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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The experiment of running a fast mail train from New York to Pittsburgh was inaugurated on the 5th inst., and would have been successful but for an accident that happened near Philadelphia. Mr. Douglas, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, who was superintending the trip, leaned out of a window so far that his head struck a post standing near the track. He was instantly killed. A stop was made, when the train proceeded on its way, making the run through to Pittsburgh in eleven hours and thirty minutes. The locomotive showed no signs of giving out, and the officials are confident that regular trips can be made as proposed.

The Oceanic Hotel and its cottages, located on Star Island, a summer resort on the New Hampshire sea coast, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000. The German merchants of New York are raising a big fund to defray the expenses of the reception of the German Crown Prince in that city, on his visit to this country next year. S. M. Beard, Sons & Co., of New York, dealers in teas, have failed. The liabilities are placed at \$300,000.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, which were some time ago stolen from the wife of Brick Pomeroy, in New York, have just been recovered by the aid of a clairvoyant. The Brooklyn scandal volcano is beginning to rumble again. Mrs. Moulton does not propose to accept in silence the action of Mr. Beecher's church in dropping her name from its roll of membership, and will appeal her case to a council of Congregational ministers. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has been seriously injured by the kick of a vicious horse.

Geo. L. Fox ("Humpty Dumpty"), the well-known actor of New York, has become insane from overwork and injury received while on a Western trip. A murderous affray took place in Philadelphia last week between a party of men, in which a man named Wooster had a long-bladed knife pushed through his head just below the brain, the handle breaking off close to the head.

THE WEST.

All of the Italians, five in number, engaged in the horrid butchery at Denver, Col., have been arrested. It is hoped they will be speedily brought to justice. Hanging is too mild a punishment for such inhuman monsters. Smallpox prevails to an alarming extent in Cincinnati. The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune has no less than seven libel suits on its hands, the damages claimed aggregating \$99,000. Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 1,405,607 bushels of wheat; 802,932 bushels of corn; 500,409 bushels of oats; 148,958 bushels of rye, and 32,914 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,833,820 bushels, against 2,403,833 bushels at this time last year.

There is no truth in the report that the Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road. Miss Jane Coombs, one of the most popular comedienne at present on the American stage, is playing a very successful engagement at McKicker's Chicago Theater. Crowded houses nightly witness her renditions of the heroine in the great historical spectacle of "The Jewess."

The telegraph furnishes a synopsis of the statement of Neal O'Haley, one of the two survivors of the Pacific disaster. He says: "About 250 people were on board. When the shock occurred I ran on deck. Everything was in confusion, and the passengers crowding on the hurricane deck. The ship fell off into the trough of the sea. I saw a long vessel under sail, which they said struck the steamer. The passengers crowded into life-boats, against the commands of the officers. I, with the chief engineer, got the port boat forward into the water; got fifteen women and six men in her. She was capsize by the rolling of the ship. I saw none of them afterward. I supported myself by a floating skylight about fifteen minutes; then got on a portion of the hurricane deck, with some eight others. On looking for the steamer, I found she had disappeared, leaving a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help were fearful, but soon ceased, and we were alone on the raft. There were the Captain, second mate, second cook, and four passengers, including a young lady. At 1 o'clock next morning it blew a gale from the southeast, the sea making a clean breach over the raft. We lashed ourselves on. About 4 a. m. the sea washed overboard the Captain, second mate, the lady, and another passenger. About 9 the second cook died. It cleared up about 4 p. m. I saw land fifteen miles distant, and a piece of the wreck with two or more on it. About 5 p. m. another man died. On the morning of the 6th, 4 p. m., a large empty box floated near me, and I got it on the raft for shelter. I slept sound that night for several hours. On the morning of the 7th, at 3 o'clock, I was rescued by the cutter."

The mystery which at first shrouded the loss of the steamship Pacific has been cleared up. The vessel, cruising for survivors in the vicinity of the disaster discovered upon an island the Master and crew of the ship Orpheus, which ran upon a reef and sunk. The Captain of the Orpheus states that his vessel collided with an unknown steamship, undoubtedly the Pacific, and sustained serious damage. He imagined that the steamer had received little injury, and that she would put about and render him needed assistance. But the steamship kept on her course, and finally disappeared in the distance. The Master of the Orpheus affirms that he used every means possible to avoid colliding, but that for some reason the lights of the Pacific were not visible when they ought to have been, and she bore down upon the Orpheus as though utterly oblivious of her presence. The vessels struck and parted, when the Orpheus sought a harbor, but, making a mistake in her reckoning, she struck a reef and went down. All hands being saved. The jury in the great war held at Detroit, failed to agree on a verdict. Eight were in favor of breaking the will and four in favor of sustaining it.

Col. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent, who was recently convicted at Jefferson City, Mo., of revenue frauds, has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Joyce made an eloquent appeal to the Court in mitigation of his sentence, asserting his innocence, and declaring that he was convicted on the testimony of perjured witnesses. The population of Kansas, according to the new State census, is 543,000.

The Western millers propose to give all their Eastern-bound freight to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, provided it will keep out of the trunk-line competition. Advice from the Black Hills report the discovery of rich diggings in the northern hills.

A PARTY of miners who were driven out of the Black Hills at the point of the bayonet have arrived at Kansas City. They report having found rich placer diggings, and if let alone, could have easily earned \$10 a day to the man.

THE SOUTH.

The steamship City of Waco was burned in the gulf, near Galveston, Tex., on the morn-

ing of the 5th inst. She had just arrived from New York, and was anchored outside the harbor. The fire caught in a large quantity of oil which composed part of the cargo and spread rapidly. The passengers and crew, consisting of fifty persons, put off in the steamer's boats. The wind at the time was blowing a gale, and, as at last accounts nothing had been heard of them, it is thought every soul perished. The City of Waco was built at Chester, Pa., was almost new, and was valued at \$250,000. The cargo was worth \$10,000.

The Treasury Department has received information of the conviction of eighteen persons at Abingdon, Va., accused of illicit distilling in that neighborhood. Over fifty additional arrests have also been made for illicit distilling in the Virginia mountain region, and frauds against the government there are in a fair way to be completely checked, as they have already been in the West. The wife, daughter and son of Charles Massey, living near Fordville, Ky., recently died from the effects of arsenic poison, which some fiend threw into the family well.

JEFF DAVIS has been made President of the American Department of the Mississippi Valley Society, of London, England. The object of this movement is to direct attention to the development of the commercial, agricultural, and mineral resources of the valley of the Mississippi. It now seems probable that no boats left the steamer City of Waco, burned off Galveston. The testimony of those on board of other vessels riding at anchor near the Waco is unanimously against the assumption that several boats left the wreck. Explosion after explosion was heard, supposed to be a part of the cargo of oil, while the steamer was burning, but no lifeboats were seen. It is probable that the whole list of passengers and crew perished. Some of them were seen floating in the water and crying for assistance, but no aid could be extended on account of the boisterous sea that was running.

The eastern section of Tennessee experienced a severe earthquake shock on the 12th of November.

ADVICES from all parts of the South indicate that on an average the cotton crop of 1875 will fully equal if it does not exceed in quantity and quality the product of former years. Three of the Owen county (Ky.) Ku-Klux have been convicted.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Brownsville, Texas, has been investigating the Mexican raid business, and report that for a distance of 600 miles in length and 100 in breadth along the border the Americans have been ordered to leave their ranches by the Mexican bandits, and that 100,000 cattle are stolen yearly by the greasers.

WASHINGTON.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is likely to create a sensation. He devotes much space to the manner in which railroads have obtained and used their land grants, and especially criticizes what is called the California Land Ring. Asst. Atty.-Gen. Spence, of the Postoffice Department, has decided that it is proper to exclude from the mails postal-cards containing offensive expressions and allegations calculated and intended to wound the feelings of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The latter appealed to the Postoffice Department for protection against indignities through the medium of postal-cards sent through the mails. Vice-President Wilson had a sudden and serious attack of illness a few days ago, but is now recovering.

GEN. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report to the War Department, denounces the Eads jetty system for improving the mouth of the Mississippi. He thinks, however, the government ought now to go on with the scheme until it has been fully tested. Secretary Bristow travels over forty-five yards of manuscript a day in the writing of his annual report. The President, in an interview with the Board of Indian Commissioners, the other day, reiterated his determination to adhere to the peace policy in dealing with the Indians.

The majorities of the Wisconsin State officers, except Governor, are as follows, all being the Democratic candidates: Lieutenant Governor, Charles Parker, 1,312 majority; Secretary of State, Peter Doyle, 1,144; Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuehn, 3,198; Attorney General, A. Scott Sloan, 2,193; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing, 1,213. The majority of Ludington, Republican, over Taylor, Democrat, for Governor, is 715.

THE total amount of interest paid on the public debt of the United States for the last fiscal year was \$96,000,000. Secretary Bristow has issued ten calls for the redemption of 5.20 bonds, aggregating \$15,769,950, which completes the redemption of that class of bonds of 1864. Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt makes a supplemental report upon the subject of the taxation of capital, deposits and circulation of national banks. The amount realized during the last fiscal year was \$7,270,758.40. The total sum received for taxation since the organization of national banks is \$64,989,374.46.

GENERAL.

ADVICES from Boston report that the brig J. W. Spencer and Toronto, and the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene, were lost, with all on board, during the terrible hurricane which recently caused so much damage in the West Indies.

DETAILS of the foundering of the steamer Pacific, on the Pacific coast, show that the catastrophe was of a more lamentable nature than was at first reported. There were on board the vessel at the time of the disaster two hundred souls, and only two persons, so far as known, live to tell the sad story. Isaac P. Tice, the well-known inventor, is dead. The General Missionary Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States held its annual session at New York last week, all the members being present except Bishops Foster and Haven. The treasurer's report showed a balance on Nov. 1, 1874, of \$13,288; receipts during the year, \$662,485; expenditures, \$721,800, leaving the debt of the treasury \$46,030. Besides this there are letters of credit for foreign missions amounting to \$139,592, making the real debt \$185,562.

CAPT. JEFF D. HOWELL, the commander of the lost steamer Pacific, was a brother-in-law of Jeff Davis.

THE ship Calcutta, from Quebec to Liverpool, has been lost at sea. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

FOREIGN.

ADDITIONAL letters have been received at London from Henry M. Stanley, in Africa, which are described as exceedingly interesting. They fully confirm Sheke's views that the great Victoria Nyanza is one body of water, and not an aggregation of lakes, as held by Livingstone. The notorious Mordant divorce case has been brought to an end in the courts of England. Sir Charles Mordant having been granted a decree of divorce. Advice from Penang, India, announce that the mutilated remains of Mr. Birch, the late English resident at Perak, have been recovered after a sharp engagement with the Malaysians. A general outbreak was feared, and Hong Kong had been threatened for troops. The French Assembly has by an almost unanimous vote, adopted an amendment to the electoral bill allowing half-yearly residents to vote.

