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GOVERNOR Allen, of Ohio, has just appointed his successful competitor, General Hayes, a Commissioner from Ohio to the Centennial Exhibition.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SAMUEL T. ANNOTT, of Oesipee, N. H., recently murdered his wife by severing her head with an ax. He then hung himself, but was cut down before life was extinct, and is now in jail. The First National Bank of Pittston, Pa., was entered by burglars, last week, and robbed of \$40,000 in bonds and money. The Massachusetts Mills, at Fall River, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000.

The Beecher scandal has been suddenly revived by the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational pastors, who have appointed a committee to investigate charges against Mr. Beecher.

H. B. CLAFIN & Co., the well-known New York dry goods merchants, have been indicted for smuggling silks. Interest in Moody and Sankey's revival meetings in Brooklyn is on the decline, and the attendance is growing smaller each day. Lewis G. Phillips & Co., cap manufacturers of New York, have failed for a heavy amount. At a business meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last week, the names of Deacon West and Mrs. Francis D. Moulton were dropped from the roll of membership on the ground of continued absence. Mrs. Moulton protested through her counsel, Roger A. Pryor, stating that her absence was an enforced one, caused by the crime of adultery committed by Henry Ward Beecher, which she knew to be true through confessions and other evidence. She declared her disposition to discharge all the duties devolving on her as a member, that are consistent with her knowledge of the adultery of the pastor and his false swearing with regard to it.

The committee of reverends charged with investigating Beecher promise to do their work thoroughly. They propose first to scrutinize closely the evidence brought out in the scandal trial, and then to search for new evidence. The following are named as the committee: Rev. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Rev. Dr. Wm. Ives Biddington, of the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Prof. Parsons and Martin, of the New York Theological Seminary, and Rev. Charles H. Everett, of the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn. The undertakers of Williamsburgh, N. Y., are greatly excited about the queer operations of a coffin-maker in that city. It has been discovered that he was in the habit of robbing cemeteries of the coffins deposited in newly-made graves. His plan was to visit a graveyard at night, remove the coffins from the rough box cases, take the corpse out of the coffin, put it in the box and re-fill the grave. The coffins thus procured would be taken to the city and sold to some undertaker. The offender, whose name is Wm. Blake, has been arrested. During the performance in a New York theater, the other evening, Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, raided upon the stage and took in charge the little trapeze performer known as Leo. The wee acrobat, who is about 6 years old, was in the act of walking a tight rope with a balancing pole at the time of the raid. When it became known, however, what was the object of the whole affair, the audience gave expressions of their satisfaction and sympathy in a burst of applause.

The people of Saratoga county, N. Y., are excited over the discovery of the defalcation of Henry R. Mann, who has been the Treasurer of the county for the last fifteen years. It is known that the sum of his stealings will reach \$140,000, and may largely exceed that amount. The New York Order of United Irishmen Redivivus has tried another one of its members for treason and condemned him to death. Patrick J. Walsh is the alleged traitor, and makes the third person condemned. Haight, Halsey & Co., of New York, heavy importers of hatters' goods, have suspended. Their liabilities are \$750,000.

THE WEST.

JOSEPH N. FITZROY, late Deputy Collector of Revenue at St. Louis, has pleaded guilty to the indictments against him. T. D. Thorpeau, an indicted storekeeper, also pleads guilty. The backbone of the St. Louis whisky ring is thoroughly broken.

A HORRIBLE murder and suicide is reported from Kokomo, Ind. David Robinson, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, attempted the murder of his entire family. First by shooting and killing one of his children, then firing at his wife, but missing her, and she making her escape gave the alarm. Robinson then shot and killed a second child and wounded a third in the face who made its escape. Not yet satisfied, Robinson nearly severed one of the dead children's heads from its body, and left the house. His body was subsequently found lying near the railroad track, where he had committed suicide.

The United States Grand Jury at Chicago has found about sixty indictments against parties charged with criminal violations of the internal revenue laws relating to whisky. Most of those implicated reside in Chicago, and many of them are prominent citizens. Mrs. Smith, of Brookfield, Mo., was handling a loaded gun the other day, when the weapon was discharged, the load passing through the body of her little daughter and producing almost instant death. The Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased and will hereafter operate the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road. The National Gold Bank of San Francisco has gone into voluntary liquidation. Creditors will be paid in full.

A HORRIBLE murder occurred at Springfield, Mo., lately. A woman named Mary Collins went into the room where her husband, James Collins, was sleeping, and seizing an ax split his skull in two, killing him instantly. She then attempted to murder her little daughter, but the child made her escape to a neighbor's. Elder Morgan, an apostle of the Mormon religion, appointed by Brigham Young to evangelize Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, began his "work of grace" at Bloomington, Ill., last Sunday, by addressing a large meeting upon the "Tenets of the Mormon Faith." It is his intention to thoroughly canvass the three States named in the interest of Mormonism.

DISTINCT shocks of earthquake were felt in different sections of Kansas early on the morning of the 8th inst. The vibrations were from east to west, and were accompanied by a heavy, dull, rumbling sound. Buildings were considerably shaken, and the inmates, in some cases, much alarmed, but no damage was done.

The whisky ring throughout the West is thoroughly demoralized. In Chicago nearly all the distillers have been indicted and will soon be brought to trial. The evidence against them is said to be of a very positive character, and cannot fail to convict. The St. Louis ring is completely busted. Some of the most prominent citizens have been indicted, including William McKee, of the *Globe-Democrat*, Constantine Maguire, late Revenue Assessor, and others. They have retained Dan Voorhees and Ben Butler for the defense. A review of the operations of the St. Louis ring shows that during the last few years they have defrauded the government out of at least a million dollars annually. At Milwaukee a large number of

distillers are under indictment, and the prosecutions will be pushed vigorously.

THE SOUTH.

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt in Atlanta, Ga., and the surrounding country on the 2d inst. There was a rumbling sound, with a waving motion, which shook the earth and houses, causing some alarm.

WASHINGTON.

THERE was coined at the various mints of the country, during the month of October, \$5,785,225 worth of all kinds of coin. The proceedings of the Third District Court of Utah Territory, ordering the imprisonment of Brigham Young until \$9,500 be paid by him to Ann Eliza Young, was brought before the Cabinet, at a meeting last week, and by them referred to the Attorney-General, with a view of determining the exact status of the case. The question presented is, whether the arrest of Brigham Young could be made on the grounds claimed by the woman, for the reason that her marriage with Young was illegal, being contrary to the laws of the United States, and that she cannot take advantage of her own wrong.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the Collectors of Customs announcing that no importation of neat cattle or hides be allowed from England from this date, in consequence of the prevalence of the mouth disease in that country.

AUGUSTUS S. GAYLORD, of Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, vice Wm. A. Smith, resigned.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the statutes all inventions for ageing spirits, when brought into use in bonded warehouses, according to the proposition made to the department, constitute the work of rectification and purification, and those using such processes become rectifiers of spirits and subject to taxation as such. During October 20,138,000 postal cards were issued by the Postoffice Department, the largest issue by at least 5,000,000 ever made in the same time. A Washington telegram states that a large number of special agents are employed in investigating frauds in the pension business. These frauds are chiefly in the West, and there is reason to believe that the total amount of money which the government is defrauded of annually by this means is an enormous sum. One of the special agents fixes the sum as high as \$2,000,000. He thinks that amount of money is illegally paid out to persons claiming to be pensioners.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is now certain that three topics, at least, will be largely dwelt upon by the President in his coming message to Congress. These three topics will embrace the public school question, the finances, and the condition of affairs in Cuba. It is said he will urge, as he has done heretofore, the justice of recognizing the rights of the belligerent Cubans; will come out strongly against the demands of Catholicism; and will take advanced ground in favor of an immediate return to specie payments. The Postoffice Department has ruled that where a postal card is to be sent through the mails a second time, a cent stamp is not enough to secure its transmission. It must carry letter postage.

POLITICAL.

DR. ISAAC J. HAYES, the well-known Arctic explorer, was elected to the New York Legislature on the Republican ticket, at the recent election in that State. The complete vote for Governor in Iowa at the late election was as follows: For Kirkwood, Rep., 125,069; for Leffler, Dem., 93,324. Kirkwood's majority, 31,745. There was a scattering Temperance vote of a few hundreds. Ex-Senator Pease, of Mississippi, who has lately held the Postmastership at Vicksburg, has been dismissed from the office.

THE full vote of Massachusetts on Governor, at the recent election, is as follows: Gaston, Dem., 78,246; Rice, Rep., 83,523; Baker, Temp., 8,965; Adams, Ind., 1,774; Phillips, Labor Reform, 301. Full official returns of the Pennsylvania election give Hartman, Rep., a majority of 14,510.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Quebec states that during a recent gale and snow-storm in the Isle of Orleans an accident occurred at St. Famille, by which about twenty persons lost their lives. The people, who were principally residents of the island, were returning from market, and were being landed from a steamer in a snow, which capsized, and all on board, with one exception, were drowned.

TWO new planets of the twelfth magnitude have been discovered—one by Palisa, at Berlin, and the other by Paul Henry, at Paris.

THREE fishermen were drowned near Harrisville, Lake Huron, one day last week, by the swamping of their boat. The United States Direct Cable has been successfully repaired, and is now in good working condition.

THE Spanish government in Cuba has forwarded to its agent in New York city orders to buy up and ship at once \$500,000 worth of ammunition and provisions. The fear of American intervention at an early day is stated as the reason for these large purchases. The direct Atlantic cable has been repaired, and is now transmitting messages as usual.

THE colored cadet from Mississippi who has been causing so much trouble at the Annapolis Naval Academy, has been dismissed from the Academy by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected by which through bills of lading and through tickets for passengers are to be issued from all leading European cities to China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, via New York and San Francisco, and vice versa. The steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for San Francisco, on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, was wrecked the same evening, forty miles south of Cape Flattery. The ill-fated vessel had on board 108 persons, only one of whom escaped. The survivor, Henry L. Jolly, saved himself by clinging to the pilot-house of the wrecked steamer, and was picked up a day or two afterward by a passing vessel. Charles Reade's delightful romance of "Foul Play" has its counterpart in a thrilling tale reported from New York. On a lonely island of the West Indian group four bodies were recently seen by sea-faring men. Who they were, how long they had watched and waited, what their presence there meant, is not revealed.

FOREIGN.

SIR JOHN GARDNER WILKINSON, the eminent English archeologist, is dead. The ship Catherine Griffiths, from Sunderland, England, for Rio, has been wrecked on the Scilly Islands. Eight of her crew were drowned. The German missions to Italy have been raised to embassies. More heavy commercial failures are reported from London.

GREAT BRITAIN is looking with hungry eyes upon the Egyptian country. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date says: "The English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian Empire." A dispatch from Berlin says the Relsberg Arsenal has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$5,000,000. A London telegram says Austria is preparing, at the invitation of the northern powers, a proposition for guarantees to be demanded and the control to be exercised in

sure the performance of the Sultan's promise of reform to the insurgents in his vassal States.

THERE is much suffering among the industrial classes of Germany, and the government is being asked to establish loan banks as a means of relieving the distress. Advice from Russia give doleful accounts of the unparalleled failure of this year's harvest. The failure has been general all over the country, and includes every species of crops. The French Assembly met on Nov. 4. So far from being crushed out by Turkey, the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina shows signs of healthy vigor. The military leaders in those provinces have taken the preliminary steps toward proclaiming a national government.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the Russian Ambassador has had a long interview with the Sultan. He represented to him the maladministration of the country, the discontent of the population, the dilapidation of the finances, and the consequent urgency of reform.

THE members of the Franco-American Union in Paris gave a grand banquet at the Hotel du Louvre recently. Two hundred guests sat down to the table, and M. de Laboulaye, the distinguished jurist and member of the Assembly, presided. Speeches were delivered by Minister Waulburn and Col. Forney, who promised the hearty co-operation of America in the project started by French citizens to erect a monument in New York harbor, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the independence of the United States.

THE Prince of Wales has arrived safely in India, where he was enthusiastically received.

THE Emperor of Germany made a speech the other day, on the occasion of receiving the President of Parliament, in which he laid stress on the eminently peaceful aspect of affairs. Though the Bosnian difficulty was still unsolved, he expressed himself as perfectly confident of a peaceful settlement of that question. A letter to the London *Times* from Berlin states that as a result of the conferences in Vienna, the powers have determined to ask Turkey whether she has any guarantees to offer for the fulfillment of her often-broken promises of reform.

VOX POPULI.

The November Elections—Verdict of the People in the Various States—A General Summary of the Result.

Elections were held in eleven States on Tuesday, Nov. 2, as follows: Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. We present below a brief summary of the result in the several States:

NEW YORK.

In New York the entire Democratic ticket, as given below, was elected by 10,000 to 15,000 majority:

Secretary of State—John Bigelow.
Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.
Treasurer—Charles N. Ross.
Attorney-General—Charles S. Fairchild.
Engineer and Surveyor—J. D. Van Buren.
Canal Commissioner—Chris. A. Walrath.
Prison Inspector—Rodney R. Crowley.
The Republicans have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

In the city of New York, the entire Tammany ticket was defeated by an alliance of Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats. John Morrissey, anti-Tammany, was elected to the State Senate over John Fox, in the Fourth District, comprising the lower section of the city. The Brooklyn ring, headed by "Boss" McLaughlin, was also routed—the Republican ticket, aided by the honest Democrats, being elected by a large majority, although the Democratic State ticket carried the city by over 6,000. In New York and Brooklyn, as in Chicago, it was a bad day for rings.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican State ticket, headed by John F. Hartranft (present incumbent), is elected in Pennsylvania by about 20,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the entire Republican State ticket is elected by a majority of 6,000. The following are the newly-elected State officials:

Governor—Alex. H. Rice.
Lieutenant-Governor—Horatio G. Knight.
Secretary—Henry B. Pierce.
Treasurer—Charles Endicott.
Auditor—Julius L. Clarke.
Attorney-General—Charles R. Train.
Congress, one year—William W. Croapo.
The Legislature is largely Republican.

