably die.

THE WEST.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration, which laid waste a large portion of the most important part of the city. The fire began at daylight on the morning of Oct. 26, in a private dwelling on A street, and in a very short time extended to C street, destroying the county building, the International Hotel, and several other prominent structures in its course, and soon the whole business portion of C street from the Odd Fellows' building north was a mass of flames, with no adequate means at hand for checking the fire. The offices of the Territorial Enterprise, the Evening Chronicle, and the Footlight were totally destroyed. From C street the fire spread across to Piper's Opera-House and the adjoining buildings on D street to the railroad depot and the Consolidated Virginia mine. The depot succumbed, and in a few minutes the hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia, together with the large 60-stamp mill and the stamp department of the California mine were destroyed. The Ophir mine works, which had just been completed, were the finest on the Comstock lode, and were totally destroyed. Both the Ophir and the Consolidated Virginia shafts were bulkheaded, so that the fire was kept out of the mines. The fire continued to rage during the entire morning, all efforts to stop its course proving futile. There was a poor supply of water and the fire-engines seemed to have no effect on the driving element. Street after street was swept away, and families rendered homeless, huddled in the streets, shivering with cold and terror. Houses on every side of the burning district were blown up with giant powder, the authorities hoping to arrest the flames in this manner, but a piercing October wind, what they call in that country "a Washoe zephyr," was blowing, and flaming embers were carried rods away, lighting on the houses which had not already been attacked. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon before the fire was finally subdued. At that time the district burned over was three-quarters of a mile long by one-half a mile wide, embracing the finest part of Virginia City. Ten thousand persons were rendered homeless, and upward of \$3,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from St. Louis. A young man named Robert Fogg shot his betrothed, Miss Pauline Plochman, a beautiful girl of 17, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then plunged a knife three times into his breast, and died in a few minutes. Both belonged to wealthy and respectable families. Mrs. Stoddard, of Eaton county, Mich., recently gave birth to five children at one time. Once before she had three of a kind. Mother and children are said to be doing well. A dispatch from Virginia City, Nev., dated Oct. 27, says: "At present it is impossible to state the loss of life by the late fire. Two men were killed on C street by a falling wall. There are numerous rumors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses, the only public buildings left, are open to them, but if immediate relief is not extended great suffering will ensue. Utter demoralization reigns in the city. Men, women and children wander about the desolate streets seeking shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp fires. Few saloons remain, but the supplies of liquor have not been lacking, and the streets are alive with a drunken mob. The military is patrolling the city for the protection of property. The best business men estimate the loss at \$7,500,000, one-third being insured in foreign companies and the rest in local companies. A large number of women and children have been sent to Carson, Gold Hill, Reno, and California. There are fully 3,000 people without food, beds, roofs, or money. Of these fully 500 are without necessary clothes. Should harsh weather soon set in much suffering must ensue. The people are in good spirits, and, while terribly afflicted, are the pluckiest, bravest lot I ever had to do with. Hundreds are too proud to say they need help, and ladies go out and find women and children needing food but ashamed to beg it. The feeling is relaxing, however, under the kind offices of the Relief Committee, which is already partly organized. Some shanties are already being put up."

At a State oratorical contest at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, the first prize was won by a woman—Miss Evelyn M. Chapman, of Simpson College.

New and rich gold diggings have been discovered in the Segre de Christo Mountains, in Colorado, and miners are flocking thither in great numbers. A severe fight between United States troops and Cheyenne Indians is reported to have recently taken place near Fort Hayes. The troops twice attacked the Indians and were each time repulsed with serious loss. A large section of the Northwest was visited by a severe storm on the 29th ult. It was accompanied by wind, hail, rain, lightning, and in some sections by snow, and played havoc with buildings, fences and forests. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has recovered from her late aberration of mind, and is now considered entirely free from her affliction. She is living

with her sister, in Springfield, Ill. The murder of an old Italian and three boys in Denver, Col., and the finding of the dead bodies, in an advanced state of putrefaction, in the cellar of a dilapidated shanty, has been mentioned in these columns. A Denver dispatch announces the arrest of three of the participants in the butchery, who have made a confession, but claim that they were unwilling accessories to the horrid deed. They say that one Gallio, a Mexican, was the murderer, and that the killing was done in broad daylight. Their story, if true, stamps it as one of the most fiendish and inhuman butcheries of the age. Two of the murderers and victims were playing cards, and the old man was dealing, when Gallio came up behind him, drew his head back and cut his throat, the blood spurting over the cards and table. The boys resisted and were cut and stabbed. Gallio finished the old man, and soon made an end to the boys. The murderers drank the blood of their victims, and tried to make the boy, whom they had forced to play the harp for them while their butchery was going on, to drink likewise, but he was too sick at the awful sight. After the first victims were dead and had been robbed, the two other boys came in and were killed in the same manner. The robbers got \$1,200 or \$1,400, principally in gold, for the murder.

News has reached Lawrence, Kansas, of an uprising of the Osage Indians to resist the authority of Agent Gibson. The latter's life was in danger, and troops have been ordered to the Agency for his protection. Hon. James Otis, Mayor of San Francisco, died last week. Chas. Patterson killed R. W. Porter, a herder, near Sidney, Neb., last week, for which act he was taken out of jail by a party of lynchers and hanged on a telegraph pole. Patterson was cut down by the Sheriff in time to save his life; but the mob were determined, and in a second attempt were more successful, as his corpse was found one morning on a rude scaffold.

THE National Gold Bank and Trust Company, of San Francisco, has suspended. The officers claim that the bank can pay everything, and will resume shortly.

THE SOUTH.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI and West Tennessee experienced a severe earthquake shock, accompanied by a rumbling noise, on the evening of Oct. 27.

FOUR men were killed in a coal mine near Richmond, Va., last week, by an explosion of fire-damp. Five persons were killed and several severely injured, at Lomax, Ark., last week, by the explosion of the boiler of a saw mill.

A LARGE part of the business center of Sherman, Texas, has been destroyed by fire.

WASHINGTON.

DEPUTY SHERIFF JAMES KINNEHAN, a man well known by the sporting fraternity throughout the South and West, was last week shot and killed by a desperate man named Frank Flynn, at Hot Springs, Ark. Kinnehan, after he was shot, managed to rise and put one ball into Flynn. The trouble arose out of an article that appeared in a disreputable Chicago paper about Flynn's wife, he thinking that Kinnehan was responsible for it.

The government appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims in the Union Pacific railroad case was argued in the Supreme Court last week, Attorney-General Pierpont conducting the case for the government. The President has issued his proclamation designating the 25th day of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

The Postoffice Department is making arrangements for a fast mail from Washington to New Orleans. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell \$2,000,000 of gold coin during the month of November as follows: \$500,000 each Thursday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 coupon and \$5,000,000 registered bonds—total, \$10,000,000—of the 5.20 bonds of 1884. The bonds included in this call are of the act of June 30, 1864. A delegation of local preachers called upon President Grant, the other day, and urged him not to abandon the Indian peace policy. The President informed them that he did not propose changing his Indian policy, but that he does propose in future to make the army responsible for the distribution of Indian supplies. The President also took occasion to speak a good word for Commissioner Smith, whom he regards as a much-abused man.

The following statement shows the condition of the public debt at the close of October:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,043,292,550
Five per cent. bonds.....	657,282,780
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,700,575,330
Lawful money debt.....	14,000,000
Matured debt.....	22,865,180
Legal tenders.....	373,305,981
Certificates of deposit.....	50,880,000
Fractional currency.....	40,687,629
Coin certificates.....	15,645,100
Total without interest.....	490,512,681
Total debt.....	\$2,191,088,011
Total interest.....	34,844,100
Total debt and interest.....	\$2,225,932,111

Cash in Treasury:
Coin.....\$73,783,439
Currency.....9,736,671
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....50,880,000
Total in Treasury.....\$134,400,110

Debt less cash in the Treasury.....\$2,121,532,001
Decrease of debt during September.....4,069,015
Decrease since June 30, 1875.....10,291,514
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding.....64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States.....28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....6,422,701
Balance of interest paid by United States.....21,780,106

GENERAL.

THERE is general complaint throughout the country of the want of currency of the denomination of fifty cents. None has been printed for more than seven months, and the supply in the Treasury and throughout the country is entirely exhausted. It will be several months before orders can be filled. During the last fiscal year Chicago sold postage stamps to the value of \$903,000, and St. Louis to the value of \$440,000. A Montreal dispatch says Guibord is to be buried on the 18th of November. Having died on that day, six years ago, the members of the Institute Canadienne have chosen the anniversary of his death for the day of his burial.

THE Agricultural Department crop returns for October show that the wheat crop of the present year is a short one, and that there is a marked deterioration in the quality. The average thus far reported is about 80 per cent. of last year's production. If this indicates the total depreciation, it amounts to nearly 62,000,000 bushels, and gives the crop at 246,000,000 bushels. In quality the crop averages 14 per cent. below a sound condition. The condition of the corn crop is exceptionally high. The product reported this year falls short of 1874 about 4 per cent. The oats product is 5 per cent. greater than last year. The potato crop promises to be extraordinary, both in yield and quality. Tobacco is 2 per cent. above the average. Barley is 87 per cent. of last year's crop, and buckwheat not far from the average. The October report of the Department of

Agriculture contains accounts from New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota, showing a large decrease in the cranberry crop by insects and frost. The rice crop of the South is larger than usual. The sugar cane crop promises a poor yield. The sorghum crop is represented as generally fine. The hop crop is quite good. The hemp crop is very fine. The number of fattening cattle in the country is somewhat greater than last year. The greatest loss by the Virginia City fire will be the stoppage of work. The destroyed machinery for crushing ore and separating dross from the precious metals cannot be replaced in less than four months. The gold product will be lessened thereby \$1,000,000 per month, and the silver product \$1,500,000 per month. News has reached Boston that the crews of two vessels which left that city last summer have been killed and eaten by cannibals in the South Pacific Ocean. According to the story, the ill-fated vessels—the bark Jewess and Delia M. Long—became becalmed in the Auckland Islands, were boarded at night by hordes of cannibals, who overpowered the crews, plundered the ships, scuttled them, carried the prisoners ashore and had a big feast off them.

POLITICAL.

THE official vote of Ohio at the October election, as returned to the Secretary of State, shows the following results for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor: Governor—Hayes, 297,813; Allen, 292,264. Hayes' majority, 5,549. Lieutenant-Governor—Young, 297,931; Cary, 287,968. Young's majority, 9,963.

THE official canvass of the votes of Nebraska at the recent election shows 40,000 cast. The new Constitution carries by nearly 25,000. The coupon leaving to the people the power of locating the capital has 7,500 majority. The coupon giving the people power of expressing preference for United States Senator has 18,000 majority. The Republicans elect everything excepting two District Judges and one District Attorney.

FOREIGN.

THE Prince of Wales embarked at Suez on the 26th of October, and immediately sailed for India. The Serbian Parliament has passed, by a vote of 61 to 42, a motion for war with Turkey.

ADVICES from Madrid deny the story of the love affair and assassination in which the King of Spain was represented as the principal actor. A council of physicians has declared that Count Von Arnim is unable to bear the prolonged imprisonment to which he has been sentenced. Emperor William, in a speech to the German Parliament the other day, said that "so far as human judgment can discern, peace is more assured than at any time during the twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the empire."

