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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 40. HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. WHOLE NO. 300.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, · · MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
¼ Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
½ "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

☞ All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 24, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	*10.15 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	12.00 " "	†5.15 " "
" "	‡9.35 p. m.	3.20 p. m.
" "		*2.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	11.15 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	‡9.30 p. m.	3.25 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	† 5.10 " "	*12.20 p. m.
" "	3.15 p. m.	‡ 9.45 " "
" "	*2.05	

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North. No. 4	Going North. No. 2	STATIONS.	Going South. No. 3	Going South. No. 1
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.
8 00	12 15	Muskegon	1 45	7 50
7 25	11 41	Ferrysburg	2 18	8 40
7 15	11 36	Grand Haven	2 23	8 50
6 30	11 07	Pigeon	2 58	9 40
5 55	10 40	Holland	3 35	11 15
5 07	10 18	Fillmore	3 55	11 45
3 55	9 30	Allegan	4 45	1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A. Proprietror of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call: Eighth street.

Banking and Exchan e.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooning, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-1y

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

FERGUSON B. H. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations appertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office. 14-1y

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, WM., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors!

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics

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

ROOST, John A. Notary Public. Office in Common Council Rooms, Van Landegends block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians

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

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

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chi. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, *Sec'y.*

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.			
Apples, ₱ bushel	$ 35	@	40
Beans, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	
Butter, ₱ lb		@	17
Clover seed, ₱ lb		@	16
Eggs, ₱ dozen		@	16
Honey, ₱ lb		@	15
Hay, ₱ ton	8 00	@	
Onions, ₱ bushel		@	1 00
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	30	@	35
Timothy Seed, ₱ bushel		@	
Wool, ₱ lb		@	
Wood, Staves, Etc.			
Cordwood, maple, dry	$ 3 00		
" " green	2 75		
" beach, dry	2 50		
" " green	2 25		
Hemlock Bark	@4 00		
Staves, pork, white oak,	@10 00		
Staves, Tierce, "	12 00		
Heading bolts, soft wood	@ 2 54		
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75		
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25		
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00		
Railroad ties	12		
Shingles, A ₱ m	@ 2 00		
Grain, Feed, Etc.			
Wheat, white ₱ bushel new	$ @	1 10	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel		40	
Oats, ₱ bushel	@	25	
Buckwheat, ₱ bushel		75	
Bran, ₱ ton	@	16 00	
Feed, ₱ ton		22 00	
" ₱ 100 lb		1 25	
Barley, ₱ 100 lb		1 10	
Middling, ₱ 100 lb		1 25	
Flour, ₱ 100 lb		3 15	
Pearl Barley, ₱ 100 lb	3 00 @	4 00	
Meats, Etc.			
Beef, dressed per lb	5 @		
Pork, " "	@	5½	
Lard	10 @		
Smoked Meat	@11		
" Ham	8 @	9	
" Shoulders	@	7	
Tallow, per lb	@	6	
Turkeys, "	10 @	11	
Chickens, dressed per lb	@	8	

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL, Sept. 22, 1877.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

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

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

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

Wood Wanted!

The Board of Education of the City of Holland, will receive sealed proposals until the 3d day of December, next, for delivery at the Public School grounds of sixty cords of SAWED, SOUND GREEN Cordwood, Beech or Maple, with the price of each kind and the number of cords to be delivered.

By order of the Board of Education,

C. DOESBURG, *Sec'y.*

Holland City, Nov. 9th, 1877. 39-4w

Now is your time to buy your Boots and Shoes, and if you want to make a selection from a large stock of rubber Boots and Overshoes; or if you want a pound of the finest Japan Tea in the market, for 50 cents only, call at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

THE Boss 5 cent cigar can be found at City Bakery, and a still better brand will be offered for sale within two or three days. Call also for a superior brand of 10 cents cigars—the finest in the city. One trial will convince you that it cannot be surpassed in the city.

40-2w G. J. A. PESSINK.

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

THIS is a new House, added to the old Rev. Smith's residence, on the corner of

NINTH AND FISH STREETS,

is newly fitted up and furnished, and its location is the most convenient to both the railroad depots. It is now ready to receive guests, both

STEADY & TRANSIENT.

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

W. J. SCOTT,

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, '77. 37-tf Proprietor.

The Grewson Gryllus.

A Great deal is said every day about the dangers of the grasshopper plague out West, and since an association has formed in our midst for the ostensible purpose of forming a Colony and migrating to the West—Central Kansas—we deem it of great importance to them, and to everybody interested in Western progress and prosperity, to give the history and as much of a report as there is made public of a thorough investigation made by Professors C. V. Riley, Cyrus Thomas, and A. S. Packard Jr. in regard to this plague:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—The labors of the United States entomological commission, appointed by Secretary Schurz, last spring, to investigate the grasshopper plague, are drawing toward a conclusion. The commission consists of Prof. C. V. Riley, state entomologist of Missouri; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, entomologist of Illinois, and Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., a professor in the Peabody Academy of Science, of Salem, Massachusetts. Prof. Riley, who is now completing his portion of the work, he being at the head of the commission, informs the times correspondent that the report will be a voluminous one, probably containing five hundred or six hundred pages.

The commissioners were appointed on 20th of March, and a couple of weeks later the three members were out on their exploring tours. Prof. Riley took the states of Texas, Kansas, Iowa, and Colorado, and the British possessions as far north as the Saskatchewan valley, and his investigations were to be directed more particularly to the biology of the grasshopper, generally called Rocky mountain locust by entomologists, its entomological enemies and parasites, and remedies and devices for the prevention of the grasshopper plague. Prof. Packard's field was Montana, Utah, Idaho, the western part of Wyoming, and the Pacific coast, and he made a study of the anatomy and embryology of the grasshopper. The territory assigned to Prof. Thomas embraced Minnesota, Nebraska, the eastern part of Wyoming, and all the other states and territories west of the Mississippi not taken by Profs. Riley and Packard; and the special subjects assigned to him were the geographical range of the grasshopper, his enemies not entomological, and the agricultural bearing of the subject. The original bill prevailed for a commission of five and an appropriation of $25,000. Congress cut the money down to $18,000, and reduced the number of commissioners to three. Prof. Riley says all the commissioners met with unexpected success in their investigations. They met with the most cordial receptions among the people of the west and southwest everywhere, and were furnished by the farmers with a vast amount of valuable information which they never could have obtained if the informants had not felt themselves personally interested in the work of the commission. The United States signal bureau also aided the commissioners materially, in furnishing them with accurate meteorological data, very necessary in the study of the migrations of the grasshoppers and their ovi-deposits, as also the effect which climatic changes have upon them. Prof. Riley spent six weeks in the country in which the principal armies of grasshoppers are hatched, and which they leave as soon as the short dry grass of the country, on which they principally subsist, is gone. The country is very thinly settled but the professor was afforded every possible assistance in his investigations by the authorities of the Canadian government, including Gov. Morris and the ministers of agriculture and the interior. Remaining in the British possession, about six weeks, Prof. Riley closed his investigations and returned to Chicago, where he again met his fellow-commissioners, Profs Packard and Thomas, just returned from the districts visited by them. Notes were again compared, views interchanged, and statistical and other matter exchanged, and the commissioners separated once more, returning this time to their respective homes to write up the results of their investigations. Prof. Riley has been at home now five or six weeks, and has been engaged on the report ever since his return. He expects to complete the report by the middle of next month, and Profs. Packard and Thomas are to have theirs completed about the same time, when the commission will convene again and submit their labors as one work to the government.

The result of the investigation of the commission has verified previous reports of Prof. Riley's individual investigations, and the commissioners are all of the opinion that a recurrence of the grasshopper plague can be prevented. They have found the native home of the insects; they know on what they feed, and when, and under what conditions they migrate, the direction they take, and the distance they go, and the length of time they remain before they commence their homeward flight again. They know, also, the fatal effect that heavy rains and sudden changes of weather have on them, and that smoke will kill them as quickly as fire. They know, too, the parasites which live off the grasshoppers, and the birds—particularly the grackle and the English rook—that feed upon them. Knowing all this, they believe that the migration from British America can be, in a great measure, stopped, and that in case they do visit the fields of Missouri, Kansas, and other States of the Union, the farmers can be forewarned in time to prepare for them with fire and water. The commission will recommend measures to congress looking to a government treatment of this plague at its next recurrence.

Ex-Governor Tilden's Health.

Mr. Tilden looks remarkably fresh and well. The extreme nervousness and the care-worn look he wore before his departure are gone. He looked prematurely old in the spring, and was unable to sleep, and became dyspeptic and shaky in spite of horsebackriding, and even his best friends feared he would follow the lamented Greeley to a country where *Tribunes* and returning boards are not known. But politicians who count on counting Tilden out of the next game on the score of ill-health will find their calculations upset. He means 1880, is in full training for the race, and will do his best to get entered on the track. You mustn't blame him. Put yourself in his place and you'll know how it is with him. When a man thinks he was elected to the presidency by nearly 300,000 votes, and was cheated out of the office by notorious and admitted frauds, he isn't likely to sit down quietly, order carriages for his funeral, and quietly wait the issue of a post-mortem day of judgment. At least, that man isn't Samuel J. Tilden. Tilden feels he has been personally wronged, and that the American people are morally bound to repair the injustice of 1876 in election of 1880. People who imagine that he is a dead cock in the pit will find out their mistake long before another election time, and it will not be his fault if his voice does not ring out clear and shrill in victory. He is one of the astutest political managers in the country, and has hosts of friends to back him. And it is an immense thing to go before a great people with a palpable personal wrong which appeals to their sense of justice. To-day Tilden is the livest democrat in the nation. But you know it is as bad for a candidate to be nominated three years before election time as for a racer to be put on the track three hours before the race. There are any number of good democrats here who know Tilden's ability and shrewdness, believe he is as honest as a lawyer and politician can be, and feel that it is a shame he was cheated out of the presidency this time, who yet hold that his nomination for 1880 would be premature and might defeat the party. Bayard, Hendricks, Hancock, McClellan, Wade, Hampton, Lamar or some other candidate may be far more available then, than Tilden. A good deal of the anti-Tilden feeling here grows out of his disposition to use the party for his own personal ends. Like Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his own and his wife's relations in the war, Tilden is thought to be perfectly willing to sacrifice his party and pretty much everything else for the sake of being president; and this cold, selfish ambition arrays scores of leading democrats against him and may upset all his best laid plans. Somebody might write an edifying essay on heart in politics. More politicians have failed for want of it than succeeded without it. Jefferson's heart had more to do with his popularity than his intellect. Lincoln and Andrew, the two great civilians of the war period, owed their brilliant success and strong hold on the people to heart rather than brain, and in both cases the intellect drew its best inspiration from the heart. There is a good deal of cheap sneering at sentiment, but the men who have it are about the only men the people have real regard for or confidence in.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Michigan lumbermen will slash down more pine lumber this year than they have cut in any one season for some years.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in twelve States of the Union on Tuesday, Nov. 6, namely: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The election in Massachusetts was for State officers, Executive Councillors, State Senators, Representatives and county officers. The following State officers, all Republicans, were elected by pluralities ranging from 15,000 to 17,000: Governor, Alexander H. Rice; Lieutenant Governor, Horatio G. Knight; Secretary, Henry B. Pierce; Treasurer, Charles Endicott; Auditor, Julius L. Clarke; Attorney General, Charles R. Train. The Senators elect stand 35 Republicans to 5 Democrats. The lower house is also largely Republican.

New York voted for minor State officers and members of the Legislature. Allen C. Beach, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is elected by about 15,000 majority. The Republicans secured a working majority in the Legislature.

Connecticut voted for State Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and county officers. The vote was very light, not exceeding 80,000. The Republicans succeeded in securing about the same majority in the Legislature as last year.

In New Jersey the Democrats elected Gen. George B. McClellan Governor by 12,000 majority, and also secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The election in Pennsylvania was for minor State officers. The Democratic candidates—John Trunkey for Supreme Judge, W. P. Schell for Auditor General, and Amos C. Noyes for Treasurer—were chosen by majorities approximating 10,000.

A State Comptroller and members of the Legislature were voted for in Maryland. Thomas J. Keating, Democrat, was elected Comptroller by a large majority, and the Legislature is Democratic by the usual majority.

Virginia voted for State officers and members of the Legislature. The Democratic candidates, headed by F. W. M. Halliday for Governor, had no opposition, and the Republicans made few nominations for the Legislature, consequently that body is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches.

In Mississippi, also, the Democrats had things their own way, the Republicans declining to make any nominations. The vote was extremely light. The names of the State officers elect are as follows: Governor, John M. Stone; Lieutenant Governor, William H. Sims; Secretary, Kinloch Falconer; Treasurer, Wm. L. Hemingway; Auditor, Sylvester Gwinn; Attorney General, T. C. Catchings; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James Argyle Smith.

The people of Wisconsin elected State officer and members of the Legislature. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by about 5,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican by a small majority. The names of the State officers elected are: Governor, Wm. E. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Bingham; Secretary, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther: Attorney General, Alexander Wilson; Superintendent of Public Instruccion, W. C. Whitford.

The election in Minnesota was for State officers and members of the Legislature, and resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket by 10,000 to 12,000 majority. The Republicans also secure a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature. The names of the successful candidates are as follows: Governor, John S. Pillsbury; Lieutenant Governor, James B. Wakefield; Treasurer, Wm. Pfænder; Attorney General, George P. Wilson; Railroad Commissioner, William R. Marshall.

Kansas elected a Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Republican candidates, L. W. Humphrey and Albert H. Horton, were chosen by a large majority.

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University were elected in Nebraska. George B. Lake, H. R. Persinger and Charles A. Holmes were chosen by 10,000 majority.

In Illinois there was an election for county officers. Little interest was taken in the election, and a very light vote was polled. In Cook county (embracing Chicago) the Republicans elected their candidates by majorities ranging between 4,000 and 7,000.

THE EAST.

For a long time a fierce feud has existed between the Protestant and Catholic miners in the Duquesne (Pa.) coal mines, and a number of incendiary fires have resulted as a consequence. Evidence has at last been secured against some of the fire-bugs, and sixteen of them are now under arrest.

The fight over the estate of the late Commodore Vanderbilt has opened in earnest in the Surrogate's Court of New York. A married daughter of the dead hundred-millionaire, Mrs. Le Bau, who was cut off with a pittance of $500,000, now comes forward to assert her claim to an equal division of the enormous estate, the bulk of which was bequeathed to Wm. H. Vanderbilt. The lady has for her counsel Scott Lord and Jere Black.