The New York Herald prints a telegraphic

synopsis of Henry M. Stanley's latest letters from the interior of Africa. The intrepid explorer had several conflicts with slave-dealers on Victoria Lake. On one occasion he was attacked by 100 natives, armed with spears, in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed after a severe fight. Three natives were killed. He arrived at the Utchul hunting-camp at Niasyura, April 12, where the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. One feature was a naval review on the lake of eighty-four canoes, manned by 2,500 men. On the second day, in addition to the naval maneuvers, there were races, in which eighty-four canoes were engaged, each propelled by thirty oarsmen, the King leading the fleet personally in the presence of a great crowd of on-lookers, including the 300 wives of the King. On the third day there was bird-shooting and target-practice by 3,000 troops, and on the fourth day he returned to Mtesa, the capital. The King has 2,000,000 of subjects. He is a Muslimman, has great intelligence, and his dominion affords the best augury for the possible civilization of Africa.

HEAVY and incessant rains are reported in England and France, and many parts of both countries are flooded. By an explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian colliery, the other day, 10 persons were killed and 100 injured, several of them fatally. Spain continues the shipment of troops to Cuba. The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the districts of Trebize, Bilezik and Piva to be detached from Herzegovina and organized as a separate department, which will be placed under an Armenian Greek Governor.

THE crew of the British ship Lennie, from Antwerp to New York, recently mutinied, and killed the Master, mate and boatswain. Serbia has withdrawn her troops from the Turkish frontier, and the army of the Sultan has likewise retired. This is a step toward a settlement of the pending difficulties.

BRIDGEWATER, in Somersetshire, Eng., was recently inundated by an immense tidal wave ten feet high, which caused much damage to shipping and other property. The movements of the Prince of Wales, in India, are seriously hampered by the prevalence of cholera. Disastrous floods are reported throughout England and Ireland. Cardinal McCloskey has sailed for home.

A SEVERE battle has been fought between Turkish troops and Herzegovinians, near Gotscho, resulting in the total rout of the troops, with the loss of nearly 1,000 killed, together with all their ammunition, baggage and several cannon. It is said that Spain has replied to the note of the United States in regard to the observance of the treaty of 1795, defending her rights with energy and moderation. The reply expressed the hope that in her desire to maintain the good relations which have heretofore existed between the two countries, Spain will meet with reciprocity. The British ship Astrida, from London to the United States, has been lost off Andressell, near Boulogne. Nine of her crew were drowned. Many other vessels were wrecked on the French and English coasts by the recent gale, which is represented as the most destructive for years. It is estimated that the damage caused in London by the tide in the Thames, which was the highest on record, will reach fully \$5,000,000.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

Story of a Castaway—Terrible Picture of Suffering and Starvation.

The story of the sufferings of Antonio Maximo, the only survivor of the crew of the bark Toronto, recently wrecked in the West Indies, is almost too terrible for belief. Maximo was picked up by the brig Centaur and brought to New York. He states that the Toronto was a bark which sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, about four months ago, with a cargo of coal. There were fourteen men on board. The name of the first mate was Smith. This is the only name Maximo could remember. From Glasgow they sailed to Madeira, the voyage taking a month and a half. From Madeira they proceeded to Navassa, an island in the West Indies, where they took on board a cargo. Soon after leaving Navassa, a severe storm arose, and they buoyed to anchor. At about 11 o'clock at night the foremast broke off quite close to the deck. They cut away the mast, and, an hour after, the mid-mast gave way, leaving only the mizzen-mast. The Captain was below sleeping, at the time, and one of the men, discovering land close by, called out to the first mate (Smith), "Look! There's the land!" What land this was, Maximo did not know. The Captain was then called and ordered a boat to be lowered. There were three boats, but one was sufficient to carry all the crew. The sea was running high at the time, and the storm raged furiously. One of the boats was put out and the Captain and crew all got into it. It was, however, immediately filled with water, and seven of the men were washed into the sea, and the violence of the waves soon carried the boat out of the sight of them. There were then seven men in the boat, but no provisions. Maximo could give no intelligent account of how they fared in the boat; but, as far as could be ascertained, they drifted for days without food and without water. Water was obtained by spreading a sail during rains and heavy dews at night. The boat, which is on the Centaur, shows where it has been scratched by the men, as one of the sailors on board suggested, for the purpose of eating the dirt that clung to the sides. The sufferings of the men must have been intense. Maximo describes the men as walking about looking out at the sea and sky. Some, driven to desperation by the sufferings they endured, jumped into the sea. Some lay on their backs, with their longing faces turned to Heaven, and so died. One by one they threw themselves into the sea, or were thrown by their companions, until all had been lost but himself. From this man's account, it is clear that the men lost their reason. He ate seaweed to sustain life. He caught a sea bird occasionally and sometimes a fish, but here his reason seems to have wandered. He says he was twenty-five days in the boat, but cannot tell how he measured the time. When found by the Centaur, the boat was drifting helplessly along, with Maximo reclining against the side, his head leaning over his bosom. He could not speak nor move. They hoisted him into the vessel by means of a rope, and by slow degrees he recovered. Some birds were found on board the boat, which was also taken on board. Maximo is now well enough in health, and does not seem unintelligent. He tells his story

with an evident desire for truthfulness, but on important questions he is very deficient.

The Marine Hospital Service.

In his annual report, Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, takes strong grounds in favor of the adoption of more stringent methods for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into this country, and will make important recommendations. Dr. Woodworth has already called the attention of the President personally to the matter, and Gen. Grant has taken an unusual interest in Dr. Woodworth's plans. Dr. Woodworth thinks cholera can be entirely prevented by prompt and authoritative information to threatened ports of the shipment of passengers and goods from a cholera-infected district, and a rigid quarantine. If the health officers at the different ports of the United States were made aware by telegraph of the fact that emigrants or goods supposed to be infected were en route to this country, measures could be taken to prevent, without difficulty, their admission. Dr. Woodworth thinks that it is most needed that the national government through its consular officers should acquire the necessary information, and then promptly and intelligently furnish it to the ports and localities proposed. This would be simply an utilization of already existing machinery on the part of the general government for the acquisition of knowledge indispensable to general welfare. Dr. Woodworth recommends that the first step taken be the issuance of a circular letter from the President of the United States through the Department of State, instructing consular officers to place themselves in communication with the health authorities of their respective localities; to advise promptly, by cable if necessary, of the outbreak of cholera (or other epidemic disease) at their ports or in any section in communication therewith; to inspect all vessels clearing for United States ports, with reference to the original and intermediate as well as to the final points of departure of emigrants thereon; and to report, always by cable, the sailing and destination of any such vessel carrying infected or suspected passengers or goods. The next step would be equally simple. A medical officer, selected for his good judgment and attainments in sanitary science, should collect and digest the information thus obtained, and transmit direct to the threatened ports, as well as through the public press, the note of warning. Thus advised, threatened communities would have ample time for preparation; and the publicity given to the warning would be the most efficient means of insuring proper precautionary measures. The President has promised to give Dr. Woodworth's recommendations the due attention they deserve, and will, no doubt, carry out the plan before another cholera season.

Tramps, and How to Deal With Them.

Some of the village newspapers in this State, says the Cincinnati Commercial, complain of the number of "tramps" going from town to town, asking for raiment, shelter and food, and the proposition has been started to call a convention of representatives of all the cities and villages for the adoption of some uniform system of dealing with them. Various expedients have been tried in European cities, and some of our own; and that which seems to be most favorably received involves compensation in labor for the relief afforded. The tramps are given some kind of employment, which does not require special skill, and work a certain number of hours, or do a required "task." We see no reason why this system should not be adopted. The professional tramp is a fellow who shirks labor, though he professes an intense desire for it where there is no prospect that his desire will be gratified. We recall a wealthy farmer who lived on the post road between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, when railroads were comparatively rare in the West, and who was plagued by tramps passing to and from the cities. He finally adopted the rule to give a meal of victuals to any one of them who would saw a certain amount of firewood; the task was not a large one, and an active man could get through with it in ten or fifteen minutes. It soon became known to the professionals that if they ate at that farmer's house they must work, and he was not much annoyed after that. There are always certain duties to be performed about station-houses, city buildings, etc., for the doing of which men have to be hired. By employing the tramps to perform them the corporation might be relieved of one item of its expenses, and at the same time aid those who profess to be on the tramp because they can find nothing to do.

The Dead-Letter Office.

The following figures, taken from the forthcoming annual report of Postmaster-General Jewell, shows the aggregate number of dead letters received at that office during the past year. Those known as ship letters are the letters that are brought to different ports in this country by vessels in the merchant service who have no authority to carry the mails, but who have received them from other vessels on the ocean, or ports which have no regular exchange of mails with the United States:

Domestic letters—	
Ordinary	2,416,112
Drop	488,690
Returned from abroad	166,237
Held for postage	318,604
Misdirected	61,252
Without address	5,983
Returned from hotels	81,240
Ship letters	2,412
Foreign letters	210,377

Total received during the year, 3,640,797
On hand July 1, 1874, 518,493
Total number acted upon during the year, 4,157,290

THE Brooklyn bridge has already cost \$5,800,000, and will cost \$10,000,000 more, and four years' work.

THE DIANS.

Synopsis of Commissioner Smith's Forthcoming Report—The President Will Adhere to the Peace Policy.

In his forthcoming report on Indian affairs for the last fiscal year, Commissioner Smith will make some important recommendations in regard to the future management of the bureau. That which will probably attract the most attention, and which is supposed to be in harmony with the views of the President, Secretary Chandler, and other members of the Cabinet, is the abolishment of the contract system of purchasing supplies, and the transferring the whole of this portion of the business of the bureau to the proper branches of the War Department when the purchases shall involve an expenditure of 1,000 or more. Commissioner Smith thinks it will be better in all respects for the Indian service if it can be relieved of every transaction of a purely business or commercial character, and devote itself exclusively as far as may be to the civilization and education of the Indians. His plan is that all supplies of clothing, annuity goods, arms, and ammunition, horses, wagons, tents, farming and domestic utensils, etc., etc., be furnished the agents for distribution by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, after having been inspected by an officer of the army to be appointed for that purpose, so that the agent shall be responsible only for the proper distribution of the goods, and that all food be purchased and dropped at the agencies in the same manner by the Commissary Department of the army. This will, on the one hand, relieve the bureau of all suspicion of financial mismanagement, and, on the other hand, will benefit the agent in his official relations with the Indians in many ways, and give him more time to attend to their education.