A LONDON paper, in an article on the cattle plague, says the number of cases in England for the quarter ending on the 16th of October was as follows: In Somersetshire, 83,000; Cheshire, 50,000; Dorsetshire, 48,000; Gloucestershire, 44,000; Oxfordshire, 39,000; Warwickshire, 33,000; Norfolk, 31,000; Cumberland, 23,000. Throughout England and Wales there were for some time over 500,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

THE Carlist committee in London claims to have news of a great Carlist victory in the Province of Navarre, Spain. A dispatch from Berlin reports that Archbishop Ledochowski will be expelled from Germany as soon as his term of imprisonment expires. England, the Hong Kong dispatches state, still persists in her demands, which the Chinese government characterizes as "unjustifiable and indecent."

A CAIRO dispatch says the Egyptian army has entered Abyssinia, and that the Abyssinians are retreating, offering no resistance. News has been received of the British expedition to punish piratical natives on the Congo river, in Africa, for murdering English sailors. The entire squadron on the coast of Africa was engaged, and sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of natives killed. The British lost one man killed and six wounded.

A FORCE of 1,800 Turks has been badly routed by insurgents in Herzegovina. A battle was recently fought between Liberian troops and a large body of native savages in Africa, in which the former were totally routed, with the loss of their artillery.

Let Us Give Thanks.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

In accordance with a practice at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to an humble expression of thanks to Almighty God for ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the coming year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from which they are derived, and extend our obligation to the Father of All Mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year. By His continuing mercy, civil and religious liberty has been maintained; peace has reigned within our borders; labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamities. Apart from the other national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, from their accustomed vocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgments and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for the continuance of His divine favor. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States the one-hundredth.

U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Nebraska's Big Corn Crop.

Lincoln (Neb.) correspondence of the Chicago Times: "The farmers of Nebraska are preparing to pull their coats to gather the heaviest corn crop ever raised in the State. The best of it stands from 10 to 15 feet high, and the ears measure from 12 to 18 inches in length. The yield will be all the way from 40 to 80 bushels per acre. A story, amply vouched for, came to me last week, that a farmer in Johnson county had gathered 108 bushels and 40 pounds from one acre of bottom land. The ground was accurately measured and the corn was accurately weighed by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose. The measurement was made in a contest for a prize offered by an agricultural implement firm in Tecumseh, for the best acre of corn."

Death of Uri Carruth.

A dispatch from Vineland, N. J., says: Mr. Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland Independent, who was shot by Mr. Landis on the 19th of last March and has since carried the bullet in his head, died at 3 o'clock this morning. After the shooting Landis was arrested and taken to Bridgeton Jail, where he was kept until about three months ago, when he was released on \$50,000 bail. Since his release Mr. Landis and his attorney have visited Carruth in Clinton, N. Y., where he had gone for his health, to try and bring about a settlement. Landis offered Carruth \$5,000 in cash and about 380 acres of land, which was indignantly refused. Since his return from his visit to Clinton, Carruth has been much troubled in regard to his pecuniary affairs and the probable condition of his family in case of his death. He thought seriously at one time of instituting a civil suit for damages, he being of a firm opinion that Landis would not settle unless compelled to do so. A third attempt to settle with Carruth at Clinton having failed, some mutual friends have been endeavoring to bring about a settlement since his return from the North, and had progressed so far that a few days since the sum of \$12,500 in cash and securities had been agreed upon and the papers only awaited the signature of Landis, but he insisted that Carruth should leave the State before the settlement was perfected.

Carruth has been failing ever since his return from the North, and has been unable to attend to any business, his mind being constantly excited in regard to a settlement. Up to within a week or ten days it was thought that if his mind was relieved of that burden he would yet recover. At daybreak he would anxiously inquire, "Can you keep me till night so we can fix those papers?" and at night, "You must keep me till morning so we can settle that matter." His friends did not let him know that a settlement could be brought about only by his removal from the State. He has been confined to his bed for some days back. Last evening he ate his supper in a reclining position, feeling, to all appearances, as he has for some days past. About three or four hours later he was taken with a convulsion, followed by a violent fit of vomiting. He then sank into a stupor, from which he was relieved by death.

Landis was delivered by his bondsmen to the authorities, who rearest him and took him to Bridgeton.

A Hard Ride from Ocean to Ocean.

Wednesday afternoon, as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train was about to pull out from the transfer for the East, an Omaha gentleman observed two men seated on, or rather clinging to, the trucks under the dining car. One of them, apprehensive of being informed on, entreated him, "For God's sake, don't give us away." The gentleman questioned them, and learned that they had ridden in this manner all the way from San Francisco, over 2,000 miles. The train started up and stopped at the depot in Council Bluffs, when the two "beats," supposing that the train had been halted in order to put them off, skipped out. The conductor, when told of the fact, remarked that "that was nothing. He had had six on the trucks and six on the roof at one time." It seems that the amount of stolen riding obtained at so perilous a risk is greater than any one has any idea of, and the wonder is that so few are killed. As a rule, they generally ride on the trucks during the day time and at night crawl up on top of the car. If they are discovered and put off, they wait for the next train and resume their ride, many of them going from ocean to ocean in this manner. The Union and Central Pacific railroads have a monopoly on this sort of travel, as well as on every other kind, to and from the Pacific coast. Many of the persons who thus steal a ride from the Pacific coast went there "well-heeled," in search of a "Big Bonanza," traveling in first-class style in Pullman sleepers, and enjoying three square meals a day, and becoming busted, they take their chances in getting back home in this way. Such is life. Winter, however, generally puts an end to this, although once in a while a fellow is taken out from the tool-box, under a car, half-frozen to death.—Omaha Bee.

Deadly Colors.

According to a report by Prof. Gintl, it appears that the public is exposed to a new source of poisoning from the use of arsenical glycerine and the arseniate of alumina as mordants. He states that these substances are now coming largely into use, especially among the English and Alsatian manufacturers of cotton printed goods, as substitutes for albumen, which is more expensive, some substances being required to fix especially the aniline colors, which are now so much in demand. Such goods have recently been sold in Austria, and especially in Prague, containing, according to Prof. Gintl, as much as fifteen to twenty-five grains of arsenious acid, in the form of arseniate of alumina, to the yard; and this is by no means an insoluble salt, but one more poisonous than the much abused green arsenic colors. The more suspicious fabrics are stated to be those of a violet ground with white figures, and those printed in brownish yellow or reddish brown designs, and which are sold at low prices.

The Hog Cholera.

The reports of the hog cholera, which is taking off thousands of swine in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and other Western States, are a serious matter. Our Western farmers, most of whom have a large surplus of corn, were expecting to put much of it into pork this fall. Should this fatal hog disease extend and continue its ravages, their expectations in this respect would be sadly disappointed, and they would be obliged to sell their corn

at the prevailing low prices. We trust, however, that the fatal disease will not become either as general or as fatal as is apprehended.—Chicago Journal.

Fever Infection.

Men of science speak of epidemic waves, and of scarlet fever being communicated by the few drops of milk which you pour into your tea, or the cream diffused in a dish of strawberries. On a late occasion, at a fashionable dinner party in London, as many as eight or ten guests, and seven members of the household, took scarlet fever. Obviously, the infection must have been caught at the dinner party; but how was the puzzling matter of inquiry, for no one in the family of the host was known to have been affected with the disorder. Was the disease brought to the house by a waiter? Was it conveyed in the table-linen from the washerwoman? Was it somehow, incorporated in the cream that had been used in the dessert? An investigation on these and other points, as we understand, was made, but not with any satisfactory result. The cream was thought to be the most likely vehicle of infection; but how could any one be certain on the point? The cream employed in fashionable dessert in London is possibly made up of half a dozen creams from as many dairies, and inquiry ends only in vague conjecture. Rather a hazardous thing, one would say, going out to dinner where you may run the chance of being killed in a manner so very mysterious. People, in their innocence, are not aware of the manner in which contagious diseases may be communicated by public conveyances, by articles of dress, by dwellings, by the very atmosphere. We have just heard an instance of the communication of scarlet fever by means of a "kist," the name usually given in Scotland to a servant's trunk. A servant girl in Morayshire fell ill with scarlet fever and died. Her kist, a painted wooden box, containing all her worldly goods, her later clothing included, was sent home to her relations, and lay for some weeks at a station on the Speyside railway before an opportunity occurred for removing it by a cart to her mother's cottage among the hills. During this interval the station-master's children, in romping about, conducted their gambols on the kist, which was a repository of contagion, and in due course were struck down with scarlet fever. At length the fatal kist was conveyed to its destination, and the contents were dispersed among friends and neighbors. The donations were kindly meant, but they proved fatal. No precautions had been taken to disinfect the articles, the result being that wherever the clothes of the deceased girl were taken in, scarlet fever found its victims. For several months the fever raged, until the wave of its infection was expended. Now ensued a remarkable event. The outbreak proved to be an opposing barrier to the spread of a more virulent type of scarlatina advancing from another quarter at a later period of the year. On reaching the former scene of the disease, it was arrested for want of material to feed upon, a second attack being very unusual.—Chambers' Journal.

Sure Cure for Epilepsy.

The son of a wealthy merchant in a large seaport was troubled with epilepsy, and the father was advised by his physician to send him to sea. He was sent off with many prayers and much baggage—was to be exempt from all labor, and by no means to climb a mast. One day the Captain "heard something drop," and to his horror found the youth had fallen from the masthead, whither, boy-like, he had ventured. On picking him up, they found he had sustained but slight injury, and the strange part of the story is that he never had another attack of his disease.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	9	@	13
HOGS—Dressed.....	8	@	12
COTTON.....	13	@	14
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	5	10	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1	28	@ 1 30
CORN.....	73	@	76
OATS.....	47	@	51
RYE.....	88	@	89
PORK—New Mess.....	22	90	@ 23 00
LARD—Steam.....	12	@	13

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5	45	@ 5 90
Choice Native.....	5	10	@ 5 30
Good to Prime Steers.....	4	20	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2	25	@ 3 25
Medium to Fair.....	4	00	@ 4 25
Inferior to Common.....	2	50	@ 3 00
HOGS—Live.....	7	75	@ 8 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7	50	@ 7 50
Red Winter.....	5	60	@ 7 15
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1	13	@ 1 10
No. 2 Spring.....	1	08	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring.....	94	@	95
CORN—No. 2.....	51	@	53
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@	33
RYE—No. 2.....	68	@	69
BARLEY—No. 2.....	83	@	85
BUTTER—Fancy.....	31	@	34
Eggs—Fresh.....	23	@	24
PORK—Mess.....	20	50	@ 21 50
LARD.....	12	@	13

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1	72	@ 1 75
CORN—No. 2.....	52	@	54
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@	36
RYE—No. 2.....	68	@	69
PORK—Mess.....	21	50	@ 22 00
LARD.....	12	@	13
HOGS.....	7	50	@ 8 00
CATTLE.....	5	90	@ 6 10

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1	16	@ 1 21
No. 2.....	1	09	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2.....	54	@	58
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@	34
RYE.....	70	@	72
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1	06	@ 1 10

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—New.....	1	25	@ 1 35
CORN.....	58	@	60
OATS.....	38	@	42
RYE.....	78	@	80
PORK—Mess.....	20	50	@ 21 50
LARD.....	12	@	13

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1	33	@ 1 36
Amber.....	1	17	@ 1 19
CORN.....	58	@	60
OATS.....	39	@	40

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1	33	@ 1 35
No. 1 White.....	1	24	@ 1 26
No. 2 White.....	1	15	@ 1 17
Amber.....	1	17	@ 1 20
CORN.....	64	@	66
OATS.....	37	@	40
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1	90	@ 1 95
PORK—Mess.....	23	50	@ 24 00

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1	@	1 40
No. 2 Red.....	1	@	1 20
CORN.....	63	@	65
OATS.....	38	@	40

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, estimates the gold and silver production of the country next year at one hundred millions of dollars.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is now staying with her sister in Springfield, Ill., takes occasional short walks on the streets, and is said to be gradually recovering from her mental malady.