The careless druggist is abroad in Rhode Island. A Providence dispatch chronicles the death of Deacon W. B. Spooner, of Bristol, for whom the wrong medicine was put up. Isaac H. Wadleigh, of East Greenwich, met his death in a similar manner....Mrs. Evelyn Stuart, the wife of Robert Stuart, a wealthy New Yorker, living on Fifth avenue, committed suicide the other day on account of the intemperate habits of her husband. About the same hour Henry Hansman, a poor man living on Christie street, while laboring under a fit of despondency caused by the intemperance of his wife, shot his three children and then took his own life.

THE WEST.

Monroe county, Ill., was recently the scene of a double murder of unparalleled brutality, supplemented by the hanging of the guilty wretch by an incensed mob. The victims were a young farmer named Goetz and his wife, both Germans. A neighbor of Goetz called to see him on business, and was horrified to find the dead body of Mrs. Goetz, terribly mutilated by blows from an ax, the house stripped of its furniture, and the wagon and horses of Goetz missing. Evidences were also found that not only the wife, but the husband himself had been murdered and his body dragged off to the woods. The alarm was at once given, and officers started in pursuit of Carl Strahl, alias Joe Engler, upon whom suspicion had settled as the author of the foul deed. He was found in St. Louis, and when arrested was trying to sell a team of mules and a wagon that had belonged to his victims. A trunk containing a number of small articles, consisting in part of a breast-pin, a parasol, and shawl, was identified as the property of the murdered woman. When charged with the murder Strahl refused to make any statement whatever, but consented to return to Illinois without a warrant. He was immediately taken back to Columbia, Monroe county. The news of the arrest of the murderer was not long in spreading, and shortly after the return of the officers with the prisoner the little village was filled with people from the surrounding country. A small party took the prisoner and started toward the Goetz farm, for the purpose of forcing him to reveal where he had hidden the body of Goetz, he having finally admitted the killing. About half a mile from the farm, and two miles from the town, Strahl led the party to a thicket, where he said he had hid Goetz's body. After a short search the remains were found hidden under leaves and brush. Goetz had been struck on the head with the ax, and killed in much the same manner as his wife. The body had lain in its hiding place a week and was becoming badly decomposed. The sight seemed to strengthen the determination of those who counseled summary justice. The party started toward the town, but before half the distance was made a self-appointed committee of six took the prisoner, and, telling the others they had something to say to him, bade them not follow. The committee and the prisoner went into the woods. The former returned in half an hour and said Strahl had hung himself. The crowd went into the woods, and, after a search, found Strahl's body dangling from a limb.

The late Senator Morton, in his last will and testament, bequeathed his entire estate, valued at $50,000 to his immediate family.

Shaffenburg, ex-United States Marshal of Colorado, who was convicted of stealing $40,000 from the Government, and sentenced, a short time ago, to the Kansas penitentiary for the term of two years, has been pardoned by President Hayes.

A fire in St. Louis, last week, destroyed Steinberg's hat-store and John Brunet's restaurant, on Fourth street. Loss, over $100,000.. .A San Francisco dispatch announces the destruction by fire of the North Point warehouse. Loss, $310,000.

Chicago elevators contain 531,325 bushels of wheat; 465,995 bushels of corn; 160,072 bushels of oats; 92,036 bushels of rye, and 578,243 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,827,671 bushels, against 5,140,285 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH.

The Governor of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State to consider the proposition of the New York arbiters to adjust the State debt.

A party of Mexican soldiers recently crossed the Rio Grande into Texas and attacked a band of Indians who had been depredating in Mexico, killing several, and recovering sixty-eight head of stock that they had run out of Mexico.

A report comes by way of Galveston that "Lieut. Bullis, with a small party of scouts, crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Pecos river, and was attacked by a body of 500 Indians and compelled to retreat. Loss not stated. Col. Young has left Fort Clark with 200 cavalry to reinforce Bullis."

Advices from Texas state that Maj. Jones, of the Texas battalion, at El Paso, has telegraphed the Governor that immediate trouble is apprehended, and the Governor has been solicited by a number of persons, especially military officers, to precipitate the conflict with Mexico, if the Federal Government will not.

Ex-Congressman Smalls and ex-Revenue Collector Carpenter, on trial at Columbia, S. C., the former for bribery and the latter for forgery, have been found guilty.

GENERAL.

Burned: Crawford, Coffman & Co.'s last and peg factory, Dayton, Ohio, loss $30,000; Gilmore, Walter & Co.'s flouring mill, Allegheny City, Pa., loss $16,000; the Keith paper mill, Turner's Falls, Mass., loss $300,000; the Ames Manufacturing Company's pocket-book factory, Northampton, Mass., loss $30,000; D. Powers & Sons' oilcloth works, at Newburg, N. Y., loss $15,000.... The Captain and a crew of five persons of the schooner Edward Tillery were drowned while attempting to land during the gale at Port St. Peters, Quebec, a few nights ago.

Business failures: Corydon Weed, an extensive dealer in Illinois farm mortgages. Bloomington, Ill., liabilities $1,800,000, assets one suit of clothes; F. K. Phœnix, proprietor of the extensive nurseries at Bloomington and Normal, Ill., liabilities $120,000; Mulholland & Raker, one of the oldest hardware houses in Montreal, Canada, liabilities heavy; Fordham & Jennings, ship chandlers, San Francisco, Cal., liabilities $90,000.

An agent of the Russian Government, now in Philadelphia, is empowered to make a contract with parties in this country for the construction of a bridge to be thrown across the Danube into Roumania. The requirements are such, however, that the leading company in Philadelphia distrusts its ability to meet them, and has declined the contract.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. Henry S. Sandford has been nominated by the President to be Minister to Belgium. ....There has been a thorough investigation of all charges made against Public Printer Defrees. The charges were made by a discharged employe, and, after complete examination, the Committee on Printing fully exonerates Defrees.

Mr. Sandford, who has just been tendered the Belgian mission, was rejected as Minister to that court in 1867, and also as Minister to Spain in 1869....Col. W. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, has been named by the President as Minister to the Netherlands.

The President has urged upon the heads of departments a reduction of their estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year, and the War Department has set a good example by reducing its figures as originally prepared $10,000,000....The Secretary of War has ordered Maj. Benvaurd to remove the raft in the Red river above Shreveport, and keep the river open. A Government vessel will be placed at the disposal of the city of New Orleans for the improvement of the harbor there.

Judge Thomas A. Spence, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is dead.

An order has been issued by the War Department directing that, until further orders, the names of battle-fields shall not be printed in the army register at the head of the regiments which took part in them.

POLITICAL.

A secret caucus of Republican members of the Senate, at which there was a very full attendance, was held on the 10th inst. An Associated Press report of the caucus says the "topics discussed were the so-called 'Southern policy' and 'civil-service policy' of the administration, with special reference to the Louisiana contest and sundry nominations before the committees. Opinions were freely interchanged by nearly all the Senators, showing that the majority were not in accord with the views and actions of the President on the subjects discussed, and that less than a majority are disposed to make any formal issue with him. Such a course was not deemed expedient in a party sense, nor called for by public interest under the present circumstances."....At a caucus of the Democratic Senators, it was agreed to support all the nominations of the President unless it should be ascertained in any case that the person nominated was unfit.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Russian losses from the commencement of hostilities to the 1st inst. were 64,801 men. ....Four hundred of the principal inhabitants of Bulgaria, including the Geshoffs and their families, have been sentenced to exile in Asia Minor....The Porte has demanded the withdrawal of the Servian corps of observation now occupying the frontier, and threatens vigorous military measures if the demand is not complied with.... A very strong, united effort is being made to stir up a war feeling in England. It is argued that every town in India will be unfavorably affected by the Turkish downfall in Asia, and that the result will be most dangerous to the English hold on the Indian population.

According to Turkish reports, the Russians attacked the fortified positions in front of Erzeroum on the morning of the 9th inst., and after several hours' severe fighting were repulsed. The Turks pursued them for some distance, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition and some prisoners....Several of Mukhtar Pasha's officers have been sentenced to be shot for cowardice in the battle of the 5th....The reported occupation of Erzeroum, in Asia, by the Russians, proves false.

The Turks acknowledge a loss of 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners, and nearly all their artillery, in the battle of Deve-Boyun.... A Berlin dispatch says that the Porte has confidentially communicated to some of the powers a draft of the programme for the conclusion of peace....Constantinople dispatches furnish the following: "There are dissensions in the Turkish Cabinet on the subject of peace or war, but the peace party fear being accused of secret dealings with Russia. Forty of ex-Sultan Murad's servants are reported to have been strangled because of a conspiracy to reinstate Murad. The excitement increased by a rumor that the Prophet has appeared to the Sultan, ordering him to conclude peace. The Russians have recommenced a vigorous bombardment of Batoum. All the officers in Kars down to Major unanimously voted to reject the summons to surrender made by the Russians, and resolved to defend the city to the last extremity."

Cable dispatches state that "Osman Pasha's losses are estimated at 200 to 300 men daily from the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery. Osman Pasha is busily constructing fresh fortifications, which seem to point to his holding out as long as possible rather than to attempt a sortie. Prisoners and deserters state that the Turks have six weeks' provisions."

An attack upon Gen. Skobeleff's new position in the rear of Plevna by a strong Turkish column found the Russians strongly intrenched, and, after the assaulting party had endured for a short time the fire of seventy cannon, they concluded to abandon the undertaking, and retired in confusion and with great slaughter.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Derby has notified the Chinese Government that the destruction of the Woo-Sung railroad would be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act....The French Legislature convened at Versailles on the 7th inst. M. Grevy, Republican, was chosen Provisional President of the House of Deputies by a vote of 290 against 170. President MacMahon, in receiving the delegation of Deputies of the Right, gave them a very categorical answer, implying that he would not resign....The *Official Journal* announces that the De Broglie Ministry, at President MacMahon's request, have withdrawn their resignations. They, however, insist it shall be fully understood that, while continuing to discharge their functions, this shall in no wise prejudice the President's subsequent decision.

The successor of Sir Edward Thornton, as British Minister to Washington, has been selected in the person of Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, brother and heir presumptive of Lord Sackville, now British Minister to Buenos Ayres....The Spanish Cortes is to be convoked for January, to approve of King Alphonso's marriage to the Princess Maria Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, which is to take place on the 23d of that month.

There is trouble in the Samoan islands, in the Pacific ocean, between the American, English and German Consuls. Charges and counter-charges are made in the respective interests, and the feeling has run so high that a committee of safety has been organized to preserve the peace....A Calcutta dispatch reports that the Mussulmans of India are much excited at the news of Turkish defeats.

It is announced in a dispatch from Rome that the Pope is lying near death's door, the physicians, after a careful examination, having given up all hope of his recovery....Advices from Queenstown, Holyhead, Plymouth and many other points on the coasts of the British islands, announce the prevalence of a general and tremendous gale. There was great destruction of property on land and sea.

A cable dispatch states that Stanley, the African explorer and 120 followers, has been brought to the Cape of Good Hope in Her Majesty's storeship Industry, which also takes them to Zanzibar....The Argentine torpedo ship Fulminate recently exploded in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, killing eleven persons.

The several Governments of Europe have advised the Marshal-President of France to pursue a policy of conciliation—which means that they deprecate an open rupture in that country between the republicans and monarchists.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The House devoted the most of the day to the discussion of the bill repealing the Resumption act. Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a lengthy speech against the bill. Mr. Cox, of New York, supported his plan of gradual resumption....Rev. Dr. Parsol, Chaplain of the House, tendered his resignation....Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Deficiency bill.

Thursday, Nov. 8—Senate.—The resolution submitted by Mr. Maxey, on Tuesday, calling upon the President for information in regard to the rescue of prisoners from the Stark county (Tex.) jail by outlaws from Mexico, in August last, was taken up and agreed to; also, a resolution submitted by Mr. Mitchell calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of miles of Northern Pacific railroad constructed, what change has been made in the line, etc.... Mr. Matthews introduced a bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875.

House.—The House, in committee of the whole, devoted the entire session to the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, the Republicans favoring the maintenance of the fighting force at 25,000 men, while most of the Democrats thought that 15,000 or 20,000 would suffice for all the necessities of the service.

Friday, Nov. 9.—Senate.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Beck, to authorize the payment of all customs duties in legal-tender notes; by Mr. Dawes, in relation to the jurisdiction of the District Court of the Territory of Utah in matters of divorce....The Vice President appointed Mr. Kirkwood a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Ingalls a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Mr. Saunders a member of the Committee on Railroads, to fill the vacancies on these committees occasioned by the death of Senator Morton....Mr. Mitchell (Oregon) submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Wadleigh (New Hampshire) the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, vice Mr. Morton, deceased, and it was agreed to....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of John Welsh to be Minister to England.

House.—The Army Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House the greater portion of the day. An amendment was adopted in committee of the whole increasing the army to 25,000 men, the Texas delegation voting solidly for it. The vote stood 122 to 114....Rev. R. D. Harrison was elected Chaplain of the House....Mr Swan, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented communications from the Secretary of State, with reference to the Paris Exposition. They estimate the expenses of American representation at $225,000.... Mr. Atkins, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of the workingmen for an excess of eight hours' labor.

Saturday, Nov. 10.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The Army Appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the House, in committee of the whole. Mr. Culberson offered an amendment that the four cavalry regiments be recruited to 100 men to each company, which force shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas. Adopted—114 to 112—after being amended on motion of Mr. Clymer thus: "That the recruiting of enlisted men shall be limited to 20,000, of which four full regiments of cavalry shall be kept upon the Mexican frontier." An amendment offered by Mr. Hooker prohibiting the use of troops to suppress insurrections or preserve order in any State, except on the demand of the Legislature or the Executive, gave rise to an animated discussion, Mr. Garfield leading the opposition, and pointing out the danger of having such a law on the statute book as would have, in 1861, tied the hands of the President and wrought the destruction of the Government. Mr. Hooker's amendment was rejected—137 to 38. Mr. Atkins then offered an amendment, as an additional section, providing that the officers assigned to staff duty shall not be entitled to additional rank or pay. Agreed to.

Monday, Nov. 12.—Senate.—Mr. Conkling made a personal explanation touching an alleged interview with him printed in the New York *Herald* of the 9th. He stated that the report contained many statements which he never uttered, even in private conversation, and expressions of thought and language that never came from him....Bills were introduced by Mr. Windom to establish a Department of Commerce, and by Mr. Matthews for the enforcement of judgments and decrees in States other than those where rendered or made....Mr. Maxey submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier....Mr. Booth was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Patents, in place of Mr. Wadleigh, who was recently appointed Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections....Mr. Voorhees was sworn in as a member of the Senate from Indiana....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of John M. Stevens, of Maine, as Minister to Norway and Sweden; John Defrees, of Indiana, as Public Printer at Washington; Kenneth Rayner as Solicitor of the Treasury; and Robert H. Chittenden, United States Attorney for Iowa.