Commissioner Smith will also recommend that the Indians living on reservations within the limits of certain States be transferred to the care of the proper officers of those States. There are now living in the State of New York on their reservation, and under the care of the bureau, 5,000 Indians; in Wisconsin there are 8,000; in Michigan, 9,000; and in Minnesota, 6,000. In each of these States the Indians have reached a degree of enlightenment and civilization that separates them from what are known as "plains," or wild Indians, and the same systems do not apply properly to both classes. In each State there is property enough in the reservation, if properly managed, to educate each individual Indian to the average standard of citizenship, and give them permanent schools and churches. Commissioner Smith will recommend that the care of these Indians, their property and funds, be transferred to the government of the States in which they live, believing it can be better managed, both for their interests and the interest of the general government.

NO CHANGE IN THE PEACE POLICY.

A delegation of Quakers, headed by Friend Roberts, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, called upon the President the other day to urge him not to change his policy of peace toward the Indians. The President assured them of his confidence in the present policy as the best that could be pursued toward the Indians, and said he had no idea of altering it in the least so long as he remained in the Executive chair. He did not know how the impression got out that his views had altered, and he said the circulation of such report had caused him a great deal of annoyance.

MISS PHOEBE COUZINS, of St. Louis, has an able and exhaustive review of Chief-Justice Waite's decision against all women of the United States, designed for the lecture field and entitled "A Woman Without a Country."—Boston Globe.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVERES	8 @ 13
Hogs—Dressed	9 @ 10
COTTON	13 @ 14
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 22 @ 1 24
CORN	73 @ 75
OATS	46 @ 51
RYE	91 @ 92
PORK—New Mess	22 25 @ 22 50
LARD—Steam	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4

CHICAGO.

BEVERES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 50
Choice Native	6 50 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS—Live	7 50 @ 7 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 50 @ 7 75
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 09 @ 1 10
No. 2 Spring	1 06 @ 1 08
No. 3 Spring	90 @ 92
CORN—No. 2	51 @ 52
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	83 @ 85
BUTTER—Fancy	32 @ 33
EGGS—Fresh	23 @ 24
PORK—Mess	20 50 @ 20 75
LARD	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 56 @ 1 58
CORN—No. 2	50 @ 52
OATS—No. 2	31 @ 33
RYE—No. 2	83 @ 85
PORK—Mess	21 25 @ 21 50
LARD	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
ROGS	6 50 @ 7 25
CATTLE	5 00 @ 6 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 15 @ 1 17
No. 2	1 08 @ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	54 @ 56
OATS—No. 2	33 @ 34
RYE	68 @ 70
BUTTER—Fancy	1 02 @ 1 05

WHEAT—No. 2	1 15 @ 1 25
CORN	60 @ 62
OATS	38 @ 40
RYE	78 @ 80
PORK—Mess	21 75 @ 22 00
LARD	11 @ 12

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 36 @ 1 38
Amber	1 16 @ 1 18
CORN	60 @ 63
OATS	35 @ 37

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 32 @ 1 34
No. 1 White	1 24 @ 1 26
No. 2 White	1 14 @ 1 16
Amber	1 10 @ 1 12
CORN	64 @ 66
OATS	34 @ 36
RYE—No. 3	1 30 @ 1 35
PORK—Mess	23 00 @ 23 75

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 40 @ 1 42
No. 2 Red	1 30 @ 1 32
CORN	65 @ 66
OATS	38 @ 40

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

CARL SCHURZ announces that he has decided to permanently reside in New York city.

ANNA DICKINSON is certainly going on the stage. She has canceled all her lecture engagements, and will make her debut at Daly's Theater, in New York, about the 1st of January.

It is not generally known that the son recently born to the Princess Imperial of Brazil, Comtesse d'Eu, was delivered by the Cæsarian operation. The delivery was very painful, and the Princess' life was for a long time despaired of. The child is heir to the throne of Brazil. May he not prove another Cæsar!

THE Supreme Court of Maine has recently decided that if a person buys a railroad ticket for passage between two given points, he has a right to ride an equal distance anywhere on the road, and in any direction. This decision is a just one, as the passenger is supposed to pay for so many miles of transportation.

STANLEY, the explorer, was madly in love with an actress named Annie Ward, now deceased, when he lived in Omaha. This is given on the authority of the busy Bee of that town, which sets forth the fact that Stanley once offered a certain old inhabitant \$50 if he would affect an arrangement by which he could marry the object of his younger affections.

POLITICALLY, the Senate for the Forty-fourth Congress, which meets on Monday, Dec. 6, will consist of: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 28; Independents, 2. Senator Booth, of California, will probably act with the Democrats, which will give them 29, and leave the Republicans a majority of 13. The House is largely Democratic. Of the 292 members the Democrats have 178, the Republicans 108, and the Independents 6.

A NEW ORLEANS merchant did rather a neat thing the other day. A young man about town called at his store to ask for a loan of \$25, which he said he wanted for "only fifteen minutes." The merchant looked at his watch, noted the time, and then engaged the young gentleman in conversation on general topics. After a pleasant chat of some duration, he looked at his watch again and remarked that, as the time was up, he presumed the money was not needed now, and politely bowed his visitor out.

DR. ISAAC I. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, in a lecture delivered in New York the other day, gave a laughable description of a breakfast he took with Mr. Gladstone in an Icelandic farm-house, wherein the two sat on opposite sides of a big wash-basin filled with a white and horribly sour substance called "skea," and each took alternate dips at it with horn spoons. Mr. Gladstone did not seem to relish it much, and held back till he saw how rapidly it was disappearing on the other side, when he went in and did manfully.

THE Bostonians are once more exercised at the possibility of losing another of their old landmarks—this time King's Chapel. The preliminary steps have already been taken toward widening School street, which will involve the loss of the chapel and its old burial-ground, where Gov. Winthrop, John Cotton, John Davenport, John Oxenbridge and Thomas Bridge, the first four pastors of the chapel, are sleeping, and where there are stones dating back to 1658. The first chapel was built in 1636, but by the middle of the last century fell into decay, and in 1754 the present structure was built.

"UNSER FRITZ," who is coming to visit us next year, is the second Royal Prince who has promised to visit America during the Exhibition in Philadelphia. He is the only son of the present Emperor of Germany, and is heir to the imperial throne. He is now in the 44th year of his age, is a General Field Marshal in the German army, and was a famous commander during the wars with Austria and France. In a population like ours, where the German element is so extensive and important, there will be no need of asking that such visitors be heartily welcomed. A famine in lager beer may be expected shortly after his arrival.

A PITTSBURGH genius has devised a cunning scheme to raise money for the completion of the Washington monument. He proposes that, as the remains of George Washington are still in a good state of preservation (!), they shall be removed to Philadelphia upon the occasion of the Centennial, and be exhibited to the crowd at so much per head, the proceeds to be devoted to the completion of the monu-

ment. This genius also suggests that the remains of Lincoln might also be borrowed and placed on exhibition as an additional attraction. Imagine the bones of Washington and Lincoln being carted over the country and exhibited to the gaping public at 50 cents a head!

THERE is considerable stir among the manufacturers of Pittsburgh over the project of supplying the iron mills and factories of that city with gas from the great natural wells of Butler county, some twenty-five miles distant. It is claimed that if the project realizes all that is anticipated for it, all the manufacturing city will be assured, and an expert trade of great importance will be built up; from a soot-begrimed people they will become clean, tidy and handsome as their neighbors; and then, besides, they will lose forever that hated name of the "Smoky City." Happy Pittsburghers! May they realize their cherished dream to its fullest extent.

THE Singer will case has been suddenly adjourned, at New York, by mutual consent of counsel. Meanwhile new developments are constantly occurring which promise one of the most remarkable domestic revelations ever made in the records of the courts in this country. A proposition has been made by the legatees to compromise with the contestant, Mary Ann Foster, by paying her \$200,000, but this she has refused, and states her determination to have \$4,000,000 or nothing. The most remarkable feature of the case, however, is the fact that while there are over twenty children mentioned in the will and provided for, there are numerous others, not mentioned, who are now putting in their appearance from all parts of the country and claiming their share of the vast fortune.

It will be eighteen years the 7th of next December since a Democratic Speaker has been elected by the National House of Representatives. In that interval the Republican party has controlled the House for nine consecutive Congresses. At the beginning of the Thirty-fifth Congress, James L. Orr, of South Carolina (who lately died as Minister to Russia), was elected as a Democratic Speaker, and served from December 7, 1857, to March 4, 1859. He was succeeded by William Pennington, of New Jersey, who was elected Speaker, as a compromise Republican, after a protracted balloting and exciting contest of nearly eight weeks, on February 1, 1860. Then came the Thirty-seventh or War Congress of 1861, which met on the 4th of July, and elected Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, succeeded him for the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and James G. Blaine, of Maine, in turn succeeded Mr. Colfax for the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

Sankey, the Sweet Solo Singer.

Mr. Sankey is a quiet, thoughtful, intelligent, gentlemanly-looking man; Mr. Moody a short, stout, honest and earnest man, very simple, very direct in his speech, but with more faculty for telling stories than for preaching, according to the present scholarly acception of that term. The immediate effect upon the congregation is produced by the singing, and the picturesque, not to say dramatic, distribution and manipulation, so to speak, of the services. The favorite hymn is the famous "Ninety and Nine," which Mr. Sankey sings with such wonderful expression and pathos as to draw tears from many, and affect even the most uninterested spectator. The following are the first verses of this now famous hymn:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold,
Away on the mountains, wild and bare—
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine;
Are they not enough for Thee?
But the Shepherd made answer: 'There is one
Has wandered away from Me;
And though the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find My sheep.'"
—New York Cor. Baltimore American.

Marrying for Holmes.

John B. Holmes, of New York, is persecuted as well as unfortunate. Shortly after his arrival in this country he deserted his wife, who came with him from England, and married another woman. The latter died not long since and Holmes almost immediately promised himself to a young girl of 16. When the promise matured he refused performance, and upon the trial of the suit brought for breach of promise he was compelled to pay heavy damages. To crown all, before he was well through with the breach of promise suit his original wife sued for a divorce on the ground of desertion, and a decree has just been given in her favor by which Holmes is required to pay a certain sum monthly for her support and \$150 for the expense incurred by her in bringing suit. He is looking around for another wife now.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

J. O. BALCH, formerly assistant-editor of the Marshall Statesman, died at Chicago last week, aged 94 years.

THE third annual convention of the agricultural societies of Western Michigan will be held at Corporation Hall, Kalamazoo, on Thursday, Dec. 9.

