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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 40.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 404.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.
Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOE PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.
Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	*5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.55 p. m.	*8.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 m.
" "	*7.20 "	*6.00 a. m.
" "	8.25 p. m.	*10.15 p. m.
" "	*7.40 "	

* 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.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.		No. 3. No. 1.
p. m. a. m.		p. m. a. m.
12 30	Muskegon.	2 17
11 47	Ferryburg.	2 30
8 23	Grand Haven.	2 54
7 57	Pigeon.	3 22
7 30	Holland.	3 55
7 12	Fillmore.	4 13
6 25	Allegan.	5 00

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made with Kalamazoo & G. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, G. R. R. and
200 Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.
MURPHY, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.
PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYOK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Col-
lecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth
street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and
office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the
First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-
sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENS, D. B., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, W. S., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DER BEEK'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, 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.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-
ner 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street. 40-ly.

SH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouch-
eur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

MC CULLOUGH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and
Accoucher, Office, Van Putten's Drug Store,
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon;
office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth
Street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 25-ly.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Zeeland,
Mich. Office at De Krul's drug store.
28-ly.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

THE 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 Mar-
ket 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
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Nov.
26, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles
to suit the different qualities and ages of
sight, just received, at
J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy
just received at L. T. KANTERS.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter,
Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all
kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in
every case or money refunded. Price 25
Cents per box. For Sale by Heber Walsh
Holland, Michigan.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American peo-
ple are to-day dying from the effects of
Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result
of these diseases upon the masses of intel-
ligent and valuable people is most alarm-
ing, making life actually a burden instead
of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and
usefulness as it ought to be. There is no
good reason for this, if you will only throw
aside prejudice and skepticism, take the
advice of Druggists and your friends, and
try one bottle of Green's August Flower.
Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of
bottles of this medicine have been given
away to try its virtues, with satisfactory
results in every case. You can buy a
sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three
doses will relieve the worst case. Posi-
tively sold by all Druggists on the West-
ern Continent.

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Messrs. Munn & Co. are solicitors of American
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Branch Office, cor. F. and 7th Sts., Washington,
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FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to
all factory work, gives the operatives pallid
faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable
feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kid-
neys and urinary troubles, and all the
physicians and medicine in the world can-
not help them unless they get out doors.
Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best
of remedies, and especially for such cases,
having abundance of health, sunshine and
rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer
if they will use them freely. They cost
but a trifle.

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Blank Books just received, at
KANTERS' BOOK STORE.

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Wallets, Stereoscopes and Views, Pocket-
Books, Specie-Books, Dolls, Doll Heads,
Building Blocks and Toys for Children,
of every description, at
KANTERS' BOOK STORE.

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LOWEST!

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Stock Complete! Quality Unexcelled!

OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, CARPETS,
SPRING-BEDS,
WALL-PAPER,
CURTAINS,

Of all Descriptions.

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Of all kinds and prices.

OLD MACHINES taken in exchange, and re-
paired.

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for all Sewing Machines.

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SHROUDS and
TRIMMINGS

Always on hand.

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ing the Dead.

Please come and give us a call.
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P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

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FINE CIGARS

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A. W. GILES & Co.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

Goods warranted first class. Cash and one
price only.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF
WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS,
Mich., if you want Fine Cigars and Good
Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.
37-3mo.

A New Weapon.

The Remington Brothers' arms manu-
factory is turning out a new gun, the Re-
mington-Keene magazine gun, a weapon
that has never been described in print.
The inventor is Mr. John W. Keene.
Years ago he was superintendent of the
Utica Pistol Works. He has been practi-
cally interested in firearms for thirty-two
years, and is to-day a master of his profes-
sion. It is predicted by those competent
to speak that the magazine gun in ques-
tion will work a complete revolution in
military and naval arms. The principle
of construction is entirely new, and in per-
fecting the weapon, Mr. Keene has expend-
ed some five years of thought and experi-
mental study. How to make a gun that
could be fired effectively ten times in suc-
cession—a gun light enough for the private
to carry on the march—was the problem
which the inventor has finally solved.

The Deadly Centipede.

Several Mexicans were in camp at the
mouth of Memphis creek, in Utah Terri-
tory, a few weeks ago, there being among
them Teles Crucas. When Crucas had
bathed in the stream he joined his compan-
ions on the bank, and, without dressing—
for it was warm—thus resting he saw
a large centipede, fully nine inches long,
traveling slowly over his leg. Knowing
that the least motion would make it skin,
its deadly claw into the skin, without mov-
ing his leg he got out his revolver and
waited until the insect had almost reached
his knee, when slowly putting the
mouth of the pistol to his head he pulled,
and the centipede was gone. But a centi-
pede's claws are quicker than gunpowder,
and Crucas began to cramp in a few min-
utes, the track of the reptile along his leg
turned a brownish yellow, and the place
where it was killed became frightfully swollen.
Crucas rapidly grew worse, and, in a
little over four hours afterward, he
died in great agony. But the most singu-
lar part of the story is that the bullet from
Crucas' pistol cut a small nick in the fore-
leg of a mule that tethered near by, and,
at daylight the next morning, the mule
was also dead, with its leg swollen so that
the skin was broken in several places.

Worthy of Attention.

We advise all our readers, whether they
own a foot of land or not, to supply them-
selves with that treasure of useful, practi-
cal reliable information, the *American Agri-
culturist*, so named because started 88 years
ago as a rural journal, but now enlarged
to embrace a great variety of most useful
reading for the Household, Children in-
cluded, for the Garden, as well as the
Farm—for all classes. Each volume gives
some 800 original engravings, with de-
scriptions of labor-saving and labor-help-
ing contrivances, of plants, fruits, flowers,
animals, etc., including many large and
pleasing, as well as instructive, pictures
for young and old. The constant, system-
atic exposures of Humbugs and Swind-
ling Schemes by the *Agriculturist* are of
great value to every one, and will save to
most persons many times its cost. Al-
together, it is one of the most valuable, as
well as cheapest, Journals any where to
be found. The cost is only \$1.50 a year,
or 4 copies for \$5. Single numbers 15
cents. Subscribe at once for 1880, and re-
ceive the rest of this year free, or send 3
cent stamp for postage on a specimen copy.
Address Orange Judd Company, Publish-
ers, 245 Broadway, New York.

Goldsmith Maid and her Groom.

Recently Charley Cochrane, who was
for many years the faithful groom for the
celebrated trotter, Goldsmith Maid, ar-
rived from California, and wishing to see
the grand old trotting mare and her colt,
called on Mr. Smith, her owner, to obtain
his permission to visit Fashion Stud Farm,
in New Jersey. Mr. Smith accompanied
Cochrane to the farm, and on arriving
there remarked: "Charley, the Maid is
very jealous of her colt, and is very cross,
and will not permit any one to ap-
proach it." Cochrane arranged that
Goldsmith Maid should hear his voice
before she saw him, and although they
had not seen each other for two years, a
loud whinny presently assured the visitors
that the mare had recognized the man's
voice. Cochrane next showed himself,
when a touching scene occurred. The old
queen of the turf, who for months would
not allow any one to approach her, making
use of both heels and teeth if it was at-
tempted, rushed with a bound to her old
friend, forgetting even her colt, rubbed
her head upon his shoulder, her nose in
his face and playing with his whiskers,
and showed by her every action that

her heart was full of joy to see him. Di-
rectly the colt came up to him, and the
old mare was delighted when Charley
placed his hand on the little fellow.
When Cochrane left the place the mare
followed him to the gate, whinnying for
him even after he passed out of her sight.

Do It Well.

Whatever you do, do it well. A job
slighted, because it is apparently unimpor-
tant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men
degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen.
"That is a good rough job," said a fore-
man in our hearing, recently, and he
meant that it was a piece of work not ele-
gant in itself, but strongly made and well
put together.

Training the hand and eye to do work
well leads individuals to form correct
habits in other respects, and a good work-
man is, in most cases, a good citizen. No
one need hope to rise above his present
situation who suffers small things to pass
by unimproved, or who neglects, meta-
phorically speaking, to pick up a cent be-
cause it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law makers, the best
statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most
merciful judges, the most ingenious me-
chanics, rose from the great mass.

A rival of a certain lawyer sought to
humiliate him publicly by saying: "You
blackened my father's boots once." "Yes,"
replied the lawyer, unabashed, "and I did
it well," he rose to greater.

Take heart, all who toil! all youths in
humble situations, all in adverse cir-
cumstances, and those who labor unappre-
ciated. If it be but to drive the plow,
strive to do it well; if it be to wax thread,
wax it well; if only to cut bolts, make good
ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the
iron hot. It is attention to business that
lifts the feet higher up on the ladder.

Says the good Book: "Seest thou a man
diligent in his business, he shall stand be-
fore kings; he shall not stand before mean
men."—*Scientific American*.

An "Agricultural Number" of Scribner's Monthly.

In addition to the usual variety in the
contents of Scribner, the November issue
contains a half dozen papers of the high-
est interest to farmers, and others inter-
ested in rural life: "The Agricultural Dis-
tress in Great Britain," by P. T. Quinn;
"Farming in Kansas," by Henry King;
"Success with Small Fruits," by E. P.
Roe; "Rare Lawn-Trees," by Samuel Par-
sons, Jr.; "The Mississippi Jetties," and
their effect on the prices of agricultural
products, and "How Animals Get Home,"
by Ernest Ingersoll.

There are two fine portraits of Bayard
Taylor—one engraved by Cole, from the
best photograph, and the other a reproduc-
tion by Juengling, of O'Donovan's bronze
bas-relief. These portraits accompany a
discriminating critique of Taylor, by Ste-
man. Clarence Cook has a paper on "Mor-
ris Moor's Old Masters," with a reproduc-
tion, by Cole, of Raphael's "Apollo and
Marsyas." There are Poems, Stories and
Sketches; "The French Quarter of New
York"; "Extracts from the Journal of
Henry J. Raymond," with interesting re-
miniscences of Daniel Webster; a beauti-
ful story, by Boyesen; an ingenious story,
"A Sigh"; the fourth part of "Confi-
dence," by Henry James, Jr., began in Au-
gust; and the first part of a new American
novel of Creole life, "The Grandissimes,"
by George W. Creole, of New Orleans, the
author of "Old Creole Days," which has
created such an excellent impression in the
literary world. "The reign of Peter the
Great," by Eugene Schuyler, is noted ed-
itorially. This splendid series of Illustrat-
ed Historical Papers, the greatest work
of the sort yet undertaken by any popular
magazine, will begin in the January issue,
and will continue for two years.

All that enterprise and skill can do will
be done to maintain the position of Scrib-
ner as the leading popular periodical of
America. With the revival of the agricul-
tural and business interests of the coun-
try, increased attention will be paid to
papers on great public enterprises and
interests, already a notable feature of the
magazine.

Price, \$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.
Subscriptions should begin with November
number. Buy it of your book-seller or
send the subscription price to the publish-
ers. Scribner & Co., 748 Broadway, New
York.

An apple tree at Millbrook, Kendall
county, Ill., has born two crops of apples
this season. The first crop were early
June, and the second early November,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A BOSTON dispatch reports that a schooner went ashore in a gale at Cape Elizabeth, and all hands were lost.

A DISPATCH from Kennett, Pa., says the residence of J. and G. F. Bailey, north of that town, was entered by three masked burglars, who rifled the safe, extracting therefrom money, bonds and securities amounting to \$200,000.

A LOWELL, Mass., dispatch reports that three persons were drowned in the Merrimack river, near Lawrence mills. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Little, two children, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown were rowing from the Centralville shore to Little Canada, when the leaking of the boat frightened them, and in the confusion they overturned it. Mr. Brown swam ashore. Mrs. Little and one child clung to the boat, and were rescued. Mr. Little and Mrs. Brown (his sister), and a boy aged 3 years, son of Little, were drowned. The bodies have all been recovered.

THE WEST.

MAJ. RENO, Seventh cavalry, who was suspended on account of conduct toward Mrs. Bell, wife of an officer of his regiment, and who since went through a court of inquiry regarding his conduct in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer was killed, is again in trouble, and again it is on account of abusive conduct toward a lady. At Fort Meade, where he is stationed, he got drunk and grossly insulted Mrs. Farnshaw, the wife of the Post Trader. One of Farnshaw's clerks knocked him down. Afterward, at the post club-room, he got into a quarrel with Maj. Brewer, Surgeon, and was again knocked down. Gen. Sturgis has preferred charges against Reno, and this time he will probably be ignominiously kicked out of the army.

THE only indignity offered Gen. Grant during his journey across was at Galesburg, Ill. The train reached there in the evening, and the General was taken from the train to a flat car, where he was introduced and made a few remarks. He was about to return to the car, when some miscreant in the crowd flung an egg, which struck him on the side of the head. A citizen stepped forward and offered \$100 reward for the detection and arrest of the ruffian.

DENNIS A. MALONEY, an old Iowa journalist, and for many years proprietor of the Dubuque Telegraph, died a few days ago aged 62 years. A criminal indictment has been returned by the Chicago Grand Jury against Henry Greenbaum, the wealthy Hebrew ex-banker, for violation of the National Bankrupt laws. Three Indian murderers confined in jail at Yakima, W. T., assaulted the jailer with a slung-shot improvised with a stone. He escaped into an adjoining room used as an armory. The Indians seized muskets and bayoneted him. The jailer got a revolver and shot all three. One was mortally wounded, and the others will probably live to be hanged. The jailer will recover.