JOHN MANNING, the well-known New York advertising agent, has failed. Among his creditors are a large number of Western newspapers. The Chicago Tribune loses \$1,170 by the failure, and the Times \$456.

THE famous diamonds presented to Minnie Sherman Fitch by the Khedive of Egypt remain in the New York Custom-House. Mrs. Fitch says it would be altogether too dangerous to remove them while burglars are, no doubt, on the qui vive to capture them.

PROF. TICE, the great weather prophet of St. Louis, had a narrow escape from death at Washington, last week. He was taken, with inflammation of the lungs from exposure in saving a life in the North river, and took too large a dose of an opiate to relieve pain. The physicians at one time despaired of saving him.

HERE is a warning to hot-tempered people to place a curb on their angry passions. A Mr. Drury, of Oberlin, Ohio, got into a wrangle with a couple of mischievous boys, and during the quarrel fell dead in his tracks. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he died from the effects of excitement and passion produced by the altercation.

GEN. JOHN MORGAN, who has been living at the Upper Cascades, in Oregon, since the war, died there in September, under the alias of John Pendleton. The latter was the name of his mother, who lived in Oregon, and thither he escaped after being wounded—not killed—in Tennessee, so long ago. This is a recent newspaper report. Believe it?

DR. BEARD, the English physician, has taken the trouble to show that brains are conducive to longevity. Intellectual force, he says, is but a form of vital force. The Doctor did not say, because it was unnecessary, that good morals are even more conducive to long life than brains; and that the people without brains frequently have a large supply of morals.

NO ONE is expected to doubt the following o'er-true tale, reported by the New York World: "A Brooklyn woman was badly frightened by a cat some months previous to the birth of her child. That child proved to be a girl, and is now 18 years of age and married. During her girlhood she gave no evidence of being affected by her mother's fright, excepting, indeed, a propensity to chase mice and occasionally to sit on the backyard fence and yowl a little on moonlight nights; but, strange to relate, since the birth of her own baby she always lifts it out of its crib by the back of its neck with her teeth."

L. D. SINE is a name familiar to newspaper readers in the West as the proprietor of a gift enterprise in Cincinnati, and as an extensive advertiser of his scheme. We read in the Cincinnati Enquirer that he has become a hopeless imbecile, and has had a guardian appointed to look after his property, which amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. Sine's history is a very remarkable one. He lost his sight through an explosion of gunpowder while a printer in the Cincinnati Gazette office. He was carefully nursed through the sufferings which followed at his boarding-house by a young lady who subsequently became his wife. After that he sold cigars and other things to printers, and, being largely patronized through fraternal sympathy, obtained a start in life which he made the most of, being to-day a wealthy man. But now to his physical blindness has been added a mental darkness that makes the old man truly an object of sympathy.

THE Singer will case makes a curious revelation of domestic manners. It lifts the roof on a harem. Mr. Isaac M. Singer, the celebrated sewing-machine millionaire, left \$13,000,000 and twenty-six children—two having died—by five different women. He got divorced from two of them and was not married to the one whom he left the largest portion of his property, though he publicly acknowledged her as his wife. The striking thing about the will is that he acknowledges all his illegitimate children, calls them all by name, and makes provision for all of them. There is no shirking of responsibility, no mealy-mouthed subterfuge, no polite prevarication, but an

honest confession of relations which most men would have shrunk from acknowledging before folks. Yet this modern polygamist was not only a successful inventor and business man, but a church-goer and exemplary Christian so far as the world knew.

CHARLES READE, in one of his novels, revealed to the outside world the horrors of the "separate and silent system" of treatment in vogue in many of the English prisons a few years ago. It may not be generally known that the same inhuman scenes so graphically depicted by Reade are being enacted in some of the penal establishments of this country. In the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary, for instance, the dark-cell treatment is in full blast, and, judging from an account of the mode in which it is applied, which we find in an Eastern paper, it is not a whit less terrible and inhuman than that which the English novelist felt called upon to expose and denounce so vehemently in his own country. In the Auburn prison the dark cell is literally a living tomb, being a stone box three feet wide, six feet long and six feet high. The floor is formed of a single stone slab, the ceiling of a slab, and the walls of solid masonry. There are two doors, with no openings. A gill of water and four ounces of bread form the allowance for twenty-four hours. Such a horrible mode of treatment may be imagined, and we are not astonished at the statement that the reports of the prison show that more than one-half of the insane cases at Auburn have resulted from such punishment.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, is going to do the best he can toward escaping from the odium he has suffered ever since that amendment of his to the postal law was passed which doubles the rates of postage upon transient newspapers. It is already announced that he will take an early opportunity in the Senate to explain his connection with the matter, and will insist that he has been greatly misrepresented. The way of it was this: The express companies were lobbying to get the laws amended so that packages weighing as much as four pounds could not longer be carried in the mails, on the plea that the mails were overburdened with that class of matter, and that the government was carrying it at a loss. The department showed that the former claim was not true, but could not deny that the latter objection was well founded, and so proposed to checkmate the express companies by not reducing the limit of weight, but doubling the rates of postage on such packages, for which Mr. Hamlin claims that he was not responsible, the change was made to apply to newspapers as well. It is announced, by the way, that the doubling of rates on packages has not decreased their number, while it has largely increased the revenue, and the postage on newspapers will probably be put back to the old figures by the next Congress.

A Human Monster.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "LePage, the suspected murderer of Josie Longmaid, made another desperate effort to escape from the Concord Jail Saturday, and has been placed in irons. The accumulating evidence against him indicates that he is not only the guilty man, but is one of the most besotted monsters in the criminal record. According to his wife's account he used a mask when he attacked and outraged her sister in Canada five years ago. He was arrested, but escaped by desperate fighting while the officers were binding his legs, and for some time lived in the woods. Some two years ago he traveled fifty miles to the house of his cousin, and foully outraged her person, escaping with her horse. His wife says that he has made attempts to ravish his own daughter, fifteen years old, and that they have been afraid of their lives on account of his brutality. The murderer of the Ball girl is proved to have worn moccasins at the time of the crime, and it is known that LePage wore them that day, while it has been learned that a short time before the murder he inquired of a girl what road Miss Ball took in returning from school on Friday nights. The mask found near the body of Miss Ball has recently been examined, and proves to be fastened with birch withes, and withes were also found near the body of Miss Ball, while a birch with was found tied around a pine tree close to where the body of the Longmaid girl lay. LePage is known to be an expert in making withes, even mending harness with them. A piece of cloth which looks as though bloody hands had been wiped on it has been found at LePage's house, and his wife says a shirt he wore on that day is missing. Three young girls have stated that they were chased in the woods by LePage previous to the Pembroke murder.

T. M. and three friends were playing at whist on Tuesday evening. During the third game T. M.'s partner dealt and turned up the ace of spades. On looking at his hand he found the whole of the same suit. T. M. says that he has seen whist played more than fifty years, but never remembers such a circumstance happening before.—Bell's Life.

DEVoured BY CANNIBALS.

The Crews of Three Ships Killed and Eaten by Natives of the Auckland Islands—A Horrible Story.

A year ago last February the bark Jewess, of Boston, sailed from New South Wales in the direction of the Auckland Islands, a group which lies in the South Pacific Ocean near New Zealand. A few days later the Boston bark Delia M. Long and an English bark, name unknown, followed on the same course. No tidings of the two Boston vessels were received till recently, when Capt. Bremer, of Biddeford, Me., of the bark Marathon, New York, returning from a voyage around the world, brought back a terrible story in regard to them. At one of the ports at which he stopped he had fallen in with a sailor, or some one who knew him, who purported to be the sole survivor of the three crews. The vessels, he said, had become becalmed in the vicinity of the Auckland Islands, and laid there together several days. They were boarded at night by cannibals, who came in large numbers, overpowered the crews, plundered the ships, and scattered them. The men were carried prisoners to the shore and furnished food for the horrible feast of their captors. No particulars of the fight or of the survivors' escape were obtained, but the facts are pretty well authenticated, and the long absence of the vessels furnishes good ground for believing that the story may be true. The survivor was one of the crew of the Jewess, and he is said to have related that the surprise was complete—the vessels being some distance from land, and no signs of enemies having been seen. The usual precaution taken when a ship is becalmed in the vicinity of land inhabited by savages is to drive sharp nails, placed closely together, through boards, which are placed over the decks, and fastened firmly down, leaving the sharp iron points sticking up. It is then impossible for the barefooted savages to step upon the deck, and they are shot off at leisure. This precaution was not taken on board the Jewess, the survivor said, because no danger was suspected. It is understood that no ship of the United States Navy is now stationed in the South Seas, or within reasonable distance of the vicinity where the terrible tragedy is credited as having been enacted. The Jewess was nearly 500 tons burden. Capt. Mayo, of Chelsea, was the managing owner, and Mark Goggins, of East Boston, Caleb Eaton, and Frank Lane were part owners. Frank Lewis, of East Boston, was one of the mates on the three vessels. There were probably thirty men, but the names of any cannot be ascertained, most of them having been shipped in foreign ports. Time will probably bring to light fuller particulars of their horrible fate.

Wonderful Memories.

Pliny says that Cyrus had a memory so prodigious that he could name every officer and soldier in his armies; and that Lucius Scipio knew every Roman citizen by name when that city contained more than 200,000 capable of bearing arms. Seneca speaks of a friend, Pontius Latro, who could repeat verbatim all the speeches he had heard declaimed by the Roman orators. It is said that Joseph Scaliger committed to memory both the Iliad and the Odyssey in twenty-one days. Sir William Hamilton tells us of a young Corsican of good family who had gone to Padua to study civil law, in which he soon distinguished himself. "He was a frequent visitor at the house and gardens of Muretus, who, having heard that he possessed a remarkable art or faculty of memory, though incredulous in regard to reports, took occasion to request from him a specimen of his power. He at once agreed; and, having adjourned with a considerable party of distinguished auditors into a saloon, Muretus began to dictate words, Latin, Greek, barbarous, significant and non-significant, disjointed and connected, until he wearied himself, the young man who wrote them down, and the audience who were present; 'we were all,' he says, 'marvelously tired.' The Corsican alone was the one of the whole company alert and fresh, and continually desired Muretus for more words, who declared he would be more than satisfied if he could repeat the half of what he had taken down, and at length he ceased. The young man, with his gaze fixed upon the ground, stood silent for a brief season; and then says Muretus, 'Vidi facinus mirificissimum.' Having begun to speak, he absolutely repeated the whole words in the same order in which they had been delivered, without the slightest hesitation; then, commencing from the last, he repeated them backward till he came to the first. Then, again, so that he spoke the first, the third, the fifth, and so on; did this in any order that was asked, and all without the slightest error. Having subsequently become familiarly acquainted with him, I have had other and frequent experience of his power. He assured me (and he had nothing of the boaster in him) that he could recite in the manner I have mentioned to the amount of 36,000 words. And what is more wonderful, they all so adhered to the mind, that after a year's interval he could repeat them without trouble. I know, from having tried him, he could do so after considerable time."

When Did the War Begin?