House.—The Clymer amendment to the Army bill, limiting the number to 20,000 men, but providing for stationing four full cavalry regiments on the Mexican border, was concurred in by the House on a call of the yeas and nays, by vote of 133 to 127. The amendment providing that officers, when assigned to staff duty, shall receive no higher rank or pay than their lineal rank or pay, was defeated. The bill was then passed without division....A large number of bills were then introduced and referred, including a bill to amend the laws in relation to mailable matter of the the third class; the existing banking laws; designating the time for the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in January; to reduce the number of military cadets; for payment of all cotton seized after the 29th of May, 1875; also, to refund the tax on raw cotton collected from 1863 to 1868; to prohibit by constitutional amendment the payment of claims arising out of the late rebellion; for the payment of import duties in legal-tender notes as soon as they are quoted at par with legal-tender coin of the United States.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Senate.—The following bills were introduced: By Mr. McDonald, in relation to distilling and rectifying spirits. By Mr. Garland, to authorize the election of a Delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory. By Mr. Cameron (Wis.), to aid the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization....Mr. Chaffee called up the resolution submitted by him last week in regard to the management of the Pacific railroad, and spoke at length in regard to the subject.... The Army Appropriation bill was read by its title and referred....The Senate adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Booth, of California, calling upon the President for information as to the cause of the Nez Perces war, its cost, the number of Indians and soldiers engaged therein, the number of lives lost, and the disposition made of Chief Joseph and the Indians who surrendered with him.

House.—The House further debated the Resumption act. Mr. Chittenden, of New York, made a pronounced hard-money speech. He denounced the proposed repeal of the Resumption act as practical repudiation. He attacked the Silver bill with equal bitterness....The House passed the Navy Deficiency bill....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Banks, to extend, facilitate and cheapen land and water transportation of freight and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further appreciation of the public debt; by Mr. Townshend (Ill.), a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of winding up national banks, withdrawing their circulation, and substituting in lieu thereof greenbacks and other similar currency.

A Man Lives Thirty Hours with a Knife-Blade in His Heart.

About midnight on Monday a man was discovered in the vicinity of the Third District Police Station, staggering along the street, and acting in a boisterous manner. He was taken into the station on the charge of disorderly conduct and placed in a cell, where he remained until the following morning, when he was released. The man, whose name could not then be ascertained, went to the house of a friend named Quigley, on Seventh street, and told Quigley he was very ill with a pain in his breast. Quigley took him to the City Dispensary, where an examination was had and the discovery made that the man had been stabbed in or through the breast bone, though the wound was considered light. He continued to grow weaker and more stupid, and this morning he died.

The case was so curious that a post-mortem investigation was held by the Coroner, and it was found that the man had been stabbed with a long-bladed jack-knife, the blade of it not only going through the outward wall of the body, but through the pericardium of the heart and slightly penetrating that organ, death being produced by hemorrhage of the heart, though the bleeding was so slow and the victim so strong a man that it took thirty hours for him to bleed to death. The point of the broken knife-blade, an inch long, was found inside of the body, held firmly by the bone through which it was driven, and still penetrating the outward covering of the heart.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A French chemist is said to have succeeded in producing a paint with which to illuminate the numbers on street doors at night. Figures traced with it are so lustrous as to be read even on a dark night, and the preparation of the compound is said to be simple, inexpensive, and not injurious.

By Telephone.

A worthy and elderly divine from the rural regions, who has zealously labored for a number of years in his divine calling in the true spirit of meek and innocent simplicity, came to the city a few days ago. His visits to the city are not very frequent, and they occur at great intervals. He has not quite so much followed the world's progress in scientific advancements and discoveries as he is interested in the wayward trials and vicissitudes of his own little band of sinners in the rural field.

He dropped in at the office of a companion of his youth, the chief of a large and extended manufacturing establishment. They have a quiet, pleasant chat in the elegant, cozily-furnished apartment. One of the novelties in the room is a telephone connecting it with the factory some dozen miles off. Our friend the chief is suddenly called out; the revered gentleman remains alone in the room. He pulls out the latest tracts, adjusts his specs, nestles down in the fauteuil and begins to read.

"Ello!" in sepulchral tones. Looks up. Thinks it is outside.

"El-low! Wake up, old boy."

Our divine starts up and gazes around.

"Why the devil don't you answer?"

"I—I—beg—beg—your"——

"What in h—ll are you doing?" continues the telephone.

"Really—my dear—dear sir," gasps our kind sir, swaying unsteadily through the room.

"Order down two car-loads of coke and a barrel of brimstone."

"Lord have mercy on their souls," mumbles the preacher, in panic-stricken terror.

"Send down a new pack, a box of cigars and a half-dozen bottles of Joe Murch's best."

This was too much. The elderly divine bolts through the door, flies down the street, boards the first train homeward, and never gets over his excitement until he has landed safely in the parsonage in the rural domain.

A few days after our worthy friend, the manufacturing chief, receives a long, kind epistle, offering earnest prayers for the salvation of his soul, and that God may finally purge him from all the sins and great wickedness with which he is surrounded.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Falling-off of Revenue Receipts.

The rise and fall of revenue receipts—the rate of taxation remaining the same—are believed by economists to give valuable indications of the industrial condition of a country. If this be true, the times are getting no better in the United States, despite the brief spurt of activity this fall. The following official figures obtained from the Treasury Department show a heavy falling-off of revenue from all sources:

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1877.	
Customs	$48,823,632.84
Internal revenue	38,561,328.46
Miscellaneous	9,771,217.51
Total	$97,156,178.81
RECEIPTS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1878.	
Customs	$48,537,233.73
Internal revenue	37,920 268.22
Miscellaneous	6,831,192.12
Total	$93,288,694.07

Here we see a decrease under every item. In the last four months the customs receipts have been $286,399.11 less, the internal-revenue receipts $641,060,24 less, and the miscellaneous receipts $2,940,025.39 less than in the corresponding four months of last year. In a country where the amount of revenue-cheating is great but uncertain, as exact inferences cannot be drawn from this decrease of revenue as would be possible in France or England, but coupled with other potent facts it shows that the ability of the people to consume the various commodities of commerce is still decreasing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7 25	@11 50	
Hogs	5 00	@ 5 30	
Cotton	11	@ 11¼	
Flour—Superfine	4 75	@ 5 30	
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 28	@ 1 29	
Corn—Western Mixed	61½	@ 63¾	
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 40	
Rye—Western	71	@ 73	
Pork—New Mess	14 25	@14 35	
Lard	8½	@ 8¾	
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 5 75	
Choice Natives	4 75	@ 5 25	
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 4 00	
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75	
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50	
Hogs—Live	4 50	@ 4 85	
Flour—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 60	
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 07	@ 1 08	
No. 3 Spring	1 01	@ 1 02¾	
Corn—No. 2	44	@ 45	
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25	
Rye—No. 2	53	@ 54	
Barley—No. 2	58	@ 59	
Butter—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33	
Eggs—Fresh	18	@ 19	
Pork—Mess	12 40	@12 50	
Lard	7¾	@ 8	
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 1	1 14¾	@ 1 17	
No. 2	1 09	@ 1 09¾	
Corn—No. 2	46	@ 47	
Oats—No. 2	24	@ 25	
Rye—No. 1	55	@ 56	
Barley—No. 2	62	@ 63	
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 23	@ 1 24	
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	43	@ 44	
Oats—No. 2	25	@ 26	
Rye	55	@ 56	
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 12½	
Lard	7¾	@ 8	
Hogs	4 15	@ 4 75	
Cattle	2 25	@ 4 25	
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—Red	1 20	@ 1 30	
Corn—New	35	@ 37	
Oats	27	@ 31	
Rye	59	@ 60	
Pork—Mess	13 00	@13 10	
Lard	7¾	@ 8	
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 31	@ 1 31½	
No. 2 Red Winter	1 30	@ 1 30½	
Corn	48	@ 50	
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 27	
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice White	6 00	@ 6 40	
Wheat—No. 1 White	1 29	@ 1 30½	
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@ 1 28½	
Corn—No. 1	52	@ 53	
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 30	
Barley (per cental)	1 10	@ 1 45	
Pork—Mess	14 00	@14 50	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
Cattle—Best	5 00	@ 5 37½	
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00	
Common	4 00	@ 4 50	
Hogs	4 60	@ 5 25	
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 00	

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Measures Before Congress.

Representative Townsend, of New York, has introduced a bill to abridge the jurisdiction of Federal courts. The bill simply repeals the right now existing to move causes from State to Federal courts, in cases involving questions in reference to the United States revenue, questions arising under the constitution or any treaty of the United States. One object of the bill is to remove the inconvenience arising to litigants in carrying their cases from State courts to Federal courts. Another object is to aid in reducing the number of cases at present on the docket of the Supreme Court, which now number over 900, the majority of which are of the class contemplated in Mr. Townsend's bill. The Supreme Court is now three years behind in its work.

Mr. Oliver, of Iowa, offers a bill to abolish capital punishment. It provides that death shall not be inflicted for any crime committed against the United States or District of Columbia, nor for any offense hereafter committed by any soldier or mariner in the service of the United States, and that the punishment for crimes hereafter committed which are now by law punished by death shall be imprisonment for life. The same gentleman introduces a bill limiting the duration of patents to five years, and not allowing the entire duration in the case of an extension to exceed fifteen years; also a bill providing for a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures.

Mr. Giddings, of Texas, introduces a bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean-mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. It provides that the expense of the line shall be divided between the two Governments, the United States to pay not to exceed $150,000 per annum, during which time there shall be twelve round trips. The termini of the line shall be Galveston, Texas, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

Mr. Pacheco, of California, wants to regulate the survey and sale of the timber lands of the United States. His bill provides that the public lands, valuable chiefly for timber, are declared not to be subject to entry under the provisions of the Pre-emption or Homestead laws, but shall hereafter be sold for cash or located with land warrants or scrip issued under the act of June, 1860, said land warrants and scrip to be received at the value of $1.25 per acre for the number of acres mentioned in the warrants or scrip certificates. According to the bill these public lands shall remain for sale at $1.25 per acre, or $2.50 per acre where that price is fixed by existing law. The bill further provides that the public lands, valuable chiefly for timber, which have not been offered for sale according to law, returns of the survey of which have heretofore been made and approved at any time before the expiration of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1877, shall before being so offered be subject to sale or location at $2.50 per acre to citizens of the United States and persons intending to become citizens.

Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, introduces a peculiar bill, which provides for the establishment of a commission of five members on the subject of liquor traffic, whose duty it shall be to investigate the subject in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States. The bill provides that the commission shall ascertain for the information of Congress, as near as may be, the number of gallons of wine, beer or distilled liquors annually consumed in different countries, including the United States; the number of deaths annually from alcoholism; the number and character of crimes caused by drinking; the diseases produced by drinking, mental as well as physical; the number of arrests for drunkenness; the amount of pauperism produced by liquor-drinking; the amount of revenue received by the Government from the liquor traffic and liquor making; the amount of food transformed into alcohol; the cost of alcohol consumed; the cost of caring for the criminals and paupers made by such drinking; the amount of capital employed in the liquor-making and the traffic in it; the quantity of spirituous liquors imported and exported.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, wants to allow persons charged with crime in the United States courts to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, proposes to abolish the Indian Bureau and transfer the care of the Indians to the War Department. Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, offers a bill of the same purport.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, offers an amendment to the constitution designed to exclude Chinese from the privileges of citizenship.

Mr. Pridemore, of Virginia, presents a bill to amend the Patent laws so as to provide that the grant to a patentee shall be for a term of seventeen years, unless the invention be upon an agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical implement or tool, in which case the grant shall be only for a term of eight years, permitting a reissuing of the patent upon application at the expiration of that time.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, contributes a bill for the readjustment of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Venezuela.

Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, proposes an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Postmasters every four years by the voters of the district, village, town, or city in which the duties of their offices are to be performed.

Mr. Hartzell wants to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, wants to create and open at all postoffices where the salary of the Postmaster is $1,000 per year and upward, a savings bank where the people may deposit sums not less than 25 cents and an amount not to exceed $200 from any one person. The bill further provides that where the account of a depositor shall reach the amount of $25 and when the depositor shall place it subject to call on three months' notice thereof, the depositor shall receive on any and all such sums so deposited interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, wants the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians represented in Congress, and has introduced a measure to that effect.

Mr. Glover, of Missouri, offers a bill to remove the legal disabilities of women. It provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, wants to provide for the national education of women by establishing a National Female University in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Willis, of New York, presents a bill for the education of the blind. It proposes an appropriation of $250,000, to be invested in United States bonds as a perpetual fund, the interest on which is to be paid semi-annually to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville.

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, introduces a bill for the construction of levees along the Mississippi river. It provides for the appointment of a Board of Levee Commissioners to take charge of the work. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue thirty-year bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to the amount of $45,000,000, the proceeds to be applied to the construction of such works as may be recommended by the board, a tax to be levied upon all lands reclaimed from overflow, and upon the tonnage of all vessels navigating the stream in the levee district; this tax to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, and the cost and expenses of keeping the levees in repair.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

MONTCALM COUNTY has twenty-two platted villages.

A NEW paper-mill is to be started at Hubbardston.

A ST. LOUIS man wants to buy 1,000,000,000 staves this winter.

NASHVILLE, Barry county, hasn't enough tenement houses to supply the demand.

SAGE & Co.'s mill at Bay City will close on the 24th inst., and set 175 men adrift.

THE Kalamazoo Council has appropriated $1,000 to be expended in straightening Portage creek.

OLNEY BATES, a Richmond lad, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was hunting.

THE residence of J. L. Holmes, at East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire the other night. Insured for $1,200; loss about $1,500.

AT Ludington $150,000 has been spent on public improvements during the past season, and business prospects look bright in that locality.

THE First Ward school building in West Bay City was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $7,000; insurance on building and furniture, $1,500.

SOME of the northern exchanges say that the water is so low at the mouth of the Chippewa river that catfish have to employ mud-turtles to tow them over the bar.

A PARTY of eleven gentlemen, among whom was an artist employed on *Scribner's Monthly*, have been on a hunting expedition to the woods of Northern Michigan. They killed twenty-one deer.

THE Supervisors of Tuscola county have voted to erect a hospital building on the county-farm, at a cost of $1,000, and have also resolved to submit to the vote of the electors at the spring election the question of borrowing $8,000 to build a county jail.

GEORGE W. RIDER, a constable at Reed City, one of the gang of thieves and burglars who operated so extensively in that place and was arrested early in September with three others, was found guilty in the Circuit Court at Hersey and sentenced to State prison seven years. The jury were out only three minutes.

TWO LITTLE sons of Walter Conklin, of Flint, fell into the river while playing on the banks, a few days ago, and, getting beyond their depth, a little sister 8 years old waded into the river up to her neck, and, getting hold of the clothing of one of the boys, who were clinging together, succeeded in dragging them safely to land.