CHICAGO'S receipts of grain since Jan. 1 amount to 29,183,853 bushels of wheat; 55,198,083 bushels of corn; 12,396,323 bushels of oats; 2,087,309 bushels of rye, and 3,007,411 bushels of barley. For the corresponding time in 1878 the local receipts of wheat were 23,224,193 bushels; of corn, 57,179,556 bushels; of oats, 16,224,866 bushels; of rye, 2,137,196 bushels, and of barley, 4,834,006 bushels. An employee at the White River Agency, who escaped a violent death by being away from his post when Meeker and the others fell, says that Chief Douglas, who planned the Ute uprising, was a participant in the massacre at Mountain Meadows. He claims to have obtained his information by overhearing a quarrel between the chiefs at the agency, some time ago, in which one of them threatened Douglas with exposure on account of his services for the Mormons in that dreadful butchery.

EX GOV. BROWN, of Tennessee, Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived in Washington, and confirms the report that the company has no purpose of making any further applications to Congress for a subsidy. The President has appointed Albert Johnson Surveyor General of Colorado.

GENS. ADAMS and Hatch and Chief O'Leary have been appointed a peace commission to visit the hostile Ute camp and investigate the killing of Maj. Thornburgh and his followers.

GEN. HOOKER'S obsequies at Cincinnati, on the 7th inst., were largely attended and very impressive. In the procession were many veterans, several military organizations, and prominent State and Federal officials. An army chaplain preached the funeral sermon, which was an eloquent and patriotic discourse.

As a stock train of cars was crossing the North Missouri railroad bridge, which spans the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., a few nights ago, the west span of the main structure suddenly gave way, precipitating seventeen cars of live stock and the caboose into the abyss. The engine and one car, with the conductor, engineer and fireman, were saved by the breaking of the connection between the cars. Three cattle men who had taken passage on the train were drowned, and three others were badly injured.

FIRE has laid waste a large portion of Napoleon, a thriving town in Northwestern Ohio and the county seat of Henry county. Nearly all the business part of the town was burned, including the Court House and county offices, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000.

A HORRIBLE double murder, followed by the swift lynching of one of the perpetrators, is reported from Todd county, Minn. A feud sprang up between John Coldale and another man whose name is not given, living on a farm, on the one side, and two bachelor brothers, John and Michael Moede, who cultivated an adjoining farm, on the other. One night Coldale's house was burned, and he and his fellow-workman were missing, with every evidence that they had been murdered. Suspicion rested on the Moedes. One of them fled, but John was arrested, confessed the deed, told where the bodies were concealed, and said that his brother Michael assisted in the horrible crime. The bodies were found, as stated by him, wrapped in a sheet and buried in the brush. The horribly-mutilated remains presented a most sickening sight. This was more than the enraged citizens could stand, and the prisoner was taken from the jail by the mob and hanged on a tree.

THE SOUTH.

THE town of Helena, Ark., located on the Mississippi river, has been visited by a de-

structive conflagration. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

A HORRIBLE suicide was that of Mrs. John Donovan, of Memphis. She poured kerosene over her clothing, and then deliberately set fire to herself, and fought desperately with those who endeavored to extinguish the flames. She resisted until her person, from her knees up, was literally burned to a crisp, the flesh leaving the bones bare. Strange to say, she lived long enough to make a will and explain the cause that impelled her to such a rash deed—domestic troubles. Her husband, Col. John Donovan, was a prominent citizen of Memphis, and gained some notoriety last summer by fleeing from the yellow fever, and refusing to come to the bedside of his family when stricken by the plague.

WASHINGTON.

THE President's message this year will be a comparatively brief document. The President said the other day that he did not intend to make any recommendations of any account to Congress. He is at present disposed to confine himself to a simple review of the work of the departments and an allusion to the prosperous condition of the country. He says that he has some suggestions that he would like to make, but is inclined, so far as he is concerned, to simply let well enough alone; that the country is very prosperous, and the less legislation it has, the better; that his suggestions might only result in needless discussion and a disturbance of the present comfortable condition of things. So, from all the indications, the message this year promises to be nothing more than a routine report. Rear Admiral Reynolds, of the United States navy, died at his home in Washington last week.

THE Sacs and Foxes, together with a delegation from the Iowa tribe of Indians, have left Washington for their homes on the Nemaha reservation, in Kansas and Nebraska. They have been convinced it is better for them to remain where they are than to move into Indian territory. A Washington dispatch announces the death of Mrs. Eaton, widow of Gen. John H. Eaton, who was Secretary of War under President Jackson.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that the proposal of the Government to purchase \$10,000,000 of bonds on the sinking-fund account was responded to by offers to sell over \$11,000,000 of bonds at prices varying from 105.50 to 110. Secretary Sherman rejected all the bids, and directed Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse not to pay over 106 for any bonds. A large number of New York bankers then came forward and offered to sell their 6 per cent. bonds at the figure named by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in a short time the Assistant Treasurer had completed the purchase of \$10,000,000 of them.

THE indications are that the receipts from internal revenue and customs for the present month will be several millions in excess of the disbursements of the Government. This will enable Secretary Sherman to make additional purchases of bonds for the sinking fund.

GENERAL.

THE remains of Senator Chandler were consigned to earth on the 5th inst., at Detroit, with impressive ceremonies. Many prominent officials, State and national, were present. The body was laid in state in the City Hall for a few hours in the forenoon, and was viewed by thousands. Gen. Hooker's obsequies at New York, on the same day, were also largely attended. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for burial.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT will visit Indianapolis about the 20th of December. He will go thence to Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington, after which he will make a trip into the Southern States, and will probably extend his journey to Mexico and Cuba.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, intends visiting England to defend his title to the championship. By way of San Francisco it is learned that a formidable conspiracy for the overthrow of the Diaz Government exists, and that agents of the revolutionary leaders are now in this country seeking aid and comfort.

GEN. SHERMAN has forwarded to the Secretary of War the reports of Capts. Payne and Dodge, the former giving a detailed description of the Thornburgh fight and the subsequent defense till relief came in the person of Gen. Merritt, and the latter telling of his movements in going to the aid of the beleaguered soldiers of the Thornburgh command. Gen. Sherman adds words of high commendation of the coolness and courage of both and the bravery of their men.

THE Chairman of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee in New York furnishes a plausible explanation of the continued shipment of troops to the island from Spain. He declares that all the eastern provinces of the island are overrun by insurgents, numbering 5,000, all well armed and under competent leadership. Each Spanish proclamation announcing the extinction of the rebellion is accompanied by the departure of a few regiments of regulars. The wife of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, died at Lenox, Mass., at the residence of her sister, a few days ago. Senator Davis, son and daughter were present. The deceased had been ill for some time.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL vote of California at the September election: Perkins, Republican, 67,905; Glenn, Democrat, 47,647; White, Kearney, 44,482; Clark, Prohibition, 1,200.

An official canvass of the vote of Iowa at the October election shows the following result on Governor: Gear, Republican, 157,571; Trimble, Democrat, 85,067; Campbell, Greenbacker, 45,429; Dungan, Prohibitionist, 3,258. Total vote, 291,315. Gear's majority over Trimble, 72,495; over Campbell, 111,454; over all others combined, 23,808.

A CALL has been issued for a meeting of the National Republican Committee to be held at Washington Dec. 17, to take appropriate action upon the death of the Hon. Zach Chandler, and to consider the time and place of holding the next National Convention. Advice from Lansing, Mich., indicates that the vacant seat in the United States Senate by the death of Mr. Chandler is likely to be filled by the Legislature instead of the Governor's appointment, as Gov. Croswell expresses himself as decidedly in favor of calling an extra session to consider this and other matters of pressing importance.

THE following is the total vote cast in New York city for Governor and Lieutenant Governor: For Governor—A. B. Cornell, Republican, 46,135; L. Robinson, Democrat, 64,000; John Kelly, Bolter, 42,270. For Lieutenant Governor—George G. Hoekins, Republican, 50,023; Clarkson N. Potter, Democrat, 38,075. The vote of Allegheny county, Pa., containing Pittsburgh, was for State Treasurer: Butler, Republican, 17,913; Barr, Democrat, 11,190; Sutton, Greenback, 1,435; Richardson, Prohibition, 78.

FOREIGN.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies has voted the future Queen an allowance of \$90,000 per annum. News comes from Havana that the new insurrection in Cuba has been stamped out. An accident occurred to

a passenger train near Arcorum, in British India, in consequence of the sinking of an embankment after a rain; nineteen persons, including three Europeans, were killed and forty-five wounded. Information comes from Europe that a most startling and remarkable change has taken place in the mental condition of the unfortunate ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, and her speedy and perfect restoration is now believed to be not only probable, but almost certain, to take place. She now converses lucidly and intelligently. Her memory has returned, and she discusses logically and clearly of her present surroundings and future prospects. Her condition now plainly indicates that the long night of oblivion and insanity which has enveloped her is nearly at an end, and that the unfortunate lady whose sad story has enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world will soon be restored to reason. Starting intelligence comes from Ireland of the condition of the peasantry. It is universally acknowledged that unless they receive assistance there must inevitably be great suffering and possibly starvation during the coming winter. The situation is regarded as very grave throughout Ireland, and it is receiving the serious attention of the Government.

THE understanding between Germany and Austria extends to the Egyptian question. It is announced that the two Governments will proceed conjointly in whatever measures are taken for the protection of the interests of Egyptian bondholders. There is no disguising the fact that a feeling of uncertainty, if not of uneasiness, prevails in well-informed quarters concerning England's foreign relations. While no open rupture is anticipated in the immediate future, possible complications growing out of the course of the Government in Turkey are being gravely considered.

THE French wine crop is reported short, the deficiency in most of the districts being considerable. In the champagne district the deficiency amounts to 30,000,000 francs. News has been received at Moscow that the Russian troops on the expedition into Turkistan are in a pitiable condition. They have lost half their number. A Vienna dispatch says a strong force of Montenegrins has marched on Gueinje, pillaging and burning everything before them. More than 300 Albanian Mussulmans were mercilessly slain. A plan is about to be carried into effect for deepening the Seine, by which vessels drawing nine feet of water will be enabled to reach the eastern extremity of Paris. The work will cost 30,000,000 francs. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Agency Russe has issued a bulletin claiming public apprehensions respecting the political situation. It affirms that no effect will be given to England's projected naval demonstration. England's action in Turkey will not go beyond the point where Austro-German interests become affected. It positively denies that Russian troops are concentrated on the German frontier. The Irish Land League is rapidly extending, and branches have already been organized in nearly every county in Ireland.

YAKOOB KHAN is still under a cloud and is virtually a prisoner in the British camp. It has been discovered that on the night before the battle which preceded the fall of Cabul he was visited by an Afghan who the next day commanded the natives, and a plan on the part of the ex-Ameer to effect his escape has been exposed. A dispatch from Valparaiso, South America, says: "A combined attack of the Chilean land and sea forces was made at Pisagua, which was taken after a bombardment lasting five hours. Three hundred children were killed and wounded. The Chileans experienced a determined resistance from the Peruvians, and lost 500 men killed and wounded."

THE ELECTIONS.

Election Results.
Vote of Brooklyn, N. Y.: Robinson, Democrat, 44,414; Cornell, Republican, 31,509.
Total vote of Chicago, 45,432; of Cook county, 55,139. Johnson, Republican candidate for County Treasurer, has 8,583 majority over Guerin, Democrat. The Socialists polled 4,035 votes in the county.

The vote of New York city on Governor is as follows: Robinson, anti-Tammany Democrat, 58,584; Cornell, Republican, 45,070; Kelly, Tammany Democrat, 42,130. On Lieutenant Governor the vote stands: Potter, Democrat, 95,531; Hoskins, Republican, 49,481. Democratic majority, 46,050.

Pennsylvania official returns from all the counties give Butler, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, a majority over all candidates of 58,675.

A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says the indications are that the Debt-payers have a small majority in both houses, but the vote is so close that the official count will be necessary to positively settle the contest.

In Maryland, Hamilton's majority for Governor is 21,740. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 6; Independents, 2. The House of Delegates—Democrats, 66; Republicans, 10; Democrats majority on joint ballot, 60.

A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says: "The returns indicate that Gov. Pillsbury runs considerably behind his ticket. His majority will probably be about 10,000, but the rest of the Republican State ticket will average from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. The vote throughout the State was comparatively light."

Returns from Wisconsin indicate that the majority for Smith, Republican candidate for Governor, will be between 20,000 and 25,000.

In Massachusetts for the Governor for Long, Republican candidate for Governor, over Butler, is about 18,000.

The vote for County Treasurer in Wabash county, Ind., resulted in a tie between the Republican and Democratic candidates, and the two will draw lots to see who handles the money for the next two years.

The anti-Tammany men in New York city and the Robinson men throughout the State are severe in their denunciation of John Kelly, and declare that he will never again be permitted to take a seat in a national or State convention.