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of McGraw vs. Matthews, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opinion. This was an action upon the acceptance of a bill of exchange by the firm of Branden, Ohandlies & Co., of New Orleans, it being alleged that Matthews, living in New York, was at the time of the acceptance a member of that firm. The only question was whether the partnership existed at the date of the acceptance, April 23, 1861, the war being then flagrant. The Court held that al-

though war existed at the date of the acceptance, still, as it had not been declared or publicly recognized by the President, it did not have the effect to work a dissolution of a partnership, of which a member or members resided in New York and the others in New Orleans. The proclamation of April 17, 1861, is not regarded as a distinct recognition of an existing state of war, nor yet is that of the 19th of April, which announced the blockade. The reference to the people of Louisiana in these cases is to "citizens of revolutionary States," and in the judgment of the Court the purpose avowed by the President is inconsistent with their being regarded as enemies.—New York Sun.

The Williamson County (Ill.) Ku-Klux.

A letter from Marion, Williamson county, Ill., says: "The Circuit Court term, which commenced Oct. 14 and terminated the 21st, was the most important in its results ever held in this section of the country. A synopsis of what has been accomplished in the land of the vendetta is herewith appended. A nolle-pros was entered in the case of Fielding Henderson, charged with the killing of Vincent Hinchcliffe, for lack of evidence. P. Henderson, convicted of malicious mischief, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Three charges of assault to kill Capt. George W. Sisney against Timothy Coyle were dismissed, the confession of Marshall Crain having exonerated him. Milton Baxter, charged with murdering Vincent Hinchcliffe, gave bail in the sum of \$3,000, and had his case continued. In the case of the State vs. William J. Crain, alias "Big Jeff Crain," alias "Black Bill Crain," and Nash W. Crain, alias "Yellow Bill Crain," for the murder of William Spence, the first was granted a change of venue to Alexander county, and will be tried in January. "Yellow Bill" was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. Marshall Crain, who pleaded guilty to the murder of William Spence, and is now under sentence of death, has been very penitent, and his cries are constantly heard by those in proximity to his cell. He now entertains the hope that he can purify his soul by embracing religion. He held up with remarkable courage until Friday last, when he broke down completely, and confessed he was not only the assassin of William Spence but also of Capt. Sisney, and that he swore against Baker to save his own life. On the day mentioned he had George Sisney, Jr., called to his cell, and told him that he was the murderer of his father. He prostrated himself before the young man, and asked his forgiveness. Sisney replied that he could not forgive the murderer of his father, as forgiveness for such a crime would be unnatural. Crain remarked that he was not in his right mind when he committed the deed."

Whisky Made Old by Machinery.

There is a very nice case at present being argued before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington—one that possesses great interest to distillers. For a long time it has been quite an object to discover some way to age whisky—that is, to secure the evaporation of the fusel-oil in the natural whisky, so that the best grade of liquor could be reached. Under ordinary arrangements whisky requires an age of five years to lose all of its fusel-oil character. It has been discovered that the shipment of whisky by sea in a brief period accomplishes what time ordinarily is required to do. The constant motion imparted to the liquor by the motion of the ship has always had the effect of rapidly hastening the evaporation of the fusel oil, so that a brief voyage enhances the market value of whisky in a remarkable degree. An ingenious inventor, who has noted this effect, has patented a process for securing this motion to the whisky while lying at the distillery. He introduces a sort of churn into the barrels, leaves the bung out, while a bit of machinery propelled by steam animates the churns and imparts a continued stirring of the whisky. A short time of this process materially ages the whisky. Now, as the invention promises to be very popular among the distillers, a very nice question at once rose before the Internal Revenue people, and that was whether this process does not come under the head of rectifying. If it does, the whisky so "aged" by this rectifying process will have to go out on the market with a rectifier's stamp on it.

Cool Capt. Rehlinger.

One of the essentials to the success of a good seaman is presence of mind, such as the Captain of a Russian man-of-war recently exhibited. His frigate, the Olaf, had accompanied the yacht of the Czarewitsch to Copenhagen, and was lying at anchor among numerous other ships in the harbor when a fire was discovered in a coal cellar below, which joined on the powder magazine. The fire had made such headway that it seemed impossible to check it before it would reach the magazine, in which was stored an unusual large quantity of cartridges and loose powder. Their explosion would destroy not only the Olaf, but also a number of the vessels in her vicinity, and, possibly, a portion of the city. As the only means of averting a catastrophe the Captain instantly resolved to sink the ship. He sent away the crew with such valuable property as was portable, with the aid of the carpenters and engineers stove a hole in the vessel, and left her to sink. This she did before the fire reached the magazine. The vessel was raised the following day but slightly damaged. A court-martial commended the conduct of the officer, and the Emperor acknowledged his promptness, coolness, and skill by making him his aid-de-camp, one of the highest honors conferred on Russian naval officers.

SIDNEY ROACH, of Ledyard, Ct., was killed last week by an ugly bull.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

FIFTY-TWO thousand State bonds were redeemed at the State Treasury one day last week.

E. G. WILLIAMS, a lumber merchant of Flint, has failed, with liabilities of \$40,000, and assets at \$20,000.

F. A. KENNEDY has been elected Superintendent of the Poor for Jackson county, vice Barnard, deceased.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK, a resident of Grand Rapids, disappeared six weeks since, and it is feared has met with foul play.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the conviction of Andreas Keator, lately sent to State Prison from the Ingham Circuit for seven years, for perjury.

THE earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for the month of September this year were \$1,262,700; same month last year, \$1,532,602.

THE works of the Mastic Roofing Company at Kalamazoo were almost totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week. Loss \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

POSTMASTER SEATON, of Jackson, has a \$2 bill upon which is written the legend, "Taken out of the moccasins of a dead squaw belonging to Black Kettle's band, January 17, 1869—Allen Wetzlor."

CAPT. S. W. HILL, of Isle Royal, found in September last a gold arrow-point, two inches long and a half an inch wide, supposed to have been made by the race which formerly inhabited the island.

A SPECIAL school meeting at Kalamazoo, last week, voted to reconsider the vote cast at the last annual meeting in regard to issuing bonds to the amount of \$10,000, and selecting the site for another school-house.

MRS. FRANCIS TITTS, of Battle Creek, has recently completed a large book on the life of the well-known and venerable colored woman, Sojourner Truth. It is ready for the press, and 200 copies of the book will be issued at once by the Adventists' publishing-house.

ONE million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars is the aggregate appropriation for building the new Capitol, and there has been expended \$574,200.18, leaving \$790,799.82 of the appropriation unexpended. The amount expended the present fiscal year is \$217,927.56.

THE trial of Emory Nye, charged with the murder of Robert Molineux, will take place at Marshall, Nov. 8. Nye's mother, who is very wealthy, has secured for his counsel ex-Gov. Blair, of this State; John Van Arman, the celebrated criminal lawyer of Chicago, and Henry H. Brown, of Battle Creek.

WHILE John Ross, of Kalamazoo, was excavating a well on the farm of E. S. Wicks, in Cooper township, one day last week, the earth caved in, burying him to the depth of 22 feet. The alarm was given, and soon a large number of persons were gathered, and squads as large as could work advantageously alternated until the body was reached at 3 o'clock next morning. Life had been extinct for several hours.

At Grand Ledge resides a family in which there are two daughters and one granddaughter; three sons, two grandsons, and one great grandson; two fathers and one grandfather; three mothers, two grandmothers, and one great-grandmother; two sons-in-law and one daughter-in-law; four brothers-in-law and two sisters-in-law; two uncles and one great-uncle; yet the whole family consists of but nine persons, without any inter marriage.

WILLIAM STEWART, a wholesale liquor dealer, and one of the prominent citizens of Au Sable, was found dead in that village, one morning last week, opposite the American House, with four deep wounds in his head, and his skull smashed in, evidently causing instant death. Stewart left his store at 9 p. m. the night before, with \$1,000 on his person, and was not seen after. He leaves a wife and four children. Intense excitement prevailed.

ON Friday evening of last week David Wilson fell among thieves. He ran off from the bridge at Ludington, just north of Ward's North Mill and fell into the river, and probably would have been drowned had he not been assisted out by two men, who afterward took him into a saloon and undressed him and put him to bed, first giving him a drink or two. They then left him, taking all of his clothes and his pocketbook, containing \$4 or \$5 in money. His entire wardrobe consisted only of a bedquilt.

A YOUNG Detroit girl behaved rudely to some of the younger pupils at one of the public schools the other day, for which bad conduct she was kept in one of the rooms some time after school was dismissed. When the girl's mother heard of the circumstances she ran to the school and forcibly released her daughter, after which both fell upon the teacher and beat her so savagely that she went into hysterics. The assailants were arrested, and the mother fined \$10 and costs, with the alternative of thirty days in the House of Correction. Judge Harbaugh in passing sentence said the only circumstance which induced him to withhold exemplary punishment was the fact that the defendant is a widow with a family dependent upon her for support; that the community must be given to understand that teachers in the public schools, being responsible for the instruction, government and discipline of large numbers of children, must be protected and sustained in the lawful discharge of their duties; and that persons committing assaults upon them would be most rigorously dealt with.

THE Duke of Edinburgh's baby appears destined to shine in society. It ate a box of blacking recently as a preparatory measure.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

REPUBLICAN gains or majorities have been obtained in nearly all of the States where elections have been held on Tuesday. The municipal elections in Detroit and Chicago were of a local character and have resulted in favor of law, order and good government. The verdict in Pennsylvania, as in Ohio, is against inflation and we may as well consider this doctrine shelved, with all its leading advocates.—On this question the result in Pennsylvania is especially gratifying. It was the cradle and the supposed stronghold of this financial doctrine, but a twenty thousand republican majority confirms a fate about which the Ohio elections had left an uncertainty.

The issues of the war being exhausted and having in their expiring hour developed a mass of corruption in the ranks of a republican administration, the democracy of late were on a fair way of ascendancy, with every encouraging sign of ultimate success, had they not become intoxicated with even the mere prospect of a national victory. The inflation heresy, originated and ardently advocated by leading men of the republican party, but repudiated as a party measure after the veto message of Gen. Grant, was enthusiastically hailed as a fundamental doctrine by the leading democrats in several of the states, during the late elections, thereby placing the Ohio and New York democracy upon opposite platforms, and resulting in each one of them defeating the other, with a fair prospect for a permanent feud among its leaders, sufficient to endanger its future success.

But as though this were not sufficient to check its victorious career and to invite reverses, they have allowed themselves to be stigmatized with a tendency sufficient to fatalize the brightest prospect. The alarm was raised, and apparently with success, that the American system of Public Schools was in danger and that the success of the democracy would be inimical to the safety of free education, through the manipulations of Rome and its adherents. While we believe this charge to be unjust and that it should not be laid up against the democracy as a political party, no more than prohibition or woman suffrage can be considered as doctrines held by the republicans as a party, yet it appears to have aroused a fear in the popular mind, that in the future this assertion might prove not to have been entirely groundless, owing to the fact that the elements now warring against the present system of common schools are to a great extent found voting with that party.

During the previous career of the democracy it never could have been successfully charged with any such tendency. For this, its past record was too clear and its historic page too bright; hence also its long and continuous reign. But unless it can redeem itself of this heinous charge, and do it at once and effectually—unless it can convince the nation that the future of this country is not to be sacrificed to sectarianism through any agency or lukewarmness of theirs—unless it presents itself in the centennial year of the republic disinfected of this stigma of being used to promote the transfer of popular education from the state to the church—unless it can convince the sovereign plebeian that the nursery of American nobility shall be equally well guarded now as in the days of its past grandeur—unless it can demonstrate this thoroughly and satisfactorily it may as well consider its destiny defined and its doom sealed, and instead of a successful appeal for an opportunity to inaugurate a much needed reform in the administration of our national affairs, it will meet with a universal distrust and the merited condemnation of a patriotic people, stimulated in their course by the recollections of the days to be commemorated during the approaching centennial.