MINNESOTA.

The Republicans carried Minnesota by a majority of about 10,000. Appended is a list of the officers elected:

Governor—John S. Pillsbury.
Lieutenant-Governor—John B. Wakefield.
Secretary—John S. Irgens.
Auditor—O. P. Whitcomb.
Treasurer—William Pfander.
Chief Justice—James Gilfillan.
Attorney-General—George P. Wilson.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Samuel H. Nichols.
Railroad Commissioner—Wm. R. Marshall.

WISCONSIN.

The contest in Wisconsin was very close. Ludington, Republican, is elected Governor by a very small majority. The vote on minor State offices is almost evenly balanced, and it will probably require the official count to determine who are elected.

MARYLAND.

In this State all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, as printed below, were elected by a large majority.

Governor—John Lee Carroll.
Comptroller—Levin Woodford.
Attorney-General—Charles J. M. Gwynn.

NEW JERSEY.

The election in New Jersey was for members of the Senate and Assembly. The Republicans were successful in securing a majority of both.

MISSISSIPPI.

In Mississippi the people elected a State Treasurer, members of the Forty-fourth Congress and a State Legislature. The Democratic candidate for Treasurer and all the Democratic candidates for Congress, with possibly one exception, are elected. Both branches of the Legislature are also Democratic, which insures a Democratic United States Senator to succeed James L. Alcorn.

KANSAS.

In Kansas the electors chose a State Legislature and county officers. The Republicans elected more than two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, and the county officers generally are of the same persuasion.

VIRGINIA.

The election in Virginia was also for members of the Legislature. A majority of those chosen are Democrats.

The election in Illinois was for county and municipal officers, and only a local interest was taken in the contest, except in a few counties and in the large cities. In the city of Chicago there was one of the most exciting campaigns in the whole history of municipal elections. It was a fight between honesty on the one side, and corruption and rascality on the other, and honesty achieved a most signal victory. The Democrats proper made no nominations. The Republicans placed in the field a ticket made up of respectable, trustworthy citizens. Arrayed against them were a lot of unprincipled scoundrels, placed in nomination by a combination of foreigners, ward burners and the riff-raff and occurrences of society in general, not one of the candidates being a native-born American. This ticket was supported and voted for by all the bad elements of society; the other by the opposite elements—the merchants, business-men, tax-payers, and honest men of all classes.

It was a bitter, determined fight, the very large vote cast—over 57,000—attesting the interest taken in it. The Republican ticket, which was supported by large numbers of Democrats, was elected by a handsome majority, the disreputables were routed, horse, foot and dragons, and Chicago is saved from the threatened danger of a second era of Tweedism.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Some Idea as to What It Costs to Run the Revenue Bureau—Items that Enter into the Maintenance of Our Diplomatic Establishment.

The report of Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, of the business of his office for the last year, has been sent the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows the cost of the diplomatic service of the government to have been as follows:

For foreign Ministers.....\$ 336,343
For Consuls.....541,343
For clerk-hire of Consuls.....26,777
Fees collected by Consuls.....697,988
Excess of fees above Consular expenses.....146,816
Cost of relieving distressed seamen in foreign ports.....44,486
Paid for passage of seamen home.....9,363
Received by Consuls for extra voyages of seamen discharged abroad.....47,174
Number of seamen sent home.....816
Paid out to representatives of sailors and citizens who died abroad.....21,358

INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES.

The cost of Internal Revenue Collectors who were paid by salary and commissions was.....262,574
By special allowance.....577,697
Received by Consuls for extra voyages of seamen discharged abroad.....1,435,190
Total cost of Collectors.....2,183,462
Amount collected by them.....102,995,242
Expense of Storekeepers.....751,026
Expense of distillery Surveyors' salaries.....6,257
Expense of distillery Surveyors' expenses.....8,998
Gaugers' fees.....896,356
Gaugers' traveling expenses.....64,387
Cost of Supervisors of Internal Revenue—for salary.....20,999
For expenses.....64,500
For clerk hire.....37,114
Total expenses.....137,752
Cost of Internal Revenue Agents—for salary.....53,652
For expenses.....31,209
The amount of spirit-stamps sent to Collectors for the year was.....62,703,388
Tobacco, snuff, and cigar stamps.....36,079,885
Expense of Collector's office.....9,405,190
Special stamps.....10,403,440
Adhesive stamps to agents.....3,614,689
Stamped foil wrappers for tobacco.....492,382

There was paid during the year for engraving and printing stamps and for stamp paper, \$614,400. The expenses of the Patent Office for photo-lithographing was \$40,009; for plates for official gazette, \$36,643; for copies of drawings, \$39,997; for tracings of drawings, \$34,996. The expense of preserving the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions was \$30,000.

The contingent expenses of the Post-office Department amounted to \$66,100; the contingent expenses of the Patent Office, \$79,772.

Among the miscellaneous expenditures of the State Department are:

Publishing the laws in newspapers and pamphlet.....\$ 49,656
Edition revised and annual statutes.....19,140
Purchase of official postage stamps.....1,819
Survey of British boundary.....83,800
Salary and expenses of Spanish Claims Commission.....6,008
Salary and expenses of Mexican Claims Commission.....13,919
Salary and expenses of Court of Alabama Claims.....83,936
Awards to British claimants.....1,929,819
Expenses of His Hawaiian Majesty.....19,917
Rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, Turkey, etc.....16,485
For purchase and restoring to the family of Gen. Lafayette the watch presented him by Washington.....241

THE FIJIAN PLAGUE.

Forty Thousand Deaths in Four Months—Burying People Alive.

Further information from Fiji conveys still darker accounts of the plague which has recently passed over the new colony. A resident of long standing, writing to a Victoria contemporary, says: "The death rate is not yet made up, but the probability is that 40,000 Fijians died during the four months' plague. The native population of Fiji is now about one-third only of what it was when I landed here about twenty-five years ago." The accounts given of the magnitude of the disaster are less harrowing than those of the sufferings of the victims. "Very few died of the measles, the majority dying of subsequent disease in the form of dysentery, congestion of the lungs, etc. Want of nourishment, or starvation, carried off thousands." We are told that "all work was suspended for two months. You could pass through whole towns without meeting any one in the streets, which were soon completely covered with grass. Entering a house, you would find men, women, and children lying down indiscriminately, some just attacked, some still in agony, and some dying. Some who were strong enough attempted suicide, and not always unsuccessfully." We are further told that "as the scourge became more permanent, some four or five were buried together in one grave, and generally without religious service. In some cases the dead were buried in the earthen floors of the houses. The burials were hurried, and the probability is that some were buried alive. In many instances the husband, wife, and children all died. In one village all the women died, and in another all the men." It is interesting to read of the different mental effects produced by the torture of the disease. It is not surprising that "some made fruitless appeals" to their ancient god. Some inland tribes, who had only recently embraced Christianity, considered that the disease was conveyed by their religious teachers, and they dismissed them and then abandoned their new religion. Among these some were for killing the teachers, but wiser counsels prevailed. It is said that one tribe buried alive one teacher's wife and child, whose father died of the plague, to stop infection. But while some in their distress fell back on their former superstitions, the greater number are said to have borne their calamity with fortitude, and to have suffered and died under the influence of Christianity.—*Sidney (Australia) Herald*.

It is estimated that during the next four months more than \$200,000,000 will be paid out in the West in the pork-packing business. The good effects of this cannot fail to be felt in every branch of trade.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Present Diplomatic Relation Between Spain and the United States—Views of the President.

A press dispatch from Washington says: "Since Caleb Cushing went to Madrid in the capacity of Minister of the United States, less than two years ago, there have been four different changes of the Spanish Cabinet. These changes and the prevalence of civil war have affected and necessarily delayed the transaction of the business with which he was charged. The instructions he received from the government had reference entirely to the actual state of the Island of Cuba and its relations to the United States as well as to Spain. He was also furnished with a selection, in chronological order, of the numerous dispatches which had passed between the two governments. From them he derived ample information, not only concerning special questions which had arisen from time to time, but also respecting the general purposes and policy of the President in the premises. The discussion of the Spanish Cabinet's reply to what is called in the late Madrid telegram, 'The Washington Note,' has reference to the unsettled questions between the two countries, the statement of them being free from the verbiage of correspondence, and presented in a comparatively brief memorandum. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the President which form the basis of the instructions to Minister Cushing, and which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba, and especially the sanguinary hostilities, such as have been prevailing there for the last seven years, as producing effects in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. Meantime the political relation of the United States to Cuba is altogether anomalous, seeing that for any injury done to the United States or their citizens in Cuba the United States has no direct means of redress there, and can obtain it only by long and circuitous action by way of Madrid. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiation, or as the result of military operations, or of one of those unexpected incidents which so frequently determine the fate of nations. The continuation of the insurrection grows day by day more insupportable to the United States; and while the attention of this government is fixed on Cuba in the interest of humanity, by the horrors of civil war prevailing there, it cannot forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba and its influence upon the feelings and interests of the Peninsular Spaniards lie at the foundation of all the calamities which now afflict the island. The President has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of Spain herself, she being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question, what decision the United States shall make, is a serious and difficult one, not to be determined without careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba. The policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectancy, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive."

ONE hundred and twenty-six years old is Fortune Snow, of African descent, at Milan, Ga. He was one of Marion's men during the Revolutionary War.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Dressed.....	9 @ 12
HOGS—Dressed.....	9 @ 10
COTTON.....	13 @ 14
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	5 10 @ 5 46
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 24 @ 1 74
CORN.....	48 @ 53
OATS.....	48 @ 53
RYE.....	48 @ 53
PORK—New Mess.....	23 25 @ 23 50
LARD—Steam.....	13 @ 14

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Native.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Good to Prime Steers.....	4 60 @ 4 80
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50 @ 3 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common.....	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS—Live.....	7 50 @ 8 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	5 50 @ 7 75
Red Winter.....	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 10 @ 1 11
No. 2 Spring.....	1 08 @ 1 09
No. 3 Spring.....	91 @ 92
CORN—No. 2.....	52 @ 53
OATS—No. 2.....	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	64 @ 65
BARLEY—No. 2.....	74 @ 75
BUTTER—Fancy.....	32 @ 35
EGGS—Fresh.....	24 @ 25
PORK—Mess.....	21 25 @ 21 50
LARD.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 00 @ 1 62
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 48
OATS—No. 2.....	33 @ 35
RYE—No. 2.....	64 @ 65
PORK—Mess.....	22 50 @ 23 00
LARD.....	12 @ 13
HOGS.....	7 50 @ 8 00
CATTLE.....	5 60 @ 6 10

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 14 @ 1 16
No. 2.....	1 09 @ 1 11
CORN—No. 2.....	56 @ 58
OATS—No. 2.....	31 @ 32
RYE.....	68 @ 70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 05 @ 1 07

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 15 @ 1 31
CORN.....	58 @ 60
OATS.....	38 @ 42
RYE.....	78 @ 80
PORK—Mess.....	20 00 @ 22 50
LARD.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 34 @ 1 36
Amber.....	1 17 @ 1 19
CORN.....	59 @ 60
OATS.....	34 @ 35

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 31 @ 1 32
No. 1 White.....	1 23 @ 1 25
No. 2 White.....	1 13 @ 1 15
Amber.....	1 18 @ 1 20
CORN.....	65 @ 66
OATS.....	36 @ 38
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 00 @ 1 05
PORK—Mess.....	22 50 @ 23 00

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 10 @ 1 12
No. 2 Red.....	1 05 @ 1 07
CORN.....	65 @ 66
OATS.....	35

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A PROMINENT Democratic member of Congress, who claims to have carefully looked over the ground and canvassed the matter thoroughly, says the election of Mr. Kerr to the Speakership of the next House is "as certain as any event of like character in the future."

THERE is a degree of satisfaction in the news that the wretch LaPage, arrested for the murder of Josie Langmaid, in New Hampshire, has been identified. A blacker scoundrel never crawled upon the earth. The murder was one of the most heartless and horrible in the long catalogue of crime.

The following stanza from a poem in one of the November magazines is supposed to be a delicate tribute to Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States:

He wrote and wrote, but could not make a name;
Then cursed his fate and called the world to blame—
The world, that knew not genius when it came.

THE Internal Revenue Department is constantly bringing to light fresh frauds in the distillery business. The discoveries of fraud among the old records that are constantly being made is the best possible evidence of the efficiency of the system at present in operation in this branch of the special service. Let the good work go on.

LIEUT. FRED COLLINS, of the United States Navy, commander of the expedition that made the recent survey of the route for the proposed inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has reported and furnished some estimates of the cost of the work. The distance of the canal in a straight line is thirty miles, and the work will cost a total sum of \$105,000,000.

The dispatch from Lima, Peru, giving the result of the Peruvian elections illustrates the growth of telegraphic facilities. That dispatch was the first ever sent from that city, and it went a long distance to reach this country. It crossed the Andes, passed under the Atlantic from Brazil to Portugal, and returned to this continent by way of London and Newfoundland.

LOUIS and Wm. Renk, two young wretches, aged 17 and 15 years, treated their mother in a shameful and unnatural manner, in New York city, the other day. During the absence of their father they drove their younger brothers into a room, and, after locking the doors, presented pistols and dirk knives at the old lady, and robbed her of her jewelry and pocketbook. They then threatened to kill her and their brothers if they attempted to prevent them from making their escape. They have been arrested.

THE Herzegovinian rebellion is again assuming a grave aspect. The defeat of the Turks at Zubei, and the report of the Consular Commission that the Porte cannot restore order, attest the strength and vitality of the insurrection. The significant attitude of Russia calls forth from the London Times a declaration that England is not prepared to engage in armed intervention. It seems probable that Turkey will be obliged to grant to the disaffected province something more substantial than the promised reforms.