At the recent election in New York Waldo Hutchins, Democrat, was chosen to fill the vacancy which existed in the Westchester district, the only vacancy in the Lower house of Congress, except that very recently occasioned by the death of Representative George W. Patterson. As a Republican will, of course, be elected in Patterson's place, the election of Hutchins is a Democratic gain, giving the Democrats a clear majority of three over the combined vote of the Republicans, Greenbackers, and Independents of every class.

A Jolly Postmaster.

The Postmaster at Red Lake, Minn., in answer to an official circular from this division of the railway mail service, directing the return of a complete list of all local names, to which mail matter is sometimes addressed, and which are enrolled within his jurisdiction, responds in the following happy strain:

One hundred miles of mud and flood
Just now doth intervene
Between our happy hunting ground
And where the "local" are seen.
We have no "local."
But the lake doth stretch both far and wide,
And when the wind is on its ear
In comes the rolling tide;
We have no rail,
But then we have the "njins" all the same,
And when the white fish they can't take
They seek for other game.
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Postmaster.

COMMON CARRIERS.

Defining Their Responsibility—Important Decision by the United States Supreme Court.

A decision of no little concern to common carriers, and of considerable interest to the traveling public, has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is as follows:

No. 83. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Olga de Maluta Twaleff. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

This comes up on a writ of error from a judgment against the railroad company in an action to recover the value of certain laces alleged to have been taken from the trunks of defendant in error while a passenger upon the cars of the company, and while her trunks were in the company's charge for transportation as part of her baggage. Defendant in error is a Russian Countess who was traveling for pleasure, and the laces which, it is alleged, were taken from her trunks were valued at \$75,000. It was argued by counsel for the railroad company that the failure of the Countess to inform the company's agents when she gave them her trunks of their value, and the extraordinary nature of their contents, was in itself an act of bad faith and fraud upon the carrier which should prevent any recovery in this action. In the opinion of this court, it is undoubtedly competent for a carrier of passengers, by specific regulations distinctly brought to the knowledge of passengers, to protect itself against liability as an insurer for baggage exceeding a fixed amount in value, except upon payment of additional compensation proportioned to the risk; and, in order that such regulations may be made practically effective and the carrier advised of the extent of its responsibility, it may rightly require, as a condition precedent to any contract for the transportation of baggage, information from the passenger as to its value; and, if the value thus disclosed exceeds that which the passenger could reasonably ask to have transported as baggage without extra compensation, the carrier may make such additional charge as the risk justifies. It is also undoubtedly true that the carrier may be discharged from all responsibility as insurer, if the passenger, by any device or artifice, puts off inquiry as to the value of his baggage, and thereby imposes upon the carrier the responsibility beyond that which he was bound to assume. In the absence, however, of legislation limiting the responsibility of carriers for the baggage of passengers; in the absence of reasonable regulations upon the subject by the carrier, of which the passenger has knowledge, and in the absence of all inquiry of the passenger as to the value of the articles carried, the court cannot, as a mere matter of law, declare, as it was in effect requested to do, that the failure of the passenger to disclose the value of his baggage is, in itself, a fraud upon the carrier which defeats any right of recovery. It is safe to say that by general law, in the absence of special regulations by the carrier of the nature indicated, a passenger has the right to carry, without extra compensation, such articles adapted to his personal use as his necessities, comfort, convenience or gratification may suggest. To the extent that such articles exceed in quantity and value such as are ordinarily carried by passengers of like station and pursuing like journeys, to that extent they are not baggage for which the carrier by general law is responsible as insurer. This court holds, in view of the whole scope and bearing of the charge of the court below, that no error was committed to the prejudice of the company or of which it can complain. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion. Justices Field, Miller and Strong dissented on the ground that the 275 yards of lace, claimed by the owner to be worth \$75,000, and found by the jury to be worth \$10,000, cannot, as a matter of law, be properly considered as the baggage of a passenger for which a railroad company, in the absence of any special agreement, should be held liable. Justice Field delivered the dissenting opinion.

Is Disease a Friend to Life?

At the last anniversary meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Dr. A. F. A. King read to a crowded audience an essay entitled "The Conservative Influence of Disease on Producing Longevity."

With much force of argument and analysis, he labored to prove that disease was not the terrible enemy to mankind that it had been painted by the terrors of humanity, but in reality was a true and beneficent friend. He quoted from the celebrated Dr. Austin Flint that "the existence of disease, rightly considered, was an inestimable boon."

He said that the disease was not in itself better than health, but that it contributed to promote longevity relatively to circumstances. He cited morbid conditions known as gastritis, rheumatism, hemorrhage, mumps, and insisted, with an earnestness that commanded attention, and a subtlety of logic that inspired respect for his originality of thought, that these diseases prevented sudden death.

In gastritis, the patient naturally refrained from eating, and demanded copious draughts of cold water, treatment which the most skillful surgeon found to be the best. In rheumatism, the acute pain demanded rest, and rest was found to be just the thing needed, for the articular symptom proved that heart-

isease was the real enemy, and muscular exertion was the most fatal thing for affection of the heart. So with other diseases.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

Two Collisions and a Few Minor Disasters Upon the Atlantic.

An ocean disaster of a horrible character took place off the cape of Delaware, on the night of the 7th inst., by which thirty-two of the fifty-seven persons aboard the steamship Champion, went down into a watery grave. The ship Lady Octavia struck the Champion square amidships at 4 o'clock on the morning in question, and she sank in five minutes. The ship was badly damaged, but kept afloat. The Champion was on her trip from New York for Charleston, S. C. Three women and several children were among the lost, only one female—the stewardess—being saved from the steamer. Immediately after the collision, a boat was sent out from the ship, which in two trips picked up twenty-two of the crew and passengers of the wrecked vessel. A passing sailing vessel saved six, two passengers and four of the crew. The collision would seem to have been caused by carelessness, but on whose part is not at present certain.

On the night of the 9th inst., the steamer Falcon, from Baltimore for Charleston, collided with the schooner S. C. Tryon, from Kennebec river to Baltimore, loaded with lumber. As soon as the vessels drifted apart after the collision, the steamer was headed for shoal water, and she went down before proceeding half a mile. All the passengers and crew were saved, the steamer having reached water shallow enough to allow the rigging to stand above water, where they took refuge and were taken off in boats.

The Guyon line steamer Arizona, from New York for Liverpool, struck an iceberg and stove in her bows, and was obliged to put back to St. John, N. F.

The schooner Petrel, a small whaling schooner, was dismasted by severe gales in the last days of October, and drifted about at the mercy of the waves until the 20th, when she capsized, and fifteen persons were lost, including the Captain. The six survivors clung to the wreck until the 3d of November, when they were saved by Austrian bark Rebus. The sufferings of the rescued sailors were terrible, and they could have held out but little longer. Only one American was aboard, all the rest being Portuguese.

The schooner Florence was lost in Cumberland straits. All on board were rescued, but after great suffering. The Florence was engaged in the Howgate Polar expedition, under command of Capt. Tyson.

Waste.

There must be, of necessity, a percentage of loss in all the material transactions of every-day life, whether these be carried on in the workshop, the counting-room, the kitchen, or the laboratory; but this inevitable waste can be so far reduced by good management that it amounts to but little in the course of a year. Observation has convinced us that the loss in large workshops must be considerable, for in a great majority of cases we have seen materials lying about under foot—bolts, nuts, washers, kicking around in the mud out in the yard, new work exposed to injury from the elements, tools misplaced, essential articles, or tools necessary to the perfection of certain parts of the work, at great distances from each other, and an infinite number of abuses which, although small of themselves, when summed up make a grand total loss at the end of the year. As the thirty-second part of an inch too little on one piece of a steam engine, a sixty-fourth on another, and as much on still another will result in great derangement of the functions of the machine, so infinitesimal waste, continually occurring, is the representative of hundreds of dollars for which there has been no return. No matter what the nature of the trade or manufacture, it is very certain that a material reduction of the expenses of every department can be made by careful attention to the minor matters, and these remarks are made with the hope that all interested will give them attention.

CHIEF O'URAY'S house is furnished with Brussels carpet, window curtains, stoves, good beds, camp-stools, mirrors and an elegantly-carved bureau.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEANS—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 25 @ 4 30
Corn and Hops.....	3 75 @ 4 10
COTTON.....	11 15 @ 11 34
Flour—Superfine.....	5 10 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 30 @ 1 40
Corn—Western Mixed.....	67 @ 69
OATS—Mixed.....	43 @ 44
RYE—Western.....	85 @ 89
PORK—Mess.....	10 40 @ 11 00
LARD.....	6 34 @ 7
CHICAGO.	
BEANS—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 25 @ 4 30
Corn and Hops.....	3 75 @ 4 10
COTTON.....	11 15 @ 11 34
Flour—Superfine.....	5 10 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 30 @ 1 40
Corn—Western Mixed.....	67 @ 69
OATS—Mixed.....	43 @ 44
RYE—Western.....	85 @ 89
PORK—Mess.....	10 40 @ 11 00
LARD.....	6 34 @ 7
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 14 @ 1 16
Corn—No. 2.....	1 12 @ 1 13
Corn—No. 3.....	1 10 @ 1 11
OATS—No. 2.....	71 @ 72
RYE—No. 1.....	69 @ 70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	71 @ 72
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 20 @ 1 21
Corn—Mixed.....	35 @ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 28
RYE.....	69 @ 70
PORK—Mess.....	9 75 @ 10 00
LARD.....	6 @ 6 14
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.....	1 25 @ 1 30
Corn.....	43 @ 44
OATS.....	38 @ 39
RYE.....	80 @ 81
PORK—Mess.....	10 00 @ 10 50
LARD.....	6 @ 6 14
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 22 @ 1 24
Corn—No. 2.....	1 23 @ 1 24
OATS—No. 2.....	31 @ 32
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice.....	6 50 @ 7 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 23 @ 1 24
Corn—No. 1.....	1 21 @ 1 22
Corn—No. 2.....	51 @ 52
OATS—Mixed.....	33 @ 34
BARLEY—(per cental).....	1 25 @ 1 55
PORK—Mess.....	11 50 @ 12 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	4 90 @ 5 10
Fair.....	4 10 @ 4 60
Common.....	3 10 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	5 70 @ 6 00
SHEEP.....	3 00 @ 4 25

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

It is reported that English capitalists have purchased 300,000 acres of land from the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Companies, in the vicinity of Denver, through which they propose constructing a large canal, for the purpose of making this land available for agriculture by irrigation.

It is expected that the Governor of Florida will call an extra session of the Legislature to submit the proposition of the Florida ship canal. Gov. Drew has required a deposit of \$15,000 to cover the expenses of the extra session, and the canal men have agreed to comply with the conditions.

THE emigration of English miners to South Wales has been suddenly terminated by the discovery that the movement was the result of utterly false representations, by which large numbers of workmen have been cruelly duped. Those who went found themselves without employment, and are returning destitute to add to the stress of hard times.

GEN. MILES, the Indian fighter, has recovered \$10,977 insurance in the St. Louis courts on his own baggage and that of nine of his officers, which was sunk in the Missouri river in May, when the steamer Cameron struck a snag. The objection of the insurance company was that the Cameron's pilot was not licensed, but the Judge held that as the pilot was in Government employment this was not necessary.

PRELIMINARY negotiations are in progress for the completion of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad from Vinita, in the Indian Territory, its present terminus, to the Pacific ocean. It is stated that some \$20,000,000 of German capital, at 5 per cent. interest, has been offered to aid in the construction of the proposed extension, which is to be built under the land grant originally given by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific railway.

THAT no woman ever swallowed her tongue is a statement which the gentle reader would believe, even if that father of whoopers, the ancient Ananias, had made it. But here is a woman who has swallowed her nose. While gargling for a severe catarrhal affection the other day, Mrs. Anna Thomas, of Petersburg, Va., felt a bone slipping down her throat. Upon examination it was found that Mrs. Thomas had swallowed the bone of her nasal organ, the bone having in some way become detached.

ACCORDING to the report of the *National Board of Health Bulletin* Chicago is the healthiest city in the United States. The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the principal cities for one week was as follows:

Boston	15.6	Charleston	30.2
Providence	17.5	Savannah	47.9
New York	19.7	New Orleans	41.8
Brooklyn	16.6	Cincinnati	16.9
Philadelphia	13.2	Dayton	16
Pittsburgh	19.1	Milwaukee	13.9
Baltimore	17.9	Chicago	11.9
Washington	14.7		

The greatest mortality reported was that of Sing Sing, N. Y., where it reached the enormous amount of 104.3.

THERE are now open 8,215 miles of railroad in British India. During the present year the very important Indus Valley line, connecting the port of Kurrachu, in Scinde, with the Punjab railroad at Moulton, has been completed, and thus, with the exception of the crossing the Indus at Suk Kur, a continuous communication by railway via Lahore, Delhi, Agra and Benares, to Calcutta, about 2,120 miles, is established. The lines in Upper India proved of great service in the recent campaign.

LORD TRURO, whose residence is at Falconhurst, on the summit of Shooter's hill, not far from London, has just afforded an example of funeral simplicity. A few days ago his wife died, and his Lordship having caused to be made a plain coffin, lightly constructed, so as not to arrest the process of natural decay, had it interred in a grave dug in the lawn which fronts the house, at a spot selected for the purpose by the deceased lady during her lifetime. The grave is about four feet deep, and a marble monument will mark its position.