[If contrary to our own preferences such should be the course of events, and the once great democratic party be cast out and conveyed to the political potter's field for burial, we hope the procession in passing through the country will stop long enough at the City of Holland, to have one or more tags hooked on to the coat-tail of the corpse, somewhat as illustrated in the political cartoons of 1872, by a well known caricaturist.]

THE excitement connected with the trial of the Fullers has greatly subsided here and given way to a general feeling of disappointment and contempt with the verdict of the jury acquitting Melvin C. Fuller. It is in fact expecting too much of this or any other community that they would sacrifice their firm belief based upon a tolerably accurate knowledge of all the circumstances and incidents connected with this atrocious murder, for the intelligence and joint opinion of a set of men, who in spite of the general and widespread information which in our days is given to a crime like the murder of Pound, had not heard sufficiently about it to be disqualified. The liberality with which these men were allowed to roam amongst a public where men of influence were very freely in the expression of their indi-

vidual opinions of innocence, even in the presence of those sworn to be influenced by nothing else except the law and the evidence, is a matter which could stand some explanation.

The result leaves the authorities and "The People" in a dilemma, as to what course to pursue with their man Watson. According to the theory upon which the verdict of the jury must have been based, as set forth by the old man Fuller—while on the witness stand and not since—the former must be equally guilty with him. This theory cannot be accepted by the prosecution, unless they intend to acknowledge the correctness of the verdict and the error of their position during the entire proceedings against the acquitted. This they cannot and should not do; neither do we believe that the public demand or expect this. The extent however of Watson's connection with the planning of the murder can be ascertained somewhat from his own statement. Whether the prosecution are possessed of any other proof outside of that volunteered by the Fullers, we do not know.

The "not guilty" Melvin is still in custody and held to answer the charge of breaking up the railroad track. But in this connection it should be remembered that the main witness, Wilson Pound, has been disposed of (a fact which we are still left at liberty to believe—thanks to an oversight in the verdict of the jury) and upon whose evidence the prosecution relied mainly for conviction.

On the whole it is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, indeed.

THE storm on Friday of last week was a severe one, and we do not remember that we ever experienced one accompanied with so many accidents. In every direction of this immediate vicinity, it left its marks. In the city proper we escaped without any injury to life or property, although the sudden darkness which enveloped us during the afternoon, with the sharp lightning and heavy wind gave every indication to the contrary.

At Vriesland, the steeple of the Reformed Church, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. From thence the lightning passed along the roof for about thirty feet and entered the ceiling, following one of the chandeliers; it left its marks upon one or two of the pews and went into the ground, a few feet from where the furnace is located in the basement. At the roof the fire broke out, but this was extinguished before much damage was done.—The house of Mr. A. Nederveld was also struck, and one of the inmates, an old lady, was paralysed in her right side. She died the next morning. No damage to the house.

In Jamestown, Mr. R. Strik's house was struck, but we failed to learn any particulars.

The barn of Mrs. J. Siebelink, in Fillmore, six miles south of here, was struck by lightning and was at once in full flames. With great difficulty Dr. Ledeboer, who had taken shelter there from the storm, succeeded in saving his team. The barn with all its contents were destroyed; all they saved were two horses. The estimated loss of the barn is \$800, and of its contents \$1,200. Partly insured in the "Michigan State," of Adrian.

HAVING enjoyed a season of extraordinary health it is no more than natural that three funerals within two days arrested our attention, especially since the death of one was sudden and unexpected, while the three represent the prime of youth, the middle aged and the octogenarian—called away together, regardless of apparent earthly exigencies and conditions of life. The first was Gerrit Visser, a promising young man of twenty-three, residing with his parents two miles north of the city. This was on the 29th ult. On Monday morning, after an illness of but four or five days, Mrs. Susan A. Kenyon, the wife of our banker, died at the age of forty-three. The third on this list is Mr. E. Bolhuis, one of the first and oldest settlers of this colony, aged 84 years, leaving a widow aged 82 years, to whom he was married 56 years.

In a letter to General W. T. Sherman, Representative Garfield, of Ohio, says: "I have read your two volumes of 'Memoirs' very carefully, and I cannot let the occasion pass without telling you how much pleasure they have given me. I do not believe that a just criticism will charge you with doing any intentional injustice to any one. Judging from the effect of your book upon myself, I cannot doubt that it will greatly strengthen the affection with which you are cherished by the American people."

A SAGINAW letter laments the probable failure of the attempt to restrict the crop of logs, saying: "Some operators will cut more and others less than in the winter of 1874, but there will probably be just as much lumber next year as there has been this year. Everybody cries 'over-productions,' but no one is ready or willing to do his part towards reducing the supply."

An "average crop" of wheat in the United States, according to the Commissioner of Agriculture, is now about three hundred million bushels.

New Advertisements.

GO AND CALL AT

HAVERKATE'S
And examine his immense
stock of
HARDWARE.J. E. HIGGINS,
DEALER INAll Kinds of Grain & Produce,
MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NEAR

M. L. S. R. R. DEPOT.

Corner of Fish & Seventh Streets.

HOLLAND, MICH.

45-2a-1y

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH

Druggist's Pharmaclet

46-1f

GIVE AWAY!!

To the one that buys the most Cigars of me, between now and January 1st, 1876, I shall make a present of

A BOX OF CIGARS,

Of whatever brand he may prefer, costing from \$.200 to \$.4.00. I make Cigars a specialty.

H. D. WERKMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich.

12-m5

P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,
[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City; Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as

Flannels,

Sheetings,

Blankets,

Shawls,

Yarns and

Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.
150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.
P. & A. STEKETEE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that he has finished his new Meat-Market, and is now ready to supply his customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor him with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

Flour and Feed.

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

We have removed our store in the Brick Building of

MR. A. VENNEMA,

Opposite BAKKER & VAN RAALTE'S shoe store.

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 15, 1875.

SENT FREE

and postpaid—THE BEVERLY LUGGETT \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Clothing,

Crockery,

Stoneware,

Notions and Trimmings,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Flour & Feed,

Provisions etc.

RIVER STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

At the Store of

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Crockery and

Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,
Are dealt in very extensively by us, and all orders are promptly filled and delivered.

Country Produce!

Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices.
HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,

Timber, and all kinds

of Wood Produce.

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

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-1f

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorst, 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.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

We have received and opened a complete line of goods for the season. Our Fall and Winter Millinery includes the latest styles. We intend to make Shawls a specialty, and have also in stock a heavy assortment of

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

Ready made and cut and made to order, with a full line of Trimmings, also Velvetines, Double Wove Paisley Shawls, Balmorals, Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

Dress Silks, Ladies Scarfs and Gloves, and a full line of Kid Gloves, Perfume and Soaps. In the line of Millinery notions we cannot be surpassed. Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, in large quantities.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

For Boys and Girls. Work Boxes, Building Blocks, Writing Desks, Albums, Maps, Smoking Sets, Dolls, Excursion Trains, Etc., Etc.,

We are the only agent for the sale of the "Brilliantine," a new preparation for giving a splendid lustre to all kinds of Starched Linen Wear. We also keep Butterick's Patterns.

CITY HOTEL,

Holland, Mich., May, 1875.

This House has changed Proprietors, and is open to the traveling public. No pains have been spared by the new Proprietor to make it

FIRST-CLASS.

The table will be supplied with the best the market and the season afford.

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

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

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

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

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear

Also a full line of

FINDINGS,

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½s-1y

Notings.

THE job of "claying and graveling" River street will be let on Wednesday, Nov. 17.—See last page.

THE President has proclaimed and the people will observe Thursday, Nov. 25, as our annual Thanksgiving.

FOR the first time in the history of the two nations England has commenced importing calicoes from the United States.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, who has been dangerously ill, has been relieved of his sufferings, and is considered out of danger.

CARL SCHURZ will begin a lecturing tour in New England on the 1st of November. The subject of his new lecture is "Centennial Thoughts."

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON is credited with the prediction that by the first of January the Mississippi river will have cut a new channel near Vicksburg, leaving that place two miles inland.

AT New Buffalo, some time ago, they organized an "Anti-Treating Society," and it is now said to be working finely and to cause a great reform. There is more in this novel idea than one is apt to think at first.

THE St. Paul Pioneer says that Minnesota will have 22,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, and estimates that the season's crops will fetch \$30,000,000, or more than \$50 for every man, woman and child in the state.

ON Monday Mr. J. C. Brayton staked out the first section for the grading of River street, and the contractor has begun active operations on the south end of the street, with five teams and twelve men.—Mr. K. Van Haaften is employed as foreman.

THE tug *Fanny Shriver* is meeting with troubles, mortgages and other creditors attacking her from all sides. An one-third interest subject to other liens was sold the other day under mortgage and bought in by Charles Storing. She is now lying at Central Wharf.

SAYS the *G. R. Democrat*: "It is stated by a gentleman from Chicago as possible that Mr. Joseph Medill will retire from the *Tribune*, and that Mr. Horace White, the former editor-in-chief, will resume his old position. It is rumored that Mr. Medill is attempting to open negotiations for the purchase of the *Inter Ocean*."

FOR a local jotting, said to represent the experience of one of the teachers at the Public Schools of this city, the following is not bad:

"Emma, are you a Hollander?"
"No, ma'm."
"Well, are you an American?"
"No ma'm, we're Methodists."

A young militia Colonel in New York recently asked an adjournment of a lawsuit in which he was concerned as counsel. "You know I have important business at one o'clock," he said, "and what is it?" "No, I don't," replied His Honor; "what is it?" "My regiment has been ordered out at 1 o'clock." "Your Honor," said the opposing counsel, with great gravity, "it is a serious matter; the gentleman will be court-martialed and shot if he fails to attend."

ON Tuesday, Gen. Rosser successfully placed his last crib at the south pier. This completes the work of the contractors this season; the finishing will very likely be done next spring. It is to be regretted that the filling of the piles inside cannot be attended to before winter sets in. If this were done and with the present extension we would be enabled to derive the benefits during the coming season of the depth created by the spring freshets.

REV. J. T. WEBSTER, of Detroit, who spent last winter in Rome, has been invited and has accepted to lecture on that subject, for the benefit of Grace Church, on Monday evening, Nov. 15, at Kenyon's Hall. In building the Church a small debt was incurred and the proceeds of this lecture is to help liquidate the same. We understand that over one hundred tickets have already been sold. We trust all our citizens will patronize this worthy object.

IN an old newspaper, printed at Peterborough, England, in 1874, appears the following advertisement: "WANTED: For a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join in household prayer, look after the horses, and read a chapter in the Bible.—He must rise at 7 in the morning, and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands. N. B.—He must not be too familiar with the maid-servants of the house.—Wages, 15 guineas a year."

THE retail sales at the City Drug Store of Wickham's Condition Powders during the last epizootic was over one hundred packages per day. Hundreds of our farmers and citizens can bear testimony to their efficiency in the cure of this disease.

THE latest inflation—Gen. Grant weighs 187 pounds.

THE Common Council proceedings this week are decidedly "local."

THE valuation of Kent County is: real-estate, \$417,236,071, and personal \$2,703,887.

MESSEURS. VAN LANDEGEND & Mells, last week put up the furnace at the Ottawa County Poor Farm.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, with his staff has left St. Louis on a tour of inspection of the military posts of the territories.

JUDGE HAWES of Kalamazoo, who presided with Judge Arnold during the first days of the Fuller trial, lies sick at his home, with erysipelas.