G. W. PARTRIDGE, of Battle Creek, has been appointed, by Secretary Chandler, law clerk in the Department of the Interior, in place of James Rexington, resigned.

WARD GASPAR, a file manufacturer, went to a gambling-room in Grand Rapids the other night with \$150 in his possession. He played it all into the bank but \$15, when he had a stroke of apoplexy and soon after expired.

JOHN GLOVER, Deputy Sheriff at White Rock, went down to Forestville one dark night last week, to collect a small debt of an absconding debtor, and while trying to catch his horse in the street he missed his footing and fell, and broke his leg.

ELI GILBERT, a resident of Texas, was killed last Monday, while digging a well for O. P. Morton, in the Rix settlement, near Kalamazoo, by a bucket falling from the top of the well, nearly forty feet, striking him on the head. He lived several hours after the accident.

THE suit of Samuel F. Henderson against the city of Grand Rapids, claiming \$10,000 damages for falling into an excavation in Ionia street, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff for \$500, a sum just sufficient to pay his expenses in the suit.

A LIQUOR firm in Bay City has raised the point that, under the decision of the Supreme Court, the liquor tax is imposed upon the business and not on the individual selling; and a man may be the proprietor of more than one saloon and still be subject to but one tax.

THE Supervisors of Benzie county, were stubbornly divided in opinion as to the county seat this year. Part of them met at Frankfort, which they claim is the county seat, and the others at Benzonia. The proceedings of the two boards were published in the county papers.

MICHAEL LYNCH was drowned in the river near Eddy, Amery & Co.'s mill, at Bay City, the other night. He was mate of the barge Empire State, and in getting aboard he slipped and fell into the water, at the same time receiving injuries which rendered him helpless. The body was soon recovered. He was from Sarnia, unmarried, aged twenty.

THE inter-State rifle match at Jackson, last week, was a decided success, and the shooting was good. Teams from Jackson, Fort Wayne and Chicago participated, and the Jackson team gained the victory. The following was the total score—distance 500 yards: Jackson, 181; Fort Wayne, 170; Chicago, 159. Each team was composed of six men, and each marksman was allowed nine shots.

ALEX. D. CRANE, the retiring Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, was presented with a silver tea set of six pieces, valued at \$85, at the Donnelly House parlors, in Mason, one evening last week, by the members of the Ingham County Bar. The presentation speech was made by Mark M. Atwood, which was responded to by the Judge in a feeling manner, after which a sumptuous repast was enjoyed by all invited guests.

THERE is a lake of perhaps 60 acres in extent, situated near the railroad, about five miles west of Farwell, Clare county, the water of which is so muddy the year round that the bottom is not perceptible even in six inches of water. A good share of the beach is sandy, and to the observer no definite cause can be assigned for the constant muddy condition of the water. There is also a white fungus substance in small particles all over the surface, which gives the water a filthy appearance, yet this lake contains abundance of fish.

A MAN named Putney, living three miles from Francisco, Jackson county, has come near starving himself to death. His wife is partially insane, and he has often expressed his determination to end his life. Nearly two weeks ago he told his friends that he had seen his share of trouble in this world, and that he had then eaten nothing for a number of days. Medical assistance was at once procured, but he would take neither medicine nor food. After eight days of living without eating he became too weak to resist longer, and is now recovering rapidly.

AMONG other curiosities preserved in the office of Quartermaster-Gen. Matthews at Detroit is a document addressed by Wm. Gooch, Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor of the colonies of Virginia, to certain parties whom he therein proclaimed magistrates or Justices of the Peace for their respective districts. The document bears the date 1740, and has attached to it the royal seal of King George II. It was captured and taken from the archives of Middlesex county, Va., during the memorable raid made by Gen. Stoneman on the 4th of May, 1863.

THE State census of 1874 has just been published, and the following figures have been abstracted therefrom: Total population, 1,334,031; excess of males, 60,337; centenarians, 8; blind, 548; deaf and dumb, 615; insane, 1,058; idiotic, 648; deaths the preceding year, 14,280. There are 103,413 farms, which average 90.05 acres each, employing 146,614 persons, producing values of: wheat, \$23,416,146; corn, \$10,500,420; potatoes, \$4,682,385; pork, \$2,554,828; butter, \$6,713,308; cheese, \$591,358; wool, \$3,511,179; fruit and vegetables, \$3,386,866. Of general industries, 559 flour mills produced, in 1873, 2,612,070 barrels of flour, valued at \$20,170,067; and 1,600 saw mills produced 3,231,470, 894 feet of lumber, valued at \$39,850,156. There are 109 mines, employing 10,361 persons, producing \$12,350,779 in minerals.

American Cheese Production.

In Harper's Magazine for November is an interesting paper on the wonderful growth of American production and trade in cheese. The business is of comparatively modern origin. The manufacture of cheese in Herkimer county, New York, dates back prior to 1830, but, while the establishments for the manufacture increased, it was carried on by each dairy-farm from its own materials. In 1851 there was an extensive dairy-farm in Oneida county, New York, carried on by Jesse Williams. His cheese had a high reputation. In that year one of his sons married and went to live on a dairy-farm in the neighborhood of his father's establishment. The father desired to have this farm produce cheese like his own—both to be sold together. The son was not a skilled manufacturer, and the father could not personally attend to both farms. At last an escape from the quandary was furnished by the expedient of taking the milk from the son's farm to the factory of the father. This was the beginning of the associated method of making cheese. The system of each man making his own cheese gradually gave way, and one factory became the consumer of all the milk brought to it. The American factory system, thus suggested and begun, has now become general, and has extended over all parts of the United States, and has been adopted in various parts of Europe.

In the same twenty-five years the home consumption and the export of American cheese has grown wonderfully. There are 500 factories in the State of New York alone. Canada has become a large producer on the American system. The whole number of establishments in the United States making cheese is now estimated at 5,000.

Cheese as an article of human food has become immensely popularized since 1860. In England and in other countries where meat is a rare and costly luxury cheese has become the great substitute among the laboring people. The growth of the export trade may be thus stated. In 1831, "butter and cheese" are reported in bulk among the exports at a value of \$264,796, which aggregate had in 1840 fallen as low as \$210,749. The value of both articles exported in 1850 reached \$334,000, and for the ten years from 1850 to 1860 aggregated \$13,049,971, or about \$1,300,000 a year. In 1861 the two articles were reported separately, and the figures of each since then are as follows:

Year.	Butter.	Cheese.
1861.....	\$2,355,983	\$ 3,324,431
1862.....	4,164,344	2,715,892
1863.....	6,733,743	4,216,804
1864.....	6,146,031	5,638,000
1865.....	7,292,715	11,037,740
1866.....	1,267,851	6,036,828
1867.....	1,184,367	7,985,335
1868.....	582,745	7,019,424
1869.....	494,094	6,437,866
1870.....	592,229	8,881,934
1871.....	833,095	8,752,990
1872.....	1,406,812	7,732,913
1873.....	952,910	10,408,010
1874.....	1,092,381	11,998,995

The export of cheese did not assume any large proportions until 1861, but the value exported in 1874 was almost \$12,000,000, and in 1875 was something greater, being three times greater than the value of the cotton and wool manufactures exported in 1874.

The New York Butter and Cheese Exchange furnishes the aggregate receipts at that place, and the exports therefrom for several years, computed by pounds. Each box is rated at 60 pounds. In 1874 there were received in New York city from the interior 2,204,493 boxes, weighing 132,269,580 pounds. In the same year there were exported from New York 96,834,691 pounds of cheese. Canada in the same year exported to Europe 20,000,000 pounds.

The production of butter in the United States is estimated by the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange at 1,440,000,000 pounds, of which 53,333,333 are exported, and 1,386,666,667 pounds consumed in the country.

As a food, cheese ranks among the wholesome and nutritious articles. It is the best substitute for meat, and its use is becoming more general as its manufacture increases and becomes more perfect. The principal cheese-producing States are New York, Ohio, Vermont, Illinois and Massachusetts, though it is produced largely in other States. So largely has the trade become that the New York Legislature in 1873 chartered a Butter and Cheese Exchange to do business separately from the general Provision Exchange. The amount of capital invested in cheese manufacture is estimated at \$25,000,000. —Chicago Tribune.

The Speakership.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs to a Western newspaper: "Mr. Weight, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Commission, of Pennsylvania, and member of the Forty-fourth Congress, writes to this city that he is for Sam Randall for Speaker, each and every time. Also, that the seventeen Democratic votes of the Pennsylvania delegation are pledged solid for Randall. The fact of his own State delegation backing Randall so strongly will give him a good footing in the House; but he will have to yield to Kerr, who is growing stronger and stronger every day. The Democrats already here feel that, in this selection, they must have a man above reproach, and whose record is clear. Kerr is the only available candidate who fills this demand."

Postmasters' Salaries.

The increase in the amount of salaries paid to Postmasters during the last fiscal year, says a Washington correspondent, is \$931,000, or 15 per centum of the entire amount paid. This increase is attributed to the law which provides that the salaries of Postmasters shall be regulated according to the amount of business transacted. The bad effects of this law have been observed in the cases where practically fraudulent sales of stamps have been made in order to increase salaries. While this law has in-

creased Postmasters' salaries about 15 per centum, it has added only about 13-100 of 1 per centum to the revenue. The estimates for Postmasters' salaries for the next fiscal year are \$7,500,000.

November, 1775---1875.

On the 1st day of November, 1775, the Continental Congress, in session in Philadelphia, received the royal proclamation which cut off the last hope of terminating the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies by any other means than the stern resort to arms. In July, as noted in the article for that month, Congress adopted a petition to the crown, and four days after its adoption Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, sailed for England with the document in charge. Its formal reception was refused, the Cabinet deciding that the colonies should be treated with one by one, and that no recognition should be made of their confederation. But, though the petition was not formally received, it was answered by a royal proclamation declaring the Americans in "open and avowed rebellion." Certain clauses were directed against "divers wicked and desperate persons" within the realm, who were in traitorous correspondence with the rebels in the colonies. At the Royal Exchange (London) the proclamation was received with a general hiss. After the publication of the proclamation, the American agents, Penn and Arthur Lee, were permitted to present the petition of Congress to Lord Dartmouth, who informed them that no official reply was to be expected. The tidings of these events, as already stated, reached America in the early part of November, together with the intelligence that the British government was in treaty with other powers for soldiers and that more ships and more troops were to be sent over for the subjugation of the colonies. Step by step, and cautiously, Congress proceeded. The marked measures of this month were resolutions recommending New Hampshire and North Carolina to establish forms of government, such as, in their judgment, would best produce the happiness of the people and secure peace and good order "during the continuance of the present dispute between Great Britain and the colonies." Though in their minds the majority of the delegates saw no end to the dispute but in the surrendering of the relations between the colonies and the crown, they left that interpretation to the people.