JOHN KING, of Tennessee, is very busy asking questions about what has taken place during the last thirteen years. He had a farm in Tennessee in 1862, and the soldiers of both armies made themselves cordially at home on his premises. So he removed with all his produce to a cave in the Cumberland Mountains. A storm threw down a rock which closed the mouth of the cave. Therein he lived for thirteen years, in the dark, eating from his produce and drinking from a spring. The other day a railroad company, blasting for a tunnel, blasted him out.

TWO MURDERERS, Standerman and Dolan, are to be executed at the Tombs, New York, Dec. 17—the first named for the killing of Miss Siedenbaum, who refused to marry him, and Dolan for the murder of Noe, a brush merchant, whose store the prisoner broke into one Sunday morning about three months ago. On the 17th of December three colored men named Weston, Thompson, and Ellis, will be hanged at the same place for the murder of a poor peddler at West Farms, in Westchester county, N. Y., a few weeks previous to their arrest and conviction. Evidently hanging is not played out in New York.

THE official total net revenue of the government for the last fiscal year was \$288,000,051, distributed thus: Customs, \$157,167,722; internal revenue; \$110,007,498; lands, \$1,413,640; miscellaneous sources, \$19,411,195.

total net expenditures were \$274,623,392; divided thus: Customs, \$19,713,707; internal revenue, \$5,188,513; Interior Department, \$4,957,535; Treasury proper, \$33,043,262; diplomatic, \$3,199,220; quarterly salaries, \$564,517; judiciary, \$3,809,945; new civil and miscellaneous expenditures, \$7,070,702; War Department, \$41,120,645; Navy Department, \$21,497,626; Interior Department, \$37,840,873; public debt interest, \$109,093,544.

THE Jews as a class are probably the most peaceable, non-combative people in the world. There are, however, exceptions, among which are to be classed Joseph Goldman and Moses Piskall, partners in a New York jewelry store. This duo of chivalric Hebrews had a quarrel about a business transaction, and, being unable to settle the dispute amicably, had recourse to the code duello. The meeting had a most tragic termination. The parties met in the loft of a building in Delancey street, armed with revolvers, and proceeded to pepper each other in genuine Buffalo Bill style. Goldman received two bullets through the head, and was instantly killed. Piskall was shot through the right eye and mortally wounded. There were no witnesses to this singular and terrible combat.

SOME days ago a speculative Pennsylvania wrote to Assistant Postmaster General Barber, offering to give him \$25 a quarter provided he would send his partner, a country Postmaster \$400 in postage stamps every three months to be sold outside of the office, so that the Postmaster could, by an increased sale of stamps, increase his salary of his office. Mr. Barber considered the tempting proposition, but concluded to remain true to his oath, and be guided by his convictions of duty, so he positively refused to accept the fabulous bribe, and sent the tempter the following:

"The department can make no arrangements, for or without a bonus, to supply you with stamps for sale either by yourself or your partner in business, the Postmaster, and if the latter is discovered selling stamps in the manner you suggest, his official tenure will be of very short duration. The innate dishonesty of your proposition suggests the propriety of keeping watch on his actions. I inclose copy of the regulations regarding the sale of stamps."

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

MISS CLARA MOSLEY, of Union City, has just returned from the Sandwich Islands, where she has been spending the past few years.

A JACKSON court has granted a divorce to Mrs. Daniel Benson, whose plea was that she and Daniel were only joking when they got married.

A LADY named Garrison created some excitement at Jackson, the other night, by going into a saloon and asking the privilege of holding a prayer meeting.

The steam pile-driver Enterprise, at East Saginaw, owned by W. Fitzgerald, valued at \$3,000, was destroyed by fire the other night. It is supposed the fire was incendiary.

FOUR enterprising students at Albion College have arranged a lecture course for the coming winter. The speakers now engaged are Carl Schurz, J. G. Holland, Josh Billings and Ann Eliza.

THE Board of Supervisors have completed an estimate of the valuation of property in Kent county, and make it \$20,000,000, over one-half of which is in Grand Rapids. The population of the county is estimated at 70,000.

THE Detroit News learns that Mrs. Stoddard, of Olivet, gave birth to five children, a few days since, and all are alive and well. On a former occasion she ushered a family of three into the cradle. Sympathy is extended to the extensive father.

G. M. BODLEY, an intelligent mechanic of Battle Creek, possesses one of the finest and most extensive collections of mounted insects in Central Michigan. He works hard at his trade every day and devotes his leisure moments to the study of entomology.

A MAN named Geo. Savage, employed at Barnard & Bender's mill, Saginaw City, was caught in the shaft and terribly injured last Tuesday night. His arm and both legs are fractured, and he received serious internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

DURING October thirty-four convicts arrived at the State Prison in Jackson, nineteen were discharged, and two died. The month of September closed with 788, and October closed with 801. Those who died were J. D. Anthony and James Kamaille, the Sandwich Islander.

HENRY FARRINGTON, charged with the murder of William Stewart at An Sable, has been committed for trial in the Circuit Court at Tawas in May next. Mrs. Rivers, a milliner, formerly of Midland, has been held as an accomplice. She is also in jail being unable to furnish \$2,000 bail.

ARTICLES of association of the Michigan State Grange have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Its officers consist of a Presiding Master, Secretary, and Treasurer, and it will hold its annual meeting in December—this year at Lansing, when important business will be transacted.

THE extensive lumber firms of P. Glenn & Co.; L. Saylor & Co., and Grant &

Saylor, of East Saginaw, have made assignments for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are heavy, but no statement has been made public. It is believed that most of the creditors are secured.

FREDERICK H. DENMAN, of Battle Creek, is taking steps to contest the will of his father, the late Henry B. Denman. Frederick Denman is the only child and was handsomely provided for, but a bequest of many thousands of dollars was made for the benefit of the Public School Library of Battle Creek, and now the son thinks that his father was not sound of mind.

A destructive fire broke out last Thursday evening on the premises of George Reed, in the village of Otisville, in Genesee county, and before the flames could be checked his extensive sash, door and blind factory was entirely consumed. The total loss is about \$10,000, with no insurance. Mr. Reed has been very unfortunate, having been twice burned out within a period of four years.

N. B. BRADLEY & Co., of Bay City, have sawed a plank for the Centennial. It is sixteen feet in length, six inches in thickness, and thirty-five and one-half inches in width. The plank was originally thirty-seven and a half inches wide, but on account of a very slight imperfection at one corner, two inches were taken off the side the entire length, it being necessary to maintain the length of sixteen feet.

THOMAS E. McENALLY, the boy sent to the State Prison from Detroit, two years ago, for burning the Detroit Stove Works, has been sent to the Prison Insane Asylum. His mania is of the brooding, melancholy kind. A year ago in a fit of passion he tried to kill a keeper in the cigar shop, and the keeper had charity enough to believe that he was crazy then. But, however, it is Tommy's only delirium while at Jackson.

THE Coroner's investigation of the murder of William Stewart, at An Sable, resulted in the arrest of Henry Farrington as principal, and a Mrs. Rivers as an accomplice. It is supposed that Farrington had two men assist in the murder, and that they have fled to the woods. Farrington has served a term in the State's Prison, and has been wanted for some time by the United States authorities for passing counterfeit money.

Burning of a South American City.
The Panama Star and Herald gives full details of the recent great fire in Iquique, Peru, the news of which has been received by telegraph. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the morning, and before noon three-fourths of Iquique had vanished in smoke. Twenty-four blocks of houses, stores, banks, etc., were consumed. Merchant vessels in the harbor sent their crews ashore, and all civilians, foreign residents, sailors, the police, and the authorities struggled to subdue the flames, but in vain. Iquique was built almost entirely of wood. The sidewalks were of the same material. The ground is impregnated with nitrate, and water is a luxury, and the salt water falling on the earth only served to kindle the fire hidden by the saltpetre. The fire swept like a hurricane over the city. Houses fell like pasteboard palaces. The damage done was immense. Five millions in hard dollars will not cover it, and in Iquique no insurance could be obtained, from the very nature of the ground, and the material employed for building purposes. The principal edifices burned are the branch of the National Bank, the Town House, the Iquique and Commercial Hotels, the house occupied by the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company, the market place and the favorite club house of the city. Many families are homeless. The President of Peru has ordered the authorities to use 6,000 sales for their relief. In Lima the different nationalities contributed liberally. Many merchants had taken advantage of the reduced tariff and dispatched large amounts of merchandise, nearly all of which is now destroyed, and now the merchants find themselves absolutely bankrupt, their liabilities, owing to the disaster, being infinitely in excess of their assets. Their warehouses, in which large quantities of nitrate were stored, close to the sea, were saved, but large quantities of coal, a costly article in Iquique, were burned.

The Sultan as a Financier.
Whatever may be said against the Sultan, says the New York Graphic, there is no question as to his capacity as a first-class financier. He has swindled the Christian nations which were foolish enough to keep him on his throne by force out of \$900,000,000. He has sold bonds at a high rate of interest but it is impossible to borrow money to pay the interest any longer, and now he proposes to fund one-half the interest for five years, which is a confession of bankruptcy and the first step toward repudiation. It is something marvelous the way this sensual barbarian has succeeded in gulling the astute financiers of Christian Europe of hundreds of millions, and should he ever go out of the governing and borrowing business at Constantinople he would make a capital partner for Jay Gould, whose swindling capacities need fertilizing. It must be slightly humiliating, however, to English capitalists to reflect on their facility for being fleeced by foreigners, and semi-barbarians at that. A large portion of this vast Turkish debt is due to English people, and the refusal of the Sultan to pay interest has led to something of a panic in London. But the London banks are loaded with Egyptian paper, and Mexican bonds are piled up in stacks with the worthless Venezuelan securities. It is hard to understand why it is that the most practical people in the world, people who are made of solid, matter-of-fact material, are also the most easily deceived, and have been most tempted to part with their money for wild and impracticable schemes.

Michigan Railroads.

The third annual report of Stephen S. Cobb, Commissioner of Railroads for Michigan, has just been issued. The following statistics are taken from it:

RAILROAD MILEAGE AND CONSTRUCTION.
The miles of road owned by the thirty-four corporations doing business and reporting to this Department are 5,378.36, of which 3,314.98 miles lie within this State. Of the above, there are 4,484.71 miles of main line, and 831.55 of branches. There are 904.55 miles of double track and 898.89 miles of sidings, exclusive of the Chicago and Northwestern, which does not report this item. Only one road—the Mineral Range, 12½ miles in length—is of the narrow, or 3-foot, gauge.

The average number of miles of railroad constructed per year in this State for the last thirty-four years, from 1841 to 1875, is 97½; but if the average be taken for the last ten years, from 1865 to 1875, the period which has marked our greatest activity in railroad construction, we find it has been 330 miles; the greatest number of miles built in any one year being 901, in 1873. This rapid construction of railroads has gone on until we find that in the four Southern tiers of counties of our State, embracing 17,894 square miles of territory, and a population, according to the census of 1874, of 997,701, we have 2,333 miles of railroad. This is equal to one mile of road to every 427 inhabitants.

CAPITAL STOCK.
The several corporations doing business in this State report a total paid-in capital stock of \$138,850,373.61, or \$26,529.76 per mile of road owned. The proportion for the miles of road lying in this State is \$63,529,917.86. The amount paid in per mile varies greatly, the older lines showing the largest, and the newer lines, or branches, the least amount of capital actually invested.

The funded debt of our roads is reported at \$147,905,273.40, and the floating debt at \$8,573,670.06, making the total debt liability \$156,468,943.46, of which the proportion for Michigan is \$95,674,237.07. The debt per mile of road is \$30,128.55.

The total investment in our roads represented by the paid-in stock and debt is \$295,348,247.17, or \$56,862.77 per mile of road. It will be noted that while the paid-in stock reported shows a decrease, the total indebtedness has increased during the year \$7,654,239.69—an addition of 5.14 per cent.

COST.
The reported cost of roads and equipments is \$282,106,775.36, or \$54,453.91 per mile. The cost of road exclusive of equipment, for the thirty companies by whom this item is reported separately, is \$235,124,608.80, or \$46,715.13 per mile; and of equipment for the twenty-two roads reporting this item, \$37,378,058.30, or \$6,768.66 per mile of road operated. If, however, the cost of equipment be charged wholly to the miles of road owned by the companies owning the equipment, the cost per mile is \$7,892.03.

GROSS EARNINGS.
The gross earnings for the year of all the roads doing business in this State was \$43,999,289.79, or \$8,179.94 per mile of road operated. Of the above total, \$14,481,100.11 represents the earnings for passenger trains, of which \$12,537,230.74 was for passengers, \$1,093,484.54 from mail service, and \$850,374.83 from express. The earnings from freight were \$31,071,581.01, and from miscellaneous sources, \$346,215.52. The total earnings show a decrease, as compared with those of 1873, of \$2,259,073.94, or 4.69-100 per cent.

OPERATING EXPENSES.
The total expense of operating our roads during the year was \$80,543,249.13, or \$5,442.52 per mile. This total expenditure is divided as follows: Maintenance of way, buildings, etc., \$7,255,110.10, or 23.8 per cent. of the whole; motive power and cars, \$5,690,700.12, or 18.77 per cent.; expense of operating, as compared with 1873, shows a decrease of \$3,018,336.99. That the roads have been carefully and economically operated during the past year may be inferred from the fact that while there has been a decrease of \$2,259,073.94 in the gross earnings, the operating expenses have been lessened \$3,018,336.99; thus more than keeping pace with the decrease in earnings.

INTEREST.
The total interest liability of our roads is (approximately) \$10,904,490.46, of which \$6,737,445.46 was reported as paid during the year, while \$2,310,044.76 remain unpaid. If, now, we add to the expense of operating the interest which accrued during the year, we have as the total cost of operation and investment \$41,447,739.35.

But, out of the thirty-four corporations doing business in this State, fourteen failed to pay either the whole or a part of their interest. Eight companies failed to report any part of their interest as paid, which, for these companies, amounted to \$880,000.