WHAT Zulu discipline and rule was is clearly indicated by a story told by Cetwayo himself while on his way down to the place of embarkation. Pointing to a bush, which he designated

by the name of the coward's bush, he informed his conductors that, in front of that bush, Chaka used to sit after a battle had been fought in order to hear accusations of cowardice against any of his soldiers. If a man was convicted on what seemed sufficient evidence, he was expected to stand still with his left arm high above his head, while an assegai was slowly and by degrees thrust downward from the armpit till it pierced the heart.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A FIRE near Greenville destroyed J. B. Griswold's extensive lumber and shingle mills. Loss, \$14,000; no insurance.

THE salt product of Michigan during the month of October was 242,809 barrels; for the year, to date, 1,855,104 barrels.

By the capsizing of a sail boat in Little Bay de Noquet, three men, John Asplor, August Swenzen and Herman Pfum, were drowned.

THE State Military Board has passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a brigade staff as follows: One Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel; one Inspector, same rank; one Quartermaster, same rank; two Aids-de-camp with rank of Captain.

Obsequies of Michigan's Honored Son—Distinguished Visitors from Abroad, Etc. After the sudden decease of Senator Chandler at Chicago, a special train took the remains to Detroit on the 1st inst. The body was accompanied by a number of the most prominent gentlemen of Chicago, beside a large number of Michigan officials and others.

The ceremonies at the funeral were observed on the 5th inst. By the way, a coincidence is noticeable between the date of Mr. Chandler's death and that of Senator Morton, as both died on the 1st of November, and were buried on the 5th.

Pursuant to the previous arrangement, the remains of the dead Senator was conveyed under escort of a detachment of Metropolitan police on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, from the mansion on Fort street to the City Hall, where the Committee of Arrangements and a detachment of the Light Guard received the body, and placed it in the center of the hall at the foot of the main staircase, where it laid in state until 1 p. m.

At 8:15 the Fort street entrance of the City Hall was opened, when an avalanche of people poured into the corridors. As they passed into the south corridor they were separated into pairs, and as the casket was reached the pairs were separated, and a continuous line of humanity passed on each side, every person bending and looking at the face of the deceased.

The remains were clothed in the usual black broadcloth suit. The upper half of the body could be seen through a French plate glass covering, the arms peacefully folded across the breast. The determined face seemed as natural as life. The ceaseless stream of people which poured through the building in two continuous lines lasted from 8:15 a. m. till 1 p. m., and it is estimated that during the time intervening not less than 19,000 persons viewed the remains.

The corpse was placed beneath a canopy of red, white and blue, heavily draped with crape. The casket was of black walnut, covered with black silk velvet, relieved with drapery and black grass-grain silk, and bore a solid silver plate, with the simple inscription: "Zachariah Chandler; born Dec. 18, 1813; died Nov. 1, 1878."

At the head of the coffin was a white floral cross and crown with a base of evergreens which rested on a column draped with crape. At the foot of the casket was another column draped in black, on which was placed a sheaf of wheat, with white floral sickle. On the top of the coffin was a floral star, with the significant and impressive word, "Stalwart," in purple flowers across the widest part.

The body was removed to the Fort street mansion shortly after 1 p. m., where religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Pearson. The address was followed by a brief and sonorous prayer in which the Divine Being was fervently thanked for those qualities of brain and heart possessed by the deceased, which enabled him to direct public opinion, and moved the sentiments of the people for truth and right.

The pall-bearers were twenty-five in number, their names as follows: Ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin, James F. Joy, Alonzo N. Shiley, George V. N. Lathrop, Christian H. Buhl, Theodore Bomy, Charles F. Gorham, Gov. Croswell, John S. Newberry, William A. Moore, S. Dow Eldwood, Alex. Lewis, John Owen, Gen. Alger, Judge James V. Campbell, A. H. Day, Thomas W. Palmer, Benjamin Vernor, C. C. Trowbridge, Sullivan M. Cutchance, A. B. Maynard, Judge H. B. Brown, Judge Swift, A. C. McGraw and Fred Buhl.

At 3 p. m. the casket was lifted, carried to the hearse by eight policemen, being preceded by the pall-bearers. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, according to usage on such occasions, wore white sashes and followed the pall-bearers. The general procession then started for the cemetery, headed by a detachment of thirty picked Metropolitan policemen. Next came the Tenth United States Infantry Band, Tenth United States Infantry, Company A Third Regiment Michigan State troops, Company G First Regiment of Michigan State troops; Company F, Third Regiment Michigan State troops; Company C, Third Regiment Michigan State troops; Detroit Light Guard Band, Detroit Light Infantry, Montgomery Rifles, Detroit City Guard, Hiram Lodge, No. 1; Mont. Paveon Lodge, No. 2; Ingersoll Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 28; Knights of Pins V., Bishop's Opera House Band, Detroit Commandery Knights Templar, family and relatives, members and ex-members of the President's Cabinet, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, officers of the Senate and States and Territories, Governors of States and Territories, Federal and State judiciary, United States and State officials, members of the State Legislature, the Mayor, Common Council and city officers, and members of the Board of Education, members of the old fire department, citizens in carriages.

The line of march was up Fort street to Woodward avenue, down Woodward avenue to Jefferson, up Jefferson avenue to Elmwood avenue, thence to Elmwood Cemetery. The entire route was densely lined on either side with citizens who viewed the procession as it passed, although a blinding snow-storm prevailed all the time. All the public buildings, stores and dwellings along the line of the procession were profusely draped in black. When the procession was passing the City Hall the immense bell was tolled.

The presence of leading citizens from the interior was notable, among whom were Gov. Croswell, Senator Ferry and all the Congressmen from this State.

Among the distinguished attendants from other States were ex-United States Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and his son, Senator Don Cameron; Col. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate; Jesse Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate; Senators Anthony, Burnside, Logan, Blaine, and others.

SABBATH READING.

Prof. David Swing on the Idea of a Future Life.

All the ideas which are now found in the intellect of man have a history, just as truly as Russia, or England, or France has a history. As our earth began with small things, and is now full of much larger things—a larger architecture than that which first built a hut or scooped out a cave; a larger painting or sculpture than that which first made the rude outline of a man—there must be a history of the things which moved across this distance between littleness and greatness. Each profession, that of medicine, or law, or school teaching, had an experience just as personal and distinct as the experience of an Alfred, or a Napoleon, or a Franklin; the difference between these two forms of experience being only this: a man will close up his history in his three score and ten years, while an idea never completes its history. It may repose for a time, but it is liable to come back and resume again its broken-off action. Select, for example, the notion of a God, and what a history, could it be composed, would not follow that conception in the human intellect! We should, to grasp this notion, be compelled to study the whole career of man. If man has been upon the earth for fifty or a hundred thousand years, it would be necessary for us to pass over that long path and note all those forms of polytheism, and pantheism, and image-worship, to the belief in which he may have built altars in the long march. At one point we should find the devotee offering his own child to a sacred ox; again, should we see the scene change, and see an ox offered to the shade of the child or of the child's ancestors; again, at some other point in the progress, we should see doves, and pigeons, and lambs bought and sold in large numbers to carry forward the worship of the highest powers.

From one idea we must judge all. No truth or dogma so humble that it has no biography written down in the vast book of nature. There are ephemeral insects, it is said, which live only one day. One day and night begin and close their experience. But to them that day is a career. There are stranger things in nature. There is a plant which opens almost the loveliest flower man ever beholds, and which pours forth perfume enough to fill a cathedral with holy incense; and yet that plant opens its flower only in the dead of night, and opens it but once. Two hours of color and sweetness contain the birth and death of this beautiful member of the floral band. But who will say that these two hours are not a history? Indeed, they make up a better record than the half-century of many a man stained with vice, or inaction, or crime. The life of many a rose is better than the life of many a man.

These allusions illustrate the fact that all the notions in the human soul possess an individual history, and may, and should be, studied faithfully in the mirror of such retrospection. In the survey of the poverty and riches of yesterday we can see the doctrine of a second life passing through its varied forms of essence and accident. As immense men have lived, and immense nations have lived, making a powerful contrast with the ephemeral insect and the ephemeral flower, so great ideas have emerged from the old chaos, and great among these lofty ones must be confessed the thought that all who die here will live again. There is only one greater notion in the human mind—the notion of a God, but the belief in a God and the worship and love of such a Being depend so much upon man's assumption of an existence beyond the grave that these two thoughts possess a dependent greatness. Each idea leans upon the other, and is strong in such support.

In making a rapid survey of this belief I would remark first that the probability of the truth of a second life does not depend upon any universal belief or dream. We were all once taught that there must be a heaven and a hell, because all tribes, even the most savage, have expected rewards or punishment after death. Of late years such argument has been failing in strength, partly because races have been discovered which hold no belief in a second world, and which hold no valuable conception of this life, and partly because philosophy has lost faith in what was once called innate ideas, and has come to believe that humanity works out its truths and its notions by its thought just as it works out its principles of law, and mechanics, and architecture. Good theological notions are no more born with man than a true astronomy or a good civil law are born with him. Labor conquers all things; the *Labor omnia vincit* of the Latins being one of the most universal laws of the universe; and when we recall with what toil our ancestors wrought out the principles of liberty and justice, and with what thought and wearing away of brain and soul have come all our inventions and progress, we may well be ashamed to ask the African Bushman what may be his opinion about God or immortality. If he should have any hope of a second life one might be glad of it, but should all the barbarous races be fully convinced that man dies as a tree, that unanimity of the children of the woods would weigh nothing, for should they all agree that civilization were a calamity, and literature a weakness, we should not feel affected by their common consent. Labor brings out ideas, just as it gives us railways and telegraphs, just as it gives us the luster of the diamond; and, when we would learn anything of value about the idea of immortality,

we must move about in the world of active mind, and not among the wigwags of the savage, nor among the bushes of the African.

Strike intellectual development where you may, in Egypt, or Chaldea, or Canaan, or Greece, or old Italy, and out of that mental action of man this notion that this world is not all appears in more or less of distinctness. Were it in harmony with historical inquiry we might ask here, what are the rational supernatural reasons man has revealed for any such belief; but such discourse belongs to a metaphysical form of study and not to our task for to-day. As a fact in human experience this thought of a greater and better world has been one of the most constant companions of man in his highest estate. In its long path this wandering thought has had to undergo many transformations. It has been not less unfortunate than those companions of Ulysses, who fled from the witchery of one island only to find in their next landing-place that they were in the net of some other enchantment. The one central thought has been that the grave does not terminate the life of man. Unable to complete the human or the divine scheme on this side the death-bed, a world has been seen beyond; but in decorating or draping this world the mind has been subject to no law, and has therefore luxuriated in the broad field of imagination and fancy. First in history came the Egyptians. Their records go farthest back. The common supposition is that they embalmed their dead in the belief that the absent soul would, at some time, return to claim the body and wake it to new life and new beauty; but that this was their reason for embalming there is no adequate proof. Aside from this treatment of the body the future of the soul was quite fully wrought out in the Egyptian religion. A judgment bar was seen to which all the dead advanced to receive sentence. It was much like the final judgment of the Christian theory. The questions were regarding the deeds done in the body. Upon the tombs at Karnak and elsewhere on the Nile, tombs inscribed 1,600 years before our era, one may read the fact that a blessed future could result only in good deeds in this life. The judges over in eternity asked questions of conduct, and, if the conduct had been good, the soul was admitted to heaven; if sinful, the soul was sent to torments where it was to be purified in flames. At last these souls became pure and happy. The Egyptians were the restorationists of antiquity.

Next to the Egyptians the Hebrews and the Greeks stand in historic nearness. In the Hebrew writings the doctrine of a second life appears, but without being prominent and without much of detail. There are no ancient holy writings from which immortality is more generally absent than from our Old Testament, except the writings of Confucius. This must have come to pass from the fact that most of the Old Testament is the history of a state, and not the religious meditations of the Hebrew thinkers at large. The Hebrew authors are all politicians, and not deep thinkers like Plato, and like the Egyptian wise men. Were we in our day left to learn the doctrine of immortality from our political institutions, or from Bancroft's "History of the United States," we should not feel that Americans knew much or thought much of a world to come. The Old Testament is largely the history of a state. Not only are the first books up to the poem of Job all historic, but the prophets were all busy predicting calamities or successes for the nation; and even the psalms were national hymns, hymns for the theocratic throne and legislature rather than for an individual freewill religion. There is no treatise in the Hebrew scriptures in which the writer attempts to set forth the religious belief of the twelve tribes. All mention of religious doctrine is incidental rather than formal. Even the account of the creation of the universe is only the lifting of a curtain that all may see the origin of the Hebrew race. Had there been any Jewish great men besides the political leaders, we should now possess perhaps some one treatise full of all the details of that faith which filled Palestine and its borders for twenty centuries. As the facts are, we must learn from incidental records what must have been a common opinion with the old Children of Israel. These incidents betray a belief in that same spirit-land which encompassed the contemporary nations. Even in a cold history little camp-fires of another life are seen brightly. Enoch walked with God, and was carried to heaven without the intervention of death. Whether men less virtuous would pass to God through death is not related. Perhaps only those were immortal who were thus delivered from corruption and dust. Elijah, too, was seen to pass up among the angels, thus showing that beyond the tomb of the Jews there was a better land in the belief of the people. Well, Jacob lay down at night and dreamed, and he saw the angels of God passing down and up between earth and sky, thus showing us that to the Jew the great blue vault seemed peopled with spirits, and that Jacob placed amid these angels, the souls of the good who had died is hardly a matter of doubt. The ideas of angels and immortality are one.