THE rafting season on the Tittabawasse, the main lumbering stream of the Saginaw district, has closed. The number of pieces rafted is 234,000,078. The total amount rafted during the season is estimated at 410,000,000 feet, which is 74,000,000 more than run out of this stream last season, and a larger quantity rafted than during any year in the record of the past eight years. Rafting on all other streams closed some time ago. Following is a statement of the amount in feet rafted from the several streams: Tittabawasse, 410,000,000; Cass, 22,020,160; Bad, 32,000,000; Rifle, 70,841,625; Angres, 33,500,000; Kawkawalon, 22,000,000; Au Sable, 65,000,000; total, 660,470,785. The stock of lumber on dock is much smaller than at the same time last year, with the promise of a further reduction before the close of navigation, while the streams will be about closed out, so far as logs are concerned, leaving but a few old logs back for next year.

THE following is the assignment of the Michigan Congressmen to committee service in the House:

A. S. Williams—District Columbia (Chairman); Expenditures of the Postoffice Department.

Edwin Willits—Patents; Expenditures of the Interior Department.

J. H. McGowan—Private Land Claims.

E. W. Keightley—Public Expenditures.

J. W. Stone—Mines and Mining.

M. S. Brewer—Coinage, Weights and Measures.

O. D. Conger—Judiciary; Expenditures of the Department of Justice.

C. C. Ellsworth—Claims.

J. A. Hubbell—Commerce; Expenditures of the Navy Department.

The Washington addresses of the Michigan delegation are as follows:

A. S. Williams, National Hotel.
Edwin Willits, 211 East Capitol street.
J. H. McGowan, 53 B street, S. E.
E. W. Keightley, 53 B street, S. E.
J. W. Stone, Metropolitan Hotel.
M. S. Brewer, Metropolitan Hotel.
O. D. Conger, National Hotel.
C. C. Ellsworth, 448 H street, N. W.
J. A. Hubbell, National Hotel.

SENATORS.

T. W. Ferry, 3 National Hotel.
I. P. Christiancy, 717 Fourteenth street, N.W.

THE following Thanksgiving proclamation was recently issued by Gov. Croswell:

The present year has been one of manifold blessings. Peace and plenty have prevailed within our borders. The fruits of the earth have been abundant and the harvest bountiful. We have enjoyed health in a remarkable degree. Our people have been secure in their homes, and the sacredness of person and property has been preserved. We have been saved from war, with its attendant horrors, and from that disorder which elsewhere in our land has destroyed many lives and much property. Our rich harvest gives hope that the clouds of financial distress and embarrassment which have settled upon us will soon be lifted. We have enjoyed the advantages of home, of society, of religion and of good government, and have advanced in all the elements that constitute a great, free and prosperous people. As a manifestation of our gratitude for the rich blessings we have thus enjoyed, I have deemed it fitting and proper, in accordance with custom derived from our ancestors, and worthy to be practiced by their descendants, to designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, whose wisdom supervises all human affairs, for his great goodness to us as a people.

And I do earnestly advise all the inhabitants of this State to refrain from their ordinary occupations on that day, and, gathering themselves together in solemn assemblies, to rende the just tribute and praise of grateful hearts to our Heavenly Father for the favors He has so freely bestowed upon us, and to seek their continuance and His guidance, to the end that we may obey God, and love the human race, that we may walk in the ways of peace, understanding, and benevolence, assisting the poor and unfortunate, protecting all citizens in their just rights, knitting ourselves together as brethren of one great family, with pure lives, to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of peace, of learning, of temperance, of righteousness, and of good government, for all time to come.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the city of Lansing, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and second.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL.

By the Governor:
E. G. D. HOLDEN, Secretary of State.

The Deepest Mines.

Twenty years ago the deepest mining shaft in the world reached only about 2,000 feet below the surface. The very deepest, we believe, was a metalliferous mine in Hanover, which had been carried down to a depth of 2,290 feet. The deepest perpendicular shaft to-day is the Adelbert shaft, in a silver-lead mine in Prizibram, in Bohemia, which has reached a depth of 3,280 feet. The attainment of that depth was made the occasion of a three days' festival, and still further noticed by striking off a large number of commemorative silver medals of the value of a florin each. There is no record of the beginning of work on the mine, although its written history goes back to 1527. Quite recently an elegant commemorative volume has been written and printed, which is most interesting reading to those who have a taste for either the actualities or antiquities of mining industry. There are two other localities, however, where a greater depth has been reached than at the Adelbert shaft, but not in a perpendicular line. These are: 1. The rock-salt bore-hole near Sperenberg, not far from Berlin, which a few years ago had been bored to a depth of 4,175 feet. 2. The coal mine in Viviers Remus, in Belgium, where the miners, by shaft-sinking, together with boring, have reached a total depth of 3,542 feet. Turning from these two mines, no shaft in unbroken perpendicular line has as yet exceeded the depth of 3,280 feet.—*Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.*

MR. SKIDERBAUGH, of Eighth street, has picked up the expression—"I suppose I was born so"—and has been using it quite frequently about the house of late. The other morning, when Mrs. Skiderbaugh set about washing her little four-year-old, the youth opened the ball with a nursery symphony that made the man overhead repairing the roof think an earthquake was hunting for a job somewhere about that part of town. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! A great big boy like you bawling like that! Why, you're a regular baby!" said his mother, fetching the damp cloth over his little purple nose like an aggressive mop persecuting a door-step. "Well, I tan't he'p it, ma—boo-oo-oo-oo-oo!—I'pose I'us bo'n so," was the tiny reply that spluttered out from under the moist, uncomforting towel.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

IN Sweden primary education is compulsory on all.

LOOKING AT THE YEAR 1880.

Forestalling the Census-Taker by a Guess at Possibilities—Figures Showing the Increase of Population of the United States Since 1790.

[From the New York Sun.]

The speculative American mind is already exercised concerning the present population of our beloved country, and is taxing its Yankee privilege of guessing what that population will be in the year 1880—if this weary old world lives long enough to hail that year of enumeration.

Under ordinary and regular conditions the merest tyro in mathematics could forecast our increase. But the conditions are not ordinary, and great allowances must be made for variations. For instance, if we had a certain ratio of increase from 1840 to 1850, and from 1850 to 1860, it would naturally follow, supposing conditions equal, that something like a similar ratio would prevail for the next ten years. But the conditions are radically changed; the circumstances are not only different but exceptional, and no formula of the past can be made to apply. The war of the Rebellion, besides abolishing slavery and upsetting almost every established idea and institution in the land, made fearful inroads into the population of the country. There was not only the loss by battle and attending evils, but the absence of 500,000 of young and middle-aged men necessarily reduced the natural increase in times of peace. Then there was a rapid decline in immigration; a decline that has continued to the present time, and bids fair to go still further. Between the arrival of 500,000 and less than 100,000 in a year there is a very material difference. It should be noted, too, that the great majority of immigrants are men and women in the beginning of life, founders of immediate families.

These hints are thrown out to prepare the reader for the estimates, to be made further on, of the population of the Union now, and the probable population in 1880. Keep in view the tremendous drain by actual loss in the war, the natural retardation of increase in consequence of the absence of heads of families, and the sudden reduction of immigration.

Going back to the first census taken in 1790, we summarize the enumerations up to 1870. Bear in mind, however, that a considerable fraction of population has been added by annexation, as in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the conquest of Texas, the partition of Mexico, and the forlorn outpost of Alaska. Here is the summary:

Census of	Total Population.	Increase in 10 years.	Per cent. inc.
1790	3,929,214	.....	....
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.10
1810	7,239,381	1,931,398	36.38
1820	9,633,822	2,393,941	33.06
1830	12,866,020	3,232,198	33.57
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.70
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	36.45
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.58
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.63

The uniformity of the increase up to the war of the Rebellion is very remarkable. Taken altogether, it shows a little more than 3½ per cent. a year. At that rate we should have had in 1870 about 42,500,000. We fell short about 4,000,000.

We are getting well along into the last half of the decade, and several State enumerations were made in 1875. From these, and from the figures of the past, there may be found reasonable grounds for estimating the present population, and the probable population in 1880.

ENUMERATIONS SINCE 1870.

Censuses were taken in twelve States in 1875. Michigan took one in 1874, and Missouri and Nebraska in 1876. In the following table are given the results of these enumerations, compared with the Federal census of 1870, showing the increase of population in actual number of persons; giving also the rate of increase by percentage:

States.	Populat'n, 1870.	Populat'n, 1875.	Increase.	Incr'se, per ct.
Iowa	1,194,020	1,350,544	156,524	13.11
Kansas	364,399	528,437	164,038	45.01
Louisiana	726,915	857,039	130,124	17.90
Massachu'ts	1,457,351	1,651,912	194,561	13.35
Michigan	1,184,059	*1,334,031	149,972	12.66
Minnesota	439,766	597,407	157,641	35.85
Missouri	1,721,295	†2,085,537	364,242	21.16
Nebraska	122,933	†257,747	134,814	109.67
Nevada	42,491	52,540	10,049	23.65
New Jersey	906,096	1,019,413	113,317	12.51
New York	4,382,759	4,705,208	322,449	7.36
Oregon	90,923	104,920	13,997	15.39
R. Island	217,353	258,239	40,886	18.81
S. Carolina	705,606	823,447	117,841	16.70
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,236,599	181,929	17.25
Totals	14,610,636	16,863,020	2,253,384	15.42

*Census of 1874, †Census of 1876.

Now let us compare the rate of increase above indicated with those of previous enumerations. In order to make the comparison more clear, we must double the rates above given to correspond with the ratios of earlier periods of ten years:

States.	Increase per cent. 1850 to 1860.	Increase per cent. 1860 to 1870.	Increase per cent. 1870 to 1880.
Iowa	251.11	76.91	26.22
Kansas	.....	240.00	90.02
Louisiana	36.74	2.67	35.80
Massachusetts	23.78	18 38	26.70
Michigan	88.66	58.01	25.32
Minnesota	2,730.72	125 53	71.70
Missouri	73.30	45.62	42.35
Nebraska	.....	377.11	219.34
Nevada	.....	519.67	47.30
New Jersey	37.27	34.83	25.02
New York	25.61	12.93	14.72
Oregon	287.13	72.10	30.78
Rhode Island	18.36	24.64	37.62
South Carolina	5.30	0.27	33.40
Wisconsin	154.05	35.90	34.50

The next operation is to reduce this percentage of increase into figures, which produces the following result for 1880, supposing the increase from 1870 to 1875 to continue:

States.	Populat'n 1870.	Per Cent. Increase.	Populat'n 1880.
Iowa	1,194 020	26.22	1,507,058
Kansas	364,399	90.22	692,475
Louisiana	726,915	35.80	987,163
Massachusetts	1,457,351	26.70	1,846,473
Michigan	1,184,057	25.12	1,484,001
Minnesota	439,766	71.70	735,048
Missouri	1,721.295	42.32	2,449,759
Nebraska	122,933	219.34	392,561
Nevada	42 491	47.30	62,589
New Jersey	906,096	25.02	1,132,730
New York	4,382 759	14.72	5,027,657
Oregon	90,923	30.78	118,917
Rhode Island	217,353	37.62	299,125
South Carolina	705,606	33.40	941,288
Wisconsin	1,054,670	34.50	1 418 518
Totals	14,610,636	30.84	19,115,404

The States that have made no enumeration since 1870 must be estimated, of course, in accordance with their previous ratios. We give them with their per cent. of increase from 1850 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1870:

States.	Inc. 1850 to 1860.	Inc. 1860 to 1870.	States.	Inc. 1850 to 1860.	Inc. 1860 to 1870.
Alabama	24.95	3.40	Maryland	17.81	13.66
Arkansas	107.41	11.26	Mississippi	30.47	4.63
California	308.21	47.44	New Hamp.	2.54	*2.44
Connecticut	24.10	21.15	N. Carolina	14.22	7.93
Delaware	22.84	11.41	Ohio	18.14	13.92
Florida	60.57	33.70	Pennsylvania	25.91	21.19
Georgia	16.57	12.70	Tennessee	10.68	13.40
Illinois	101.06	48.36	Texas	184.21	35.47
Indiana	36.63	24.45	Vermont	0.31	0.49
Maine	7.73	*2.17	Va. and W. Va	12.29	4.44

*Loss.

Surely each of these States must have increased since 1870 considerably faster than during the war period; yet we will take in round numbers very nearly the rate of increase from 1860 to 1870, and apply it as follows:

States.	Population in 1870.	Increase, per ct.	Population in 1880.
Alabama	996,992	4.00	1,036,869
Arkansas	484,471	12.00	525,607
California	560,247	50.00	840,370
Connecticut	537,454	20.00	644,744
Delaware	125,015	10.00	137,516
Florida	187,748	30.00	244,282
Georgia	1,184,109	12.00	1,325,202
Illinois	2,539,891	50.00	3,809,836
Indiana	1,680,637	25.00	2,100,791
Maine	626,915	.....	626,915
Maryland	780,894	12.00	875,451
Mississippi	827,922	5.00	869,318
New Hampshire	318,300	.....	318,300
North Carolina	1,071,361	8.00	1,157,069
Ohio	2,665,260	15.00	3,065,049
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	23.00	4,402,439
Tennessee	1,258,520	12.00	1,409,540
Texas	818,579	40.00	1,146,010
Vermont	330,551	.....	330,551
Virginia and W. Va.	1,667,177	5.00	1,750,535
Totals	23,505,005	13.24	26,616,394
Add above	14,610,636	30.84	19,115,404
Aggregate	38,115,641	20.00	45,731,798

We shall probably have over 46,000,000, the Territories included, in 1880. Some rather enthusiastic editors feel confident of more than 50,000,000, but that is clearly too high a figure. That would demand an increase of 30 per cent. all around, which, considering the fact that immigration has dwindled to almost nothing, is not expected.

SECTIONAL MIGRATION.

It is little satisfaction to take State by State, and show where the people of the several States go to when they go at all. We are essentially sectional, and our internal migration runs on lines of latitude in the most remarkable manner. Take the swarming hive that has peopled the great West, for instance. That hive comprises all New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

What this Eastern section has done in the peopling of the country may be understood from the tables herewith submitted. We divide the country into four sections—the Eastern, embracing New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the Western embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; the Pacific, embracing Nevada, California, and Oregon; and the Southern, taking in all the old slave States except Missouri, which goes with the West. These condensed tables show the number of natives of the Eastern and Middle States in 1850, 1860, and 1870; the number of such natives residing within the said territory, and the number of natives of the Eastern and Middle States who were living in other States; also the percentage of all natives of said section who had gone to the West and South.

LIVING IN THE STATES.

States.	In 1850.	In 1860.	In 1870.
Maine	584,310	676,066	696,309
New Hampshire	371,469	382,521	365,576
Vermont	377,441	413,852	418,125
Massachusetts	894,818	1,040,585	1,134,171
Rhode Island	145,491	155,264	167,032
Connecticut	447,594	476,310	477,973
New York	2,698,414	3,469,492	4,000,041
New Jersey	518,810	612,034	696,059
Pennsylvania	2,266,797	2,862,516	3,341,153
Total	8,305,074	10,088,640	11,296,229
Increase per cent. in ten years		21.47	11.97

In the last column the white population only is included.

To show how these Eastern and Middle States have spoiled themselves for the West, we take only the State of Michigan. In 1870 that State contained 916,049 inhabitants who were born in the United States. They were natives of the following States:

Michigan	507,268	Connecticut	7,412
EASTERN AND MIDDLE.		Rhode Island	1,137
Maine	3,932	New York	261,509
New Hampshire	3,633	New Jersey	8,033
Vermont	14,445	Pennsylvania	28,507
Massachusetts	10,839		
Eastern and Middle			309,447

So it seems that of the natives of the United States living in Michigan, 55.37 per cent. were born in that State, 33.78 per cent. were from Eastern and Middle States, and 10.85 per cent. from other parts of the Union. Of the last contingent, only a mere sprinkling came from the South, and a large proportion of those were colored people.

The line of migration in the South is even more distinctly marked by lines of latitude than in the North. The overflow of the South Atlantic States is due west toward and beyond the Mississippi. Of course the border States give something to their neighbors, but the flood is not in that direction.

The Territories have not been taken into consideration in any of the above calculations. One of them (Colorado) has been admitted as a State since 1870. The native-born population of all the Territories in 1870 was 348,530. At the rate they are growing this would mean nearly a million in 1880. So we may "guess" the entire population at the next centennial census at somewhere near 47,000,000.

LEARNED professors have occasionally been outwitted by sayings of the simple. Dr. Hill, an Edinburgh professor of the last century, met in the suburbs of the city an inoffensive creature who was generally regarded as an imbecile. Somewhat irritated by the creature's intrusion on the privacy of his walk, the professor said to him, "How long, Tom, may one live without brains?" "I dinna ken," said Tom; "how lang hae ye lived yersel?"

A COMPARISON of the coal discovered in the far north by the recent English Arctic expedition, with coal from thirteen different seams in Great Britain, shows that the composition is very nearly the same.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

ON THE DANUBE.

Advices from Plevna report that the Russian general, Skobeleff, has carried an important position or two in Osman's line of defenses, and that the Turks were observed to be massing at certain points, as if about to attempt the long-threatened sortie for the purpose of breaking through the besieging forces. Decisive news may be expected from that quarter within a day or two.

The Servians are busily engaged in collecting war material, and the movement of troops to the frontier is continued. To the porte's demand for the removal of the forces already in threatening position on the border, the government of Prince Milan has replied that it is impossible to leave the inhabitants without military protection. If the Turks do not succeed in breaking through the encompassing Russian lines at Plevna, or obtaining an important advantage in some other direction, and thus affording the Servians a fresh inspiration of prudence, the little army of the principality will be marching under the Russian banners within a week. The strenuous efforts Russia is making to obtain the assistance of the rather reluctant Servians, show that the czar and his advisers are not only still resolute in their purpose to crush out Ottoman power in Europe, but are at length persuaded that the job is a much larger one than they at first expected it would be. The late acceptance of Roumania's help, and the pressure now exerted to bring Prince Milan's contingent into the field, may be fairly interpreted as a confession that Russia, with all her tremendous preponderance of resources finds herself unable alone to master her weak but desperate foe.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

A review of the situation in France is becoming a necessity, every week, in order to keep up with the developments. The sessions during the week vere very exciting.

THE expected speech-making on the relations between the executive and the legislature, occurred in the French chamber of deputies, on Wednesday last. M. Fourtou appeared as the champion of the ministers and Marshal MacMahon. He argued that, as the votes for the government numbered 3,600,000 at the late election, while those for the radicals were 4,300,000, there was to near an equality of strength in the two parties to justify the assumption of absolute control of the government by one of them. He asserted that there was a good deal of intimidation and bull-dosing on the part of radicals while the goverment refrained from the exertion of any pressure upon the electors. This was perhaps a joke, but the deputies of the left were too wildly excited to see it. M. Fourtou professed an entire willingness to have the election investigated, but blandly assured the other side that no such one-sided inquiry as they proposed would be tolerated. Jules Ferry replied in excited and threatening tones, declaring that a second dissolution would be a *coup d'etat* of hypocrisy—a hazardous experiment, to which France would not submit. He concluded with the warning exclamation, "you must take care! Democracy has some blood in its veins!" From the violence of the scene that followed, it seems not unlikely that some of the blood may be let out before the crisis ends. The day's session ended in uproar. The "constitutional" or conservative senators, who hold the balance of power have refused to negotiate with the left for the election of life senators, but they have not as yet given any other indication of their attitude. They are able to carry or defeat, as they please, the government's application for a new election.

The eyes of the whole world are turned to France, and all those that love liberty wish the Republican party of France, God speed!

SUICIDE OF F. W. COOLBAUGH.

The above few words have created a stir in Chicago. Mr. Coolbaugh was President of the Union National Bank of Chicogo, and ranked high, in the social scale of Chicago's elite. The following which we clip from the Chicago *Times*, seems to us the most coherent account of the sad affair:

"In a conversation with Mr. Fuller, the most that gentleman could be got to say was that Mr. Coolbaugh had geen gradually declining in health for years, and was subject to occasional fits of despondency. His trip to Europe appeared to have done him some good, and he appeared to be in very fair spirits up to Monday, when Mr. Fuller last saw him. He had no doubt whatever that Mr. Coolbaugh was temporarily insane when he shot himself. In his proper senses he never would have contemplated anything of the kind.

It is pretty well known around town that Mr. Coolbaugh has been in the habit of drinking more or less for some years. A scorbutic affection of the face made this more apparent upon him than upon many men much more convivial than he was. He never appeared on the street in a state bordering on intoxication, but that he did drink more alcoholic stimulant than was good for him will hardly be denied. This, taken in connection with what is generally admitted to have been an unhappy home life of late years, may be set down as the cause of his suicide. It is common talk in the city that the present Mrs. Coolbaugh and the children of her husband by his first marriage could not dwell together in unity. It is rather a delicate matter to touch upon family affairs, but no reflection is intended to be cast upon any one, on either side of the question, by the simple statement of what those posted declare to be a fact. Although having a house as large as a castle, with any amount of spare bedrooms, Mr. Coolbaugh's son has for years made his home either with his brother-in law, Mr. Fuller, or at the Douglas house. Miss Coolbaugh is at present living with her married sister. The dead man was vehemently attached to those children of his first wife, more particularly it is said, to Mrs. Fuller, because of her enfeebled health. He visited her frequently, and always felt happy when in her society and that of her sister. This, as much as his devotion to the dead Douglas, whose political admirer he was, led Mr. Coolbaugh to wander by the lonely lake shore on the night and early morning of the tradgedy. A combination of irritating circumstances, allied to deep despondency, shattered, no doubt, the remnants of a once powerful intellect and hurried the unhappy man to a premature grave.

Special Notices.

THE best cheese in the city is kept constantly on hand, also fresh crackers, at
40-2w PESSINK'S BAKERY.

THE first Oysters direct from Baltimore by Express, have just been received at Pessink's Bakery. We guarentee our Oysters fresh, and of a better quality than those bought at Grand Rapids. Come and try the contents of red box.
40-2w G. J. A. PESSINK.

FOR a large stock of Horse and other woolen blankets, hoods, nubias, muffs, and a variety of woolen goods, call at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

THE best kind of live Geese Feathers are contantly on hand at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

New Advertisements.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—In Chancery.

Joseph Taylor, Complainant.
vs.
John S. Weldon, Defendant.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1877: Notice is hereby given that on the **twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1877,** at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public acution, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of section eleven (11), where the quarter line crosses it, being in the center of the Grand Haven Road (so-called), thence north-easterly along the center of said road eighty-one and ¾ rods, thence northerly along the Boynton Road (so called), sixty-one and one-half rods, to the quarter line, thence west along said quarter line to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated: November 6th, 1877.

AREND VISSCHER.
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.
JOHN A. FAIRFIELD, *Complainant's Solicitor.*

LARGEST, Handsomest, Cheapest, Best! Now is the time to subscribe for the

CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

The people's favorite Literary and Family Journal. It is a mamouth 16 page, 64-column Illustrated paper (size of *Harper's Weekly*), filled with splendid Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Wit and Humor, "Answer to Correspondents," Puzzels, Games, Popular Songs, etc., etc. Lively, entertaining, amusing and instructive. The largest, handsomest, best, and cheapest paper of its class published. ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, with large and handsome chromo, "Studious." or 75 cents per year without premium. In order to introduce it into NEW HOMES, we make the following special offers:

Special Offer, No. 1.—Upon receipt of only 25 Cents we will send THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH for four months on trial, and one pair of elegant French Oil Chromos, free.

Special Offer, No. 2.—For one Three-cent Stamp we will send a specimen copy of THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, and a copy of a beautiful lithographic engraving entitled "The Proffered Kiss," free. Address,

F. M. LUPTON & CO., 245 Broadway, New York.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

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

The Goods are first-class

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

☞ CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Agents Wanted, $12,000 was paid for simply engraving our great premium for 1878. Cole's Voyage of Life, which we give with *The Contributor*, the popular religious and family paper, with its 64 columns and 13 departments. Rev. Drs. Earle, Pentecost, Abbott, and many other noted authors and preachers write for it. Takes everywhere. The Great Chance of the year for Agents. The costliest premium ever before offered, and as fascinating as it is costly. Sample-paper, terms, reports from agents, &c., free. Large commissions. Secure territory at once. Address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1877.

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

The *Daily Sun* is a four page sheet of 28 columns price by mail, post paid, **55** cents per month, or **$6.50** per year.

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

The Weekly Sun.

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

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.

BOOKBINDING!

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

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

Paying Business and permanent agency at home, for men and women, canvassing for the popular family paper, *The Contributor*, 64 columns, 13 departments, religious and secular. Rev. Drs. Earle, Abbott, Lincoln and other noted authors and preachers write for it. Only $1.10, a year. Takes everywhere. Business has revived, crops are immense, and now is the time for agents. "BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST," a Fine Steel Plate, (30x24,) engraved expressly for *The Contributor*, given to every Subscriber. Extraordinary inducements to agents. Address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

TO PARENTS.

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

C. G. SWENSBERG, Principal.

35-3m

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

CHICAGO WEEKLY POST!

The PEOPLE'S PAPER!

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

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

The DAILY POST

One Year. Postage Paid, $7.00.

Parts of a Year in Proportion.

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

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

THE POST,
88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CORBETT'S

FOUR OUNCES

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

THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO.,

Nos. 34 & 36 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Send us 20c postage for a pound package.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND,

HOLLAND, April 19

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6—1y.

A Lrge nd Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentleman's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

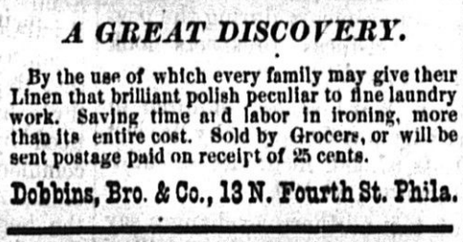
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

Dobbins' Starch Polish.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

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

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



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

Price $1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS,

Philadelphia.

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine. 26-1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

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

Live Geese Feather, Beds and Pillows.

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

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

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Sept. 28, 1877.

The Celebrated

CINCINNATI LAGER BEER

IS ALWAYS

ON DRAFT

—AT—

WM. LEICHNER

No. 68 Canal Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The finest Restaurant in the City.

Free Lunch every Morning.

Extra Lunches prepared at all hours.

WM. LIECHNER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. 36-2m

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city.

They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT

CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY

CHARLES MULDER.

The patent will be for sale by November next. State rights, County rights and township rights will be offered.

The corn planter will be a cheaper machine, and plants much faster, and with less power than any other corn planter known.

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877. 22-4m

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.

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

Price, Thirty-Five Cents per Box.

EARLY BIRD WORM POWDER.

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

Price, 15 Cents per Package.

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

NEBEKER & CO., Prop's.

12th and Ellsworth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jottings.

THE schooner Wollin lost her yawl during her last trip.

GREAT numbers of telephones have been put up in Philadelphia.

THE schooner Fisher, ashore near Michigan City, has been stripped and abandoned.

THE governement has ordered nineteen Gatling guns from the manufactory at Hartford.

OHIO has three hundred and eighty-one thousand acres of apple orchards, and raised this year fifteen million bushels of apples.

AN association of mechanics and others in Philladelphia, comprising about four hundred persons, will colonize in Kansas this winter.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give a worsted social on Wednesday evening, November 21st, at the residence of Mr. Dan Bertsch.

A collection taken up in the 1st Reformed Church at Grand Haven, Mich., on Sunday last amounted to $55, destined for the famine sufferers of India.

CAPT. Upham, of the Fanny Shriver, lost his barge Flora near Grand Haven, her cargo, consisting of 600,000 shingles are said to belong to Mr. Epping, of Graafschap.

THE entertainment on Saturday night last for the benefit of Grace Church, at the City Hotel, was a financial success. Oysters were slaughtered mercilessly, and the dancing was kept up until nearly twelve o'clock.

DR. F. S. LEDEBOER, wishes to inform the public that his office is now at his residence, on Eighth street, in the house formerly owned and occupied by J. Fifield, where he keeps himself in readiness to answer all professionals call, day and night.

Now is the time for Township and City Treasurers to order their tax receipts. We shall print them as cheap as the lowest, and will guarantee as good work as anywhere in the State, for anyone that will favor us with their order. Come as soon as you can.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. W. Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids. He has opened the largest stock of goods ever brought to Western Michigan, sells very cheap, and invites the attention of every one of our citizens who may visit the city of Grand Rapids.—See advertisement.

A NEW Bickford Knitting Machine for sale. This machine has never been used, and the cost price is $30—can now be bought for $10, cash down. Come and see it. Anyone acquainting himself with the working of this machine can knit a pair of socks in ten minutes, and earn from three to five dollars per day with it. Inquire at this office.

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made with the work on the section line, the continuation of the eastern end of 16th street. It is a larger job than was at first supposed, and it seems as if the contractors would not become wealth by it. However, so far the work is thorough, and if finished as it is begun, it will be an immense improvement to the Eastern part of the city.