In the British Parliament, Richard Penn, having been summoned as a witness before the House of Lords, expressed a positive opinion that the American Congress had formed no design to assert the independence of the colonies. The tenor of the petition which he had brought over supported this view; and it was moved that the petition should be made the base of a plan of conciliation. The proposition was rejected. In the Commons a bill, introduced by Edmund Burke, repealing the acts of Parliament against the colonies, and granting amnesty for the past, was rejected by a vote of two to one. Another similar proposition shared the same fate. There were changes made in the Ministry by which the British Cabinet became a unit on the hostile policy which had been resolved upon; and despite of protests from various directions, the government became fixed in that fatal policy. Of course these proceedings could not have been known in the colonies. Enough, however, was known to lead the Americans to anticipate the course of events. And it was known, also, that the cause of America had many friends in England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as on the continent of Europe. The very phraseology of the proclamation against "divers wicked and desperate persons within the realm," accused of correspondence with America, fixed, if it did not prompt the appointment of a secret committee to correspond with those "wicked and desperate persons." Franklin was chairman of this committee. Harrison, Johnson, Dickinson and Jay were the other members.

The public feeling from one end of the colonies to the other was intense, and such letters of the period, from men and women, as have been preserved, mark decided patriotism or faint loyalty. Those were the days that forced men to the courage of action, and women to the great courage of endurance. Jefferson wrote to a friend or refugee who had sought protection within the British lines: "There is not in the British Empire a man who more cordially loves a union with Great Britain than I do; but I will cease to exist before I yield to a connection on such terms as the British Parliament propose. And in this I speak the sentiments of America." —Philadelphia Ledger.

Fast Mail Trains---Statistics as to Their Operations.

The following statistics as to the operations of the fast mail train in the West have been obtained from the Post-office Department: The mails from the East and Southeast into Chicago weigh daily an average of 32,202 pounds. The mails from the Northeast, East and South, into St. Louis weigh daily an average of 10,293 pounds. The mails from St. Louis to Chicago weigh daily an average of 1,218 pounds. This includes only the St. Louis proper and Arkansas mails. The mails from Chicago to St. Louis daily average of 2,553 pounds. This includes mail from the north of Chicago, and from Michigan. The mails going into Missouri for the country west and southwest of and including that State daily average 10,755 pounds. This includes mails from all directions, North, South, and East. Mails from Cleveland for the South and West have a daily average of 3,100 pounds.

From these figures it will be seen that the amount of mail matter distributed to the sections immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times as large as the amount received and distributed from St. Louis.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, '75.

THE Washington Chronicle, one of Forner's papers, which has for two years been ostensibly a Liberal Republican newspaper, comes out in its issue of last Sunday morning with a column editorial article for a third term for Gen. Grant. It says that it is evidently necessary for the Republican party to take Grant as a candidate for a third term in order to secure victory for next year. It was Gen. Grant alone that saved the party in 1868, and again in 1872, and he alone can save it, and through it the country, from the domination of the late rebels and the Catholic church. The old issues of the war are to be resuscitated, and these, with Grant's keynote in his Des Moines speech are to be the battle cries for 1876. The Republican party has no other candidate who can save it. Gen. Sherman will not do because his wife is a Catholic. Phil Sheridan won't do because he is both a Catholic and a foreigner. The party has no civilian who can carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Hence Grant alone can be its Moses. This is the gist of the article, which has evidently been prepared with care. In this connection it was also publicly announced that Zach Chandler had purchased the Chronicle.

THERE is an association of young persons at Springfield, Vt. known as the Industrial Works, that furnishes all its members with constant work at fair wages, and a pleasant home at small cost, which is meeting with a success so marked as to attract the attention of all thinking people. The members of this association are all young people who are willing to rid themselves of all bad habits, work steadily, dress economically and save a portion of their wages; no others are taken. All the men who join are required to furnish a small amount of capital, and to save one-fourth of their wages, which must be invested in the capital stock of the association. Women are not required to furnish any capital in the outset, but must save one-sixth of their wages and invest it in the business. Those who do not comply with the requirements of the association are expelled, and those who wish to leave can do so at any time, and can withdraw their capital by giving six months' notice. The wages paid to each member are fixed by a board of directors and proportioned to their skill and ability. They have a large dwelling or home where the members live and enjoy many privileges and comforts not usually found in families or boarding-houses. All pay a moderate price for their board from their wages. They have two new factory buildings, and a new water privilege and considerable machinery and are engaged in the manufacture of toy and house-furnishing goods for which they find a ready sale. They commenced business a year ago with five hands, and are now working forty-five; their sales for the last month were over three thousand dollars, their payroll for the month was over twelve hundred dollars, and the saving of wages which was added to the capital of the company was more than three hundred dollars. The average amount saved from the wages of each man in a year is one hundred and fifty dollars, and of each woman fifty dollars.

ABOUT four years ago, Geert Lieudolphy was a prosperous farmer in the township of Polkton, near Eastmanville. His farm of 100 acres was reclaimed from the wilderness by Mr. and Mrs. Lieudolphy. But the old couple didn't hitch very well and in some of their spats the old man came out second best.

Mrs. L. finally filed the bill for a divorce, when the old Dutchman was induced to go to Grand Rapids, and to settle matters to deed 40 acres of land to his wife and give a note for \$100 to counsel, receiving a paper that if Mrs. L. did not live with him, the transaction should be void. She went back for a week or two when they again separated.

Then she fled another bill and he again came down with the stamps; one third of his property and a note for \$190 to counsel, with the agreement that he should apply for a divorce and "rush it through." He did rush. The bill was filed one day, default *pro confesso* taken next, default entered and proof ordered the next, and the following day the jolly old Dutchman married Aafje Slagter. This was all over before the expiration of the 20 days allowed by law for the defendant to plead to the bill. At the Supreme Court, the decree for divorce was reversed and Lieudolphy was a Mormon, and then troubles came as thick as potato bugs in July. Geert Horlings got possession of the \$190 note, and while the old man was away in Chicago, proceeded by attachment to sell \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth of property in satisfaction of it. On some of this property sold was a chattel mortgage, given by Lieudolphy to Lucas Slagter and assigned to Aafje Slagter. Aafje, this week, brought action of trover against Geert Horlings and recovered \$330 judgment. Lieudolphy brought replevin against Geert and Johannes Horlings, recovering goods with \$139.50 and \$69.53 costs.

So "Richard is himself again," though still too much married. There are more suits coming and the end is not yet.—G. H. Herald.

THE domestic and social life of the Chinese has, perhaps, more features in common with Western nations than that of other Oriental peoples. Although polygamy exists among the wealthier classes, and their women generally live in seclusion, family life is much esteemed and cultivated among them. The first wife has the full control of the household, while the concubines are little more than servants and house-maids. The Chinese illustrate the relation by comparing the wife to the moon and the concubines to the stars, both of which, in their appropriate spheres, revolve around the sun. The utmost respect and obedience to the behests of their parents are enjoined to children. The betrothment of the children is entirely in the hands of the parents. Cleanliness is not among the virtues of the Chinese, either in regard to their habitations or their persons. The poorest people do not change their garments until they are worn out. Their dress is neither so uniform nor so unchanging as is generally supposed. Fashions alter there as well as elsewhere, but not so rapidly as among European nations. If it were not for the shaven crown and braided tail of the men, and the crippled feet of the women, little fault could be found with their costume, combining as it does warmth and ease. The garments of the sexes differ more by their colors than by their shade and cut. The diet of the Chinese is sufficient in variety, wholesome, and well cooked. The proportion of animal food is probably smaller among them than among any other race in the same latitudes. Cooking is almost esteemed as a science in China. The Chinaman considers the Englishman's mode of feeding the nearest approach to that of the savages of Formosa; "for," says he, "the Englishman does the chief work of the slaughter-house upon his dinner-table, and he remits the principal work of the kitchen to his stomach."—Appletons' American Cyclopaedia.

"Father bring home your money to-night," is the title of a new temperance song and chorus, the words by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, just published by Horace Waters & Sons, 481 Broadway; price 30 cents. The words of the exquisite little song embody an appeal of a child to an intemperate father for his reclamation. The music is admirably adapted to interpret the touching appeal of the innocent, pleading child, and is of the choicest quality.

In a recent decision by Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court, at Chicago, it was held that local authorities have the right to tax vessels as personal property and that the City Collector may seize vessels for non-payment of taxes.

Deaths.

At Niles, Mich., Oct. 11, 1875, suddenly, LEBIA P. JENOME, relict of I. N. JENOME, and youngest daughter of the late Col. John H. Avery, of Oswego, N. Y., sister of Mrs. R. D. Pieronnet and aunt of Mrs. J. O. Doesburg, of this city.

Seldom has death invaded a home under more sorrowing circumstances. Suddenly as the meteor flames the sky, so suddenly has the light of a loved and happy home gone out in darkness. The idol of a filial worship as intense and pure as ever burned in fame or on fire-side altar, is evermore voiceless, yet around and about the place she adorned and blessed, there linger sweet voices and forever to be cherished memories.

To the merry, happy, loving quartette, now twice orphaned, cheer up. Day shall break on this night of gloom. The clouds that now flock the horizon of your lives will one by one melt away into the more joyous and perfect day. Henceforward a larger and holier friendship clasps you in its embrace. The deep yielding wells of your affection have watered paths that shall grow into a fruition of heaven's will and sympathy. Though father, mother, are gone many dear friends remain—a Savior lives. Cheerful be your lives, and a blissful reunion your inheritance.

Special Notices.

Model House Plans.

If you think of building a house get Plans and Advice of Geo. J. Colby, Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich. Lithographed Plans of his Model House sent by mail for ONE DOLLAR. Special Plans, warranted to please better than you can suit yourself if you try all winter, and cheaper than you would think or expect. Write him as above and see.

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, December 8, at 7 o'clock.

Geo. LAUDER, W. M. 47-ly

New Advertisements.

\$10 REWARD.

Lost.—A heavy plain GOLD wedding RING, on October 23, 1875, between Ventura and the R. R. Depot at Holland, Mich. The finder will receive the above reward by sending the ring C. O. D. by express with description of initials. Address, FRANK M. SMITH, Care D. D. Fisk & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Pigeon-Hole Table.