NET EARNINGS.
The gross earnings, when compared with the total expense of operation, show the net earnings for the year \$15,356,040.61, or \$2,737.42 per mile of road operated. This is an increase above the net earnings for 1873, of \$759,263.05, or 5.2 per cent.

The gross earnings for the year being, as before mentioned, \$43,999,289.79, the total of operating expenses \$30,543,249.13, and the total of interest \$10,904,490.46, we have, as the net income resulting from the year's business, \$4,551,549.39—a sum equal to \$795.02 per mile of road operated, and 3.2 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock. As compared with the previous year, the net income shows a falling off of \$128,563.74, or 2.8 per cent.

FREIGHT TARIFF RATES.
As was surmised in my report for 1873, there has been a general and steady reduction in rates of freight during the year, among the most notable of which will be found the reports of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central. The reduction of the average rate on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern from 1.33-100 to 1.18-100 cents per ton per mile, a decrease of 155-1000 of one cent per ton per mile, caused a loss in the net earnings of that company of \$1,549,079.59, or more than 3 per cent. upon its entire capital stock. The report of the Michigan Central shows a still greater reduction in rates, being from 1.57-100 to 1.3-100 cents, a decrease of 27-100 of 1 cent per ton per mile.

The report of the Detroit and Milwaukee shows a reduction on its through business from 9.7-100 mills to 7.6-100 mills per ton per mile. The results of this reduction of rates may be seen by even a casual observer of our railroad system. First, it has had the effect to deprive the stockholders of any dividends on their investment; second, it has compelled the companies to cease improving their property, by such additions as double track and steel rail, improvements imperatively demanded in order that the companies may be able to successfully prosecute their business, not only in their own interest, but for the interest of their patrons; and third, it has brought about an extreme reduction in the expense of operating the roads, as is shown in the case of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, their operating expenses being \$2,594,226.98 less in 1874 than in 1873. Now, while this may be, to a certain extent, beneficial, the fact must not be lost sight of that, although the rates for carrying may continue to decrease, the expense of operating must and some limit beyond which it cannot be reduced. The expenditures for repairs and permanent improvements may be cut off for a single year, it may be, but the property must eventually receive such care as to bring the average to the mean of healthy and vigorous operation.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.
The table of accidents to persons shows a total for the year of 195, a falling off from the number reported for 1873 of 23.7 per cent. Of the above total 82, or 41.8 per cent. of the whole, were from causes beyond the control of the persons injured, the remainder resulting

from their own misconduct or carelessness. The accidents to passengers were 33, of which 7 were fatal. Of the 36 passengers reported injured, 22 were from causes beyond their own control.

The accidents to employees were 103, or 52.5 per cent. of the whole. Of these, 33 were fatal; but 20 of this number were from their own lack of care for or discretion in securing their personal safety. Of the whole number, 38 were either killed or injured while coupling cars, and 3 were struck by overhead bridges.

The accidents to persons not connected with the railroads, either as passengers or employees, number 60, or 30.6 per cent. of the whole. Of these, 43 were fatal. There were 32 killed and 7 injured from being on the track, 5 killed and 5 injured from getting on or off moving trains, and 5 killed and 2 injured at highway crossings.

Remarkable Snake Story.
We are too venturesome a chronicler to push up a snake story without a first-class voucher. This comes authenticated by our worthy countryman, E. Duncan Macnair, an ancient and consistent member of the P. E. Church in Tarboro. Gen. Bryan Grimes resides in Pitt county. Mosquitoes in that locality are a mite ferocious and bloodthirsty. As an antidote to these mischievous vampires fires are kindled in the yard at night. A little child of Gen. Grimes was playing, after supper, in the glare of the light, when a sudden scream from the child attracted the attention of the General. He rushed to the spot in time to rescue the little fellow from the fatal fang of a large rattlesnake, in the act of attack ready to strike. The snake glided away in the darkness, and the General saw serpents of all assortments, sizes and varieties, in playful multitudes, running about in all directions. Some were going under the house, others crawling out. Such a convention of reptiles would have alarmed any but a brave and gallant soldier. But the situation required attention. So a council of war was held, consisting of the General and an old negro named Ned. Ned said, "I tell you, Marse Bryan, if you will kill a snake or two, and burn 'em, dem oders will all git from here." No sooner said than done; the General and old Ned readily slaughtered a few, and piled them on the glowing fagots. The smoke and odor commenced ascending and permeating the atmosphere. Soon a head could be seen here and there protruding from the holes, forked tongues flashing and eyes glittering. Then whole bodies appeared, and such a legions of snakes was never witnessed before. In a short time "mother earth seemed to have swallowed up her warlike birth." Gen. Grimes has not been troubled with them since.—Tarboro (N. C.) Southerner.

The Autumn House Cleaning.
She has got on a torn dress, hunched up at one side, sufficiently to reveal an unbuttoned shoe; there are flakes of whitewash in her hair and on her chin; her dress is wet, her fingers are parboiled, and her thumb has been split with a hammer, but her eye is as clear and bright as that of a Major-General on field day. She picks up a handful of skirts and skins through the apartments, seeing five hundred things that should be done at once, and trying to do them; and every time she comes in reach of the dresser, she snatches a look into the glass and shoves a fresh hairpin into her dilapidated coil. And thus planted in the debris, like a queen on her throne, she unblushingly asserts that "It's an awful job!" "Everything is in wretched shape;" "I'll be so glad when this is over;" "It does seem as if my back will snap in two;" "I'm a good mind to say I'll never clean house again so long as I live." And then her mind unconsciously soars heavenward, and she wonders if there will be a house-cleaning season there, and if not, how a heaven can be made of it. It is this speculation which gives her that dreamy expression when she is cutting your bread with the soap knife.—Danbury News.

A Woman's Surgical Operation.
Yesterday afternoon a man whose name could not be learned, and who with his family reside near the corner of Williams alley and Fountain street, got into a quarrel with his wife. Both were intoxicated. They pitched into each other, tore each other's hair, and raised a rumpus generally. By some diplomatic course or other the woman finally succeeded in getting her lord and master to bed. Her next move was to get a bottle of chloroform which was near at hand, and administer a nice little dose to her husband. The next act was to procure an old saw, with which she proceeded to do a job in surgery that would put a professional surgeon to blush. Beginning at the lower end of the man's leg, she commenced sawing until she had severed that useful appendage in twain. He, totally unconscious of what was going on, slept on, "the sleep of the innocent," while she, after the job was done, looked on, watching his life-blood ebb slowly away. Somehow or other the neighbors outside got wind of what was going on inside the house and rushed in, in time to stop the bleeding, but at last accounts it was a question whether the man would live or not.—Cleveland Leader.

A WEEK ago Monday Wm. Clifton, foreman of the gas works in East Saginaw, died suddenly. His sister, who had been keeping house temporarily for him, stepped out to the meat market and when she returned a few moments later he was dead. A post mortem examination was made, several of the best physicians in the city being present. The vital organs were healthy, and they were unable to understand the cause of death, or in fact why he should have died at all. After laboring all the week on the inquest the jury finally ceased and returned a verdict Saturday night that deceased came to his death by visitation of God, and from some cause to the jury unknown.

Gov. DINGLEY is constantly receiving letters from Maine farmers who have gone West, and want help to get back again.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, '75.

It is said that the Michigan University ranks as the highest this country, in Europe.

It is re-affirmed that the crown prince of Germany will visit the United States and the Centennial exposition, next year.

Moody is the most rapid speaker they have encountered yet in New York. Last Sunday a swift stenographer took down from his lips 2,300 words in ten minutes, by the watch. This is at a rate four times as rapid as that of Mr. Evans, and a third faster than that of Mr. Beecher, two of the most difficult of speakers to report.

We have received a communication from one of the members of our late "Literary Association," relative to the benefits derived from that organization, and pronouncing an eulogy upon its existence. It is a good article and quite interesting, but we are sorry to say that we cannot publish it, for the reason that it is too lengthy.

BRICK Pomeroy in giving an account of his recent visit to Allegan, and speaking about the press of that place, says: "There are two papers published. The Allegan Journal, Don Henderson, editor and proprietor; and the Democrat. The editors of these two papers are the best of friends, but they have a romantic way of showing it. It is seldom that they say anything good of each other, though each of them are really very pleasant, companionable gentlemen, well up in the arts, and of great use to a growing, spreading city like Allegan."

In commenting upon the result of the late charter election in that city, the Detroit Post, republican, says: "The city of Detroit rose above the level of senseless religious prejudice in superb style yesterday. Protestant votes were cast for Alexander Lewis, a life-long Catholic, by the thousand. Years ago when the Catholic attitude here towards our public schools was alarming, this city administered a telling rebuke to Romish aggression. Yesterday, on an issue of public morality and the supremacy of American ideas and institutions, the powerful Protestant element in Detroit (including hundreds outside of denominational bonds) were glad to stand by the side of and co-operate with their Catholic fellow-citizens."

ONE of the fish scalers, who have been employed at that work at the mouth of Grand river, for the past thirteen years says, that during the time he has been engaged at work at the mouth, he has made certain observations in connection with the weather. He finds that during falls preceding severe winters, no white fish are caught near the shore, but out sixteen or eighteen miles, but that the contrary is the case during falls followed by mild winters. Also in the former case that the scales of the fish are very much curled up, and in the latter almost straight. This fall the white fish are being caught close to shore and the scales are straight, therefore he prophesies a mild winter.—S. L. Independent.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Interior, we find the following brief history of its origin: "Prior to March, 1849, the Interior Department had no existence. It was called into life by an act of Congress approved on that day, which created a new executive department to be called the Department of the Interior. President Taylor with the consent of the Senate, appointed Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary, thereby adding another member to his cabinet. In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress referred to, the Patent Office was transferred from the State Department to this new department, and likewise the General Land Office from the Treasury Department, the Indian Bureau from the War Department, the Pension Office from the War and Navy Departments, and the Census Office from the State Department. These various offices were consolidated into the Department of the Interior, to which was subsequently added the Bureau of Education and some minor offices connected with the local administration of the City of Washington."

The old adage that "tall oaks from little acorns grow" never had a better illustration than in the present case. From a small office employing some fifty or sixty clerks, the Interior Department proper now employs over eight hundred, and counting in the clerks employed in the outlying offices, such as the Pension Office the Bureau of Education, etc., the number of employees under this office reaches up to in the neighborhood of two thousand. The old building, which consisted first of a single wing, has been increased by the addition of three immense wings, so that it now occupies two entire squares; and yet the rooms are in a crowded condition, and outside private buildings have to be rented to accommodate the army of clerks and officials of all grades connected with this huge specimen of Government machinery."

WHEN John H. Fuller was escorted to Jackson, the sheriff went by the way of Ionia, and stopped at that place at the U. S. Land office, to enable the culprit to "prove up" the claim to his homestead and perfect his title thereto. He was accompanied by one of his counsel. This transaction having been completed and it being proposed to arrange the necessary papers between himself and counsel for their faithful services rendered, it is said that the old man announced that he had quit signing any more papers, and at once resumed the sanity dodge. And now in order to wind up this Fuller farce in the most execrable manner imaginable, we find it stated in the Grand Haven News, that "when the jury retired to deliberate, one of them asked permission to invoke the aid of Divine Providence upon their deliberations, and the other eleven standing around him with uncovered heads listened to a most ardent and heartfelt appeal to the Throne of Grace."

SING:—"There is a happy land,
Far, far away;
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day."

MR. D. D. MORSE sends us the following communication relative to the recovery of the pocket-book and money lost by him at this place:

NEW BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—I had occasion to call on the wonderful Denlow Bros, clairvoyants, while in South Bend, on Monday, and in their mysterious way gave me a full description of a person having taken the money which I had lost at your place, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. The description, I must acknowledge answered very favorably to a person I have seen in Holland, both in manners, temperament and dress, complexion, features and habits. They also stated that I would hear from the lost money by way of letter in a few days. How true this may be, or with what hopes I await the coming, I will only say that the Denlow Bros are wonderfully mysterious in their manner of healing the sick or restoring lost property to the owner.

THE following is the text of Governor Bagley's Thanksgiving proclamation:

In 1636 it was enacted by Plymouth Colony, that it be in the power of the Governor to order days of Thanksgiving as occasion might offer.

This expression of the reverent gratitude of our fathers has woven Thanksgiving-day into our national life.

In compliance with this hallowed custom, I, John J. Bagley, Governor of the State of Michigan, do recommend to the People of this State, the observance of Thursday, November 25th, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. On that day let us put behind us the labor and toil of the year, and in our respective places of worship, and by our hearty-voices, reverently acknowledge our dependence upon our Heavenly Father. Let our gratitude be shown by a broad charity for our neighbor, full and free, remembering that "only the foolish ask, is this one of us, or an outside person? To the noble, the whole world is a family."

MR. P. J. G. HODENPYI, of Grand Rapids, shipped a number of barrels of apples to Rotterdam, Holland, Saturday.—Democrat.

Deaths.

STORING—After a lingering sickness, ending with consumption, at the City of Holland, on Sunday evening, Nov. 8, 1875, Mrs. MARTHA JANE STORING, wife of CHARLES STORING, aged 44 years and 1 month.

New Advertisements.

Pigeon-Hole Table.

FOR SALE:—A Second-hand Pigeon-hole Table at half the original cost. Enquire of HOWARD & MCBRIDE. Holland, Nov. 10, 1875.

LOST.

On Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875, in this city or on the road leading to Laketon, by the way of the Grand schap churches, a roll of greenbacks, put in a piece of paper, amounting to \$150. I offer a reward of \$40 to the honest finder. It can be left at the Post Office or Holland City News Office, or with me at Laketon.

FELIX KELLEY.

Nov. 10, 1875.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Andrew Thomson, and Mary Thomson his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Abel T. Stewart of the same place, party of the second part, bearing date the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at one o'clock p. m. in Liber No. 2, of Mortgages, on page 30, which said Mortgage was duly assigned on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1875, by the said Abel T. Stewart to William Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, which was on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1875, recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds, at 3 o'clock p. m. in Liber No. 1, of mortgages, on page 548 etc. Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents (\$632.03); and no suit, or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the center door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court house in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest and the legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of Twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein; That is to say "All of that certain parcel of land situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, and described as Lot numbered Two, in Block number eight, in the south-west addition to the City of Holland, according to the map of said addition, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, State of Michigan." Dated, November 11, A. D. 1875.

WILSON HARRINGTON Assignee of Mortgage. H. D. Post, Att'y for Assignee.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour & Feed,
Bolted Meal,
Bran, Corn,
Oats, Potatoes,
Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Vissers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

—OF—
Allegan and Ottawa Counties.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Allegan and Ottawa counties will be held at the office of the Secretary of said company, at Allegan, on Tuesday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing officers, receiving the report of the officers for the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated November 6th, A. D. 1875.
JOHN B. DUMONT, Pres't.
IRA CHICHESTER, Sec'y.

GO AND CALL AT

HAVERKATE'S

And examine his immense stock of

HARWARE.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All 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.

I WANT

wishes to purchase PAINTS, Everybody who
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 Pharmacist

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. 13-m5

PURE Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South-East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.

D. T. ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.,

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

105 tf N. KENTON.

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.

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE

\$40 to \$75 CASH per week to call, 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, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 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 dock 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.

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

Gottings.

GEO. W. SHERMAN, arrested for seduction, is out on bail.

A new tinker's shop for Mr. F. Beeuwkes, is being put up in the First Ward.

REMEMBER that the clay-and-gravel job will be let on Wednesday evening.

HOPE CHURCH is receiving a new furnace at the hands of Messrs. Van Landegend & Melis.

THE evening train on the D. & M. R. R., leaving Grand Haven at 8:30 in the evening, connects at Nanica, with the C. & M. L. S. R. R., for this city.

THE building of Wilson & Lawrence, on Eighth street, the late scene of incendiarism is being fitted up for a grocery store and will be occupied by Mr. M. P. Visser.

MUSKOGON has got a regular Tamany fraud on its hands. Last year an iron swing bridge was built for which it has been discovered that the bill paid by the city was about twice as large as the original cost.

THE bondsmen of the defaulting Treasurer of Niles have just had a judgment rendered against them of \$8,480.99. When it becomes thoroughly understood that signing a bond means business, defalcations will rapidly diminish.

THE Sunday law was rigidly enforced on Sunday last at Grand Rapids, and only two saloons were found open in the whole city that day. Their proprietors paid the forfeit. Positively no liquor selling will be allowed on the Sabbath hereafter.—*Democrat.*

MESSRS. KANTERS & Co., have again replenished their stock of day-books, ledgers, notes, drafts and other blanks, time books, diaries, writing paper, envelopes, stationery, etc., etc. Also a variety of choice literature as "Napoleon and his Army," "Before the Mast," "Good and Great Men," "Australian Crusoes," "Life of Empress Josephine," etc.

OUR Ann Arbor letter is contributed by Mr. J. C. Post, of Holland, now in the Law Department. Mr. Post has the reputation of being one of the most sprightly and accurate newspaper correspondents in Western Michigan—*Grand Haven Herald*. Mr. Post is also correspondent for the *Democrat*, and we heartily subscribe to the above.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

And we are happy to add our endorsement to all that has been said.

MR. IS. VERWEY, the editor of the *Standard*, published at Grand Rapids, is giving a course of lectures this winter at that place, in the Holland language, on Political Economy and other subjects of a political nature. We are informed that at an early date he will deliver one of his lectures at this place. Subject: "The Duties of the State." We shall consider it a pleasure to give further notice of time and place.

AT Grand Haven a steam yacht has been built and launched, intended for the Mississippi river trade. It has been arranged so as to carry both passengers and freight and will ply on the Mississippi and its tributaries. She is a side-wheel flat bottomed craft 51½ feet long, 8½ feet, beam, 2 feet 8 inches deep, and when completed is to draw about fourteen inches of water. Mr. William J. Minderhout, we are informed will go out with her, at least during the coming winter.

FINALLY Mayor Van Landegend has succeeded to find a customer for the lot west of his store. The contracting party is Mr. J. W. Bosman, and the bargain is based upon the following propositions: In consideration of Mr. Bosman putting up a brick building similar to the adjoining one of Mr. Van Landegend the latter gives him the ground and sells him one-half of the west wall for a party wall, for \$850. The ground is 19½ feet front and in order to put up a first-class building, Mr. Bosman has also bought five feet of Mr. J. Albers. This transaction shows the difference between the local spiritless citizen and the contracted real estate holder.

Two Nashua (N. H.) merchants were recently running each other on stockings. The first trader marked down the specimens at his door, and, after his rival had passed and noted the change, resumed the former prices. The trick was repeated, every morning, for a week or more, until the second trader was selling stockings which cost at wholesale 25 cents, for 5 cents. Here was the first trader's opportunity. He engaged the services of several girls and boys, and before the second trader was aware of the fact his whole stock of stockings had been transferred to the counter of his rival, at five cents a pair, and were being sold by him as "a bankrupt lot—at a great sacrifice"—and yet at a splendid profit.

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 the efficiency in the cure of this disease.

THE Queen of Holland is seriously ill with fever.

F. D. Vos & Co., grocers at Grand Haven, have failed.

TWENTY new "A B" Howe Machines received by Kanters Bro's this week.

WOOD is in good demand at Chicago, and lake freights and seamen's wages have gone up.

SCHUYLER Colfax is to lecture at Grand Rapids, Dec. 1. His subject will be the "Life, Services and Character of Abraham Lincoln."

A RUSSIAN proverb says: Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before going to be married, pray three times.

HON. M. D. WILBUR, of Allegan, last week lectured before the students of Prof. Swensberg's business college, at Grand Rapids, on "The Lasting Results of a Business Education."

BISHOP GILLEPSIE has made his appointments for confirmation, in the Diocese of Western Michigan, among which we notice Sunday Morning, Nov. 21, at Saugatuck, and in the evening at Holland.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who is now staying with her sister at Springfield, Ill., is allowed to take occasional short walks upon the streets of the place, and seems to be gradually recovering from her depression of spirits.

READER, STOP AND THINK.—We suppose the most of our readers buy and use D. B. DeLand & Co's *Best Chemical Saleratus*, but if there are any of you who do not, just stop and think; if you buy the Chemical Saleratus you get the *Best Saleratus made*.

MR. J. W. MINDERHOUT, the landlord of the *City Hotel*, on Saturday afternoon while attempting to ply his former avocation at the Phoenix planing mill, collided two fingers of his left hand with a circular saw, and ever since he has had them carefully put up in bandages.

THE students of Michigan University have organized a boat club with sixty members to start with. Officers were elected, and practice will be begun at once. Huron River affords as good an opportunity for practice as the students at Cornell or Princeton have. Honors at the next intercollegiate boat race may not be carried off by Eastern colleges.

LAST Monday Watson was released from custody and set at liberty. He went home on the noon train but preferred not to pass through this city, stopping off at North Holland station. It is said he will take up his residence at Grand Haven, and in order to escape any and all communication with this place he had his effects hauled from the Fuller district to Grand Haven by team, a precaution which in our opinion was entirely uncalled for.

MESSRS. WELTON & AKELEY, announce themselves this week as the successors of M. P. Visser, in the general retail business, carried on at the old stand, on River street. They are a new firm, but have managed to get into an old established business and for that purpose they had retained Mr. Visser, in order to introduce themselves to his friends. It is intended by them to keep a first-class family supply store, and as such they ask their share of the public patronage.

AN instance of wanton cruelty and spiteful injury occurred in the township of Fillmore a few days ago, at the place of Mr. D. Van Os. During the night between Monday and Tuesday last, he was aroused from his sleep by a noise in the barn. He went there and found his horse weltering in blood, a gash having been cut near the left shoulder, within one inch from the heart, evidently with the intention of stabbing him at that place. The next thing he saw were two cows, tied together by their necks and tails, in such a manner that upon their commencing kicking, it would have strangled them both.

CONCERNING the sand bar formed at the harbor at Grand Haven, by the terrible storm of two weeks since, the *Herald* says: "The severe southwest and north-west winds of last week have thrown up a bad bar, a little north of the usual channel and about 100 feet from the end of the piers. It is not apprehended that this bar will prove a permanent injury to our harbor, as it is of soft sand and will be removed by the river current in the spring, as has been the case in former years with similar formations. The shoal spot is 8½ feet, where a buoy with a black and a white flag has been placed. Above this point to the end of the north pier, the water averages 10 or 11 feet. To the south pier there is a channel of 200 feet, ranging in depth from 16 to 24 feet. This deep water is on the usual course, in direct line with the range lights."

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.

THE fare from Chicago to New York is now \$22 instead of \$20.

HON. CHARLES Bradlaugh's western lecture tour begins in December.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. Kramer, after a severe illness, is slowly recovering.

THE examination of Mr. Cottrell for arson will come off next Tuesday, at Grand Haven.

AN honest man can make \$50 by finding the money lost by Mr. Felix Kelly. See advertisement.

ENGLEMAN, of Milwaukee, has sold the propeller *Lake Breeze* to Canadian parties for \$10,000.

THE Schr. Hubbard went ashore one half mile south of Muskegon on Saturday, and was abandoned as a total wreck on Monday.

THE suit of Hulsman & Crispell has been continued until the January term of the court, owing to certain irregularities in the papers on the part of the plaintiff.

CHICKEN transactions are lively in the neighborhood of the Chicago Depot.—Transfers from one coop to the other have been numerous of late—and without the consent or knowledge of the owners.

WE are glad to correct an erroneous impression created in certain circles that the old village bell was cracked. The cause of its deficiency in sound during a few days of the previous week, was occasioned by its being out of level.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 11, 1875: Miss Ida Archer, James Armstrong, S. P. Dean, Wilbur R. Dennis, Edwin Fleir, G. F. Hathaway, J. J. Jennings, C. L. Murray and George Salta.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE vicinity of Holland has been wonderful prolific of crime, lately. Murder, incest, arson, bastardy, theft and robbery have occurred with startling frequency.

THE above is from the *Allegan Journal*, and is true, every bit of it. And when the *Journal* says: "Our neighbors should make an effort to free themselves from the iniquitous set of roughs who infest their county," we say this is true also.

GEORGE H. FISK, of Allegan, has been given the entire supervision of the re-building of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, of Texas. This road is one hundred and eleven miles in length. It was built a number of years ago, and used during the rebellion by the Confederate authorities as long as it would hang together. It will cost about one and one-half millions of dollars to repair it.—*Democrat.*

ON Thursday Dr. S. L. Morris, assisted by Dr. Gee, performed a surgical operation on the left hand of Mr. H. Boeve, a farmer living 4 miles south-east of the city. Mr. Boeve had been troubled for two or three months with a felon, and through mal treatment or otherwise the finger on which the felon was located had rotted away up to the knuckle joint, necessitating not only the amputation of the finger but also a part of the hand.

MR. JAMES FAIRBANKS in leaving his house on Thursday afternoon, with a load of wood, on which he had placed his wife and child, met with a painful accident.—In starting, the child, a little girl, four years old, fell from the wagon, one of the wheels passing over her, fracturing the leg and breaking the hip joint. Drs. Morris and Lebeboer were called in. On Friday morning, we learn that the child was in easy circumstances, with fair prospects of her recovery though likely to be crippled for life.

AS a freight train, bound West, left Brayan, on the Union Pacific, a few days ago, the engineer heard a singular crackling sound, and, thinking there might be something wrong with the locomotive, stopped the train and examined his engine which was found in good trim. An examination of the train was next made, and in the centre was found a car containing some sort of fluid, which was leaking on the track in drops. The car was opened, and inside were discovered a number of large tanks, labelled glycerine. The car was side tracked. In moving it a wheel passed over a drop of the substance, when it exploded with a report like that of a pistol. The car was consigned to some firm in San Francisco, but the company have as yet been unable to find who shipped it. It is supposed to be nitro-glycerine. The railroad men have tested it by placing a drop of it on the track and striking it with a hammer, which will cause a loud report. A few shavings that had been lying in the car became saturated with it, and were laid on the ground and struck by a stone, which caused them to fly in every direction. A track has been built away from the main track, and the car run out on it, where it now remains, every one fearing to go near it. What to do with it puzzles every one. There must be from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons in it.

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.
46-3-17

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,
COFFEINS.

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

46-2-17

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COL. OF RIVES & 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,

Eighth 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. Kiekintveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.
HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.
2-17

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

JOHN REED.

BY HAYARD TAYLOR.

There's a mist on the meadow below; the herring-frogs chirp and cry;
It's chill when the sun is down, and the sod is not yet dry;
The world is a lonely place, it seems, and I don't know why.

I see, as I lean on the fence, how wearily trudges Dan;
With the feel of the Spring in his bones, like a weak and elderly man;
I've had it many a time, but we must work when we can.

Day after day to toil, and ever from sun to sun,
Through up to the season's front, and nothing be left undone;
Is ending at twelve like a clock, and beginning again at one.

The frogs make a sorrowful noise, and yet it's the time they make
There's something comes with the Spring, a lightness or else a weight;
There's something comes with the Spring, and it seems to me it's fate.

It's the hankering after a life that you never have learned to know;
It's the discontent with a life that is always thus and so;
It's the wondering what we are, and where we are going to go.

My life is lucky enough, I fancy, to most men's eyes;
For the more a family grows, the oftener some one dies,
And it's now run on so long, it couldn't be otherwise.

And Sister Jane and myself, we have learned to claim and yield;
She sits in the house at will, and I in the barn and field;
So, nigh upon thirty years—as if written and sealed.