WE find a great deal about the productiveness of some farms out west, in some of our newspapers, but we want to put in right here that one of our farmers in this region—Mr. J. Verhage,—has reaped 7,090 pounds of corn from one acre. This is from that Vriesland swamp, at which so much jeering has been done. Mr. Verhage has 50 acres in winter wheat also. To our readers out west, we would say: how is this for farming in the woods.

THE beautiful dry goods store of Field, Leiter & Co., was almost totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night in the City of Chicago. This store was located on the northeastern corner of State and Washington streets, and was without a rival for beauty and magnificence in the West. The loss on the building is estimated at upward of $600,000, and as the insurance is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, it will be seen that the entire damage is more than covered.

ON Wednesday last we had a ragular old-fashioned market-day, and we don't remember the time when we had more people in town on a similar occasion. The weather was quite mild for this season of the year, until about 3 o'clock when a drizzling rain set in, which wound up the whole affair in very short order. The stores have had a big day of it, and the hotels had a share of the patronage. We were not able, however, to observe much buying or selling, the stock exhibited being mostly undesirable. A pair of fine blooded stallions were on exhibition, one of which weighed 1,650 pounds. The whole passed off quietly, and not a solitary arrest has been made, although the saloons have reaped a big harvest.

LARGE quantities of figs are being dried in California.

THERE is a man in Florida who advertises for the purchase of twenty million of oranges.

THE proposed extention of the Michigan Air Line railroad will not be commenced till spring.

SHOT Creek, Kan., says she has produced nineteen million pounds of lead since the first mineral was discovered there.

Since the 1st of August eighty thousand barrels of potatoes and onions have been shipped from the Davenport, Iowa, market.

GOVERNOR Crosswell, of this State, has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, on the same day as that of President Hayes—Thursday, November 29th.

MILES Klynch, of Chicago, is the enthusiastic father of four sets of twins and one of triplets. He wants to see the man who can Klynch a stronger argument than that in favor of matrimony.

THE Italian army is thoroughly equipped and prepared for mobilization, and the coasts and fortresses are in a state of defence. These preparations have been completed during the present year, owing to urgent military advice forwarded to Rome by the Berlin Cabinet.

SENATOR MORTON, leaves a wife and three sons, the oldest of whom is sick up in Alaska, where he went as a Goverment agent. He leaves a very modest property probably not over $25,000. Many men with half his opportunities would have amassed half a million; but MORTON was an honest man.

THE death of John Bell of Tennessee reminds some one that all the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates before the people in 1860—but seventeen years ago—only two are alive, Hannibal Hamlin and Herschel V. Johnson. Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett are all dead.

IF Mr. Key was roundly abused by the Southern press for alluding to his Confederate friends as "erring brethren," what punishment is in store for Alexander H. Stephens, who has just denounced Secession as "outrageous folly"? The Southern editors will have to overhaul their stock of vituperative adjectives and give Mr. Stephens the benifit of the most venomous.—*Philadelphia Bulletin* (*Rep.*)

VICKSBURG, Miss., reports the organization of a "national administration party" in that county, which declares fidelity to the constitution, home rule, non-interference, protection of equal rights, no discrimination on account of color, the selection of honest and economical men of ability, urges compulsory public education, indorses the Texas Pacific railroad and the levee system, and expresses full sympathy and accord with the administration of President Hayes.

THE schooner Kate Howard was severely damaged and finally beached while attempting to run into the harbor of Michigan City, during the gale of last week. She struck the pier hard, knocked over part of the light-house, carrying away her foreboom and foresail, and severely injuring Capt. Waring's daughter. Force pumps of immense power have been procured from Chicago, in order to get her afloat again. We sincerely regret the loss sustained by her owners, who were seriously embarrassed before this trouble, but are now worse off than ever.

THE vestry of Grace church wish to express their thanks to their numerous friends for the liberal patronage given the entertainment at the City Hotel on Saturday evening last, and to the people who furnished the music for the evening, free of charge, and also to Mrs. Myers & Sons for the efforts on their part to insure the comfort and pleasure of all present. The proceeds of the festival together with a donation of five dollars from Geo. Metz, Jr., completed the amount then due on the insurance of the church. It is the intention of this society to make all such entertainments, occasions of pleasant social intercourse for all, old and young who may favor them with their presence.

THE commissioners in the estate of Seth Nibbelink held their first meeting on last Saturday. After the allowance of sundry small accounts, the claim for which the appointment of commissioners was made, was introduced and set apart for December 4th. This claim is brought in by Hendrik Nibbelink, one of the sons of the deceased and whose share in the division of the estate has been fixed by his father in his last will at $5. The claimant brings in a bill against the estate for labor, services, cash, material, etc., amounting to about $2,500, besides interest, which will be disputed by the other heirs. The contest will be in earnest on both sides. Mr. E. Baxter represents the executor and residuary legatees and Messrs. E. Soule and J. Roost the claimant.

AN elevated railway is to be constructed in Liverpool.

SOME of the Tennessee farmers are raising their second crop of potatoes this season.

A baby at Hudson, Mich., has hair all over her face and body; thick, dark hair, an inch long or more.

THE weather is so changeable and stormy that navigation will soon have to close. Our navigators have had an unprofitable season.

EIGHTY-NINE vessels sailed from New York last week with consignments of grain, seventy-seven of which carried 241,971 bushels of wheat.

IT is said that those six girls at Flint, Mich., who are learning the cooper trade are making a success of it. No cooper in Michigan can beat them putting on hoops.

THEY are at work now on the Sortsafl Dover tunnel. The tunnel will belong to its proprietors for thirty years; then the Governments will be able to take possession of it on certain conditions.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 15, 1877: John Stiker, A. C. Fisher, Miss Eliza Daker, G. H. Strein, Fred Nelson, Miss Jannie Arnold, G. W. Compbell.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

CANADA claims to have produced the largest cheese on record. From the Ingersoll factory has been turned out a cheese weighing 7,000 pounds. It was 6 ft. 10 in. in diameter, 8 ft. in height, and 21 ft. in circumference. It required one milking o 7,000 cows, or 35 tons of milk, to produce it.

As will be noticed among our new advertisements, we have the sale of one of the choicest pieces of land in the county, consisting of 105½ acres. It is situated near Olive Center, on the Chi. & M. L. S. R. R., is partly cleared, and would undoubtedly make one of the best dairy farms in this region. Inquire at this office.

THE new speaker certainly gets a laudable example of frugality in his mode of living. He occupies a very neat, but small and plain house, in a block of the size and stamp usually occupied by third-class clerks, or navy or army officers who live on their small pay. It is in direct contrast to the ornate abode and costly interiors of his predecessors.—[Mary Clemmer.

CHARLES Lockwood broke out of the Litchfield, Conn., jail, and a policeman looked all over the prisoner's house for him. When about to give up the search, the officer, who was standing in the cellar, saw at his feet a human nose sticking out of the earth. It was Lockwood's, and the policeman was standing on his breast as he lay buried under nearly a foot of earth. He was speedily dug out and returned to jail.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts that Germany is urging Belgium to accept a German protectorate and make her military system conform to Germany, in return for a guarantee of independence in all other respects, and for territorial compensation. Germany argues that Belgium, in the event of another Franco-German war, would probably be the battle-ground, and be absorbed by the victor. A military convention with Belgium now would render Germany unassailable. The *Gazette* believes that these arguments have made great way in very high quarters.

THE following were the arrivals and clearances during the week ending Friday morning, Nov. 15, 1877:

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10.—Schr. Tri-Color from Chicago, light.
" 12.— " Banner from Chicago, light.
" 13.— " Wollin from Chicago, light.
" 14.— " Elva from Chicago, 20 cds. stone.
" 15.— " Hope from Muskegon 40 m shingles

CLEARED.

Nov. 10.—Schr. Tri-Color to Chicago, 27 ft oak lumber, 28 empty carboys.
" 10.—Tug Pearl to Grand Haven, 185 bu potatoes, 90 bu apples, 1 brl flour.
" 10.—Schr. J. P. de Coudres to Racine, 110 m ft oak lumber.
" 12.— " Banner to Chicago, 300 brl headings. 95 m staves, 18 cds. wood.
" 13.— " Wollin to Chicago, 55 m ft elm lumber.
" 14.— " Elva to Chicago 476 W. O. Ties. 170 m pine shingles. 1,400 6-foot hemlock ties.
" 15.— " Hope to Muskegon. 200 bu potatoes.

A CHICAGO man writes: It was my pleasure on Tuesday evening Oct. 8, to listen to a lecture delivered by Gen. Shields, which took place at McCormick hall. His subject was reminiscences of the Mexican war not recorded in history. It was not only very interesting, but it was interspersed with many interesting anecdotes. At the close of the lecture Gen. Shields made the following statement: "I was in the United States Senate with Danl. Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Thomas Benton, four of the greatest American statesmen of the age. I intend to remain in Chicago for a short time, and if it meets the approval of my friends I will deliver a lecture on the manner of dress and the personal characteristics of the above-mentioned statesmen, including Gen. Andrew Jackson, with whom I was personally acquainted."—[Now, if we could get "Daddy Shields" to come here and give us such a lecture as that, we would fill a house.—ED.]

Our BIG BARGAINS have arrived.

Have thrown on the market this day the greatest Bargains ever known in the History of the Dry Goods trade.

5,000 yards of fine Alpaca, in all the desirable cloth shades 15c, worth 25c. 3,000 yards handsome Mattelese Dress Goods for 22c, worth 30c. 2,500 yards extra wide and heavy Pera cloth 25c, worth 35c. Beautiful Knickerbocker Suitings 12½c. Elegant all-wool Dress Goods 45c.

Great Bargains in Black and Colored Cassimeres, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Silks.

250 Heavy Beaver Shawls $4,00. One case of extra heavy and fine Beaver Shawls $7.00, cheap at $9,00. Also Bargains in Paisley Shawls.

Great Reduction in Prices of Cloaks.

Handsome plain Beaver Cloaks $.400. Beautiful trimmed Cloaks $5.00. Heavy Raritan Beaver Cloaks $4.00. All wool Beaver Cloaks $9.00. The handsomest line of Cloaks from $10.00 to $25,00 in the city.

Great Bargains from Auction in Felt Skirts, Ladies Woolen Sacques, Fancy Nubias, fancy Hoods, &c., &c.

Elegant line of Ladies' & Gentlemen's Merino Underwear at 50c. Children's fine Merino Underwear at 40c. 5,000 pair children's Fancy Hose, warranted all wool 12½c. a pair.

A large line of Ladies' Sacques, Nubias, Scarfs, Hoods, Children's Sacques, New Ties, Handkerchiefs, New Collars & Cuffs, Ruchings, &c., &c.

3,000 Ladies' Collors Embroidered 5 cents each.

New Styles of Silk Bows, New Stock of Kid Gloves in all the new dark shades, 50c. a pair.

Our stock is so large that it would be impossible to mention every article, and all we ask is an inspection of our Goods, as we feel confident that our prices are as low as any in the State.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Customers will please take notice of our system of doing business.

All our goods are marked in plain figures from which there will be no deviation under any circumstances, which saves time, gives fair treatment to all. The above rule will be carried out strictly to the letter.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D R K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHŒNIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

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

42-tf M. D. HOWARD.

REVOLUTION

—AND—

CHANGE!

WHERE?

In the Drug Store of

J. O. DOESBURG

Who has adopted as his motto:

Quick Sles & Smali Profits

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

MEN & BEAST,

The Same with

Oils, Paints, Brushes, Etc.

We have got to be contented with smalls profits in these

"HARD TIMES,"

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

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

My request to the inhabitants of this Colony is:

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, September 10, 1877.

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

THANKSGIVING.

BY B. P. SHILLABER.

Many and bright are the scenes that are planned,
Many the hearts that with gladness expand,
Many the hopes with fruition at hand,
And the voice of the turkey is heard in the land;
For Thanksgiving day
Is welcomed alway.
A heart-warming, glorious, genial season,
When the feelings, repressed
By traffic's behest,
On one day at least, for dominion contest,
And strive, as of old, to be specially blest,
While care is a species of treason.

The city shuts up its shop for the day,
The oldest and youngest play or pray;
The churches are open in the ancient way,
For preachers to utter whatever they may,
With few to listen to what they say,
While all the chaises and carriages
Are dashing around with their merry loads
Of babies dressed in their prettiest modes,
To dump at the doors of kindred abodes—
Or filled with those still happier nodes
Who rush to try that best of codes
Which binds us up in marriages.

The horse in the stall, the dog at the door,
Are loved and caressed and kissed once more,
And smiles are joyously beaming,
And the pullets, destined for them to die,
Look on the scene with a cheerful eye,
In sympathetic seeming.

The land is vocal with psalm and prayer,
And joy's glad note sounds everywhere,
A festival oblation,
And savory streams like clouds arise,
To tickle the palate and glad the eyes
Of lovers of virtue and pumpkin pies,
Where grave and gay, and dull and wise,
Pay tribute to gustation.

TOM'S THANKSGIVING.

A Story for the Season.

"It was very provoking that seamstresses and such people would get married, like the rest of the world," Mrs. Greenough said, half in fun and half in earnest. Her fall sewing was just coming on, and here was Lizzie Brown, who had suited her so nicely, going off to be married, and she had no resource but to advertise, and take whomsoever she could get. No less than ten women had been there that day, and not one would answer.

"There comes number eleven; you will see," she cried, as the bell rang.

Kitty Greenough looked on with interest. Indeed, it was her gowns, rather than her mother's, that were most pressing. She was just 16, and since last winter she had shot up suddenly, as girls at that age so often do, and left all her clothes behind her.

Mrs. Greenough was right—it *was* another seamstress, and Bridget showed in a plain, sad-looking woman of about 40, with an air of intense respectability. Mrs. Greenough explained what she wanted done, and the woman said quietly that she was accustomed to such work—would Mrs. Greenough be so kind as to look at some recommendations? Whereupon she handed out several lady-like looking notes, whose writers indorsed the bearer, Mrs. Margaret Graham, as faithful and capable, used to trimmings of all sorts, and quick to catch an idea.

"Very well indeed," Mrs. Greenough said, as she finished reading them; "I could ask nothing better. Can you be ready to come at once?"

"To-morrow, if you wish, madam," was the answer, and then Mrs. Graham went away.

Kitty Greenough was an impulsive, imaginative girl; no subject was too dull or too unpromising for her fancy to touch it. She made a story for herself about every new person who came in her way. After number eleven had gone down stairs, Kitty laughed.

"Isn't she a sobersides, mamma? I don't believe there will be any frisk in my dresses at all if she trims them."

"There'll be frisk enough in them if *you* wear them," her mother answered, smiling at the bright, saucy, winsome face of her one tall daughter.

Kitty was ready to turn the conversation.