SAYS the *Allegan Journal*: "It is rumored that F. B. Stockbridge will not go to The Hague, after all, but will remain in Michigan and attend to his lumber business."

ONE Frenchman gives to another the following bit of advice: "Jacques, if you keeps on quarrelling with everybody who loves your wife, you will soon have no friends."

THE Schr. *Elex*, of Holland, loaded with wood took refuge on Monday from the storm; but after getting into the harbor chafed or struck against some piles, staving a hole in her side.—*Grand Haven Herald*.

THE quadruplex telegraph instrument, which, wonderful as it seems, enables two messages to travel in opposite directions at the same time, has just been introduced into the St. Louis office of the Western Union.

THE board of supervisors of Kent County has appointed a committee to go to Kalamazoo and look into the management of the state insane asylum and investigate the charges made by Mr. Van Leeuwen, a recent inmate of the institution.—*Post*.

IT has been suggested that the practice now gaining ground, of having one Bible lesson for Sunday-schools, should be extended to pulpits, and that as far as possible all churches throughout Christendom should listen to the same passages of Scripture throughout the year.

ONE of the points in the late United States Circuit Court decision was that national banks have the right to take chattel mortgages for loans made at the time the security is taken. It has been previously ruled that they can hold real estate mortgage only to secure loans already existent.

THE finances of the City have never before been in a better condition at this season of the fiscal year, owing of course to the revenues derived by the prompt enforcement of the new liquor law. We have during the entire summer supported our poor, paid all the current expenses, did not borrow a cent, and still have cash in the treasury.

THE schr. *Wollin* after successfully entering the harbor during Friday's storm, managed to get beached inside, at what is known as "Graafschap Point." She was loaded down with back-freight, her cargo being valued at no less than \$25,000. It has all been discharged and no damage sustained except that the *Wollin* is still high and dry.—On Thursday afternoon the *Twilight* succeeded in getting her off, mostly by dredging.

AT the close of a recent speech by an infatuationist before an audience composed mostly of New England agriculturists, one of them, stepping before the platform, said: "General, we Yankees up here are in the habit of taking a practical view of things, and this one thing we confess our inability to comprehend. We can't see how, by adding two gallons of water to a gallon of milk, there will be any more cheese in it."

THE following street jobs have been let by the Council: The bridging of tannery creek on Maple street, with the necessary approaches, to J. Quartel & Co., for \$375. The clearing up of Fifteenth street, so as to make it passable for teams, to B. Homkins, for \$55. The extension of the bridge across tannery creek on Twelfth street, and the filling in on the south side, to W. H. Finch, for \$125. The opening and removal of stumps on the south end of Market street, to G. Daalman, for 10.90.

SAUGATUCK has lost her brewery. It burned down on Wednesday night of last week. Says the *Commercial*: "The fire originated from the furnace in the malt house, and had reached the main building before it was discovered, and then it was too late to save the building and but very little of the contents. The distance was too far to take the \$2,000 'baby' elephant, consequently she was kept locked up in the engine house, where she could do no harm. Mr. Clipson's loss will exceed \$2,000 and he had no insurance."

TO prevent the epizootic it is only necessary to take good care of your horses and feed Wickham's Condition Powders; they have never been known to fail. For sale at Walsh's City Drug Store.

NEXT Wednesday is market-day and then comes Thanksgiving.

MRS. MOODY, the mother of the lay preacher, is a member of the Unitarian Church.

SERGEANT CORBETT, who killed John Wilkes Booth, has left Cleveland and will make his home in Chicago.

THE St. Joseph *Republican* says that the offices of C. & M. L. S. R. R. at that place, will soon be removed to Grand Rapids.

THE ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold their next social, on Tuesday evening next, at the residence of Mrs. T. D. Powers.

I. H. PARISH has resigned the position of clerk of the U. S. circuit court for this district, and Col. C. B. Hinsdill has been appointed to succeed him.

DISTANCE does lend enchantment to the view. The *Omaha Herald* believes that Henry Ward Beecher is a blackhearted villain, and that the Prince of Wales is one of the purest, ablest and best men in England.

THE Russian commission on the American Centennial has determined to limit the list of articles to be exhibited to Russian specialties, which are little known abroad. Nevertheless, they are confident of making a creditable display.

THE epizootic has reached the city and is spreading. At Boone & Albert's livery twenty-two horses have got "it," though not in such a heavy degree but what most of them are still fit for use. The symptoms are not so serious as the last time.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* predicts that the school-question will be the coming issue, and says: "When looking beyond the financial problem we believe it may be found imperfectly and clumsily expressed in Gen. Grant's Des Moines speech."

AT the recent re-union of soldiers at Indianapolis, one of the veterans who attracted much notice was Thomas H. Howard, of Clarksville, Johnson County, Ind., who was a drummer-boy in the war of 1812, and who had nine sons in the war of the Rebellion.

JOHN Henry had a guest to dinner the other day, and during a pause in the conversation the *enfant terrible* spoke up: "I wish I was you?" "Do you, little boy, and why do you wish you was me?" Cos you don't get your ears pinched when you eat vittles with your knife."

THE scow *Cousin Mary*, who was beached last summer between Saugatuck and this harbor, and who was left by the owners to remain there since, was sold last week at Marshal's sale, by S. J. Bailey U. S. Dep. Marshal, for \$150. The buyers are J. Kuite, J. Verplanke and H. Van der Haar. If the sale is confirmed by the court, they intend to have her launched and brought to this place for repairs.

THE Common Council of Grand Haven, on Thursday evening passed a resolution expressing "full confidence in the integrity, honesty and capacity of John H. Mitchell, late City Treasurer, being as a reason therefor the correct and reliable reports made by him to this Council for the present fiscal year." Good for brother Mitchell. Yet no one who knows him has ever doubted his integrity.—*G. H. Herald*.

THE Baptist Union, of New York, has made fierce attacks on Dr. Howard Crosby, whom it accuses of tempting young men to intemperance and vice by his example. The trouble with Dr. Crosby is that he both preaches and practices moderate drinking, but not total abstinence. He is of good old Dutch stock, a man of the highest character for purity and learning, and was a few years ago the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.—*Ez*.

THE gravel train on the Chicago road while standing on the switch at Zeeland, yesterday forenoon, to allow a freight train to pass, it came near meeting with an accident which might have cost several of the lives or limbs of those on board. It appeared that the gravel train was too long to be accommodated on the switch, so that the caboose with from twenty to twenty-five men was left on the main track. The engineer saw it in time, reversed his engine and stopped his train within a few feet of the caboose.

A LITTLE till-lifting by Monsieur Eugene L'Esperance caused his arrest on Wednesday afternoon of last week. It was in Koningberg's "sample-room." The latter mistrusted the former and in order to satisfy his wavering mind on this point, he took some irredeemable currency, marked it, and laid it in the till, left the room, and gave Mr. till-lifter an opportunity to take it—and he took it. He was examined before Squire Post on Monday, and bound over to the Circuit Court for trial. In default of \$500 bail he was committed to the county jail.

TO cure the epizootic, use Wickham's Condition Powders. They are for sale at Walsh's City Drug Store.

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies,
Light & Heavy Wagons.
SLEIGHS, TRUCKS, etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,
Chamois Skins,
Counter Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-8-17

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Feathers,
Feather Beds,
Mattresses,
COFFINS.

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

46-2-17

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

Highest market price paid for Butter & Eggs, in trade or in cash.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

B. P. HIGGINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eight St. Holland, Mich.

All work furnished and finished in the latest style. Old and Faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Color



Watches, Silver Ware,
Clocks, Spectacles, &
Jewelry, Pocket-Knives

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as represented. Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

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.

46-3-17

REMOVED!

MRS. J. WYKHUIZEN has removed from Eighth Street to No. 25, Tenth Street, West of Hope Church.

Cures: Felons,
Burns, and
Scrofulous Swellings.

Makes a specialty of all FEMALE COMPLAINT AND DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Kiek-inveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents. HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

8-17

J. J. FIFIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Groceries, and
Liquors.

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

FLOUR & FEED.

I have increased my room in order to accommodate this large stock and invite the public of the city and vicinity to come and examine my goods and prices.

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles.

Farmers will find my store a welcome place. I wish to buy all they have to sell in the line of PRODUCE, and can supply them with everything they need in my line. A good stable and accommodations for their teams are offered to them.

MR. JAMES WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him. All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

Meat Market, Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

46-2-17

AWAKE!

Wake, my beloved, the young day is treading,
Blushing and fair, over forest and lake,
Flowering life in its footsteps outspreading—
Wake, my beloved, awake!

Break the dull sleep; while love's spring-time is
dawning,
Let us drink deep of its fleeting delight!
Under our feet at this moment is yawning
Dark, he compassionate night.

Love, with its turbulent, mighty pulsation,
Thrills through my veins like a quickening heat;
All my young life with its strong aspiration,
All have I thrown at thy feet.

If the wild vision of glory should blind me,
Reach me thy hand lest I stumble and fall;
Darkness before me and darkness behind me,
Thou art my life and my all.

Sweet 'tis to breathe in the balm of thy presence,
Sweeter to feel the warm gaze of thine eye,
While the feet moments with bright effervescence
Whisper their gladness and die.

Then in the depths of my soul as in slumber,
Hear I great voices of world-shaking deeds,
And the pale day, with its cares without number,
Far from my vision recedes.

Ere I had seen thee, how faintly flowing
Stole from my breast the faint notes of my song;
Now, like spring freshets, their gates overthrowing,
Roll the strong torrents along.

Pale was my life, and the white mists above me
Dimmed to my sight the soft splendor of May;
Now, but a glimpse of the hope that you love me
Lights and illumines my way.

Darkling I stood; and tumultuous fancies
Surged through my soul like black billows of
night;
Now the wide future, in sun-lit expanses,
Radiant bursts on my sight.

Dost thou not see the dawn's beckoning finger
How the young light, like a full-swelling tide,
Breaks through its flood-gates? Oh, why dost thou
linger?

Wake, my beloved, my bride!
—*Scribner for November.*

A TEMPERANCE TRACT.

Some years ago a story, supposed to be one of those convenient, made-up stories which help to fill out the bottom of a newspaper column, went the rounds of the press, and died away at last in the extreme rural districts, about the spontaneous burning up of an old Tennessee toper. It was said that he put a coal of fire upon his pipe to light it, and while in the act of blowing the coal to ignite the tobacco his breath took fire, a kind of blue flame and dense smoke curled up, and in a minute or two the smoke cleared away, and all that was left of toper, pipe, breath and all was a heap of ashes.

Nobody seriously believed the story of the Tennessee toper, and yet when one comes to look into the matter he will find that in different parts of the civilized world cases of spontaneous combustion of the living human body are on record which are as well authenticated as the battle of Bunker Hill. Medical men have been acquainted with such facts for years. Moreover, cases in which persons have thus anticipated purgatory, and at the same time disposed of their bodies by involuntary self-cremation, are by no means so uncommon as one might suppose. Various medical books mention numbers and numbers of them, about which there can be no shadow of doubt.

The cause of such an extraordinary phenomenon as the spontaneous burning up of a live human being was at first an impenetrable mystery. Juries summoned in these cases readily arrived at the nearest and easiest way out of the difficulty, and decided that it came by a "visitation of God," and even now, when visitations of God are not supposed to be so frequent as they used to be, the mystery of spontaneous combustion is not yet wholly solved by science. This much is certain, however: it occurs in elderly persons of intemperate habits. Both very lean and very fat drunkards are liable to be burnt up. Thirdly, women particularly are apt to be taken out of the world in this awful manner.

Death from spontaneous combustion, or, as it used to be called, "preternatural combustion by visitation of God," is almost instantaneous. One moment the unfortunate individual is a live human being; the next moment he is a heap of ashes and a bad smell, with perhaps an item or two of a half-consumed head or foot left to tell what had been. There is but one well-established instance in which the spontaneously consumed person lived long enough to narrate how he was attacked. That individual was a Roman Catholic priest, Father Bertholi.

Father Bertholi retired to bed one evening in the house of a relative. A few moments after, "a strange noise, mingled with cries, was heard from the room." The people of the house rushed in, and beheld Father Bertholi standing on the floor, surrounded by a strange, flickering flame, which receded as they came near, like a will-o'-the-wisp. A surgeon was called, who found the skin of the right arm and of the back loosened and hanging down.

The patient lived four days, and died in a most horrible manner, too horrible to describe. The only account he could give of the attack was that he had suddenly felt a blow upon the right arm, as if he had suddenly been struck with a club. On looking at his arm he saw a spark of fire hanging to his sleeve, which instantly was burnt off his arm. His cap was also burnt off, while his hair was not even scorched. In this case there was no fire or light in the room.

One case of "preternatural combustion," which occurred something over sixty years ago, served an excellent purpose to our good friends the Methodists, who printed it far and wide and made a truly awful example of it. The medical man who records this case is at pains to state in the beginning that he does not depend solely for his facts upon the *Methodist Magazine*, or even upon the Wesleyan minister who first told the story, but that it was confirmed from other sources. The story of this truly awful example is about thus:

Near 2 o'clock one night the keeper of an almshouse in Limerick was awakened by one of the inmates in great alarm. There was something fearful going on in his room, the person said. The

keeper, Mr. O'Neil, hastened to the spot, and found lying in the middle of the floor a burning human body, which was all over of the color of a red-hot coal. In the ceiling just above was a large hole, on fire around the edges, through which it appeared that the fiery red-hot body had burned its way and dropped down into the room of the inmate below. The person occupying the room above was an old woman named Mrs. Peacocke, who was not only a hardened sinner, but an inveterate drunkard besides. Mr. O'Neil rushed up-stairs and burst open this hardened old sinner's door. In this room he found to his consternation no Mrs. Peacocke, but only a hole in the floor through which Mrs. Peacocke had turned her way to the nether regions.

What only added to this horror was that in Mrs. Peacocke's room there was found no sign of candle, candlestick or fire, except a few coals which had been raked together and covered with ashes, to keep in through the night, and which remained undisturbed and uncovered in the grate. It was clear as daylight that the fire could not have been communicated from these coals. What was it then? There was but one explanation. In the morning the Mayor of the city, several ministers and other honorable-looking and veracious gentlemen visited the scene and decided to the complete satisfaction of all parties that since there was no sign of her having caught fire from anything in her room, and "the extraordinary circumstance of no part of the room being burned except the center of it, through which she had fallen, added to the well authenticated circumstance of her recent diabolical imprecations and lies, obliged every observer to resolve so awful an event into the visitation of God's judgment in the punishment of a daring and persevering sinner."

When any flame is observed about these spontaneously burning human bodies, it appears like the flame of alcohol, blue, flickering, very difficult to extinguish by water, and not readily communicated to other bodies, even when they are inflammable. Often, indeed, extraordinary to relate, the person's clothing has been found wholly unburned, while the person inside the clothing was burnt to a cinder. The body itself is usually entirely consumed, while the head and portions of the limbs are sometimes left untouched. The maid of Cornelia Bandi, an elderly Italian Countess, went into her mistress' room to wake her up, one morning. She found no mistress, but upon the floor, a little distance from the bed, lay a heap of ashes, and in this dreadful heap of ashes some little parts of the head, eyes and arms of the unhappy Countess. This lady had been constantly in the habit of bathing her body with camphorated spirit of wine.

All over the room and furniture where the Countess had been consumed, there was a greasy, sooty deposit. This moist, disagreeable deposit of soot, and an offensive odor of burnt meat, always attended and result from the spontaneous combustion of a human body. An examination of the blood of these unfortunate—that is, where there is any blood left to examine—shows that a considerable quantity is mingled with the watery part of the blood.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Dublin, relates that in the family of one of his parishioners, resided an old woman who, with her daughter, was in the habit of going to bed in a state of intoxication every night. The two slept in the same bed. The old woman, for some days, had been drinking more ardent spirits than usual, when one morning the family were awakened by a horrible-smelling smoke. They hastened to the apartment of the two women, and found the body of the old woman black as a cinder, and smoking all over. She was quite dead when they reached her, and almost entirely consumed, while neither her daughter, who was beside her, nor any of the bed clothing was injured in the slightest degree.

One poor lady was awfully overtaken in the midst of a matrimonial squabble. One night her husband came home late from a party, and the two quarreled violently, both being in a state of intoxication. The wife insisted upon sitting up, the husband upon going to bed. She persisted in her determination, whereupon her husband vowed that if she would sit up, she should sit up in the dark, and so took her candle away and left her.

Next morning the maid-servant, opening the windows of the back parlor, perceived something in her mistress' arm chair. She thought at first it had been put there by her mistress' son, as a scare-crow to frighten her. Going nearer, however, she was suddenly horror-struck to find that this awful "something" was the remains of her hapless mistress. The trunk of her body was entirely consumed, while her upper and lower extremities were not injured. The trunkless head, with the hair in curl papers, was still leaning upon the right hand and against the wall. The face was slightly scorched; but neither the hair nor the curl-papers were burnt in the least. The room was full of the offensive burnt odor before mentioned. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the medical profession were able to reach the facts of this case, since the family of the dead woman used every means in their power to hush the affair up. No wonder!

When a human being takes fire inside and burns up of himself, how does he do it? The world, especially the medical part of it, having outgrown the theory of the visitation of God on this subject, it became necessary to account for spontaneous combustion on rational principles. This theory and that have been held by different persons, but the most plausible one seems to be that the combustion is caused by the explosion of inflammable gases generated in a diseased and depraved organization. The body of a patient who died in a hospital in France was examined, and when perfora-

tions were made in various parts of it, a gas issued therefrom which took fire from the flames of a candle.

The body of a living human being sometimes becomes so diseased that its natural secretions are depraved and perverted. In this state it is supposed that certain inflammable gases are generated, which, mingling with air and oxygen, form explosive mixtures inside the human body. The generation of these is attended with heat, and off your drunkard goes, pop! and nothing is left of him but a greasy smoke and a heap of ashes.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SAVED BY A DOG.

Thrilling Encounter Between a Bank Watchman and a Gang of Burglars.

Oxford (N. J.) correspondence of the New York Herald: A thrilling affair took place here this morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, in the office of the Oxford Iron Company, which was entered by a gang of burglars during the temporary absence of the night-watchman, William H. Searing, who had gone into the basement of the building, as was his custom, to see that all was right. On returning to the office he was startled to see crouching behind the safe a human figure peering intently in his direction through a mask, and apparently making ready to spring upon him. It was an awful moment. He was alone, and at once the thought flashed across his mind that a gang of burglars must be hidden around the office. He determined to sell his life dearly, if he must, and, drawing his revolver, he discharged it at the burglar beside the safe, and sent a ball whistling through his heart. A stifling cry of pain, and the thief, with a bound, leaped from his stooping posture and fell heavily on the floor, never to rise again. His three companions, seeing the tragic occurrence, leaped from their hiding-places, their faces being disguised by masks, and one of them, drawing a club, struck the brave watchman with it and knocked him down. Searing struggled with them for dear life, and twice again discharged his pistol, but the desperadoes at length disarmed him and got him completely in their power. Just as they were about to place a pair of manacles upon his wrists, a large dog, named Major, came bounding up the stairs, and seeing the situation leaped into the fray and fought furiously for his master. The struggle was a most desperate and sanguinary one; it was life for life, and for nearly a mortal hour it lasted, the men and the dog Major rolling up and down the office floor. The faithful dog did noble service, slashing about him with a will, and giving the burglars no quarter, until at length, feeling they had sufficient of his fangs, they fled in the most abject terror, leaving behind them the dead body of their miserable companion lying in his blood upon the floor. As may well be supposed, the watchman and dog were fairly fatigued, but, fearful lest another attack might be made before daybreak, they stood on guard. The thieves did not return, however. Later in the day, as soon as the community were astir, an alarm was given, and the route the thieves took was traced by a heavy trail of blood, which one of them, doubtless mortally wounded, marked in making his escape. About half a mile distant an old suit of clothes was discovered beside a pool of blood at the foot of a tree, where the bleeding burglar must have changed his apparel. On the railroad a valise was picked up containing a complete set of burglars' tools. The watchman did not identify any of the ruffians.

Higher Railroad Freight.

During the past week a dark and threatening storm cloud has risen over the business and the financial interests of the West. On its black surface, drawn in the suggestive colors in which Mephisto delights to dwell, appears the form of Commodore Vanderbilt, his foot on the neck of poor John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and his long, skinny fingers grasping at the splendid crop of the West. Avarice, ghastly and insatiable, gleams out in every feature; and yet a sardonic grin may be detected over the millions he hopes to extort from the hard earnings of the West by exorbitant freights on her products to the seaboard. It may be well to hint to this remorseless pirate, in the course of his life levying a more grinding tribute upon the commerce of the country than ever Lafitte did upon that of the Gulf of Mexico, that in the end his grasping avarice will be sure to defeat itself. For the last two years, through the competition of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, the people of the West have had reasonable freights. Under its healthy influence the Grangers went to sleep; but they are not dead, as Vanderbilt and his confederate sharks fondly hope. This proposed oppression will wake them into stronger and more desperate life than ever before. Five years ago they burnt corn within less than 200 miles of Chicago, because extortionate freights made it cheaper than coal. These railway magnates may as well know that the people will find a way to break through vested rights, backed even by a hundred Dartmouth College decisions, when exaction has reached the limit of endurance. Let them be wise while they may; be content with reasonable profits, and all will be well.

As these extortionate freights must virtually come in part out of every man's pocket at the West, be he banker, merchant, manufacturer, and even down to the hod-carrier—a multitude too numerous and too powerful to be successfully resisted—it is hoped the warning here given may have some effect even upon the selfish greed of Eastern railway managers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

In Mower county, Minn., an impudent dog went to sleep under the tumbling-rod of a threshing machine and was caught by the tail and wound up till the tail gave way and came out.

A Winter Indian Campaign.

Gen. Crook, Commander of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, says the *Chicago Times*, has for several months past foreshadowed an Indian war by the Sioux and other tribes the coming winter. In order to be properly prepared for the occasion, he has, during the past three months, collected upward of three hundred pack-jacks, with Mexican drivers. This new army of transportation has been in daily drill at Fort Russell, in Wyoming Territory, and has been a subject of much speculation, not only among citizens, but in military circles, as to the peculiar service in which they were to be employed, but the reticence, if not absolute refusal, of Gen. Crook to give any information on the subject, has caused many conjectures, chief among which was that the animals and their drivers were to be employed during the winter months transporting subsistence to the military camp at present in the Black Hills, in command of Capt. Pollock. A correspondent has unearthed the secret mission that this new transportation army is to be engaged in. As soon as the looked-for Indian outbreak or war commences, these pack-animals, being swift of foot, and less cumbersome than army-wagon transportation, are to be packed with supplies for a large body of cavalry that will be sent to chastise the Indians; each pack-animal, as soon as the pack-load has been used, is to be killed, the object of killing them being to prevent them falling into possession of the Indians. The cavalry are then to keep up a rapid pursuit of the Indians, and, when they can no longer obtain food, they are to kill a sufficient number of cavalry horses to furnish them with sustenance, the pursuit to be kept up until the warlike Indians are overtaken and thoroughly whipped. Gen. Crook made a brilliant record in Arizona as an Indian-fighter. Possessing a thorough knowledge of Indian character, he prefers to conduct a campaign against the red-skins in the winter months, when their facilities for subsisting off the game of the mountains and prairies is very limited, and when grass for their ponies cannot be had in sufficient quantities to make a successful or rapid retreat from the cavalry. The three companies of cavalry at present in the Black Hills are to be taken from there, and will form part of the army that is to take the war-path against the Indians.

Coffee.

The oldest mention of coffee that can anywhere be found does not go further back than 300 years. Nobody knows when it was first used in the East. There is nothing to go upon, except a tradition that the angel Gabriel invented coffee for the especial behoof of Mahomet in his old age, to enable him to renew his youth, and be happy in his loves. Whether it had this effect we are not told, but it is to be supposed that Gabriel did his best for the prophet. In any case, it is certain that coffee is incomparable as a stimulant, and will even make up for the want of food. Rossini used to say that it could keep him up for a fortnight, the time he required for the composition of an opera. There is no other stimulant that can sustain such a pitch. Opium is wonderfully sustaining, but it has had effects, and it tends too much to dreaminess, with a lack of concentration. Alcohol has a force of its own, as we all know; but it requires frequent renewal, and is too speedily followed by reaction and collapse. Tea comes nearest to the Arabian berry as a stimulant, but it often excites without invigorating. Coffee seems, while wakening up the brain, to make one, for the time at least, independent of food. It is, indeed, most enjoyed on short rations; and taken on a full stomach, as was pointed out, it neither pleases the palate, nor refreshes the system. Nor is it always quite harmless. Brillat Savarin gave up coffee because he found that it turned his head into a mill whirling round without ideas of grind. To some people it gives a shaking of the hands and a trembling of the knees. Stories are told of the people who have become cripples through excessive love of it; other stories of people who have become imbecile.

An "Honorable" Forger.

Mr. Lucius W. Pond, of Worcester, Mass., who prefixed Honorable to his name, has been lamented for some weeks past as a prominent addition to the list of unaccountable disappearances. His absence is now regretted by the large number of persons whom he swindled. His custom was to remove by some chemical preparation all the writing on notes in his possession except the signatures, and fill them up with increased amounts. The microscope has now revealed the trickery that was perpetrated, suspicion having been previously excited by people finding their names affixed to notes which they were certain they never engaged to pay. Out of notes to the amount of \$30,000, only one genuine one has been found. One, curiously enough, had been altered from \$1,000 to \$500. It is now known that two or three years ago a man visited Worcester for the sake of selling an acid to remove blots and wrong figures from account books. Bank men at once felt that it might be used for nefarious purposes. It also proved to be so exceedingly volatile that it was not deemed profitable to keep it on sale. It is conjectured that Pond must have bought some of the stuff. It has been supposed that he jumped, or was thrown from a Long Island Sound steamer, and some still think that such was his fate. There are rumors, however, that he is at Hamilton, Ont., and is insane.

Mr. Pond was a prominent man in Worcester, and was something of a politician, having served at least one term in the Massachusetts Senate. He was an extensive manufacturer, and had been esteemed as a man of integrity.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Beauty for ashes thou hast brought me, dear!
A time there was when all my soul lay waste,
As the earth dark before the dawning lies
Where the golden feet of morn make haste.

Like morn thou comest, gladness in thine eyes,
And gracious pity round thine ardent mouth—
Like rain of summer upon wasted lands,
Thy tender tears refreshed my spirit's drouth.

To-day is calm. Far off the tempest raves
That long ago swept dead men to the shore—
I can forget how those wild billows broke—
Against my hopes and she they break no more.

White butterflies flit shining in the sun—
Red roses burst to bloom upon the tree—
Birds call to birds till the glad day is done,
The day of beauty thou hast brought to me.

Shall I forget, O gentle heart and true,
How thy fair dawn has risen on my night—
Turned dark to day all golden through and through—
From soil of grief won bloom of new delight?
—*Scribner for November.*

Pith and Point.

CAT-ASTROPHES—Midnight mews-ical concerts.

ONE of the first symptoms of the epizootic—Horse-ness.

MOTTO for the dairymen—Where there's a will, there's a whey.

"SHINGLE weddings" are now coming into fashion. This novel wedding takes place when the first-born is old enough to spank.

MUSHROOMS and toadstools are very confusing objects in fields. It's important to know the difference between them, but it takes years to find out, and authorities differ. The only sure test is to eat one. If you die, it is a toadstool.

"We have a great many felt slippers, now-a-days," said a young lady to her octogenarian uncle. "You have, have you?" responded the old man, with great animation; "well, the slippers were felt in my young days, too, and no mistake."

WE never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How can they govern others? Those who govern well, are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

A MAN of parts—the hair dresser.—*New York Commercial.* And also the Judge in the divorce courts.—*Rochester Express.* Or an actor! Or, for instance, a joiner.—*Inter-Ocean.* Or a compounding druggist.—*Boston Traveler.* Or the man with the wooden leg and a glass eye.—*Lowell Courier.*

A COUNTRY girl near Utica mistook the meaning of a young man who was looking up pickers for his father's hop yard, and, when asked if she was engaged, sweetly said: "Not yet, but always thought it would be pleasant." The young man rode home quickly, and dreamed all night of "breach of promise trials."

A TALL, slim-waisted woman, aged 40, called at the Brighton House yesterday and demanded to be registered as a voter. When politely informed that she didn't belong to the voting sex she struck the table with her fist, upset a bottle of ink, and said: "I'll vote if it takes me a thousand years!" And she'll keep her word.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A DETROIT boy surprised his father the other day by asking: "Father do you like mother?" "Why, yes, of course." "And she likes you?" "Of course she does." "Did she ever say so?" "Many a time, my son." "Did she marry you because she loved you?" "Certainly she did." The boy looked the old man over, and after a long pause asked: "Well, was she as near-sighted then as she is now?"

"DESE ish de brinicles I holts,
And dose in vich I run;
Dey ish faced, firm and immutable
Ash to course, 'till 'till sun;
Boot if you don't approve of dese—
Please notice vot I say—
I shall only pe too happy
To alder dem right away."
—*Hans Breitman.*

RED LILIES.
Strike fuller chords, or let the music rest!
Of tender songs the world has yet no dearth.
Which scarce survive the moment of their birth
Be thine in passionate cadences expressed,
And banish morning-glories from thy breast!
A purple dream-flower of the woods is worth
So little in the gardens of the earth;
If gift thou givest, give what we love best.
Since life is wild with tears, and red with wrongs
Let these red lilies typify thy songs,
If with full fame thou would'st be comforted.
Since life is red with wrongs, and wild with tears,
Oh move us, haunt us, kill our souls with fears,
And we will praise thee,—after thou art dead!
—*Scribner for November.*

A Fatal Game of Croquet.

Mr. Reuben P. Benton and Mr. J. D. Strickland were engaged in a game of croquet on the grounds in the rear of the Warren and Venango passenger depot. Both gentlemen were on the most friendly terms, and they were in the habit of playing on these favorite grounds almost daily. Mr. Strickland made a misplay, and, as commonly occurs on such occasions among the boys, he peevishly attempted to throw his mallet after the ball. By some unforeseen chance the handle of the mallet caught in the sleeve of his coat, and it was hurled in the direction of his companion, striking him on the right temple, and felling him to the ground. The accident was witnessed by a number of bystanders, who, at the time, did not imagine that Mr. Benton was seriously injured. His prolonged insensibility, however, created considerable alarm, and restoratives were ineffectually applied. Mr. Strickland ran in haste for medical aid and a carriage, but before his return the unfortunate Benton was carried to his room in an insensible condition. Drs. Moody and Barr were on hand almost immediately upon his arrival, and made a searching examination of the wound. It appears that the blow, which was struck on the right temple, was not sufficient to cause a fracture of the skull at that point, but as is often the case, produced an effusion of blood at the base of the brain. Such an injury is almost inevitably fatal, and the patient lingered until 6 o'clock p. m., when he expired without recovering consciousness.—*Titusville (Pa.) Herald.*

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Belligerent Rights of the Insurgents—What the President will Recommend in His Forthcoming Message.

The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times* writes: "The talk about the Cuban business has naturally awakened a desire to know what position will be assumed upon the matter by the President in his coming message to Congress. His views upon the subject and his often-expressed desire to see the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents recognized are sufficiently well known. However, it is not generally known how intensely the President's mind is worked up on this subject, and how vigorously he proposes to carry out his plans for the adjustment of the troubled affairs in the West India islands. In his coming message to Congress it is his intention to more fully discuss this matter than he has ever done before. He will try to make more clear his intentions when he advocated the acquisition of San Domingo. He has not hitherto cared to defend himself in this matter, but now, for some reason of his own, he desires the country to accept his explanation of the attempt to gain possession of this island. These reasons he gives with his customary brevity. He says that primarily his great object in acquiring San Domingo was to secure for the former slaves of the South a place of refuge where they could find labor and shelter when they were oppressed in the South. The possession of this island alone, he thinks, would have done more to settle the troubled condition of the South than all the legislation in the world. The colored people would have had a place to fly to if the Southern people should maltreat them. The former would then be driven to treat the negroes kindly from the fact of the fear of losing their valuable services in the field. The labor question would do much, the President thinks, to bring the South to the proper consideration of the rights of the colored people. Another reason is to be given for the purchase of San Domingo. The President thinks that if we had secured the possession of the island we would have been able to raise there all the products which we now buy of Cuba. Here is where he thinks the whole case lies in a nutshell. He is of the opinion that without her trade with the United States Spain could not sustain her war in Cuba upon the insurgents, and that really the United States is made to carry the burden of the expense of this cruel war. This the President proposed to remedy, and his idea is that the moment we arrive at a point when we can do away with the product of Cuba, then will the war in Cuba be forced to a close. Two great points are involved in the President's West India scheme; one to secure a home for the negro, and thereby tranquilize the South, and the other to secure the freedom of Cuba. This he will most urgently bring forward in his annual message. He expresses in private conversation the strongest opinion in relation to the matter, so that all his friends are convinced that he is unusually in earnest about it. A strong effort will be made to secure the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans before the 1st of next January. Several sensational versions of the Cuban cause have been sent over the country, abounding in just enough fact to give color to their assertions. The plain matter of the whole business is that the President is going to make one more vigorous effort to carry out his pet ideas in West India, and if Congress refuses to aid him then he will see what he can do upon his own responsibility. In the absence of Congress the President has the right to recognize the national existence of the Cuban insurgents. It can also be stated upon the best authority that Secretary Fish has been brought over and made to sympathize with the President in his idea that something ought to be done. Mr. Fish heretofore has been the great stumbling-block. If he indorses a movement on the part of this government looking to the recognition of the Cuban belligerents, the matter is as good as done. It is only a question of time for the rest.

A RHODE ISLAND LOVE STORY.—At Pawtucket, R. I., Agnes Rosier hanged herself Wednesday evening. She and her sister lived in a tenement in Garden street, and worked in the Slater Cotton Mill. The sister was to be married to a young man with whom Agnes was deeply in love. The sisters reached home as usual on Tuesday evening, and Agnes went into the yard while the other was getting supper. After waiting a long while, the sister went to look for her, and found her suspended to a tree in the back yard. A corset lacing doubled two or three times had been used for a noose, and had cut deep into the flesh. From what was said by Agnes some days ago, it is inferred that the act was prompted by jealousy.

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