I couldn't change if I would; I've lost the how and the when;
One day my time will be up, and Jane be the mistress then;
For single women are tough and live down the single men.

She kept me so to herself, she was always the stronger hand,
And my lot showed well enough, when I looked around in the land;
But I'm tired and sore at heart, and I don't quite understand.

I wonder how it had been if I'd taken what others need,
The plague, they say, of a wife, the care of a young one bred;
If Edith Pleasanton now were with me, I think I should be glad.

Suppose that a son well grown were there in the place of Dan,
And I felt myself in him, as I was when my work began?
I should feel no older sure, and certainly more a man.

A daughter, beside, in the house; nay, let there be two or three!
We never can overdo the luck that can never be,
And what has come to the most might also have come to me.

I've thought, when a neighbor's wife or his child was carried away,
That to have no loss was a gain; but now, I can hardly say;
He seems to possess them still, under the ridges of clay.

And share and share in a life is, somehow, a different thing
From property held by deed, and the riches that oft take wing;
Feel so close in the breast!—I think it must be the Spring.

I'm drying up like a brook when the woods have been cleared around;
You're sure it must always run, you are used to the sight and sound,
But it shrinks till there's only left a stony rut in the ground.

There's nothing to do but take the days as they come and go,
And not to worry with thoughts that nobody likes to show,
For people so seldom talk of the things they want to know.

There's times when the way is plain, and everything nearly right,
And then, of a sudden, you stand like a man with a clouded sight;
A bush seems often a beast, in the dusk of the falling night.

Must move; my joints are stiff; the weather is changing;
And Dan is hurrying on with his plow-team up the hill;
Go to the village store; I'd rather not talk with Jane.

A STORY SUCCESSFULLY TOLD.

Pretty, plump Mrs. Archibald Steele wrote the following paragraph in one of her letters to her husband the other day: "John must come down here at once, whether you can spare him or not. Our dear little Laura is greatly taken with a tall, thin young man, with a hooked nose and thin lips, called Stuyvesant. It is whispered about the hotel that he is a very good match, and has the veritable blue blood of the old Dutch Governor in his veins. I must say it is a queer way of showing itself, for the young man is as pale as a specter, and dressed in that white duck with his sunken eyes and bilious skin, is enough to frighten one. I have grown to hate him, while Laura is growing to do quite the contrary, I'm afraid. All the evening he leans up against the wall, never dancing, or opening his mouth save to give vent to some hateful sarcastic criticism upon the scenes around him, and yet dear Laura's eyes—as, indeed, all the other pretty eyes about—are perpetually beseeching him for attention. In the daytime he is always with a long black horse, that covers more ground with its legs when it is going than any animal I ever saw. When Laura goes out to drive behind it, and vanishes out of sight with the bony creature, I tremble to think how dreadful it would be if our dear little girl would become part and parcel of this wretched man and his wicked beast. So I think John had better come down at once; I quite long to see his handsome face and hear his honest voice, and I think it is about time John should tell his little story to Laura, and have things settled comfortably."

Mr. Archibald Steele smiled when he put the letter of his wife in his waistcoat pocket, and picking up the morning paper, scanned through his gold-rimmed spectacles the news of the day. Finding nothing therein to ruffle the exceedingly satisfactory condition of affairs, he put it down, and smiled again at only a prosperous, contented, down-town merchant can smile. He was one of those happy exceptions to the ordinary rule of mortals, with whom everything went well. His whole appearance was an exclamation point to that effect. If he restored a little hazily in trade, fortune trimmed her sails to favor him. If he set his heart upon anything relating to

domestic felicity, all the elements of art and nature conspired to bring it about. So when he stepped to the door of the office and beckoned to a young man with a strip of commercial paper in his hand and a pencil behind his ear, with that general air of briskness and shrewdness about him that betokened a successful down-town merchant in embryo, Mr. Steele smiled the third time, with the air of one who was not at all afraid of any bilious, blue-blooded obstacle that might be thrown in the path of a domestic happiness which he firmly believed had been arranged by an omnipotent hand.

"John," said Mr. Steele, closing the door of his private office, and looking upon his young clerk benevolently, "I've got an order here from Mrs. Steele, which I wish you would attend to."

"Certainly, sir," said John. "Shall I go out and get the article myself?"

"Why, the fact is, John," said the merchant, enjoying his joke more and more, "it's only one article—a rather bulky one. It was bargained for long ago. I think you will have to go with it, John."

"Down to the seashores!" said John, getting a little hot and fluttered. "Is it a very valuable parcel, sir?"

"Well, perhaps your natural modesty may depreciate its worth, John. Mrs. Steele and I think a good deal of it, and Laura, too—I'm sure she does. The commodity is yourself, John. Mrs. Steele wants you to go down and take a little holiday there."

When the name of Laura was mentioned, the young man's face grew more flushed and hot than before.

"You are very kind, sir," he said, "and Mrs. Steele is always more like an angel than a woman."

"Rather solid and plump for that," interposed Mr. Steele, but liking the phrase nevertheless.

"But it is simple madness," pursued John, "to dream of further happiness than I enjoy now—your affection and that of your wife, my position here; I don't dare—I can't hope for anything more. Oh, Mr. Steele, I can't tell her my story, sir. She would shrink from me with horror and aversion, she is so young, so beautiful. Let me at least enjoy the present."

"And in the meantime some cadaverous, bilious, blue-blooded scoundrel will carry her off from us all!"

Then John's face grew pale and stern. "If there is the slightest feeling upon her part for—upon any one else, then indeed, Mr. Steele, my case is hopeless."

The commercial paper fluttered from his hand, the pencil fell from his ear; he leaned his head against the desk and trembled.

"Why, who would suppose you could be such a coward?" said Mr. Steele, impatiently. "You shall go down with me this very day."

All the way to the seashore John's face wore the look of one who had resolved to storm a deadly breach, but who did not hope to survive the attempt.

Even the ocean, when it confronted them, wore a threatening look. Upon the horizon a pile of clouds formed a background wan and gloomy, a great black mist lay in the zenith, a dense red vapor almost touched the water.

"A very nasty sea," said Mr. Steele.

John snuffed it in, his eyes dilating, his broad shoulders expanding, his head high in the sea-scented air.

"A tramp on the hard, wet sand, and like a meteor a long black horse shot by, disappearing in the mist, leaving for John the memory of a charming head crowned with blonde curling hair, two kind eyes bent upon his own, a white waving hand extended in salutation.

"John," said Mr. Steele, "did you see the face of that man? I count upon your saving Laura. Did you see his thin, cruel lips, his treacherous eyes?"

"I only saw Laura, sir," said John, simply.

Later on, Mr. Archibald Steele and his plump pretty wife were alone together in their private parlor. Her dimpled hand lay lovingly in his, her shapely head, fresh from the hands of the coiffeur, rested recklessly on his shoulder.

Suddenly the door opened, and there was heard the rustle of silken drapery. A still shapelier little head, and fresher from the hands of the coiffeur, all unruffled by the audacious touch of a mortal, peeped in at the door. Laura was pale; her little white hands were clasped together; her musical voice trembled.

"Oh, papa, mamma, come directly!" Mr. Stuyvesant ventured out too far, and—

"Was drowned?" said Mr. Steele, with a peculiar combination in his voice of pity and relief.

"No, no, how can you suppose so dreadful a thing? He was rescued, but he is very weak and ill. He has asked for me—and may I go? Will you come with me, mamma? Oh, do, I beg of you! Can't they papa?"

Her blue eyes filled with tears; her little feet seemed panting to fly through the corridor.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Steele. "Let him wait till he is able to come to you or to me. Either a man is drowned or he isn't. Because he was imbecile enough to risk his life, that is no reason for your being the talk of the hotel."

Laura raised her head proudly.

"No danger of that, papa; and, besides, every one is occupied now with the one that rescued him."

"And what madman was that?" said poor Mr. Steele, who could not reconcile himself to the present condition of affairs.

"I don't know a stranger, I believe; I was so interested in Mr. Stuyvesant I forgot to ask."

"Pah!" said Mr. Steele, getting upon his feet, and walking to the door, "I'll go and find out all about it. Do you stay here till I return."

Before he had gone far Mr. Steele heard from the excited guests several

different versions of the affair; but one and all agreed that the rescuer could be nothing less than a champion swimmer.

"A regular water-dog!" said one gentleman to Mr. Steele; and as the merchant had heard this epithet used but once before in his life, and that on an occasion of vital interest to himself, he sought out the hero of the hour, and found, to his unbounded astonishment, it was John Waters himself! He was quite enveloped in the flounders and fur-below of pretty and sympathetic women, who insisted upon knowing every half second if he was sure he felt strong and well, and how in the world could he buffet those dreadful waves in that grand, heroic way, and how did he manage to drag poor dear Mr. Stuyvesant in to the shore?

John, like any other hero of the hour, enjoyed this womanly adulation, but looked anxiously at Mr. Steele when he approached.

"Hum!" growled that worthy merchant, "a pretty fellow you to interfere with other people's plans! How do you know he wanted to be rescued?"

"He appeared anxious that way, sir," said John. "He wrapped himself about me like a devil fish. I thought one time we'd both go down together. There ought to be a school for teaching people the easiest thing in the world; the water itself is an accessory, if you manage it right."

"Oh, do tell us how, Mr. Waters, please!" chorused the pretty and sympathetic women; and as John began his lesson, Mr. Steele slipped away.

"Oh, papa," began Laura, "how is Mr. Stuyvesant?"

"I don't know—I didn't ask," he replied. "I was so interested in the fellow that dragged him ashore. He's an old friend of ours. The way we made his acquaintance was on just such an occasion; he saved a lady from drowning."

"Why, papa," said Laura, "he must be a splendid fellow."

"Magnificent!" said Mr. Steele. "You see, we had traveled over considerable of the world together, your mother and I, while you were yet a baby. And we found it rather odd one morning to discover that having crossed the ocean and the Alps, loitered in the Hudson Highlands, traveled thence down through the Mississippi Valley, across the American Desert to California, and back again by another route, your mother had never been up the East river as far as Morrisania. It seemed so absurd to have neglected this home excursion that we determined upon it at once. The morning was wet, but that didn't matter. Your mother looked prettier in a waterproof and rubbers, with a shovel-hat tied under her chin, than most women would in a ball-dress. She wasn't a bit afraid of rain or mud. She was a little too reckless, for getting ashore to see one of the institutions for vagabond boys, her foot slipped off the plank, and she disappeared."

Mr. Steele stopped a minute; his voice faltered; the little plump hand of his wife slipped into his own; he clutched it and went on again.

"One minute I saw her as neat and trim a little figure as ever graced a waterproof and shovel-hat, the next she was gone."

"Gone!" cried Laura. "Gone where?"

"Into the water, child; into the hungry green waves that surged up to take her away from the fondest heart in the universe; and if it hadn't been for one of those very vagabond boys, who had been lurking there for a chance to escape from the island, you'd have lost us both, my dear, for I made an agonized plunge after her, though I'm ashamed to say I couldn't swim a stroke, and should only have gone to the bottom like a plummet of lead, but an official standing by caught and held me, and cried out that John Waters had her safe as a trivet; and presently that vagabond boy came up with your sweet mother on the other side of the boat, and the official cried out, 'He's a regular water-dog, that Johnny Waters!' And these were the very words a guest here used in relation to John a minute or so ago."

"John!" cried poor bewildered Laura, "our John? Mamma? My mamma? Was mamma the lady? Was John the boy? And is it John, our John, that saved poor Mr. Stuyvesant?"

"The very same, darling—John, our John; he's always on hand where there's trouble or danger."

"Oh, mamma! mamma!" cried Laura, forgetting all the years that had passed since the accident, and crumpling both the coiffured heads in a most reckless manner.

"Papa," she then said, "we must go and find John. I want to tell him how much I—"

"Yes, dear," said Mr. Archibald Steele, and all the way through the corridor and into the parlors of the hotel, with his plump and pretty wife on one arm, his lovely daughter on the other, he smiled.

But John was still surrounded by the pretty and sympathetic women, who had cruelly deserted the blue-blooded descendant of the old Dutch Governor, lying in his most graceful and languid attitudes on a neighboring lounge—the descendant, not the Governor—and had flocked one and all to the handsome and heroic founder of the new school for teaching people the way to be rescued from drowning.

These charming creatures spent so much of their time at the sea shore, and it was so necessary and so nice to be wise!

John was almost hidden in flounders and laces; but when his eyes met Laura's, he plunged out of these costly billows with his usual ease and intrepidity. There was something in Laura's eyes that he had never seen there before; a tempting languor, a bewitching shyness, a bewildering splendor, that steeped his soul in a mad sweet hope.

Laura stopped one moment to whisper to her mamma, and John gasped out Mr. Steele:

"If I dared—if I only dared tell her—"

"I've told her myself," said the merchant.

"That I was a pauper without home or friends?"

"I told the story in my own way, John," continued Mr. Steele, "and I flatter myself I told it successfully; don't spoil it if you please. I have managed the past and the present; do you look out for the future, John."

And John did. Laura walked through the parlors that night, the envy of all the pretty and sympathetic women and brave and appreciative men that congregated there.

What Becomes of the Alcohol We Drink.

Now, after an investigation of a very elaborate character, Dr. Anstie and Mrs. Thudichum and Dupree have satisfactorily proved that only a very small portion of the spirit which is taken into a living body is expelled out of that body as alcohol, in the secretions, and that there must be some other means by which the spirit is disposed of in the system. In one very remarkable and memorable experiment, Dr. Anstie gave a dog, weighing ten pounds, the liberal dose of 2,000 grains of alcohol in ten days, and on the last day of the ten he administered ninety-five grains of the spirit as a final dose, and then two hours afterward killed the dog, and immediately subjected the whole body—blood, secretion, flesh, membranes, brain and bone—to rigorous analysis, and he found in the whole texture of the body only about twenty-three and one-half grains of spirit. The other 1,976 grains had clearly, therefore, been turned into something else within the living system. These experiments directly refer to our query—the settlement of the food-power of alcohol as a doctrine of physiological science.

Before reasoning out this proposition, we must state certain facts which it seems impossible to reconcile with any other theory than that alcohol is a food. Dr. Anstie relates the case of an old soldier who was under his care at the Westminster Hospital in 1861, who had lived for twenty years upon a diet composed of a bottle of unsweetened gin and "one small finger-length of toasted bread" per day, and who maintained the structures of his body for this long period upon that very remarkable regimen. Similarly, an old Roman soldier admired by the Emperor Augustus, when asked how he managed to keep up such a splendid development, replied, "Iutus vino, extus oleo"—"With wine within and oil without."—*Popular Science Monthly for November.*

A Central American Confederation.

During the past three or four weeks says the New York Herald, rumors have reached us from Central America to the effect that a revival of the old "Federation of the United States of Central America" is soon about to take place. It will be remembered that after throwing off the Spanish yoke and undergoing a number of vicissitudes, both foreign and domestic, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua formed on the 1st day of July, 1823, a federal republic under the above title. After fifteen years of civil feud and wrangling among themselves the union decreed its own dissolution in 1839. Since that time until now the States which acquired their separate sovereignty have never ceased to regret the disruption of the confederation to which they once belonged. In the present movement, initiated for the purpose of restoring the extinct federation of Central America to its former place among the nations, Guatemala takes the lead.

The figures given below show the area in square miles and the population of the five independent states comprised within the limit of the contemplated confederation.

Republics.	Square miles.	Population.
1. Guatemala.....	152,876	1,180,000
2. San Salvador.....	7,336	600,000
3. Honduras.....	47,083	350,000
4. Costa Rica.....	21,468	165,000
5. Nicaragua.....	58,371	350,000
Totals.....	396,974	2,645,000

Earthquake Waves.

A. L. Cox, of Santa Rosa, has just returned from a trip up the coast, where he has been engaged surveying for some days past. He informs us that the heaviest sea known in the past four years was rolling inland on Tuesday and Wednesday, along the north coast. There was no wind. The schooners George Lewis, Champion and Sarah Louisa had anchored at Stewart's Point just before the heavy sea set in. The swell continued to increase in volume until it repeatedly swept the decks of the vessels. The small boats were stove up or washed overboard. The men on board had no way to get ashore and were in great danger. John Dinsmore, a carpenter at Stewart's Point, with a heroism worthy of all praise, volunteered to go in a small boat and bring the men ashore. He made three trips, landing the crews of each schooner safely. Dinsmore, whose courage did not fail while his brave work was in hand, fainted from exhaustion and excitement when it was over. The George Lewis had received the most injury when our informant left, but no serious accident had befallen either vessel, though the swells were breaking over them.—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.*

"Jim" inquired a school boy of one of his mates, "what is the meaning of relics?" "Don't you know? Well, I can tell you. You know the master licked me in school yesterday?" "Yea." "Well, he wasn't satisfied with that; but kept me after school and licked me again. That is what I call a relic."

IN MICH-I-GAN-I-A.

[A writer in the New York Herald alludes to the ravages of the "Michigan fever" in that State, from 1831 to 1836, when Michigan received tens of thousands of New York emigrants, and quotes this old ballad, that was sung, in those times, at husking bees and log rollings.]

You have your State of Vermont—
But what of all that?
Be sure the girls are pretty,
The cattle very fat,
But who among her mountains
In clouds and snow would stay,
When he could have a prairie
In Mich-I-gan-I-a?

Then there's your Massachusetts—
Once good enough, be sure;
But now she's always laying on
Taxation or measure,
She costs you pecks of trouble,
Yet devil a peck can pay;
While all is Scripture measure
In Mich-I-gan-I-a.

And there's your land of Blue Laws
Where deacons cut your hair,
For fear your looks and tenets
Should not exactly square;
Where beer that works on Sunday
A penalty must pay,
While all is free and easy
In Mich-I-gan-I-a.

Pith and Point.

THE alligator that swallowed a corpse is dead. It stayed on his stomach.

WE are told that nothing was made in vain. But how about a fashionable girl? Isn't she maiden vain?

BEWARE of that friend who comes with the steel of a dagger concealed in the soft velvet of a compliment.

REJECTED LOVE?—But couldn't you learn to love me? Young Lady—I might if—I've never saw you again.

"COURTSHIP is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarled an old bachelor.

TROY has a wrinkled, sallow old man who, being about to seek a young wife, inquired at a drug store for "the man as enameled faces, so's to make em look pooty."

DOM PEDRO of Brazil will bring \$200,000 worth of diamonds when he comes to visit this country. He is going to give them away to young men who part their hair in the center.

UP and down stairs—Young mistress (at the parlor door)—Eliza, what is the bell ringing for so violently? Cook (below)—It's on'y me, m'm. I want you down in the kitchen a minute.

A STRANGER kissed a LaCrosse girl by mistake, and was then licked by her two brothers for being mistaken. He then deliberately kissed her for being who she was, and was licked for being impudent.

NOW THAT foreigners are at last allowed to travel in the interior of China, what a splendid new field is thus unexpectedly opened for the life insurance, lightning-rod and sewing machine men of America.

A MISS of ten or eleven, on her way to school, was heard saying to herself: "A noun is the name of any person, place or thing, and if any of the girls have hooked that apple from my desk I'll raise a fuss with the whole school."—*Detroit Free Press.*

DURING a clerical conference the following conversation was heard between two newboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here altogether?" "Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to swap sermons."

YESTERDAY morning when the fire bells rang a man hurried through the Post-office, looked all around, and then inquired of a boy: "Sonny, was that an alarm of fire?" "I heard the bells going," replied the boy; "but I don't think they alarmed the fire much."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I DIDN'T steal no pound of terbacker," said a prisoner in Springfield, Mass., just as he was leaving court, no proof having been produced against him; "I didn't take more'n a handful." "Come back," said the Judge, "and be fined \$10. The Court convicts you of your own confession."

"MR. B.—"Good morning, sir; I come to tune your piano." Deaf old gent on the porch—"Eh? I didn't understand what you said. 'I come to tune your piano.' 'You will have to speak louder; I can't hear what you say.' 'I come to tune your piano.' 'Oh, you come from Louisiana, did you? Well, that's good; sit down and tell us all about it.'"

The following lines appear in the Boston Globe:

When the passenger wishes to leave the car,
He must ring the bell with modest air,
Must bow to the gentlemanly driver,
And say: "Beg pardon, excuse me, sir,
But really I'd like to get out of the car."
Then the driver will turn with a terrible glare,
And shout at the wretched passenger:
"A blank of a place to stop this air
Machine, on this grade; you hold on there."
And clammy and cold grows the passenger,
And he wits like a blighted cucumber.

A Curious Fact.

The greatest merchant in the world bears one exceptional mark of peculiar character. I will explain by saying that A. T. Stewart never was a clerk. He was, in fact, not bred to any business, but came to America an educated young man, whose expectations were to become a teacher. He found employment in this business until he was instinctively led to the dry-goods trade, which he has pursued to his present greatness. Clafin was a clerk near Worcester, and subsequently became a dry-goods retailer in that thriving town, whence he came to this city as a partner in the firm of Bulkley & Clafin. As Stewart never had any business education to prepare him for a mercantile career, we see more vividly the power of genius in creating a vast business, and ordaining a system of government such as the world has never seen equaled. It is, perhaps, because Stewart has never been a clerk that he has so little sympathy with this unfortunate class. He has the reputation of being a very hard taskmaster, and I have been told that one of his rules is to never give employment to any one who had ever left his service, either voluntarily or by discharge.—*New York Letter.*

ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Compromising with Burglars—The Robbery that Bankrupted the Winthrop (Me.) Bank—Felony Compromised Under Court Sanction.

On the 23d of July last, in the early morning, the safe of the Winthrop (Me.) Bank was blown open, and the burglars stole \$90,000 in bonds, bankrupting the institution. A reward of \$10,000 was offered, but the efforts of the detectives were fruitless. The officers of the bank knew, however, that the bonds could not readily be negotiated, and so they waited patiently. The first clue was obtained by Joshua Taggart, the Philadelphia detective, who, being in Boston on business about ten days after the robbery, extended his trip to Winthrop. He examined the safes that had been sent to Boston to be exchanged for new ones, and the indications were that the burglary had been committed by persons whom he knew. He procured a description of certain men seen in Winthrop on the day before the robbery, and soon after wrote to the bank officials asking them to send one of their number to Philadelphia at once with authority to act. The mission was given to Col. Charles A. Wing, of Winthrop, and on the 6th of September he went to Philadelphia with full authority.

An arrangement was made for the burglars' agent to meet Col. Wing in a secluded place on the 9th of September, and the person who represented the burglars offered to restore all the securities except the government bonds and the currency. Col. Wing said that if that was the final conclusion in regard to the government bonds, he would not care to negotiate. The robbers' agent seemed indifferent, and smoked his cigar, and twirled a cane. Finally Col. Wing asked what could be done in regard to the other securities.

"My directions are for twenty per cent. of the market value," was the reply.

The interview was then adjourned for three hours, and another place was selected for the second meeting. Then the burglars' agent offered for \$10,000 to restore all the property, except currency and government bonds, which the burglars had disposed of. Col. Wing asked time to report to the Trustees of the bank.

Col. Wing reported the result of his mission to the bank officers, and they unanimously thought that the \$10,000 should be paid. As the appointment of a Receiver by the court was then pending, a decision was deferred until after the appointment had been made. The Receiver concurred with the Trustees, and obtained an order from the Court authorizing him to offer a reward, not exceeding \$10,000, for the recovery of "certain assets set forth in his petition." The Receiver then gave Col. Wing \$10,000, and authorized him to recover the property. On the 25th of October Col. Wing started for Philadelphia. The agent of the robbers was in New York, and Col. Wing and Detective Taggart agreed by telegraph to meet him in the St. Nicholas Hotel on the evening of the 27th. All parties were prompt, and a meeting was arranged for the same evening up town in a small back room, up two flights of stairs in a building occupied as a saloon. Col. Wing and Taggart were on time, and a few minutes afterward the robbers' agent entered with a package. He was not the same person whom Col. Wing had seen in Philadelphia, and evidently did not wish to be recognized. The collar of his heavy overcoat was drawn up around his neck, and his felt hat was down over his eyes. He held a white handkerchief to his face, which completely concealed his features. The \$10,000 was in \$100 bank notes. Taggart handed the money over, and the agent handed a package to Detective Taggart. The securities which the agent had promised to return were all there. Immediately after receiving the money the man went out of the room. The market value of the securities recovered is \$50,000.

A New Process of Making Bread.

M. Cecil, a French engineer, has invented a new process of preparing the materials for making bread, which has receiving the approval of the Minister of War, and will hereafter be adopted in the French army. By this process an increased percentage of the nutritive properties of grain is retained, so that by avoiding the usual grinding and wetting the grain that would make 115 pounds of bread in the ordinary way will make what is equivalent to 140 pounds. The new process is described as follows: The unground grain is first steeped in water, after which it is placed in revolving cylinders, by which it is deprived of its outer husk, which contains but 4 or 5 per cent. of nutriment. The grains are then softened by forming them into a thin sponge, and keeping them for a space of six to eight hours at a temperature of seventy-seven degrees Fahrenheit. They are then crushed under and made into dough with salt and water, as usual.

Somnambulism Extraordinary.

A curious case of somnambulism, says the London Echo, is reported by a correspondent at Calcutta, of which a *khidmugar* in the employ of his friends is the subject. A little after midnight till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning this man, he says, begins chanting verse after verse of his Koran and of sacred hymns; repeats the divine precepts; criticises the shortness of time in this world, and the length of eternity in the next; and, finally, winds up with an unearthly howl or shriek. Daring all this time he is in the soundest of slumbers. And the only way to put a stop to this hullabaloo is to turn the man on his side; for, should any one awake him, he will just open his eyes for a minute, and if allowed to continue on the flat of his back, he will recommence his howling hymns.

Iron versus Wood on the Farm.

"As I look at my iron field gates," says the celebrated English farmer, J. J. Mechi, "iron wire fences, iron sheep hurdles, supplied to me by my friend Garrett, thirty odd years ago, but all perfect now, and when I compare them with the rotten gate posts and other wooden matter of an equal age, I can only wonder that agriculture still runs in the old wooden rut. Iron tubs and iron barrows stand alike heat and cold—no cooerage and carpentering. The posts which support our sheds should, if of wood, have their feet placed within the socket of an iron pipe driven in the ground. I saw this admirably done at the Earl of Essex's, Cassiobury, where the lower end of unplanned fir poles rested in the socket of iron pipes (5s. each), firmly embedded in the soil. Pig troughs and drinking troughs for animals and poultry appear to be nearly everlasting, while the water in them is always acceptable. We find the large circular pig troughs very convenient in the sheep fold, for their weight and form prevents their being upset by the sheep, and the water lost. The temperature of the water is also slightly raised by the heated iron. I have seen lambs injured by drinking water immediately taken from a spring, at a temperature of about 48 deg., in hot weather. My twelve-iron rick frames (Garrett's patent) are worth as much as they were thirty odd years ago, when first put down—no rats. By the by, this reminds me that my practical friends sarcastically suggested thirty years ago that I should want no such frames, for I should never grow up enough to fill my new great barn. We evidently, on the score of profit, should pass more rapidly from the old wooden age to that of iron, coal and brick, with steam as a motive power. Who would have thought, forty years ago, of building iron ships?"

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THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

HOLLAND.

Its Prospects of War with Venezuela.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

After a long period of peace and quiet, Holland is passing through deep waters. She is learning what it is to have foreign relations in other than a mercantile sense. Germany's ominous glance, fastened on her eastern border, has made her uneasy as to the security of her frontier defences; her weary army in Atchin, which is now, after a three-years war, in about the same position it originally occupied, will be confronted, for the winter campaign, by a fresh and fairly-disciplined native force of thirty thousand men.

Guzman Blanco, president of Venezuela has assumed, in treating with Holland, some-what the same dictatorial tone which he has found so efficacious in controlling the internal affairs of his republic. His home administration, although despotic, has been marked in general by the spirit of reform. A check has been placed upon the arrogance of the priests; the cause of popular education has been encouraged in many ways, and there has been a decided advance in everything affecting agriculture, the trades and foreign commerce. The common people, who recognize in Blanco, with all his faults, a better friend than they have found in any of his predecessors, have given him a very cordial support. They have not been wanting, however, a body of malcontents, who, although weak in numbers and out of public favor, are yet strong enough in wiles and stratagems to make the chief magistrate's office anything but an easy one. Blanco understands their attitude towards himself in all its bearings, for he was once in a like condition. At that time he escaped with his life, and little else, to the neighboring island of Curacao, where, under the protection of the Dutch flag, he established communications with his fellow rebels on the main land, and perfected those schemes which finally made him President of Venezuela.

His memory, however, proved no better than that of other political adventurers; the wind which brought him good fortune severed all the ties that bound him to the past and made shreds of his natural gratitude. Curacao has offered the same asylum to his exiled enemies since his accession to power that it offered him in his less palmy days; three insurrections have been planned there, to quell which he has been put to trouble and expense. The latest and most formidable of the three, in the province of Maracaibo, fixed Blanco's resolve to provide against similar contingencies in the future. He accordingly seized a Dutch vessel named *Midas*, and closed the ports of the republic to the merchantmen of Holland. These acts gave rise to a diplomatic correspondence, in the course of which Blanco demanded that a newspaper, edited by exiles from Venezuela and published in Curacao, should be suppressed; that the tradespeople of that island should be forbidden hereafter to furnish arms and ammunition of war to Venezuelan rebels or their agents; and that a sum of money should be paid as indemnity for the expense of crushing the Maracaibo revolt, on the ground that the latter had been supported by the people of Curacao with the connivance of the colonial authorities. Holland, on her part, refused to listen to any proposals until the *Midas* should be restored and the port of Venezuela opened to her shipping. With the first of these conditions Blanco declared himself willing to comply, but prayed that the second might be waived. He knew the importance of the Venezuelan market to the Curacao producer too well to make such a concession at the outset.

It is impossible to predict, at this stage of the quarrel, how it will end. If it comes to active hostilities, neither party will gain much except revenge. There are good reasons to deter Blanco from a venture which will give his enemies at home a chance to carry out their designs against him; and Holland can scarcely afford, for the pleasure of bombarding a few towns, to cut off the large revenues she receives annually from the trade between Curacao and Venezuela, and add a fresh embarrassment to those in which she is already involved. With the efficient fleet at her disposal, she could, doubtless, punish her antagonist severely, but to what good end? We are told that unusual excitement prevails throughout Holland—and no wonder. The danger to be feared from a powerful neighbor's annexation policy, the prospect of losing valuable possessions in the east, and the sudden drying-up of a rich source of income, are causes enough to stir the blood of the quietest people on earth. Unless his affairs soon assume a brighter hue, we shall not be surprised to learn that the calm, phlegmatic, comfort-loving Dutchman who figured in travellers' tales a few years ago, has passed out of sight as a national type, and that his place has been filled by a being of another sort—sharp-visaged, nervous, alert.

This just fills out this column.

River Street Improvement.

CITY OF HOLLAND, CLERK'S OFFICE.
November 4, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Holland, will meet at their rooms, on Wednesday November 17, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., to let the job of Claying and Graveling River Street, in accordance with the following Plans and Specifications for the Claying and Graveling of River Street, in the City of Holland.

- 1st. The average thickness of clay and gravel to be put on is 9 inches, to-wit: 4 inches of clay and 5 inches of gravel. The clay bed is to be 5 inches thick in the middle of the street and 3 inches at the sides; the gravel to be 7 inches thick in the middle of the street and 3 inches at the sides; the width to be from 22 to 24 feet, to be determined hereafter; the quality of the clay and of the gravel to be approved by the Common Council before it is put on the street.
- 2nd. Bids shall state the price per cubic yard, for the hauling, delivery and distribution of the required amount of clay and of gravel, for each separately, and the Common Council reserves the right to award each bid separately.
- 3rd. No iron stake or survey stake shall be removed or touched.
- 4th. The work is to be done as near as may be, according to the profile and grade adopted by the Common Council, August 18, 1875, and the plans and diagrams drawn by J. C. Brayton, adopted September 8, 1875.
- 5th. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids; also to alter or amend the plans and diagrams of the work, and to increase or diminish the amount of clay or gravel, or modify its distribution, when they should deem it proper or necessary, and the difference in labor, if any there should be, shall be computed at the contract price, whether the same be in favor of the city or the contractor, as the case may be.
- 6th. The whole work of claying and graveling is to be finished and completed and ready for acceptance by the Common Council, on the 1st day of May, 1876; and when not so completed by that time, the Common Council reserves the right to finish the work at the expense of the contractor.
- 7th. The contracting party will be required to give bond to the amount of Two Thousand Dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance and completion of the work, within the time and in the manner specified in the contract. Each bid must be accompanied with the names of the proposed sureties. The insufficiency of any surety or bondsman, will be sufficient cause for the Council to reject such bid.
- 8th. Payment in cash or city-bonds, will be made by the City as fast as the work is finished, by "Blocks," and accepted by the Common Council, less 15 per cent of the contract price, which amount will be retained by the City until the final completion and acceptance of the work. The bonds will be issued and become due in accordance with the dates fixed for the payment of the several installments of the special assessment levied for this purpose, and bear interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable annually.

Profiles and estimates are on file and can be examined at the Clerk's Office.
By order of the Common Council;
G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

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.

FOF SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Etna House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.
For further information apply to
P. ZALSMAN,
Holland, Mich.
Oct. 15, 1875.

W. H. JOSLIN,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



Having disposed of most of our old stock, I have occupied my new quarters, on RIVER STREET with a beautiful stock of everything pertaining to a complete

Jewelry and Variety Store.
Silver Ware,
Plated Ware,
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, and
Musical Instruments.

I request all of my old friends to come and see me in my new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

Mr. J. Wykhulzen, the Jeweler and Repairer of the First Ward, has established himself with me, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.

2-1y W. H. JOSLIN.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. HAVERKATE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

BURLA'S
IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Mortgage Sale of Vessel.

WHEREAS Frank R. Brouwer and Thomas Sullivan of the City of Holland in the State of Michigan did on the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine (A. D. 1869), make and execute to Fanny Shriver, of the City of Buffalo in the State of New York a certain mortgage for purchase money on all of the undivided two-thirds parts of the steam tug called the Fanny Shriver of Saugeauk, of the burthen of twenty and seventy-seven hundred tons, with the undivided two-thirds parts of all her appurtenances, to secure the payment of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six and sixty-seven hundredths dollars (\$3,666.67) which mortgage was duly recorded in the United States Custom House at the port of Grand Haven, Michigan on the twenty second day of September A. D. 1869 at 3 o'clock p. m. in Liber 2 of Mortgages on folio 152 &c. And whereas by default in payment of the sums of money secured to be paid by the terms of said mortgage, in the manner therein provided, the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that on the twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875) at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at Central Wharf so called in the City of Holland, Michigan, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and on such sale only convey the equal undivided two-thirds parts of "the Steam Tug or Vessel" called the Fanny Shriver of Saugeauk of the burthen of twenty and seventy-seven hundred tons together with two-thirds of all her apparel, furniture and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, now claimed to amount to eleven hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-six cents (\$1,164.36) with the interest and reasonable expenses.

Dated: October 22nd A. D. 1875.

FANNY SHRIVER, Mortgagee.

HENRY D. POST, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Frankie A. McGee and Nathaniel T. McGee, bearing date the 27th day of January, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber X of Mortgages, on page 273, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by the said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage contained has become operative, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$515.62) and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the said debt now due on said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All the land situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, described as the west half of the east half of lot numbered ten (10) in Block numbered thirty-one (31) in the City of Holland, as per recorded plat of the village (now city) of Holland, at the front door of the court-house of said County of Ottawa, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa on Saturday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee.

Dated HOLLAND, August 25th, A. D. 1875.

ALBERT BOEDEL, Mortgagee.

A. D. GEISWOLD, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power contained therein, to foreclose and sell has become operative), Executed by James C. Brayton and Julia A. Brayton his wife, of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Alexander Murison, of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, On the third (3) day of December (A. D. 1868). For the sum of four thousand dollars, and interest at ten per cent. And recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the Fourth day of December, A. D. 1868, at two o'clock p. m. in Liber "24" of Mortgages on page six and seven, and which said Mortgage was duly assigned, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1875, by the said Alexander Murison, to Manly D. Howard, of the City of Holland, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on the twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, in Liber number four of Mortgages, on page one hundred and eighteen, (118) by W. T. Perlee, at that date, Register of Deeds of said County of Ottawa, and upon which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due, and payable, at the date of this notice, (\$288) and no suits or proceedings at law or equity, having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the 28th day, of December, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan. (That being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is holden.) The premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy, and pay the amount due on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent from the date hereof, on the said amount claimed to be due and payable, and all legal costs and expenses as provided for therein. The following are the lands and premises to be sold as described in said Mortgage: The following described property, lying and being in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The undivided half of the south-east fractional quarter of section thirty (30) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen acres. The said undivided half containing seven acres. The undivided half of the north-west fractional quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section sixteen (16) township five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, containing six acres. The said undivided half containing thirty-three and one-half acres. And the west half of the south-west quarter of section one (1) township five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, containing eighty acres. All in the Town of Holland to County and State aforesaid.

Dated: HOLLAND, Sept. 25th, 1875.

M. D. HOWARD, Assignee of Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative), executed by Hendrik Beukema and Jaantje Beukema his wife of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan parties of the first part to Jakob Mulder of the same place of the second part bearing date, the twenty second day of March A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May A. D. 1873, in Liber "Z" of Mortgages in said office on page 66 upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and sixteen cents (\$120.16) and no suit or proceedings at law, having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of December A. D. 1875 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with eight per cent. interest, and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty dollars, covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following piece or parcel of land, situated in Ottawa County, in the State of Michigan, viz: the west half of the following described land to-wit:—Commencing at a point six (6) rods and eighteen (18) links North, four (4) degrees west, and twenty-one (21) rods and twenty-two and three quarters (22¾) links, North eighty-six (86) degrees, and thirty (30) minutes East from the centre of Land and Tenth street. Thence North four degrees West, Eight rods, to stake number one 1 thence back to starting point Thence North eighty-six (86) degrees, thirty (30) minutes east, five (5) rods. Thence North four degrees West seven (7) rods twenty-one (21) links, thence West along division line to stake number one, and containing one eighth of an acre of land more or less, according to the recorded map of lot three 3 Block A, of the City of Holland, subject to leave fourteen 14 feet North and South running along the South side of said lot for a public road.

Dated, September 30th A. D. 1875.

JAKOB MULDER, Mortgagee.

H. D. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Antonie A. Van der Kolk and Jantje Van der Kolk his wife of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michigan, parties of the first part to Evelyn Bender of the City of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michigan party of the second part bearing date, the fifteenth 15th day of April A. D.; eighteen hundred and seventy one, A. D. 1871 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa in said State of Michigan, on the 6th day of August A. D. 1871, on page 222 which said Mortgage was duly assigned on the twenty-third day of August A. D. 1871, on page 222 and seventy-five, by the said Evelyn Bender to Hoyt G. Post, of Grand Rapids, Kent County Michigan which said assignment was on the second day of September A. D. 1871, recorded in Liber No. 4 of Mortgages, on page 127 upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, \$177.35, and no suit or proceedings at law, having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on Tuesday the twenty-eighth, 28th, day of December next, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following piece or parcel of land, situated in Ottawa County, in the State of Michigan, viz: All of that certain parcel of land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and is further described as all that part of the West half W ½, of the South-East quarter, S E ¼, of section twelve, 12 in township five, 5, north of range sixteen, 16 west, which lies north-east from the State road from Holland, to Grand Haven as it now runs.

September, 30th A. D. 1875.

HOYT G. POST, Assignee of Mortgagee.

H. D. POST, Attorney for Assignee.

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 BUDGET \$40 to \$53 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address: The Beverly Co., Chicago.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass, Agricultural Implements

AND

All kinds of Building Material.

COAL STOVES



A SPECIALITY.

Sash and Doors at Grand Rapids Prices. Orders for Drive Wells promptly filled.

Eighth Street, - - - Holland, Mich.

THE

Phoenix Hotel.

(Opposite C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot.)

This Hotel is situated where it will most accommodate the traveling public.

In its management it cannot be beaten, and for a tip top meal it cannot be excelled in the State.

Mr. J. McVICAR, the proprietor, is a very courteous gentleman and will do all in his power to make it pleasant for his guests.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Cha's G. Wurcz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

Establishment in this City, in the Store of Mr. O. BREYMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets.

CALL AND SEE HIS

NEW STOCK OF



CHOICE CLOTHS.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-t

PUMPS! PUMPS!

If you want pumps, don't be deceived by shop work, that is being brought in from other quarters which is made for to sell and not for to work, nor to last; it will get out of order and you will get out of patience with it and pull the trash out of your well. Then you go to

P. H. WILMS,

Cor. 10th and River Streets and buy you a good substantial and easy working pump, which has been put down to wholesale prices, so low that a person can buy one for almost half what they need to cost. Wilms will sell his horses and quit peddling Pumps, and therefore sell them lower at the Factory.

HOLLAND, Mich. May 11, 1875.

13-1f

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides.

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

46-Mcl-1y

CANCER

RED by DR. MARK'S DISCOVERY.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world. Send for pamphlet and particulars. Address:

H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute, No. 1319, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.