"What do you think she is, mamma—wife or widow?" And then answering her own question: "I think she's married, and he's sick and she has to take care of him. That solemn, still way she has comes of much staying in a sick-room. She's in the habit of keeping quiet, don't you see? I wish she were a little prettier; I think he would get well quicker."

"There'd be no plain, quiet people in your world if you made one," her mother said, smiling; "but you'd make a mistake to leave them out. You would get tired even of the sun if it shone all the time."

The next day the new seamstress came, and a thoroughly good one she proved; "better even than Lizzie," Mrs. Greenough said, and this was high praise. She sewed steadily, and never opened her lips except to ask some question about her work. Even Kitty, who used to boast that she could make a dumb man talk, had not audacity enough to intrude on the reserve in which Mrs. Graham intrenched herself.

"*He's* worse this morning," whispered saucy Kitty to her mother; "and she can do nothing but think about him and mind her gathers."

But, by the same token, "*he*" must have been worse every day, for during the two weeks she sewed there Mrs. Graham never spoke of anything beyond her work.

When Mrs. Greenough had paid her, the last night, she said:

"Please give me your address, Mrs. Graham, for I may want to find you again."

"Seventeen Hudson street, ma'am; up two flights of stairs; and, if I'm not there, Tom always is."

"There, didn't I tell you?" Kitty cried, exultingly, after the woman had gone. "Didn't I tell you that he was sick? You see, now, 'Tom's always there.'"

"Yes; but Tom may not be her husband, and I don't think he is. He is much more likely to be her child."

"Mrs. Greenough, I'm astonished at you. You say that to be contradictious. Now, it is not nice to be contradictious; besides, she wouldn't look so quiet and sad if Tom were only her boy."

But weeks passed on, and nothing more was heard of Mrs. Graham, until at last Thanksgiving day was near at hand. Kitty was to have a new dress, and Mrs. Greenough, who had undertaken to finish it, found that she had not time.

"Oh, let me go for Mrs. Graham, mamma," cried Kitty, eagerly. "Luke can drive me down to Hudson street, and then I shall see Tom."

Mrs. Greenough laughed and consented. In a few minutes Luke had brought to the door the one-horse coupe, which had been the last year's Christmas gift of Papa Greenough to his wife, and in which Miss Kitty was always glad to make an excuse for going out.

Arrived at 17 Hudson street, she ripped up two flights of stairs, and apped at a door, on which was a printed card with the name of Mrs. Graham.

A voice, with a wonderful quality of musical sweetness in it, answered:

"Please to come in; I cannot open the door."

If that were "he," he had a very singular voice for a man.

"I guess mamma was right after all," thought willful Kitty. "It's rather curious how often mamma *is* right, when I come to think of it."

She opened the door, and saw, not Mrs. Graham's husband, nor yet her son, but a girl, whose face looked as if she might be about Kitty's own age, whose shoulders and waist told the same story; but whose lower limbs seemed curiously misshapen and shrunken—no larger, in fact, than those of a mere child. The face was a pretty, winning face, not at all sad. Short, thick brown hair curled round it, and big, brown eyes, full of good-humor, met Kitty's curious glance.

"*I* am Tom," the same musical voice—which made Kitty think of a bird's warble—said, in a tone of explanation. "I can't get up to open the door because, don't you see, I can't walk."

"And why—what—Tom——"

Kitty struggled desperately with the question she had begun to ask, and Tom kindly helped her out.

"Why am I Tom, do you mean, when it's a boy's name; or why can't I walk? I'm Tom because my father called me Tomasina, after his mother, and we can't afford such long names in this house; and I can't walk because I pulled a kettle of boiling water over on myself when I was 6 years old, and the only wonder is that I'm alive at all. I was left, you see, in a room by myself, while mother was busy somewhere else, and when she heard me scream, and came to me, she pulled me out from under the kettle, and saved the upper half of me all right."

"Oh, how dreadful!" Kitty cried, with the quick tears rushing to her eyes. "It must have almost killed your mother."

"Yes; that's what makes her so still and sober. She never laughs, but she never frets either; and oh! how good she is to me."

Kitty glanced around the room, which seemed to her so bare. It was spotlessly clean, and Tom's chair was soft and comfortable—as, indeed, a chair ought to be which must be sat in from morning till night. Opposite to it were a few pictures on the wall—engravings taken from books and magazines, and given, probably, to Mrs. Graham by some of her lady customers. Within easy reach was a little stand, on which stood a rose-bush in a pot, and a basket full of of bright-colored worsteds, while a book or two laid beside them.

"And do you never go out?" cried Kitty, forgetting her errand in her sympathy, forgetting, too, that Luke and his impatient horse were waiting below.

"Not lately. Mother used to take me down into the street sometimes; but I'm not very dull, even when she's gone. You wouldn't guess how many things I see from my window; and then I make worsted mats and tidies, and mother sells them; and then I sing."

Kitty stepped to the window to see what range of vision it offered, and her eye fell on Luke. She recalled her business.

"I came to see if I could get your mother to sew two or three days for me this week."

Tom was alert and business-like at once.

"Let me see," she said; "to-day is Tuesday," and she drew toward her a little book, and looked it over. "To-morrow is engaged, but you could have Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if you want so much. Please write your name against them."

Kitty pulled off her pretty gray glove and wrote her name and address with the little toy-pencil at the end of her chatelaine; and then she turned to go, but it was Tom's turn to question.

"Please," said the sweet, fresh voice, which seemed so like the clear carol of a bird, "would you mind telling me how old you are? I'm 16 myself."

"And so am I 16," said Kitty.

"And you have a father and mother both, haven't you?"

"Yes indeed," said Kitty.

"Oh, I've only mother, but she is good as two. Must you go, now? And I wonder if I shall ever see you again?"

"Yes, you *will* see me again," answered Kitty, cheerily; and then, moved by a sudden impulse of her kind, frank young heart, she bent over and touched her lips to the bright, bonny face of the poor girl who must sit prisoner there forever, and yet who kept this bright cheerfulness all the time.

"Oh, mamma, I've had a lesson," cried Kitty, bursting into her mother's room like a fresh wind, "and Tom has taught it to me; and he isn't *he* at all—she's a girl just my age, and she can't walk not a step since she was years old."

And then Kitty told all the sad, tender little story, and got to crying over it herself, and made her mother cry, too, before she got through.

After dinner she sat half the evening in a brown study. Finally she came out of it, and began talking in her usual impulsive manner.

"Can't we have them here to Thanksgiving, mamma? There's not a single pretty thing in that house except Tom, herself, and the rosebush; and everything did look so bare, and clean, and poverty-stricken; and I know they'll never afford a good dinner in the world. Oh, say yes, mamma, dear. I know you'll say yes, *because* you're such a dear, and you love to make every one happy."

"Yes; but first of all, I must love to to make papa happy, must I not? You know he never wants any company on Thanksgiving but grandpa, and grandma, and Uncle John. I'm sure you would not like to spoil papa's old-fashioned Thanksgiving day."

Kitty's countenance fell. She saw the justice of her mother's remark, and there was no more to be said. She sat thinking over her disappointment in a silence which her mother was the one to break.

"But I've thought of a better thing, Puss," said this wise mamma, who was herself every bit as tender of heart as Kitty, and cared just as much about making people happy. "No doubt Mrs. Graham and Tom would just as much prefer being alone together as papa prefers to be alone with his family; and how will it suit you if I have a nice dinner prepared for them, and let you go and take it to them in the coupe? Mrs. Graham is hardly the woman one could take such a liberty with; but I'll beg her to let you have the pleasure of sending dinner to Tom."

"Oh, you darling!" and Mrs. Greenough's neck-ruffle suffered, and her hair was in danger, as was apt to be the case when Kitty was overcome with emotion, which could only find vent in a rapturous squeeze.

Before bed-time Kitty had it all planned out. She was to go in the coupe and take Bridget and the basket. Bridget was to mount guard by the horse's head while Luke went up stairs with Kitty and brought down Tom for a drive; and while they were gone Bridget would take the basket in and see that everything was right, and then go home.

Mrs. Greenough consented to it all. I think she enjoyed the prospect of Tom's ride herself, just as much as Kitty did. While Mrs. Graham was sewing there she made the arrangement with her, approaching the subject so delicately that the most sensitive of women could not be hurt, and putting the acceptance of both drive and dinner in the light of a personal favor to Kitty, who had taken such a fancy to Tom.

The last afternoon of Mrs. Graham's stay Kitty called her mother into her room. Mrs. Graham saw spread out upon the bed a thick, warm, soft jacket, a woolen dress, a last year's hat.

"You know them by sight, don't you, mother, mine? They are the last winter's clothes that I grew away from, and have taken leave of. May Tom have them?"

"Yes, indeed, if you'll undertake to give them to Tom's mother."

Kitty had seldom undertaken a more embarrassing task. She stole into the sewing-room with the things in her arms.

"You'll be sure, won't you, Mrs. Graham, not to let Tom know she's going to ride until I get there, because I want to see how surprised she'll look."

"Yes, I'll be sure, never fear."

"And, Mrs. Graham, here are my coat and hat and dress that I wore last year, and I've grown away from them. Would you mind letting Tom wear them?"

"Would I mind?" A swift, hot rush of tears filled Mrs. Graham's eyes, which presently she wiped away, and somehow then the eyes looked gladder than Kitty had ever seen them before. "Do you think I am so weakly, wickedly proud as to be hurt because you take an interest in my poor girl, and want to put a little happiness into her life—that still, sad life which she bears so patiently? God bless you, Miss Kitty; and if He doesn't it won't be because I shall get tired of asking Him."

"And you'll not let her see the hat and jacket till I come, for fear she'll think something?"

At last Mrs. Graham smiled—an actual smile.

"How you do think of everything. No, I'll keep the hat and jacket out of sight, and I'll have the dress on her, all ready."

When Thanksgiving came Kitty scarcely remembered to put on the new apron that Mrs. Graham had finished with such care; scarcely gave a thought to the family festivities at home, so eager was she about Tom's Thanksgiving. She was to go to Hudson street just at noon, so that Tom might have the benefit of the utmost warmth of which the chill November was capable.

First she saw the dinner packed. There was a turkey, and cranberry sauce, and mince-pie, and plum-pudding, and a great cake full of plums, too, and fruit, and nuts, and then Mr. Greenough, who had heard about the dinner with real interest, brought out a bottle of particularly-nice sherry, and said to his wife:

"Put that in also. It will do those frozen-up souls good once in the year."

At last impatient Kitty was off. Bridget and the basket filled all the spare space in the coupe, and, when they reached Hudson street, Luke took the dinner and followed Kitty up stairs, while Bridget stood by the horse's head, according to the programme. He set the basket down in the hall, where no one would be likely to notice it in opening the door, and then he stood out of sight himself, while Kitty went in.

There was Tom, in the warm crimson thibet—a proud, happy-looking Tom as you could find in Boston that Thanksgiving day.

"I have come to take you to ride," cried eager Kitty. "Will you go?"

It was worth ten ordinary Thanksgivings to see the look on Tom's face—the joy and wonder, and then the doubt, as the breathless question came:

"How will I get down stairs?"

And then Luke was called in, and that mystery was solved. And then out of a closet came the warm jacket, and the hat, with its gay feather; and there were tears in Tom's eyes, and smiles round her lips, and she tried to say something, and broke down utterly. And then big, strong Luke took her up as if she were a baby, and marched down stairs with her, while she heard Kitty say—but it all seemed to her like a dream, and Kitty's voice like a voice in a dream:

"I'm sorry there's nothing pretty to see at this time of year. It was so lovely out doors six weeks ago."

Through Beach street they went, and then through Boylston, and the Common was beside them, with its tree-boughs traced against the November sky, and the sun shone on the Frog pond, and the dome of the State House glittered goldenly, and there were merry people walking about with their Thanksgiving faces on; and at last Tom breathed a long, deep breath which was almost a sob, and cried:

"Did *you* think there was nothing pretty to see to-day—*this* day? Why, I didn't know there was such a world!"

The clocks had struck 12 when they left Hudson street; the bells were ringing for 1 when they entered it again. Bridget was gone, but a good-natured boy stood by the horse's head, and Kitty ran lightly up stairs, followed by Luke, with Tom in his arms.

Kitty threw open the door, and there was a table spread with as good a Thanksgiving dinner as the heart could desire, with Tom's chair drawn up beside it. Luke set his light burden down.

Kitty waited to hear neither thanks nor exclamations. She saw Tom's brown eyes as they rested on the table, and that was enough. She bent for one moment over the bright face—the cheeks which the out-door air had painted red as the rose that had just opened in honor of the day—and left on the young, sweet, wistful lips a kiss, and then went silently down the stairs, leaving Tom and Tom's mother to their Thanksgiving.

Christopher Columbus Not a Saint.

The Vatican has decided not to make Columbus a saint, because he never was one. That is the sense of the opinion expressed by the congregations. They base their refusal to beatify him on the grounds that his Christian virtues have not been exemplified by any great deed; that, apart from his discovery of America, his public and private life were open to grave reproach; that, until now, nobody ever thought of regarding him as a saint or invoking him as such; and, finally, that it is very doubtful whether he died a good Catholic. M. l'Abbe Cadonet has thus written his thick volume advocating the canonization of the great discoverer in vain.—*London Examiner.*

EVERY Russian soldier actually present at the seat of war will, according to the terms of a decree just issued by the Emperor, be capable of promotion to an officer's rank for distinguished military service. Further advancement will b dependent on their successfully passing the usual examinations.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *Internal Medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

The Influence of Malaria Counteracted.

That the harmful influence upon the human system of malaria may be effectually counteracted has been demonstrated for years past by the protection afforded the inhabitants of vast miasma-breeding districts in North and South America, Gautemala, Mexico and the West Indies, by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used as a preventive, they have invariably been found to be a most reliable safeguard against chills and fever, bilious remittents, and still more malignant types of malarious disease, and when employed as a remedy have always proved their adequacy to the task of eradicating such maladies from the system. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which in hot climates and miasmatic localities are particularly rife, the Bitters are a prompt and thorough remedy. They also strengthen the system, tranquillize the nerves, promote digestion and sound sleep, and impart unwonted relish for food.

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Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

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THE ARMY.

What it Costs to Maintain the Military Establishment.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The Cabinet has decided that it will be necessary to revise some of the estimates, in view of the fact that they seem to be greater than the probable revenue for the next fiscal year will warrant. The following are the estimates as submitted.

War Department	$32,436,764
Library of Congress	22,800
Court of Claims	1,206,453
Treasury Department	273,891
Postoffice Department	700,000
Navy Department	2,003,861
Judicial	262,535
Total	$36,006,304

Accompanying the estimates are the following, submitted by the Secretary of War, without recommendation:

Forts and fortifications	$ 2,078,000
Rivers and harbors	13,220,100

The estimate of $1,031,453 for permanent annual appropriations is also submitted for the information of Congress, but is not recommended.