Perhaps no incident in the Old Testament betrays better the old Hebrew belief than the story about the Witch of Endor. It is not the truth of the narrative that is valuable, but the indirect witness the story bears to the point that the Hebrews did not believe in annihilation, but in a future state. The story is, substantially, that Saul, being in great trouble over an invasion

by the Philistines, and having no longer any living Samuel to consult, felt constrained to call for help from the spirit land. He seems to have had no doubt that there was such a land. He ordered, therefore, that some medium be sent for who could call upon the dead heroes, and the spiritualistic medium from Endor came, and, by some method now lost to mankind, enabled Saul to hold with his venerable father a military council. The merits of the narrative are of no moment, but the inference must be that between the living and the dead of that date there must have flowed only that narrow Charon which separates the Egyptian and the Greek, and which separates the Christian from an endless life. It may be that this belief among the Hebrews rose and fell and rose again, as it has done in all times; and that the Jews had periods of faith and of nothingness, for their history is long and varied; but it must be that in that great nation thought of a heaven and a hell played that part in the brain and the soul which they were playing along the Nile or in the Grecian peninsula. One essential thought ran through all; nothing was peculiar except the decorations of fancy.

Severe Droughts.

An interesting record is that of severe droughts as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" "Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calms!" etc. All those who think that the dry spell we are experiencing at the present time is something remarkable will do well to read the following:

In the summer of 1621, 24 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1630, 41 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1657, 75 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1662, 80 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1674, 45 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1680, 31 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1694, 62 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1705, 40 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1715, 45 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1728, 61 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1730, 92 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1741, 72 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1749, 108 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1755, 42 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1762, 123 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1773, 80 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1791, 82 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1802, 23 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1812, 28 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1856, 24 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1871, 42 days in succession without rain.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Secretary Stanton's Daughter.

All that remains of the family of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous War Secretary, whose record is now undergoing a terrific sifting, is clasped by the canvas belt that his youngest daughter wears. She was born while her father was a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, and is just out of her "teens." Like all pretty girls in Washington, she has had her "experiences," but is now going to settle down and marry a Lieutenant of artillery. Once she had a narrow escape. The Turkish Minister fell in love with her and asked her to be his wife. He is a handsome fellow, with a thick, glossy beard, and being wealthy and fascinating, was considered a good catch. The girl accepted him, and the titled Turk called upon her brother, who was a lawyer of high standing, since deceased, to ask her hand. The prudent brother made some inquiries as to the social position his sister would occupy in Turkey, and was frankly told that, of course, she would have to conform to the customs of the country, as it would not do for a Turk of the rank of her would-be husband to introduce any innovations into Harem-land. When Miss Stanton learned this she indignantly recalled her acceptance, and the Turk and she have never recognized each other since, nor has he since attempted so marry an American girl.—*Washington letter.*

A Stowaway's Terrible Death.

The steamship England, of the National line, arrived at New York recently from Liverpool. When her cargo was about to be unloaded a man was found leaning against a crate, who gasped out, "Water." He was terribly emaciated and weak. He faintly gave his name as Harry and said that he was a baker. He was asked if he had been all the time while the ship was at sea without food or drink, and he nodded once, shuddered, and died. The body was sent to the morgue. Nothing was found on him to indicate his identity but a piece of paper, on which was scratched the address, "Peter Hartman, baker, at Simpson's Soho Street Branch." The England was thirteen days making the voyage, and the stowaway must have been that length of time without food or water.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

SPEECH OF GENERAL GRANT IN CHICAGO.

At the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, after the orator of the day had finished his oration, Gen. Grant was called for, and after endeavoring to avoid making a speech, the calls grew louder and louder. Thereupon Gen. Grant deliberately drew from his pocket a manuscript and as deliberately read the following, the longest speech of his life; "After an absence of several years from the gatherings of the Army of the Tennessee, it affords me heart-felt pleasure to be again with you, and my earliest comrades in arms in a great conflict for the nationality and union of all the States under one free and always to be maintained government. In my long absence from the country I have had a most favorable opportunity for seeing and comparing in my own mind our institutions with those of all the European countries, and most of those of Asia—comparing our resources developed and dormant, the capacity and energy of our people for upholding the government and developing its resources with most of the civilized people of the world everywhere, from England to Japan, from Russia to Spain and Portugal. We are understood, our resources are highly appreciated, and the skill, energy and intelligence of our citizens recognized. My receptions have been your receptions. They have been everywhere a kind of acknowledgement that the United States is a nation, composed of strong, brave and intelligent people, capable of judging their rights and ready to maintain them at all hazards. This is a non-partisan association but composed of men who are united in a determination that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall interfere between us and the maintenance of our grand, free and enlightened institutions, and the unity of all the states, the area of our country its fertility. The energy and resources of our people, with the sparsity of our population compared to area, postpones the day for generations to come when our descendants will have to consider the question of how the soil is to support them, how the most can be produced to support human life without reference to the taste or desires of the people, and when but few can exercise the privilege of the plain luxury of selecting the articles of food they will eat, the quantity and quality of the clothing they will wear, but will remain the abundant home of all who possess energy and strength and make good use of them. If we remain true to ourselves such a country is one to be proud of. I am proud of it, proud that I am an American citizen. Every citizen, North, South, East and West, enjoys a common heritage, and should feel an equal pride. I am glad those society meetings keep up so long after the events, which in a sense they commemorate, have passed away. They do not serve to keep up sectional feeling or bitterness toward our late foe, but they do keep up the feeling that we are a nation and that it must be preserved one and indivisible. We feel and maintain that those who fought and fought bravely, on the opposite side from us, have equal claims with ourselves in all the blessings of our great and common country. We claim for them the right to travel all over this broad land and exercise where they please the right to settle and become citizens, exercising, too, their political and religious convictions free from molestation or ostracism either on account of them or their connection with the past. We ask nothing more for ourselves, and we would rejoice to see them become powerful rivals in the development of our great resources, in the acquisition of all that should be desirable in this life, and in patriotism and in love of country."

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time, and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars a piece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter."

Wood Wanted!

The Board of Education of the city of Holland will receive sealed proposals up to and including the 20th day of November 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.
Holland, Nov. 15, 1879. 40-3w.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Allegan and Ottawa counties will be held at the office of the secretary of said company, at Allegan, on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing officers, receiving reports of officers for the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. B. DUMONT, President.
L. A. CHICHESTER, Secretary. 40-2w.

PANICKY WHEAT.

Stand from Under When the Bottom Drops Out.

And Drop It Will.

A BETTER THING THAN WHEAT

How to Spend Money and Still Have It.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., 1879.

Thousands have been and are being ruined by speculation in wheat. Stocks of all kinds are maelstroms, and the man who buys to-day knows not what he can sell for to-morrow.

The moral of speculation is to put money into honest investment. The man who buys a dress for his wife, mother, sister, cousin, aunt, or daughter, is laying up treasures where they will be of benefit. The family which purchases a carpet, curtains, or household goods at low figures, is doing that which redounds to its comfort and stability.

Messrs. Spring & Company, the great Dry Goods and Carpet House of Western Michigan, recognize these facts. They carry a stock second to none in the State, and they sell goods at bottom figures.

One place at their store and stock is sufficient to convince customers that the place in which to buy is Spring & Company's. Their prices throughout every department corroborate this proposition in the mind of every purchaser.

Buying goods for spot cash, with a resident buyer in New York who daily sends the latest novelties to the house here, Spring & Company invite the closest scrutiny of goods and prices. These are their best advertisements.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

REDUCED PACKAGE RATES
Between 3,000 Offices of this Co. in New England, Middle and Western States; also to offices of nearly all Connecting Lines.

MONEY
CURRENCY AND GOLD.
Packages not exceeding.....\$20, 15c.
" " " ".....\$40, 20c.
" " " ".....\$50, 25c.
Large sums in much smaller proportion.

MERCHANDISE.
Lowest and Highest Charges, according to Distance.
Packages not exceeding
1 lb. 25c. 4 lbs. 25 to 60c.
2 lbs. 25 to 30c. 5 " 25 to 75c.
3 lbs. 25 to 45c. 7 " 25 to \$1.

PRINTED MATTER.
BOOKS, and other matter, wholly to print, ordered from, or sent by, dealers, &c., PRE-PAID!
2 lbs. 15c. 3 lbs. 20c. 4 lbs. 25c.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASING GOODS
Left with any Agent of this Co. will be promptly executed, without expense, other than the ordinary charge for carrying the goods.

Send your Money and Parcels by Express; cheapest and quickest, with positive security.
W. G. FARGO, Pres't.
OTTO BREYMAN, Local Agent,
Holland, Mich.

New Store!

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

GROCERY, FLOUR and FEED STORE,

Respectfully invite the public to come and give them a call, at VENEMA'S BRICK STORE,

No. 82 Eighth St.

M. HUIZENGA & Co.

Will make it an object for cash customers to deal with them. Their Stock is all fresh and complete; call and see for yourself.
All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange.

Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-3mo.

Farms for Sale.

100 acres, three miles north of the city, on the Grand Haven road, with dwelling and orchard.
120 acres, of which ten are cleared, situated in the township of Olive, near Cole's mill. Good house.

60 acres of land in Section 21, of the township of Holland. Also 50 acres, mostly cleared, clay, gravel and sandy land, adjoining Dirk Paulus, in the township of Holland.

The above lands can be bought at reasonable terms. Inquire of
M. D. HOWARD.
Holland, Sept. 16, 1879. 32-1f.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

A large number of DRESS SILKS in different shades and colors.

Fall and winter DRESS GOODS. The latest styles and patterns. Real novelties.

A large variety of ready made CLOAKS, of different prices.

A complete stock CLOAKING, and a large variety of Trimmings.

Numbers of SHAWLS, of all prices, and SKIRTS of different styles.

Ladies' and Misses' UNDERWEAR, of different prices. Babies' Booties, etc.

HOSIERY of every description; Ladies' and Misses' HOODS, corded Velvet, Buttons, Nubias, Umbrellas, etc.

Stock of PRINTS and GINGHAMS, of the latest styles.

In our BOOT and SHOE Department, we have a complete line, piled up in boxes, and lack room to display it. Call for real bargains.

Ready-Made CLOTHING—the largest and most complete stock ever brought into Holland.

Rubber BOOTS, PANTS, CAPS, and everything else in the rubber line.

Endless variety of HORSE BLANKETS.

A full line of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, including the best Japan Tea for 50 cents.

All grades of SUGARS, as cheap as anywhere else, and hundreds of other necessary, useful and ornamental articles, too numerous to mention.

We are so crowded that we desire our customers to ask for goods if they don't see them.

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, BUTTER and EGGS taken in exchange for goods.

LIME, STUCCO, LATH, SHINGLES, SALT (by the pound or barrel) always on hand.

ALSO, STOVE WOOD.

Call and look over the Store, and you will be pleased to acknowledge the completeness of our Stock.

E. J. HARRINGTON,

HOLLAND, MICH.

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of STOVES

Of the best quality, at various prices. A complete stock of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS, FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS, And all kinds of Farming Implements. Repairing of Tinware neatly done on short notice.
HOLLAND, NOV. 1, 1879. 38-6mo.

READ!

THE GROCERY & FEED STORE

Mrs. M. P. Visser,

ON THE

Cor. of Eighth and River Streets,

Still continues to sell as cheap as ever, and our American and Holland customers can rely on just as civil and efficient treatment as heretofore. We have a Stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we sell cheap. BUTTER and EGGS will be taken in exchange. Call and see for yourself, at the old store of

Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-3mo.

DRAVING!

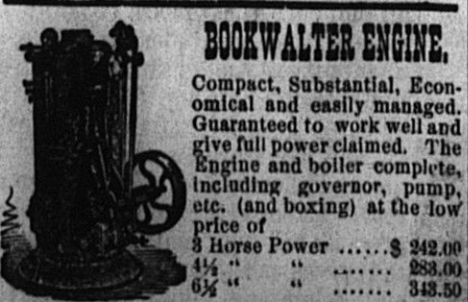
The undersigned hereby informs his fellow-citizens that he has had constructed for him a platform spring drag, something new, neat and strong, and has other wagons and single-horse drays to supply a popular want, and is now ready to serve the citizens of Holland in the very best methods of draying at reasonable rates.

My dray will be on hand six days in the week, rain or shine.

FOR RAINY WEATHER I HAVE LARGE COVERS TO PREVENT THE FREIGHT FROM GETTING WET.

Orders for drays can be left at E. Herold's boot and shoe store, and will always receive immediate attention. For further particulars, or contracts, apply to the proprietor.

Ed. J. HARRINGTON, JR.
Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-3mo.



JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
Springfield, Ohio.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Loretta Retan, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Robert Lawrence, administrator, with will annexed, of said estate, representing that said estate is fully administered, and praying that his final account may be examined and allowed, and he discharged from further trust. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of November** next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 38-4w

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Irena Retan, minor.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Robert Lawrence, grandfather and next of kin of said minor, representing that said minor is a resident of said county of Ottawa, and is possessed of real and personal estate in said county, and praying among other things that he may be appointed as guardian of the person and estate of said minor. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of November** next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the next kin of said estate, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 38-4w

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Friday the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Elizur Hopkins, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarah E. Hopkins, representing that said Elizur Hopkins lately died in said county intestate, leaving personal estate in said county of Ottawa to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Abel H. Brink, of Allegan county, as administrator thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Monday, the twenty-fourth day of November** next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 38-4w

NEW GOODS.

Blank-Books—a full assortment, cheap! Among them, the best assortment of EXERCISE and COMPOSITION Books ever shown in town. SCRAPBOOKS—all kinds.
We sell five quires of Good Note Paper for 25 cents!
H. D. POST.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the District Board of School District No. 11, of the township of Olive, Ottawa county, Michigan, until Monday noon, November 10th, for furnishing the materials and building a school-house in said District. Plan and specifications can be seen at the store of E. J. Harrington, in Holland City. Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned at West Olive, Ottawa county, Mich. The District reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN C. ROBERT,
Clerk of District Board.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Bernardus Ledebor, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alida Ledebor, representing that said Bernardus Ledebor lately died in said county intestate, leaving real and personal estate in said county of Ottawa to be administered, and praying for the appointment of herself as administratrix thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Saturday the twenty-ninth day of November** next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 38-4w

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, tolling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made by Bennett Harrison and Mary L. Harrison his wife, of the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Mattalea Menegua, of the township of Bangor, county of Van Buren, and State of Michigan, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, State of Michigan, on page 299 of Liber 2 of Mortgages in said office, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-one cents (\$578.61), and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: **Notice is therefore hereby given**, That by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, on

Monday, the Seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-nine (1879), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Ottawa county circuit court house, in the city of Grand Haven, (said court house being the place of holding the circuit court within the county in which the lands and premises described in said mortgage are situated), at public vendue to the highest bidder: the lands and premises in said mortgage described, being to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south three-fourths (3/4) of the west half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18) in town six (6) north of range fifteen (15) west, containing sixty (60) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per year, and the legal costs of this foreclosure together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage agreed and provided.
Dated Holland August 30th, A. D. 1879.
MATTALEA MENEGUA, Mortgagee.
HENRY D. POST, Attorney for said Mortgagee. 33-13w.

Settings.

THANKSGIVING, Thursday, Nov. 27th.

THE choir of Hope church has been reorganized.

ON Thursday last we had as fine weather as one could expect in the middle of May.

On one day this week, between Elmira and New York, there were sixty miles of eastern-bound freight cars, heavily laden, in motion at one time.

At Herold's boot and shoe store we have seen the finest rubber shoes for ladies we have ever seen. They are an entirely new design, and simply beautiful.

THIS year's work at our harbor having been completed, the government inspector, Mr. J. Gee, took his departure on Thursday last. Mr. Gee has made many friends during his stay among us.

If this nice weather keeps on a little while longer, the roof on the new school house will be completed yet. It begins to look like an imposing building, and when finished it will undoubtedly be an ornament to the city.

OUR readers will notice, by glancing over our new notices, that Dr. F. S. Ledebor has changed his office, and has fitted up the rooms in Venema's building, on Eighth street, formerly occupied by Dr. Gee.

A MAN by the name of J. Kroeke had his right hand badly mashed and lacerated, in Cappon's tannery, on Wednesday last. The thumb and forefinger will probably be lost. Dr. Wm. Van Putten was called to dress the wounds.

It would have required a strong team of horses to haul away the ready-made clothing sold at Harrington's on Wednesday last, especially overcoats, which are sold so cheap that it would be foolish for the farmers to go without them.

WE were obliged to omit our regular market table this week, owing to a crowd of matter and advertisements. Wheat seems to be declining in price, and is quoted at \$1.15 to-day. Butter brings 14 cents, eggs 16 cents, and potatoes 35 cents.

THE rain came down in torrents on Tuesday morning last. It is estimated that over three inches of water fell in a few hours. On Wednesday morning we had some more rain—a little over one inch—aggregating a waterfall of nearly five inches during this week.

BWARE of imitations! You may often find that phrase used as an advertising trick. But this is actually the case with the Singer Sewing machine. The machine sells so much faster, owing to its superior merits, than the other kinds, that the imitators are actually in the field with a counterfeit machine. Beware!

EARLY on Sunday morning a gale of wind sprung up from the south, and made almost every house in the city tremble. The smoke-stack of Mr. F. Hummel's tannery was blown down, the sign of Mr. Higgins' art gallery was whipped over the street like a piece of paper, and the chimney of Van Landegend's work-shop, in the rear of this office, was blown down, broken off close to the roof.

AS THE new Lyceum hall nears completion the question arises, What shall the opening entertainment be? As additional funds will be needed to seat the hall and purchase scenery, why could not an opening entertainment, gotten-up by our home talent, be given? That would certainly yield a handsome margin for furnishing the building, and we have plenty of literary and musical talent in the city for the purpose, if it can be brought together. Let some one suggest something.

A SHORT time ago Geo. John Gibbon made the assertion that one hundred bushels of wheat had been raised on an acre of ground in the territory of Montana. The statement having been received with incredulity, he wrote to the president of the First National bank in Helena for proof. In reply he received the certificate of the president and secretary of the Territorial Fair association that one James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark counties, was awarded first premium for the best acre of wheat, being one hundred and two bushels to the acre. This is believed to be the largest yield of wheat on record.

POSTMASTER General Key is trying his utmost to show to the United States how big a fool he can make of himself. His recent instructions about lottery business will drive thousands of dollars into the pockets of the express companies. For one thing is sure—people will play—in spite of the opinion of the sanctimonious P. M. G. Or, does he think he can bulldoze the people in this part of the country like they do in Yazoo, Mississippi? Mr. Key better start a few printing offices, and sell printed envelopes below the price that printers can touch them for, and do it with the people's money, and thus kill off the printers, so that they can't "go" for him so much.

NAVIGATION is decreasing, only a few vessels arriving and departing.

A MILD winter is predicted, from the way bees are conducting themselves.

THE most of the vessels belonging to this port are sailing out of Grand Haven.

ALTHOUGH it rained in the morning, there was quite a number of people in town on Wednesday last—market-day.

On Sunday evening last the first arrest was made under the ordinance prohibiting the congregating of people on street corners. The boys don't seem to like it "one bit."

THE bridge of the Grand Haven railroad across Black river is being thoroughly repaired. This was necessary. The improvements this road is making along the whole line are immense.

PERSONS and property are safe from kerosene dangers if the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp is used. No other article within our knowledge has met with such universal favor among the people as this new invention.

A THREE YEAR-OLD child of Mr. H. Van der Haar was seriously burnt, on Wednesday evening last, by falling over and spilling a pot of hot molten tallow, which a few seconds before had been taken from the stove and placed on the floor.

MR. P. PFANSTIEHL has sold his shingle and saw-mill to Mr. G. Van Putten and Venhuizen, who will refit it for a butter-tub factory. The new firm will be known as G. Van Putten & Co., and will commence operations as soon as possible.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 13th, 1879: Nancy Walkot, Geo. Shouf, Miss Rosa Kent in care of Miss V. Bennett (2), Charles Maulayer.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

AFTER many delays, owing to very bad weather, the schooner Tri-Color has arrived with 1,000 bushels of corn. She will take out a load from Vanderveen & Co's stove factory, which factory is preparing to shut down for the season. The schooner Wollin is also loading again, with lumber.

THE night express on the Chicago & West Michigan railroad left our depot with 336 passengers, on Tuesday evening last, to participate in the Grant boom. The passengers on the returning train on Thursday morning looked as though the boom had been a success.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Barker, the gentleman who has had charge of the building of the new cribs for our harbor, left for his home, having completed the work to the satisfaction of the government engineers. The contractors were N. S. Gear & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., of which firm Mr. Barker is a partner.

THERE are fifty-three cotton-mills in operation in North Carolina, and the consumption for the past year is estimated at 38,484 bales, or 17,207,800 pounds. According to the figures of the national cotton exchange, this was an increase of 16,641 bales over the previous years. Three large mills are now being erected, with the prospect that others will be added within the next twelve months.

POPULAR EDUCATION OF TO-DAY.—Teacher—Who was the first man? Scholar—Horace Greeley. Teacher—What is the shape of the earth surface? Scholar—Flat like a Pan cake. Teacher—Which is the best Blood Purifier? Scholar—Pettit's is the best and only Blood Purifier on earth. Teacher—Who is the Agent for this place? Scholar—Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

WHAT might have terminated in a serious accident, turned into a huge joke, at the residence of Mrs. Lefevre, on Sunday morning last. After the family had been awakened by the severe gale (of which we make mention elsewhere) that struck the city at that time, a lamp was lighted, and after the storm abated the family retired again, and left the lamp burning. The oil being nearly consumed the lamp began to emit smoke, which nearly suffocated the lady, and which suffocation or troubled breathing awoke her. The light had gone out. She awoke her daughters, who she found also breathing heavily. They arose and lighted another lamp, with great difficulty, however, because the matches were damp, and because the matches were damp they besmeared their hands, etc., with the sulphur, and made a weird appearance to the rest of the family. When the other lamp was lighted, the daughters noticed their mother being entirely black from the smoke of the lamp, and she in turn noticed her daughters were also completely black. Under these circumstances they began to realize their real plight, and that which might have terminated in a fire or suffocation, ended with a hearty laugh about the figures they presented. Of course, such a scene can better be imagined than described. The saddest thing of the episode is, that nearly all the paper on the walls, clothing in the room, etc., was spoiled by lamp black.

THE Bismarck land office did the largest business in its history in October.

WE learn from our county clerk that there are twelve divorce suits pending in the circuit court.

"KEEP reliable friends always at hand," such Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has eminently proven itself to be. Thousands of testimonials. Try it. 25 cents.

On Monday morning last a fire was discovered in the tannery of Cappon, Bertsch & Co., but in time to be extinguished before great damage was done.

AT Boot & Kramer's grocery store there has just been received a large stock of goods, comprising among the number all kinds of salted fish, anchovy, etc.

JUDGE HAWES, at Adrian, Mich., last week, adjourned the circuit court without day, the supervisors having made no appropriation for paying his services. He criticised their action severely.

THE Kankakee (Ill.) Gazette says: "We are glad to announce that the Presbyterian synod of Northern Illinois will hold its next annual session in Kankakee. This result is due to the efforts of Rev. E. C. Oggel."

THE annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Allegan and Ottawa counties will be held at Allegan on the 2d day of December next. All those interested will take notice. See advertisement.

WE understand that extensive improvements will be made to Grand Haven harbor during next season. The wrecking of the Amazon seems to have awakened the chief engineer and the Secretary of War to the importance of having, at least one good harbor on the east shore of Lake Michigan.

THE tug McMillan left Holland for Saugatuck Tuesday night, towing a scow loaded with forty barrels of kerosene oil. When she reached the dock at Saugatuck Capt. Holt found that only six barrels of the forty were on the scow—the rest had rolled overboard.—*Allegan Journal, Nov. 8.*

WORK on the new Stanton branch of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railway has been seriously delayed by the discovery of numerous sinkholes, which swallow up earth with the voracity of a small boy at a Thanksgiving dinner. Laborers have been engaged for a month upon a single one of these sinks and it is not yet filled.

THE Iron Mountain and Southern railroad has a plover that cuts a railroad ditch alongside the railroad track thirty inches wide and two feet deep, and is attached to a platform car. One mile of ditch two feet deep and three feet wide is made every four hours, doing the work of one thousand men. It is the largest and strongest plover ever made.

THE latest dispatches which came into Grand Rapids yesterday morning indicate that Governor Crosswell has appointed F. C. Beaman, of Adrian, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Chandler. We know nothing about Mr. Beaman, further than that he was an average Congressman, and therefore think that the appointment was made with the view to leave the fight open for the full term until the next Legislature meets.

IT is strange but true that the owners of the best sewing machine have never made any extensive efforts to establish an agency in this city. They have noticed that this locality needs an agency here and have therefore established one. Mr. C. F. Kennedy, the present agent, can be found at the book store of Mr. L. T. Kanters, and parties wishing to examine or try "The Singer"—the best machine in the world—can find it there, and learn all about it. There are more Singer machines sold in one year, than of all the other companies combined, thus proving what the people think. They are manufactured at the rate of 10,200 per week, and still the demand cannot be supplied. The prices range from \$20.00 to \$40.00.

THE strangest news coming to us from Germany—even stranger than that the effeminate Viennese should welcome the man who conquered them at Koniggratz—is that a learned doctor has discovered a means of dyeing human eyes any color he likes, not only without injury to the delicate orbs, but, as he asserts, with positive advantage to the powers of sight. He cannot only give the fair ladies eyes black as night, or blue as orient skies by day, but he can turn them out in hue of silver or of gold. He says golden eyes are extremely becoming. Nothing goes down without a grand name; therefore the German doctor calls his discovery "Ocular Transmutation." He guarantees success and harmlessness in the operation.