The summary of the estimates in the War Department proper is this:

Military Establishment	$30,332,756
Public Works—	
Fortifications	2,078,000
Harbors and rivers	13,220,100
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	16,000
Building for State, War, and Navy Departments	520,000
Miscellaneous—	
Publication of official records of the Rebellion	30,000
Collection and payment of bounties, etc.	25,000
Surveys and reconnoissances in military divisions and departments	50,000
National cemeteries	125,000
Pay of Superintendents of national cemeteries	50,000

The branch of the army which seems to give the greatest benefit to the public, at the least expense, is the signal service. The chief of the signal service asks, for the expenses of his bureau, which include the purchase, equipment, and report of the field-telegraph, and stores of all sorts, for the fiscal year, only $12,500.

The following is the pay of the principal officers of the army:

1 General	$ 13,500
1 Lieutenant General	11,000
3 Major Generals	22,500
14 Brigadier Generals	77,000
30 Aides-de-Camp, in addition to pay in the line	21,000
72 Colonels	252,000
85 Lieutenant Colonels	255,000
244 Majors	610,000
290 Captains, mounted	580,000
305 Captains, not mounted	549,000
34 Chaplains	51,000
22 Storekeepers (1 at $2,500 and 21 at $2,000)	44,500
40 Adjutants	72,000
40 Regimental Quartermasters	72,000

In addition to the pay, there are a good many perquisites for forage and quarters, which bring the pay of the army officers of a high grade up to a very considerable sum.

The cost to the Government for the pay of retired officers is $559,950 annually.

The pay of a common soldier is $13 a month. It costs the Government for his food and clothing about $15 additional. Total monthly cost of an enlisted man to the Government, $28.

There are in the army 200 hospital stewards, a large number of women laundresses, 200 hospital matrons, and fifty-two veterinary surgeons. The allowance for the army rations is 24 cents each. It takes 11,070,450 rations in a year to go around.

John Morrissey.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Morrissey was going to Buffalo. When the train stopped at Bergen two men who had been drinking entered the car in which he was seated. Their talk, loud and profane, soon became indecent. Two ladies, accompanied only by a small boy, sat opposite to these rowdies. Morrissey left his seat, walked up to the offenders, and said, good naturedly, "Come, boys, let's go into the smoking-car and have a good cigar." One of the men churlishly declined. Morrissey then seated himself in front of them and asked them not to talk so loud. Immediately one of them began to tell an indelicate story. Morrissey requested him to desist, and was told in reply to mind his own business. "My business," said Morrissey, "is to protect ladies from insult, and if either of you say another improper word I will pitch you both out of the car." The men rose simultaneously, one making a pass at Morrissey, which was of course warded off. Morrissey seized both men by the coat collars and knocked their heads together. The conductor appeared, and was requested to open the car doors, when Morrissey pushed one man and dragged the other out of that car, through another, into the smoking-car, where he left them.—*New York Sun.*

Productions of States.

Iowa now takes rank as the greatest wheat-producing State, Minnesota comes next in order, then Illinois, Wisconsin taking the fourth place. Ohio raises the most winter wheat and wool. Illinois grows the most corn and oats and produces the largest number of fat cattle and hogs. Pennsylvania grows the most rye, amounting to nearly one-fifth the total production of that cereal in the States. California produces the greatest barley crop, and also the most silk cocoons and wine. New York gives us the greatest amount of hay, hops, potatoes, peas and beans. Sweet potatoes are most largely produced in North Carolina. South Carolina is the great rice-producing State; Georgia comes next, and then Louisiana; these three States yielding nearly the whole rice crop of the country. Louisiana also produces nearly all the cane sugar and molasses. Vermont, the most of the maple sugar, or one-third of the whole product, New York coming next. Indiana gives the most sorghum, one-eighth, and Ohio nearly as much. Kentucky produces over 100,000,000 pounds of tobacco, or considerably over one-third of the whole crop; also one-half of all the hemp produced in the United States.

Thus while we cannot furnish an entirely correct idea of the crops of our own country, it will be seen from the foregoing statement which of our States produces more largely of the important crops of the nation. It is to be hoped that before the next census is taken Congress will adopt means to do this work each five years. Thus a great injustice to the growing population of the West, in representation in our National Assembly, will be done away with. It should also provide for taking statistics of the industries of the country twice as often as we now get them. We opine that when the next census is taken persons will be surprised, not only at the vast increase in the population of the West, but also at her immense production of all that goes to make up the natural prosperity of the nation.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Sitting Bull.

Sitting Bull comfortably quartered where he can do the least harm, and the last of the Indian troubles will be over for the season. In view of what has and may take place, it is the intention of the Dominion Government, I am told, to ask Parliament for a grant sufficient to enable them to increase the police force from 300 to 400 men. The force now costs the Dominion $300,000 a year, $1,000 in gold per man and horse. It is certain that the bad blood caused by this year's work will "erupt" next season; indeed, Sitting Bull never tires talking of his intention to strike the Americans at the first opportunity. He says he knows the country lying between the Missouri and the frontier so well that he could keep Miles and Terry dancing there all summer He was fairly modest for a successful Indian leader before the commission, but, since his interview with the Commissioners, which the Indians, without exception, regard as the greatest of his triumphs, he has become a braggart. The police officers are tired of his boasting, and Maj. Walsh took him aback the other day by telling him that if he attempted to attack American troops or traders from Canadian soil the police would shoot him on the spot.—*Fort Walsh Cor. New York World.*

Genealogy of Texas Cattle.

Texas beef ought to arouse a feeling of State pride, of mournful patriotism, in the heart of every true son of Louisiana. It is not that it is much tougher than our beef, not that it calls forth more monstrous dreams and spectacles at night, but that every citizen of Louisiana can look upon it as some long-lost brother, a child of Louisiana descent.

All the cattle of America are of European descent, but from many different stocks. The herds of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres are of Spanish descent, as they show in their savagery and wildness. The meek, domestic cattle of the Western States came originally from England, where they have been domesticated for several centuries, while the cattle of Texas are of French descent, and owe their origin to some animals brought over to Louisiana with the earliest colonists of this State. It is impossible to follow all the wanderings of these; it is only known that some of them found their way to San Antonio, that they prospered more upon the soil of Texas than upon that of Louisiana, and that in a few years they had increased to thousands and now to millions.

And now, after the lapse of a century and a half, these return to us to be welcomed, admired and eaten.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

Texas Table Talk.

A San Antonio gentleman recently had occasion to visit a neighboring town. He did not expect much in the way of accommodation at the local hotel, and in this his anticipations were more than realized. He was very hungry, but had the luck to lose most of his appetite before he got through with his dinner, owing to his discovering a few blonde hairs in the soup. He thought the landlord would feel very bad about it, but that gentleman merely remarked, as he excavated a perishing fly from the butter: "All I ask is, Judge, that you don't fish 'em out with your finger. You have got to use a fork. It is one of the rules of the house that no gentleman is expected to put his fingers in the vittles. This ain't no railroad town, but, when it comes to style and tone, we carry off the blue ribbon every time the horn toots."—*San Antonio Herald.*

Sumner's Domestic Troubles.

The domestic troubles of Mr. Sumner have been almost concealed from the public eye, both before and since his death, but ex-Secretary Fish has lifted the veil slightly, and given an idea of how great that affliction was:

"I called," says Mr. Fish, "as I was in the frequent habit of doing, late one evening at Mr. Sumner's house, and found him much depressed and in tears. I endeavored to rally him, but he alluded to certain troubles which I need not indicate, contrasting his own relations in those regards with, as he said, more happy ones, and expressed the wish that some morning he might be found dead in his bed."

Verily, there is a skeleton in every closet.

Saved from Death in Battle.

Gen. Komaroff, who acted for some Time as Gen. Tchernaieff's Chief of Staff in Servia, has had his life saved by a holy image, or "eikon," which he wore on his breast. The journal which records this species of miracle adds that another General has been preserved through the medium of a newspaper, which he had folded and thrust beneath the breast of his tunic. The bullet, which, but for the special interp sition of the newspaper, would have buried itself in the General's body, spent its force on the printed matter, and allowed itself, like the mind of the unhappy poet, to be "snuffed out by an article."

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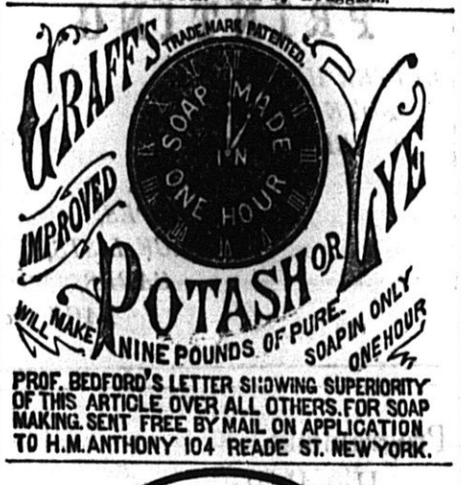

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The Republican Leader of France.

JUST now, when M. Gambetta is occupying a position of so much prominence in the politics of France, an estimate of his character by so eminent a Christian as Dr. E. D. Pressense will be received with pleasure. Dr. Pressense writes to the *Cristian Wor'd*, London:

"It is time, however, that I should give, as I promised in this letter, some outlines of the great leader of the Republican party, M. Gambetta, the object of so much hatred and dread to one class, and of so much enthusiasm to another. I need not linger over his biography. Every one is aware how, from an obscure position as a lawyer, unknown beyond a circle of private friends, who augured a great future for him from his brilliant conversational powers, he found himself suddenly raised to fame by his eloquent advocacy of a subscription on behalf of one of the martyrs of the *coup d'etat* of December 2d. As a deputy during the last two years of the Empire, he sustained his reputation by a manly and impassioned style of rhetoric, no less than by the acuteness of his dialectic powers. The part which he took during our terrible war of 1870 may be misrepresented by party spirit, but France will not forget it. Held aloft with his own hands the banner of national defence, animated the defenders to hope against hope, and though they ultimately failed, the honor of France was saved. Undoubtedly, he took some false steps in that fearful conflict; but nevertheless, he stood forth as the representative of struggling patriotism in its supreme hour of need. I shall never forget the day when I saw him leave Paris in a balloon to go and organize resistance in the provinces. It cannot be denied that in the first period of the National Assembly he fell too much under the influence of the advanced section of the Republican party; but when perilous crisis came, after the overthrow of M. Theirs, he showed himself no less prudent as a pilot than powerful as an orator, and to him are largely owing the wise resolutions which laid the foundation of the Republic. This wisdom has not been belied since the 16th of May. He has entrenched himself with the rest of his party within the limits of the law, as in a citadel. In vain has the Ministry tried to lure him forth by an unwarrantable prosecution. He has remained calm and self-possessed, and we do not doubt that he will observe the same wise prudence when he shortly becomes, not President of the Republic, but its leading Minister. Gambetta is unquestionably a democrat, but he is no demagogue; and we may be well assured that he will not allow the machine of government to get off the track while he is guiding it. Our only fear is that he may be tempted to make the hand of the State press somewhat too heavily on that clerical party, of which he lately said, 'Behold the enemy! Let us hope that the inanity of the '*Kulturkampf*' beyond the Rhine will warn him not to act in such a way as morally to strengthen the cause of Ultramontanism, which has everything to gain by persecution.

"Gambetta is a very fit representative of a powerful democracy. He has none of the elgant *finesse* of the aristocratic classes. He is a man of marked features and of much decision of chartacter, and when he shakes his long locks it is like the tossing of lion's mame. Able to thunder like a Boanerges, he yet knows well how to modify his voice according to the exigencies of Parliamentary fencing, in which he displays as much skill as strength. Since the death of M. Thiers, he may certainly be regarded as the first orator of the French Tribune. Patriotism is the motive power of life. One day, in the National Assembly, as he was coming down from the Tribune. white with emotion after delivering one of his noble harangues, I said to him, 'Allow me to congratulate the great orator and the great patriot.' He replied, As to the "orator," I am indifferent, as to the "patriot," I thank you.' This is the secret of his power. We have only one desire about his future career—that he may learn to distinguish between Ultramontanism, the object of his just aversion, and Christianity itself."

Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, *we know* that *Dr. King's New Discovery* will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that *Dr. King's New Discovery* will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at W. Van Putten's Drug Store we will give you a trial bottle *free of cost*, or a regular size for $1.00.

A PASSENGER train on the Utah Central Railroad, coming south, at noon, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, when near Farmington, was lifted from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were turned over, and the fires from the stoves were scattered over the floors, but were distinguished before any damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt.

Farmers Read This

IN section 14, town 6, range 15 west, we have a piece of land for sale that cannot be beat in Ottawa county, 105 ½ acres, of which 40 acres are as level and clear as the very best—the land is all new—also 15 acres more chopped, (ready for clearing) the remaining timber is maple, elm, etc., the whole tract is almost level, with a ten-foot ditch running through it, The soil is a black loom,—and is considered the richest land in Western Michigan. It would make a splendid dairy farm, and is naturally adapted for garden stuff—the soil being so rich. Quite a number of fruit trees have been planted. For further information apply

tf AT NEWS OFFICE.

Look to Your Children!

THE GREAT

SOOTHING REMEDY!

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.

Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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

Relieves pain, weakness or exhaustion in 15 or 20 minutes, giving tone and power to the system. PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the Infants' and Children's Great Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause.

Be particular in calling for MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP, and take no other.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-tf

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-1y

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brocker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (¼) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877,

at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.
WHEELER & GREEN, *In Person.*

The above sale is adjourned until the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 12th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

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

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

Harrington Marble Works.

[Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.]

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

—IN STONE.—

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

NEW MATERIAL

Just Received at

THE

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

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

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

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

PRICE, 35 CENTS.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Special Agents, Philad'a.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements. Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-6m

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at $2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same.

The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

CLOSING OUT AT COST.

Now is your time to buy Glassware and rockery. My stock of Glassware and Crockery must be closed out to make room for other goods. Call soon and secure a good bargain.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

READY MADE CLOTHING

all and see for yourselves. A new stock of Hats and Caps has just been received and will be sold very cheap.

A full line of Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, and a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, etc., also a full line of Horse Blankets and Quilts, bed clothes, mittens, and such other woolen articles as are required in families.

1,000 acres of farming lands, and some city lots for sale at a bargain. Shingles, lath, lime, land plaster, eastern salt, stove wood and cord wood, for sale cheap.

All will be sold cheap at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON.

HOLLAND, November 8, 1877.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the Engish & Dutch Languages.

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

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

PHŒNIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

TUG FOR SALE.

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

HOLLAND, Holland, Mich'

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC,

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

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

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

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box. 4586.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, Germantown Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - - HOLLAND, MICH