AMONG our new advertisements will be noticed one asking for bids on sixty cords of wood, wanted by the board of education.

Lost! Lost!

Between H. Vaupell's harness shop and D. Meeng's drug store, a roll of five-dollar bills, four in number, making \$20. Anyone finding the same will receive five dollars upon return of the money.

C. WIERSEMA.

Our Big Bargains CLOTHING!

HAVE ARRIVED,

And will be placed on our Counters on

Monday Morning, Nov. 3

We received during last week over \$20,000 worth of the following great bargains, which we offer fully 20 per cent. below former prices.

French Novelties \$2, former price \$3. French Novelties \$1.25, former price \$1.75.

French and German Novelties 50c, former price 75c.

English Dress Goods in beautiful effects, 85c, 40c, and 45c, formerly sold for 50 and 60c.

Beautiful Scotch Plaids (all wool) 46 inches wide, for 85c, worth \$1.25.

We call special attention to our immense stock of Black Cashmeres, which we bought very much under regular value, and offer them at following very low prices: 36 inches wide, fine, all wool Black Cashmeres, 45c, worth 60c; 38 inches 50c, very fine 60c, formerly 75c; 40 inches wide 70c, worth 85c; 40 inches extra heavy 75c; 46 inches wide 90c, worth \$1; 46 inches extra fine \$1, never before sold for less than \$1.25.

Also an immense stock of Low Priced Dress Goods. 2,500 yards Snow Flake Dress Goods 6c a yard. 3,000 yards heavy plaid Dress Goods 8c. 5,000 yards of very heavy Camels' Hair Dress Goods, excellent goods to wear, at 12½c per yard, worth 25c.

Our Dress Goods stock is undoubtedly the largest and best assorted in the city.

We would call attention to our bargains in Beaver Shawls, bought at auction. All Wool Beaver Shawls \$3, worth \$4. Reversible Beaver Shawls \$5, formerly \$7.

Our Cloak stock is second to none in the trade, and we offer special inducements in this department, as we had our Cloaks made during the summer months, at less than present value.

We have also an extraordinary large assortment of ladies', gents' and children's Underwear, Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Gloves in all grades. We claim extra good value in ladies' and gents' Underwear at 50c.

As our stock in every department is very complete, and having a great many more bargains than we could mention here it will fully repay all those who give our stock a fair inspection.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

To save time and trouble, we mention that we are positively a One Price Establishment.

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 36-ly

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT,

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r.

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER

HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street,

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season, and every effort will be made to make

you feel at HOME, and to minister to your wants with

kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

Mr. Carpenter also has a Sample Room at No. 11 Ionia Street, of which Mr. Wm. R. Getz is manager.

34-41

CLOTHING!

\$20,000 Worth

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods

To be sold within the next

30 DAYS

From the 20th of November,

Regardless of the Cost!

Unheard of Bargains can be procured by purchasing your Clothing at this Great Closing-Out Sale, as the goods will be sold for less than the value of the cloth and trimmings.

Don't buy a dollar's worth of clothing until you have examined our mammoth stock, and you will save fully 50 per cent.

REMEMBER the Stock must be sold within 30 days, and you can buy the Goods at your own prices. We mean business.

Don't forget the place—

Bosman's Old Store

Opposite the Post-Office,

EIGHTH STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

—:O:—

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

MILLINERY STORE

OF

E. F. METZ & SISTER,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE FALL STOCK

OF

HATS, BONNETS,

RUSSIAS,

FEATHERS,

TIES,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS.

Warner's Health Preserving Corsets.

Hair-Dressing done, and Switches made to order. Call in and see our selections. We shall deem it a pleasure to show our goods. 31-3mo. E. F. METZ & SISTER.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely 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 SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice. 38-ly

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

A THANKSGIVING PARTY.

Banks and his wife consulted
One bright November day,
Planning a splendid dinner
In a pleasant, airy way.
"We'll have a grand Thanksgiving,"
Said Banks, "and Polly, dear,
You get the guests together,
And I'll provide the cheer."

Then Banks, with heart overflowing
Said, "Now's the time, my dear,
To ask one's wife's relations,
So let them all be here.
Yes, ask them all, my darling;
Your husband's not the man
To stop half-way in making
A pleasant family plan."

So Polly asked her people—
And they were not a few—
Japs, mammas and brothers,
And all her sisters, too.
These brought their little children
A laughing, romping crowd—
And, in their after-dinner speech,
Banks really felt quite "proud."

Yet, through it all, a shadow
Into his bosom stole;
He knew that bills were coming in;
They paralyzed his soul!
He knew that Mother Pippin
Was whispering good advice
In Polly's ear, and, somehow,
That wasn't very nice.

He knew the romping children
Had done him damage dire
(For Banks had dainty furniture
As any could desire);
But still the guests were merry;
The dinner went "off well."
In spite of many vexing things
Which one don't care to tell.

And when, at last, 'twas over,
And every guest gone home,
The tumbled house quite still again,
And resting-time was come,
Sweet Mrs. Banks said, cheerily,
"My dear, how kind of them
To come to us! Though mother"—
(Banks softly coughed Ahem!)

"Yes, mother noticed, bless her!—
One slight omission, dear:
She said Thanksgiving dinners
Without one 'thank' were queer.
I know you don't say grace, dear;
But don't it seem to you
That to give thanks at such a time
Is what one ought to do?"

He fell into a reverie:
"You're right!" he sighed at last;
"Thank Heaven, the thing is over;
They're gone, and all is past!"
And so, in simple language,
By that good husband Banks
The grand Thanksgiving dinner
Was crowned by hearty thanks.

JACK'S THANKSGIVING STORY.

"Cousin Jack! Cousin Jack!"
screamed a whole crowd of children on
Thanksgiving afternoon, chasing Cousin
Jack to the library door, which he im-
politely slammed in their faces and
locked inside.

"Oh, Cousin Jack!" yelled Charlie,
into the keyhole, "you used to play
with us and tell us nice stories, and now
you run away."

"Do tell us a story," said pretty Miss
Maud.

"Tell us a story," echoed little
Christine and big Tom and lisp-
ing Flossy, the curly-headed blonde; and
even baby Tot, who could hardly walk,
and had a limited vocabulary, cooed,
"Tell nith a story."

"Run away, you young tormentors,
every one of you!" roared Jack through
the door.

"He's just horrid," was the unani-
mous verdict of the children. "It's
stupid at grandpapa's to-day, and no
Cousin Jack to play with us," pouted
Tom.

"He didn't notice me one bit at din-
ner," said dignified Maud.

"An' he didn't pull my curlth," lisped
Flossy.

"No," said Christine; "he looked at
that grown-up young lady, Miss Belle
Carrington, and just talked and talked
to her all the while time."

"Say," whispered Charlie, "come out
into the garden, and I bet we'll have
some fun." So for the garden they all
scampered.

Jack, after looking the door, was
not master of the new situation inside,
after all, for he looked very confused
when a tall young lady standing by the
mantel raised her eyebrows at him in
surprise.

"I—I looked those urchins out, Miss
Carrington," he stammered.

"Not for my sake," answered Belle.
"I love children."

"The—the fact is, I saw you here, and
I thought you'd like—at least I thought
I'd like a talk all alone. I'm so glad
Cousin Nell persuaded you to join our
family party to-day." Jack went on,
nervously jerking out his sentences,
and then adding, in a tone of deep
significance, "I hope this is not the
last time you are to be one of us."

"Well, probably not," laughed Belle.
"I may live, and Nell may invite me
again."

"I don't mean that."

"Oh, then you don't want me to live,
or don't want Nell to ask me again.
Thank you."

"I don't mean that, either."

"What a meaningless young man you
are!"

"I am a stupid fellow, I suppose."

"You know best," assented Belle.

"No; if I believed you thought me
stupid, or tiresome, or unlovable, I'd
give up my life, I'd go off somewhere—
anywhere—to China, perhaps."

"You needn't go," she said, softly,
looking down.

"Oh, Belle, dear Belle!" and Jack
sprang toward her the length of the
hearth-rug.

She stepped back sharply. "You
needn't go—so far, I was about to say.
Do let me finish a sentence. Go West
—that's far enough."

Jack stared for a long minute at the
pretty aggravating head held saucily on
one side; then he deliberately stepped
close up to Miss Belle Carrington and
said a little phrase of three words.
There flew to her cheeks a color which
rivaled and avenged the many crimson
that her inscrutable ways had brought
into poor Jack's complexion. The tables
had turned. He was in earnest, and not
to be laughed at or delayed. "Belle!"

—and he spoke very gravely—"I know
you for a provoking flirt; but say you
love me, and I'll believe you and be-
lieve in you."

"Do let me go," she answered, trying
to look frightened and surprised.

"I'm not detaining you," he blundered
out in masculine sincerity. She gave
the pitiful glance of a bound captive,
but never moved an inch.

"You are lovely as a dream," he mur-
mured, watching her changing face.

"Let me go," she pleaded again.

"And dreams go by contraries," he
exclaimed, a light breaking in upon
him. "I won't let you go, Belle;" and
Jack boldly threw an arm about her
waist.

"Oh dear," she complained, "what
am I to say? You're very rude."

"Say, 'I love you, Jack.'"

She looked as if about to speak; he
stooped to catch the words. She
turned archly aside; but, happening to
turn toward the window, shrieked out
a startling "Oh!" and broke away with
a violence that nearly sent Jack head
over heels.

He saw at once the cause of alarm—
a dozen children outside on the bal-
cony and clambering over the railing;
at least half a dozen of the small noses
flattened against the glass. Tom was
in a broad grin; prim Maud looking
shocked, and Flossy in very wide-eyed
wonder. Charlie was turning the catch
of the long window. In an instant the
tribe were inside; in another instant
the whole house would be informed
that "Cousin Jack was hugging Miss
Carrington in the library."

"Hello!" exclaimed Tom.

"What ish you doin'?" said Flossy.

Jack tumbled his shock of hair with
an action of despair, then met the
emergency like a good fellow and a
clever good fellow as he was.

"I was telling Miss Carrington a
story," he asserted, facing the small in-
quisitors.

Poor Belle, who could be cruel and
vexing to a dozen desperate lovers, was
scarlet and mute before these dreadful
youngsters.

"Ho! I guess so," exclaimed Tom,
doubtingly, but the smaller ones were
arrested by Jack's impressive face, that
bore a serious and seemingly expression,
defying scrutiny.

"I was telling Miss Carrington a fine
story, a wonderful story, a story that
scared her so I was obliged to hold her
tight to keep her from screaming."

The grin faded off Tom's face, and
Belle looked amazed, yet reassured.
The children had experience of Jack's
stories, and a tragic effect seemed not
unlikely.

"Yes," continued Jack, "there was a
great deal of horror in it; knives and
robbers, and dark night, and a mass-
acre," he went on, in his deepest bass,
and rolling his r's tremendously.

"Tell it to us, won't you?" asked
Tom, fairly thrown out of certain vague
suspicions.

"Oh, no! that story is not for chil-
dren," answered Jack, skillfully whet-
ting the curiosity.

There was a storm of demand at once.
It is human as well as child-like to want
exactly what is not fit for us.

"Give us the massacre," shouted Tom.

"Yeth, give uth the mathacre,"
echoed Flossy.

"What's a massacre, anyway?" in-
quired Charlie, honestly.

"It's when some people go and kill
some other people all of a sudden in
the night, and it's wicked," explained
Maud to every one's satisfaction.

Jack was set upon by the whole
crowd. He had drawn their attention
from the situation so awkwardly sur-
prised, and the next thing was to dis-
tract them thoroughly; then, for fear
the older ones, after the excitement had
passed, should return to the incident,
Belle's consent must be obtained, so the
attack of a dozen cousins could be met
with the frank avowal of an engage-
ment. Talk about your heroes facing
the enemy! Think of Jack with bat-
talions of railery and gossip on all sides
except one, and on that the fearful un-
certainty of a coquettish girl who has
not yet said the final "yes!"

"Sit down, all of you, and keep very
still," said Jack, impressively—"Miss
Carrington here by me, because she's
nervous; Tom on the left—so; and Tot
on the floor at my knee. There. Now,
attention all! This is the story of the
'Dreadful Massacre.'"

"It was sunset. A gallant tribe as-
sembled with much state and clatter.
They spoke together in their own
tongue pleasantly and peacefully.
There were fathers and mothers and
little ones. They had plenty and to
spare of fine things to eat. They
lodged in excellent houses; they brought
up their families with care; they harmed
nobody; they were good and innocent.
There was a grand feast that evening;
their costumes were rich with the
luster of satin and bright with scarlet
color. The young fluttered about gay-
ly, and were happy and fond and fool-
ish, and the old looked on with calm
content. Then all went to their com-
fortable homes and to rest."

"The night crept on—dark, dreadful
night; the moon hid behind black
clouds; the owls went hoot-toot, and
the frogs went kerchuck, and the beasts
roared in the forest, and ugly bats flew
about, and the wind whistled in at
cracks and over bleak fields. The
ghosts and goblins and wicked things
all came out and walked round and
round, and the whole world seemed
groaning and weeping before the dread-
ful deed."

"What dreadful deed?" asked Chris-
tine, in a whisper.

"Hold your tongue and you'll see,"
said Charlie, very much interested.

"Then there came stealing across the
country," Jack went on, with intensity,

"a band of armed men—cruel men with
wicked clubs and great long knives—
and they came to the peaceful homes
where every body was asleep."

"With their buggerlarth?" interrupted
Flossy.

"Not buglers, but mur-r-der-ers," an-
swered Jack, his voice growing deep
and rolling in the style of muffled
drums or distant thunder.

"Said one to another," growled Jack,
with melodramatic breaks and starts,
"Shall we take 'em alive or shall we
murder 'em sleeping?"

"Mur-r-der 'em, stab 'em, strangle
'em, old and young alike; spare not
one," was the answer from a great man
brandishing a naked blade. So they
stole along," he explained, suiting the
action to the word, "stooping, and
crouching, and whispering, and ex-
changing signs, and then all at once
they burst into the houses."

Here the story-teller grew loud and wild, his
arms flew like wind-sails, his eyes stared
horribly. "Oh, but there was a fierce
struggle! Strong fellows waked from
sleep and fought desperately for life;
but the murderers slashed right and
left. They strangled and cut off heads;
there were wild cries, and flying forms,
and confusion, and death, and blood—
blood everywhere," roared Jack, with
awful power, till every child trembled,
and Tot began to curl her under lip.

"Why didn't somebody help the
poor things?" Charlie broke out, indignantly.

"I'd have helped 'em," added Tom,
eagerly.

"Why didn't you do it, then?" said
Jack, with stern displeasure.

"Where did it all happen?" said
Tom, stung by the reproof.

"Here—here, in this very town."

"Here!" exclaimed the children,
shivering and looking over their shoul-
ders, half scared, for twilight was fall-
ing.

"Yes, here," groaned Jack, "and only
yesterday. Innocent creatures struck
down in the midst of life, mangled and
cut to pieces. Oh, children!" pointing
with a terrified face, "I see their ghosts
outside the window there. Hush! are
you afraid of ghosts? If you are don't
look round—don't look round."

"I ain't afraid of 'em," said Tom,
weakly; still he didn't look round. Fos-
sy shrieked, Maud shut her eyes, and
Tot, who couldn't understand the story,
was crying hard in sympathy, while Jack
stood like a dreadful enchanter in the
midst of the trembling group.

"Send the ghosts away, Cousin Jack,"
suggested Charlie, very humbly.

"Children," spoke Jack, in sepul-
chral tones, "you have been tormenting
me to-day, and I have half a mind to
run off and leave you." Prim Maud
clutched at his coat. "But on one con-
dition I'll light the gas and not scare
you any more."

"What is it?"

"Will you obey?"

"Yes, Cousin Jack."

"Then cover up your eyes, every one
of you; don't dare look out of a corner.
You, too, Miss Carrington."

All the eyes were duly covered, half
in genuine fright at the story and the
twilight and the ghosts, half in play.

"Now say, every one of you—you
too, Miss Carrington—Jack, I love
you!"

The children yelled in chorus, but
Jack only listened for one voice, and
that not a shrill one.

"Heads down, eyes shut a moment
more," he roared. "Don't look up for
your lives." There was a little delay,
then a match was struck, the gas flashed
bright, and the children rubbed their
eyes and burst out laughing.

"What people were killed, Cousin
Jack?" they clamored. "Tell us true,
won't you?"

"There were no people killed."

"What did you mean, then?"

"The dreadful massacre of—"

"What?"

"The Thanksgiving turkeys."

"But the ghosts?"

"Look out of the window."

Three tough old gobblers were
stalking across the garden in lonely
state.

The children screamed with fun. Tom
boasted, "Ho! I knew it was gammon
all the time," and Jack was dragged
in triumph to the drawing-room in the
midst of the laughing group.

"You look happy, Jack," remarked
grandpapa, peering benevolently over
his spectacles.

"It makes one happy to tell the dear
children pleasant and useful stories,"
answered Jack, like a hypocrite.

"Such an excellent, simple-minded
fellow is our Jack," spoke grandpapa,
approvingly, to one of the aunts.

"Thay, Conthin Jack," said Flossy,
in her high-pitched lisp, "wath any-
body kithing anybody when we had
our eyth covered up?"

"Nonsense, child," answered Jack,
aloud, and then, in a fierce whisper,
"Hold your tongue, you monkey!"

But lively Nell had quick eyes, and
began to laugh and tease.

"Bless me, Nellie," said Jack, coolly,
"you're late. We've been engaged
some time, haven't we, Belle?"

"Oh, yes, some little time," she as-
serted, conscious of literal truth.

"Just three minutes," added Jack,
inaudibly.

Cousin Nell was quiet, not being in-
clined to publish an engagement
standing for "some little time" had es-
caped her observation; so the matter
came out gradually and gracefully,
after all.

ROBERT BURDETTE is out on the Colo-
rado frontier, near the Utes, and writes
back: "Have no fears for me. I shall
not harm these Indians."

A lawabolishing pistol manufact-
urers is in great demand.

BURNED TO DEATH.

By the Burning of a Candy Factory at Kansas
City, About Twenty Boys and Girls Are
Roasted.

Shortly after 1 o'clock p. m., on the 7th inst.,
the roof and walls of Corlies' cracker and candy
factory, Nos. 202 to 208 Main street, Kansas
City, fell in with a tremendous crash, and in a
few seconds flames sprang from the mass of
debris. An alarm was at once turned in, sum-
moning the fire department to the scene. In
the building about 80 persons were employed,
mainly young girls and boys. As the news
of the disaster spread great excitement
prevailed. Fathers, mothers, brothers and
sisters of those at work in the factory
rushed to the scene of the calamity, and soon a
packed mass of human beings filled the streets
and sidewalks in the vicinity of the factory.

The city was wild with excitement, and thou-
sands from the adjoining bluffs watched the
blazing building. From the huge wreck issued
screams, shrieks, and the crash of falling tim-
bers and masses of brick. The furnaces were
in full blast at the time of the accident, and
the building was dry as tinder. A dense black
smoke, through which the flames shot up,
canopied the scene. The fire department was
promptly on hand, and with citizens, worked
like heroes, but for a long time were powerless
to arrest the flames. The fire was finally sub-
dued, and then followed the search for the
dead and wounded. The bodies of the follow-
ing were taken out, one after another, from the
smoldering ruins, all of whom had been either
burned or crushed to death: Annie Becker,
John Shuttys, Emma Komper, Mary Goepfer,
Eddie McConnell, Louise Hummell, and ten
boys, names at present unknown.

The walls crumbled and the roof fell in be-
cause of the overloading of the building with
machinery and stock. Tons of machinery
were in the building, which was a very old
and weak one. The scene at the terrible catas-
trophe when the news had spread over the
city was heart-rending in the extreme. Mothers,
fathers, sisters, and brothers were there in
terrible suspense over the fate of
some loved ones. Anxious and fearful in-
quiries were made of those who escaped
from the building, but in the excitement of the
moment no definite information could be
learned, and all the poor distracted relations
could do was to hope against hope. The news
of the horrible disaster when fully known set-
tled over the city like a pall.

The number lost will finally prove about
twenty, probably, as the smallest number that
could have been in the building is stated at
seventy-one, and there probably were ninety at
the works.

Mr. Corlies' loss on stock, machinery, and
building is some \$60,000; insured for \$15,000.
He is half crazy at the thought of the horrible
loss of life that attended the disaster. A num-
ber of heroic incidents are told of the scenes at
the fearful scene, among which may be noted
the following:

When the flames were first seen issuing from
the confused mass of bricks, machinery and
goods, Andy Scanlon, formerly foreman on No.
2, was on the opposite side of the street, and
almost in front of the fallen building. His first
thought upon seeing the awful flames was
of the rescue of those in the burning mass.

He knew that a large number of children and
girls were employed in the establishment,
and in the confusion that would neces-
sarily ensue many lives would be needlessly
lost if prompt measures were not taken to as-
sist them. Accordingly he rushed into the
building and brought forth three persons in
rapid succession, and returned for another,
and, grasping the body of a boy named Andy
McConnell, attempted to extricate him from
the prostrate timbers that encaged him. His
efforts were unavailing, no one being on hand
to cut away the cruel fetters that held the boy
as in a vise. Scanlon was compelled to forego
his exertions and leave the boy to his fate.

It was discovered almost immediately after
the dreadful crash that a young lady was lying
near the front of the building, head downward
and feet exposed. Her piteous calls for assist-
ance and terrible shrieks of agony brought
tears to the eyes of strong firemen, and with a
bravery sublime they fought fire and flame and
smoke, daring the danger of falling walls, to
rescue the crushed victim. The fire enveloped
the brave men, and begrimed with smoke and
ashes, they were driven back but to
return. Through the doors of the
building, amid the burning and broken bear-
ers, could be seen the daring men tearing off
the splintered timbers from where the poor girl
was imprisoned. The firemen were too eager,
and, turning the nozzle direct upon the res-
cuers, came near drowning them. Blinded by
the water and nearly stifled by smoke, these
men still struggled on. A shout
of horror went up from the crowd as the toppling
wall suddenly pitched forward and appeared to
carry down into the ruins the brave men who
were so boldly striving to rescue a fellow-being
from a horrible fate. For a moment the heart
of every person was in his mouth, and a death-
like stillness reigned supreme. The wind
veered a little and carried away the clouds of
smoke, showing that death had spared the res-
cuers. There they stood, undaunted, resolute,
determined to save the girl. Her voice had been
hushed, and she was supposed dead. After a
daring and brilliant attempt to loosen her from
the crushing timbers, which was like facing
hell itself, they were successful, and amid the
rejoicings of the crowd Nettie Curtis was borne
away.

Later accounts represent the horror as
not so destructive of life as at first reported,
the dead numbering six, and the severely
wounded seven. The evidence at the coroner's
inquest went to show that the accident was
caused by an explosion of starch-dust in the
factory.

Burke and the Grasshopper.

The greatest men have been noted
for the breadth of their sympathy.
Everything, even the most trivial,
seemed to interest them. They gave a
broader meaning to the famous line of
Terence than he did—"I am a man,
and think nothing alien to me that in-
terests men."

While Edmund Burke was preparing
for the trial of Warren Hastings, he
made an appointment with Sir Philip
Francis to read over some important
papers relating to the case. Sir Philip
called, and found Mr. Burke in his gar-
den, holding a grasshopper.

"What a beautiful insect is this!"
said Burke. "Observe its structure,
its legs, its wings, its eyes."

"How can you," answered Sir Philip,
"spend your time in admiring a grass-
hopper when you have so many things
of moment to attend to?"

"Yet Socrates," observed Burke, "if
we credit Aristophanes, attended to a
much smaller insect, and actually meas-
ured the proportion which its size bore
to the space it passed over in a skip. I
think the skip of a grasshopper does
not exceed its length. Let us see."

"My dear friend," replied the im-
patient and unsympathizing Sir Philip,
"I am in a great hurry. Let us go in,
and you listen while I read these pa-
pers to you."

They walked into the house, and Sir
Philip began to read to the listening
(apparently) Burke. Suddenly the
reader paused to find a misplaced
sheet.

"I think," broke in Burke, "that nat-
uralists are now agreed that *locusta*,
not *cicada*, is the Latin word for
grasshopper. What is your opinion,
Sir Philip?"

"My opinion," answered Sir Philip,
rolling up his papers, "is that till the
grasshopper is out of your head it will
be idle to talk to you of the concerns
of India," and he walked out of the
house.

ALL SORTS.

TWELVE THOUSAND volumes were added
to the Harvard library last year.

MRS. FLORA E. PRICE, lately a captive
of the Ute Indians, with the Meeker
ladies, was born in Adams county, near
Quincy, Ill., and was married when 12
years old.

THE buffaloes are reported to have
ranged much further north than usual
this season, and most of the robes pur-
chased will be from British America
this year.

So much feed is being shipped to the
Old World from America that many, in-
cluding an unknown exchange, are be-
coming to regard our country as the
fodderland.

EMERSON BENNETT, the story writer
in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening
Post* thirty years ago, has started a
new paper in New York city, called
Emerson Bennett's Weekly.

DAILY bulletins of current events,
with lists of books pertinent to the sub-
jects, are hung up in the Harvard Pub-
lic Library. This is done to encourage
the reading of instructive matter.

THE Western Railway Company, of
France, recently exhibited a double-
headed steel rail which had been in use
eighteen consecutive years, and over
which 256,000 trains had passed.

PASTOR CURTIS, of the Presbyterian
church at Orleans, Pa., likes to hunt and
fish. His congregation gave him the
choice between those sports and his
clerical employment. He chose the gun
and rod.

THE trial of a copyright lawsuit in
Washington brings out the fact that
one printer has, within a year, fur-
nished thousands of counterfeits of for-
eign champagne labels to put on Ameri-
can wine.

EUGENIE, before she ever saw Louis
Napoleon, had laid a romantic plan for
releasing him from the prison of Ham,
because her imagination told her she
was to be the guardian angel of imper-
ial France.

EXPERIMENTS recently made on the
Lake Shore railroad prove that petro-
leum can be successfully used as fuel
for locomotives with a great saving of
money, besides doing away with smoke
and cinders.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington