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

LOST.

On Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875, in this city or on the road leading to Laketon, by the way of the Grand rapids churches, a roll of greenbacks, put in a piece of paper, amounting to \$150. I offer a reward of \$50 to the honest finder. It can be left at the Post Office or Holland City News Office, or with me at Laketon.

Nov. 10, 1875.

FELIX KELLEY.

EPIZOOTIC. EPIZOOTIC. EPIZOOTIC. EPIZOOTIC. EPIZOOTIC.

The best Epizootic Powder for Coughs, Colds, etc., by the pound, in small and large quantities at the Drug Store of

WM. VAN PUTTEN.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Viassers.)

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

—OF—

Allegan and Ottawa Counties.

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

Dated November 6th, A. D. 1875.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Pres't.

IRA CHICHESTER, Sec'y.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Mortgage, made by Ethan Hulbert and Emma Hulbert his wife, of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Francis S. Lawrence of Allegan County, State of Michigan, Dated November twelfth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four (A. D. 1874) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County State of Michigan, on the sixth day of January A. D. 1875 at 8 o'clock p. m. on page 615 of Liber Z. of Mortgages in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Francis S. Lawrence, to Franklin B. Wallin of Saginaw, Allegan County, State of Michigan, by a deed of assignment dated January second A. D. 1875, which deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixth day of January A. D. 1875 at 8 o'clock a. m. on page 70 of Liber No. 4 of Mortgages in said office, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-six cents (\$161.86), and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County, there will be sold at public vendue the lands and premises in said mortgage described, as follows: "All that certain parcel of land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and which lies north and east of the State road from Holland to Grand Haven as it now runs; which land is further described as the north half of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eighteen in Township five north of range fifteen west, excepting a certain parcel which was conveyed by Jacob Fiemann and wife to Hiram Rogers by deed dated Dec. 31st 1863, and including a certain parcel from the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eighteen aforesaid, which was deeded by Hiram Rogers to Jacob Fiemann December 31st, 1863. Reference being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more perfect description of said parcels, containing six acres, more or less," or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorney's fee of Twenty-five dollars as provided for in said mortgage.

Dated November 20th A. D. 1875.

FRANKLIN B. WALLIN, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. POST, Atty. for Assignee of Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

Dated November 11, A. D. 1875.

WILSON HARRINGTON Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. POST, Atty. for Assignee.

SENT FREE and postpaid.—THE BEVERLY JUDGET PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS, 202 N. W. COR. OF TRAVEL, BOSTONING ST. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET. HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

At the Store of

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crockery and
Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,

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

Country Produce!

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

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,
Timber, and all kinds
of Wood Produce.

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875.

4-1f

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorst, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

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

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH.

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

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

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

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

Holland, Mich., May, 1875.

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

FIRST-CLASS.

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

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

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

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

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

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

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear

Also a full line of

FINDINGS,

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3/4s-1y

Jottings.

The city lock-up is empty.

GRAND RAPIDS has a legal tender club.

Two of the largest clothing houses in Muskegon have failed.

We see in *De Hope* that Dr. Phelps is expected here in a few days, with his family.

Mrs. Dr. BENTUM, of Grand Rapids, returned on Tuesday from a six months' visit to Europe.

GEORGE VANDERPOOL, of Manistee memory, is now traveling for a mercantile house in Tiffin, Ohio.

WHILE the grading of River street is in process the fire engine and apparatus has been placed in the barn of Mr. J. Alberti.

THE Western fever is raging badly here. Besides the contemplated move to north-western Iowa, the Texas region comes in for its share.

WE refer our readers to the new timetable of the C. & M. L. S. R. R., which will go into effect to-morrow (we omitted to change that date). Mr. C. Warring will please accept our thanks for favors.

As we go to press we learn that W. R. Morrison, has resigned his position as Assistant Treasurer of the C. & M. L. S. R. R. He intends removing to Grand Rapids—*St. Joseph Republican*.

CAPT. CHARLES BRANDT informs us that on his last trip, coming from Chicago, nearly mid-lake, he saw a musk-rat; the distance from shore was about fifty miles. This is interpreted as another indication of an open winter.

MESSRS. B. J. Veeneklaussen and A. Bolks of Zealand, have returned from their trip to the "New North-West," and appear to entertain the same favorable opinions of that locality as reported by the committee that preceded them.

REV. J. T. WEBSTER, of Detroit, delivered his lecture on "Rome," on Thursday evening. We were prevented from attending, but learn that it was interesting and new. The sale of tickets has been satisfactory, and the object reached for which the lecture was given.

THE agent of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore railroad, at Montague, has received instructions from the company to purchase lumber for the erection of a railroad house, which when completed will make that place the virtual terminus of the road, instead of Pentwater, as formerly.

MR. O. BREYMAN, the American Express Agent says, he is going to put up a small but suitable building, 10x12 feet, at the Chicago depot, north of the tank, to accommodate his transfer business, especially during the winter season, when trains have been known to be somewhat "irregular" in their connections.

REV. JOHN R. SUTHERLAND of Indianapolis has been invited and has accepted to preach for the First Presbyterian church at Grand Haven for one year, at a salary of \$1,500 and the use of the parsonage. The position had previously been offered to Rev. C. Van Der Veen, for four months, but was declined.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavorable weather we have had this season for an abundant fruit crop, there is more brought to market in this city than we had expected, and our fruit dealers are doing a large and heavy business. At the close of the season we hope to lay before our readers some statistics relative to this matter.

ON Wednesday the corpse of Mr. J. Van der Werp, of Muskegon, a brother to the Rev. D. J. Van der Werp, passed through here for burial at the Graafschap cemetery. On Sunday evening he complained of excessive pains in the stomach and at midnight he was dead. He was sixty years of age and leaves a large family.

THE store of Messrs. G. C. Jones & Sons, at Olive Station, nine miles north of here was entered by burglars on Monday evening and a large quantity of goods and provisions were stolen, amounting to the value of at least \$200. The goods were tracked into the woods for several miles, by flour that had leaked from the wagon, but the thieves have not yet been arrested.

THE Common Council, on Wednesday evening let the job of claying and graveling River street to Messrs. P. Kouing & Co., they being the lowest bidders. It will be seen from the Common Council proceedings that the difference between the highest and the lowest bid was considerable. On the whole the improvement of this street has been let at very reasonable figures, and tax-payers will get "value received." The contractors inform us that very likely the material will be brought in by the railroad, and unloaded on the Fifth street switch, for further distribution by teams.

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

A NUISANCE—One cent letters.

JUDGE GIDDINGS is holding Court in Grand Rapids.

REV. J. VAN DER MEULEN, of Muskegon, was in the city on Tuesday.

A TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in Hope Church, on next Tuesday evening.

THE Coopersville *Courier* says it will send the paper to widow ladies for half price.

MR. R. D. PIERONNET and wife late of Amboy, Ill., are in the city, spending the week with their friends.

THE propeller *Sky-Lark* has been hauled out at Anderson's ship yard and will be thoroughly repaired this winter.

A RING has been lost, and is advertised in another column. A liberal reward is offered to the person who can "detect" it.

WITH the exception of an occasional storm the "skippers" are enjoying a beautiful fall, and making up to some extent for their dull summer.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 18, 1875: Mrs. Avery, Mr. Fisher, Rev. C. D. Hoodley.

Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

THERE is nothing so mean as to make money out of a neighbor's misfortune. Hardly had the "Epizootic" reached this locality, but what the druggists are out in advertising their remedies. And we don't refuse their advertisements either.

I SAY, Sambo, where did you get de shirt studs? "In de shop to be sure." "Yah, you just told me you had'n't no money." "Dat's right." "How did you git 'em den?" "Well, I saw on a card in de window, 'collar studs,' so I went in and collared 'em."

A son of Mr. A. J. Neerken, of Laketown, about four miles south-west from the city, on last Sunday fell from a tree in the woods while nutting, broke his leg, and laid all day before he was discovered. We learn he is improving, and promises not to go nutting again on Sunday.

WE learn that the health of Rev. D. J. Van der Werp of Muskegon and late of Graafschap, is on the decline and that the old gentleman is in constant and severe pains from his disease. It is also rumored that he will resign his charge as pastor of the True Reformed Church, at Muskegon, and remove to this place.

SATISFIED—Many housewives who have been using Baking Powder for years, have become satisfied that D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* is better for all purposes, and therefore cannot be induced to use Baking Powder or any other brand of Saleratus. Indeed, it has gained the name of "Housewife's Favorite," so general is its use.

"Is this the doctor's office?" inquired a man who propped his head inside the sanctum door. "No sir—the next flight of stairs." "Well, I am too tired to go any further," said he sadly; "but if you see the doctor any time this morning, I wish you would tell him that my stepmother is dying and we'd like to have him call in if he gets time."

YESTERDAY we had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. C. Gardner, U. S. A. He is out on a leave of absence, visiting his friends in the several localities which constituted his home, before he received his appointment to West Point. His field of operations is Indian Territory, where an occasional scout after the red man makes this locality an active one for military operations.

THE other day a Vicksburg father, finding it necessary to prove his son, gently said: "Don't stuff victuals into your mouth that way, my son; George Washington didn't eat after that fashion." The boy accepted the reproof without comment, and after pondering for awhile, he remarked to himself: "And I don't believe George Washington licked his boy for finding a bottle of whisky in the shed when he was hunting after a horse-shoe, either!"

DURING the storm on Thursday as the schr *Wolfin* was making port, and just as she was running in between the piers, a heavy sea struck her off her course and right on the stone left in the channel by the late washing out of the crib, disabling here rudder and leaving her in a helpless condition, pounding away on those rocks. They lowered the yawl to bring out a line, but did not succeed; the yawl was swamped. The schr *Four Brothers* laying at the harbor, noticing this state of affairs, sent its boat out and took her line to the pier, when they succeeded in heaving her off this stone bed; but for this timely aid, the *Wolfin* would have pounded to pieces. Soon after this the schr *Mary* came running in and met with a similar fate when the *Wolfin* was promptly on hand to return the favors bestowed upon her by the *Four Brothers*.

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

SEAMEN'S wages are quoted at \$2.25 @ \$2.50.

A CONTEST is going on at St. Joseph about the postmaster-ship of that place.

AN extra session of the Council of Hope College has been called to meet week after next.

OWING to a pressure of other business, our readers will please excuse us for our limited local jottings.

Rt. Rev. Geo. D. GILLESPIE, D. D. is expected here to-morrow evening and will hold confirmation at Grace Church.

SOME papers are always talking of their independence and sneering at "organs." Isn't it better to be an organ than a lyre?

THE Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association has determined to make an exhibition of the appurtenances of their trade at the Philadelphia Centennial.

THE Court of Appeals of New York, on Tuesday dismissed the appeals in both of the Tweed cases. This refuses him reduction of bail and a bill of particulars.

THE schr *Four Brothers* in coming in during the storm of Tuesday, and while on her way up, ran aground on the east shore of the big bayou. After half a day's work she got off without any damage.

THE prop. *Van Raalte*, which has been plying between Traverse City and Petosky, touching at all intermediate ports, during the past season, left Traverse City on Tuesday, on her way to Detroit, where she will go into winter quarters, be overhauled and fitted up for next season's business.

ON Friday of last week complaint was made on behalf of the People to Prosecuting Attorney Adsit, against John Clarke, an old farmer living near Coopersville, charging him with the revolting crime of sodomy. Papers were issued and Clarke was arrested by under-Sheriff Murray and taken to Grand Haven.

A MEETING of tax-payers of St. Joseph, was held last week and the committee appointed to canvass the railroad bond question reported in favor of repudiation, and expressed it as their opinion that the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore railroad company were still the owners of the bonds and if the township employ proper counsel they cannot be forced to pay it.

AFTER considerable trouble and labor the necessary arrangements have been made by which we receive the Detroit dailies on the same day they are published. The new system went into operation on Wednesday. Until then it took the same length of time for the Detroit papers to reach us as those of New York, both coming in on the day after they were published.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks it is a commentary on the state of the times when newspapers and public men congratulate each other and the country that the President has appointed to the Cabinet a man who is "personally honest." "As if," says the *Tribune*, "it were a miracle that the President has appointed to one of the highest offices in his gift a man who will not himself personally steal."

THE Muskegon *Lakeside Register* says: "The C. & M. L. S. R. R. Company is building a large vault in the rear of its office building near the depot, and have transferred the entire managing department of the railroad to this city. The machine shops already erected will employ a large number of mechanics; a large round house for locomotives has been completed, and various improvements have been made and are making to render the business facilities of the road at this point efficient."

WE find the following particulars relative to the failure of F. D. Vos & Co., Grand Haven: On the evening of the 9th, they made an assignment to one L. Rosenfield, for the purpose, alleged, of protecting their creditors. Rosenfield took possession on the morning of the 10th, took an inventory of the property and placed salesman in the stores with instructions to close out the stock as soon as possible at what they could get. It seems that the creditors had not been consulted in the matter at all and that they, to the number of over fifty, decline to recognize the authority of Rosenfield. Yesterday morning John Heffron, of Detroit, arrived in town, and placing his claim, some \$300, in the hands of attorneys Akeley & Stewart, had papers made out attaching the property to secure his dues. The papers were given to sheriff Woltman for service, who upon demanding the keys of Rosenfield, who had them, was ordered out of the store. Woltman took possession, however, and the assignee held possession also. In this situation affairs are at present. The Sheriff has been making an appraisal and taking stock and the value of all available assets are found to be not over \$5,000. The reported debts are at least \$18,000 which makes the failure a bad one.

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

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

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

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's Mfg Co.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South-East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy. D. T. ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.
HOLLAND, MICH.

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

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.
46-3 x 1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

COFFINS.

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

46-2 x 1y

NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COZ. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

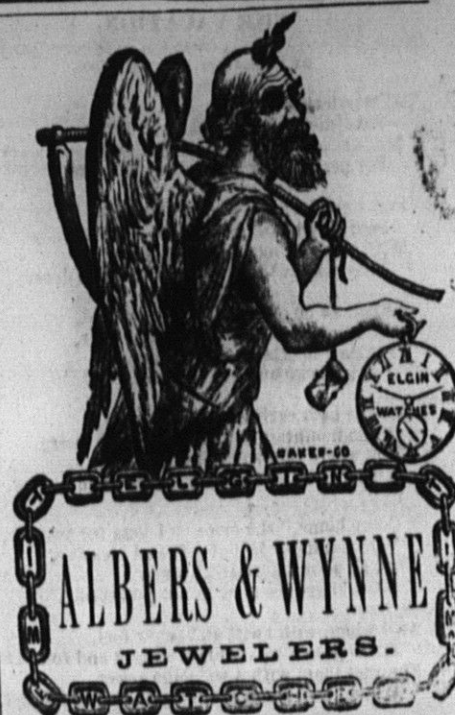
Highest market price paid for Butter & Eggs, in trade or in cash.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

B. P. HIGGINS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

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



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

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented. Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.
HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

PHENIX
Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery, Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.
46 3/4 x 1y

REMOVED!

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

Cures: Felons,
Burns, and
Scrofulous Swellings.

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

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Klek-intveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents. HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.
1-1y

J. J. FIFIELD'S
FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

FRESH SUPPLY OF

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

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

FLOUR & FEED.

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

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

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

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

MR. JAMES WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him.

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

Meat Market,
—OF—
Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

46-3 x 1y

THE VACATION.

BY ELIZABETH W. DENISON.

A wonderful October day,
An atmosphere of gold and azure,
Made ready, one might dare to say,
For perfect rest and purest pleasure.

Some children, overworn with care,
Poor, tired children, grown so weary
With many things to do and bear,
They almost thought the world was dreary.

"Shall we go out to play?" they said,
And then spoke softly to each other,
As if their hearts were comforted;
"O let us go and see our mother!"

For she hath early called and late,
From mountain blue and shining river;
From where cool shadows lie in wait,
And where the sunbeams dance and quiver.

"Come home," she cries, "I long for you,
With hands so full of gift and blessing,
That all about my path I strew
What kings are poor in not possessing."

And when, with swift and eager feet,
These grown-up children sought and found her,
She met them with a welcome sweet,
And blessed them as they gathered round her.

Through lovely, lonely woodland ways
She led them to her fields Elysian;
Around them slept the golden hare,
Above them shone the mount of Vision.

"It is enough," the children said,
"Our hearts with thanks are overflowing;
Can heaven be interpreted?
The rest is surely past our knowing."

"Come up," the mother answered them,
And led the way through misty splendor;
They almost touched the garment's hem,
A spell was on them deep and tender.

Then upward still, away, away,
With strange new strength no toil could weary,
Until they heard the mother say,
"Behold your world that was so dreary."

The utmost mountain height was gained,
Beyond the realm of outward beauty
Some higher law eternal reigned,
As grand as Truth, severe as Duty.

But if the mother showed them there
The secrets of her inner glory,
If earth, like Paradise, grew fair,
They never told the wondrous story.

They went their way with their hearts a flame,
And only by their nobler living
We knew the benediction came,
And guessed the joy of their Thanksgiving.

MINNIE'S ALLOWANCE.

A Thanksgiving Story.

"Now you just say *turkey* again, Minnie Rolf, and I'll spank you."

So spoke Mrs. Rolf to her eldest daughter, aged about 9 years—not that Mrs. Rolf would have spanked her daughter; she never had done such a thing—never during the nine long winters and summers through which Minnie had marched or toddled her stage on the journey of life; but Mrs. Rolf was a widow, and poor and worried. She had four children, aged respectively 9 years, 5 years, 4 years and 2 years; Minnie, a girl; Bimmie, a boy; Carrie, a girl; and Bob, a baby.

They were all talking turkey, conjuring up visions of imaginary gobblers with preternaturally extensive development of white meat and unlimited capacity for dressing, whilst Bimmie, the boy, beat a triumphal gastronomic march with a pair of succulent phantom drumsticks.

But alas! it was all a figment of the imagination; there was no material basis of bird for all their oleaginous creations; there was no turkey—and no prospect of turkey—for the widow was not only poor, but very poor—ay, even, as a profane butcher in the neighboring village had said, deucedly poor. It was as much as she could do to keep the wolf from her door.

It is hard work with a thread and needle to keep away that frizzly, grizzly monster, with his great sharp teeth, who is ever waiting and watching to pounce on little children's stomachs, and gnaw them and tear them, and then lick all the color off their cheeks and the luster out of their eyes.

Yes, it is sad, sad work, and poor Mrs. Rolf found that wild beast of a wolf often too much for herself and her needle, and he would get many a snap at the little ones, which made her poor heart ache again.

"Turkey, turkey, turkey!" exclaimed the angry dame. "You may feel thankful if you have dry bread to eat to-morrow, and go down on your bended knees if there is a little butter to it. How on earth am I to buy *turkey*? If I get that work done—and it's a great *tr*, I tell you—it's ten chances to one whether the folks will pay me right away when I take it home—ten chances to one; and, if they do—another big *tr*—there won't be enough to buy a turkey, let alone bread and butter, and potatoes, and tea and coffee, and—"

Here the widow broke down and commenced sobbing.

"But we was only talking, ma," said Minnie. "Twas only fun; we don't want no turkey. Do we, Bimmie?"

"No," answered Bimmie, promptly, as though he would fell the earth any gladiator who should dare to question the statement; and he crept up to the chair where his mother was seated, and, trying to puthis little right arm round her shoulders, said, "Don't cry mother; I don't think turkey 'mounts to much anyhow." He spoke in that peculiar dialect belonging to persons who live on the borders of the state of infancy, substituting *t* for *c*, and *z* for *th*. But this we will not imitate. "Don't cry, mother—there's a dear, good mother;" and, as if to help her along and take the job off her hands, as it were, he started crying himself, at the same time patting that portion of her face which was not buried in her handkerchief with his little hand.

All the children soon collected round the mother, unanimously repudiating a turkey, even scouting, scorning and reviling it.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the widow, rising from her seat, and squaring her shoulders, as if bracing herself for another bout with the wolf; "this will never do, in no shape, way or manner. It's time for you, Bimmie and Carrie, to be starting for school; so put on your thing, and I'll get your lunch ready to take along with you."

So Bimmie got into his absurd little cowhide boots and the ridiculous little

concretion of patches which did duty as his overcoat, whilst Carrie went through a similar process with equally preposterous garments adapted to her sex, and they toddled off with their school-books and a varnished tin imposture resembling a book, labeled the "History of the Sandwich Islands," and called a lunch-box, containing several slices of bread, delicately anointed with the last cubic inch of butter in the widow's larder.

The residence of Mrs. Rolf was on the confines of a medium-sized village, in the State of Nomatter, and the children attended the public school. Their road lay past several farm-houses, and each of these farm-houses owned turkeys, of course, besides chickens and ducks and geese, but in their living state, covered with feathers, and moving about. These birds never suggested gastronomic ideas to either of the little Rolfs, so the poor children were at least spared many pangs of envy in that way; but the large turkey gobblers did loom up a great source of terror to little Carrie, to whom their ferocious gobbling and rustling were about equivalent to hoisting the black flag, and she wore a tiny red flannel jacket, which the turkeys doubtless took as a standing menace or gage of battle.

Well, as they were passing one of the farms—that belonging to Uncle Ira Fleishwick—and as Carrie was trotting on, some dozen yards ahead, she came upon a caucus of turkeys, whose chairman, or president, a bully boy with a red comforter, a very John Morrissey of a turkey, came fiercely forward in the usual style, scraping his wing-feathers along the ground, and made a personal assault on the young lady. At sight of this, Bimmie felt all the blood of the Rolfs tingling in his veins, and he toddled to the rescue, brandishing aloft in one hand the History of the Sandwich Islands, and in the other a hickory limb which he had hastily picked up in the road.

Boldly thrusting himself between the gobbler and his victim, Bim made a pass at it with the tin impostor, which (being merely held by a nefarious species of twine made of brown paper, which broke, of course) flew out of his hand and fell to the ground; then ensued a combat the like of which has never been seen since Thermopylae.

The fighting weight of the combatants was about equal, but the bird had the advantage of being an adult, whilst the human was an infant in law, and we may say almost in fact.

"They fit and fit and fit," to quote a great writer. Now, Bimmie came down on his back, and now he came down on the gobbler's knob with his hickory—now Bim was backed into a bramble-bush, and now he rushed forth, ornamented all over with thorns like a pin-cushion, and made his enemy's feathers fly! Whack! fizzle! gobble! squash! cry! Hammer and tongs, at it they went, a regular rough-and-tumble fight. Bim had blood running from several cuts in his nose and cheeks (had he had six noses, each of them would have been bleeding, so often did the gobbler get in on his *claret jug*); his preposterous coat and ridiculous pantaloons were tore in several places; but he fought like a hero, with his stick, his hands, his absurd little boots, his head, and his whole body. Fortunately it was only one to one. Had the rest of the turkeys aided their champion, Bimmie would have been quickly vanquished; but the little incident at the beginning of the contest, which looked like a disaster, proved to be a most happy occurrence. When the lunch-box flew out of Bim's hand, it flew open, and the contents, spreading themselves on the ground, attracted the attention of the whole of the non-combatant turkeys, and so engrossed their faculties that they had no leisure to participate in the affray. Neither did Carrie take any part in the affray, but stood and looked on, with her little fists clenched, and her mouth and eyes wide open, in a nervous state of mingled terror and admiration.

How long the fight lasted cannot be exactly told, as neither the turkey nor Bimmie nor Carrie had a watch about them. It seemed but a moment to Bim, to Carrie an age; but the end came at last, and, we are happy to record, with a favorable result for Bim.

Giving a quick and vigorous swing of his hickory, he smote the gobbler on the neck, and the insolent bird, after gyrating, a frantic and confused mass of feathers and squash, for a few seconds, toppled over on his side and gave up the ghost. The fight was over, and victory perched on the hickory of Bim.

"You're a nice young wagabun, ain't you?"

Bim heard these awful words, and, looking up, beheld the head and shoulders of Uncle Fleishwick, leaning, like a Cornish Fee-Fi-Fo-Fum giant, over the top of the fence. Poor Bim!

Farmer Fleishwick was a large and fierce man, with a large mouth and large teeth, who looked big enough to eat him and turkey both together, with Carrie thrown in as dressing.

Poor Bim! He had just courage enough to run away, and away he ran as fast as his absurd little boots would carry him, up the hill, and over the hill, and out of sight, till he reached the school-house, and then he had to wait a few minutes till his sister, who was not far behind, came up, and then they both had to wait till they gained their breath, so what with the fighting and the waiting they were quite late, and received a promise of the usual punishment of being kept in after school hours.

Thus the two wee gladiators had a doleful Thanksgiving Eve of it. They had no lunch, the turkeys having eaten that; they had lost the tin fraud, the lunch-box, an inestimable treasure in their eyes; and they sat in mortal terror all day, expecting every moment the farmer would come in upon them with some frightful *lettre-de-cachet* from the village Squire, and carry them off to years of incarceration in a felon's cell. And when all this was over, they had the

prospect of walking home and being waylaid by Farmer Fleishwick, with his big teeth and big bulldog, ready to do things from which the imagination staggered back appalled.

Indeed, when school was over, and their punishment was over, and the rest of the children had gone home to look at the turkeys hanging in the cellars, and the mince-pies ready for the oven, they held a dismal little council of war over their best line of march to that home which knew no turkey, but where there was a soft mother's bosom on which to lay their troubled little heads and weep away their tiny tears.

To go back by the road was a course fraught with too much danger. Uncle Ira was certain to be there on the watch. How about cross lots? There lay the whole world open before them; to be sure, the world is chiefly made up of cross lots; but, then, there are often high fences and hedges, and brambles and bogs and streams, to be met with in cross lots; and there seemed to be an unusually large number in that particular country.

So they resolved to take a circuitous route through Farmer Jamberee's pasture, along the outskirts of Hope's wood, through Kinsey's orchard (a ticklish spot), down the hollow, and so to the main road and home.

They accomplished the greater part of their journey, and were just looking forward to the warm fireside when for the second time on that miserable day they heard the awful voice of Farmer Fleishwick utter those blood-curdling words:

"You're a nice young wagabun, ain't you?" and there was the monster leaning over a stone wall, glaring at them, and showing all his great teeth in two double rows. "You come here!"

They could not resist—flight would be useless.

"Do you know you killed my turkey?" "No—o—o—o, sir. I didn't go for—r—r to do it."

"Never mind; you come along with me. You're the Widow Rolf's boy, ain't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"That so!" said the farmer, and he led the way to his own house.

His door stood open, and the light of a fire painted it all red within. There was his wife, and a table covered with a nice supper, all painted red on the side to the fire, and everything looked bright and warm and cheerful. Oh! how hungry these two were, and how unhappy!

"Wife," said the farmer, "here are those two little ones that fit and killed our turkeys; leastways, one of 'em did, and t'other looked on. What shall we do to them?"

"Give 'em some supper," responded the wife.

"Well said—supper it is. Sit down, little folks, and pile in. If you eat more than is there, why, there's plenty more where it came from."

And they piled in. They *did* pile in. They—but words fail to express the justice those two young Rolfs did to the ham and eggs, and to the fish-cakes, and to the apple-sauce, and the bread and milk, and the molasses-cake.

"Now, little folks, are you all through?" said the farmer, sternly.

"Cause, if you are, I want your opinion on something." So saying, he produced from a closet a naked turkey, so large that, holding it by the legs, he could not lift its head from the ground.

"There," he said, "what do you think of that? That's the turkey you killed."

The boy trembled.

"Now, tell me, has your mother bought a turkey for your dinner to-morrow?"

"No, sir," replied Bim, scratching the heel of his right foot with the toe of his left ridiculous cowhide boot.

"Thought as much," said the farmer.

"Now, tell me, honest, what are you going to have for dinner to-morrow?"

"Bread," answered Bim.

"And what?"

"Mebbe butter, and mebbe potatoes."

"Well, that ain't high living, be it, mother?" appealing to his wife, in a husky voice, and blowing his nose.

"Howsomever, lookes here, little Rolf, see if you can carry that there," pointing to the turkey.

Bim tried it, and managed to stagger across the room with his burden.

"That'll do first-rate," said Fleishwick. "You're agoin' to take that home bime-by. It's already cleaned, and fixed full of the primest dressing; so's all your mother's got to do is jest to put it in the oven; but, she'll find that out."

Fust of all, there's something else fur you to look at; and he turned to his wife, with little winks and twinkles playing all among the wrinkles of his eyes, and round the corners of his mouth. He spoke nothing with his lips, but his eyes said, as plainly as a circus-bill: "Now, then, you know what we agreed upon. Fetch it out."

So the good soul bustled out of the room, and in a few minutes she bustled back again with a big basket, which she placed on the floor.

"There, now, Carrie, see if you can carry—"

Here she burst into a fit of laughter. "Well, I declare, if I ain't made a joke; Carrie carry. Ha! ha! ha!"

Carrie made an effort, but it was too much.

"Well, that don't matter a mite," said Farmer Fleishwick. "We'll carry it down as far as their gate, and then the little ones can each on 'em take holt of one side, and hist it in easy."

So they started, Farmer Fleishwick carrying the basket on one arm, with the turkey swung over his back, to keep the head from trailing on the ground.

The little ones toddled one on either side of the wife, a small hand clasped in each of hers.

When they reached the widow's garden-gate, the farmer unloaded, hanging the turkey on the fence and placing the basket on the ground.

"Now, hold on," said he, in a whisper,

"you little ones wait here till me and wife gets a good place at the window, and then, when you see us all ready, you can first carry in the turkey, and then both of you can run back and tote in the basket atween you; but, mind you don't say nothin' about me and wife being at the window, or I'll never give you nothin' more, so long as you live. Promise?"

"Yeth, thir," promptly responded Bim. He would have promised almost anything at that moment, the full glory of the affair dawning on him in all its brightness. "Yeth, thir; I'll promise."

"God boy!" exclaimed the farmer. "Now!" and off he went, followed by his wife, to station themselves at the window.

It was not a cheerful scene which met their view. There was little fire in the stove, no steam came from the spout of the tea-kettle, and a crooked lamp, with a broken shade, spread but a feeble light over the patched cloth and scanty supper.

The widow kept her eyes fixed anxiously on the door.

"We must send 'em some coal," whispered the farmer to his wife.

"To-morrow," whispered the wife back.

"And one of them large lamps."

"To-night."

"There's no one in this whole wide God's world like you, wife!" and the farmer pressed his arm round the waist of his old spouse like a lover.

Here they saw the door burst open, and Bim and Carrie struggle in with the turkey between them, Bim holding it on his back by the neck, and Carrie supporting the legs behind.

The Rolfs sprang to their feet (all except Bob, the baby, who could not spring) at the astounding spectacle, and then stood in speechless astonishment when the little ones threw their burden on a chair, and then scampered out, only to come staggering back with the big basket, and bump it on the floor.

Then came a volley of questions and answers, and an examination of the contents of the basket, each object eliciting exclamations of rapture.

First of all, there was a soft brown-paper parcel, which proved to be sausages; then a hard newspaper one, which proved to be a jar of cranberry-jelly; then two unmistakable forms, which revealed themselves as bottles of crab-apple cider; then two mince-pies, then a bag of doughnuts, then some tea and some sugar, and a whole lot of rosy apples and brown nuts, and a great round, crusty loaf of home-made bread, and I know not what else.

Then they all stood round, clapped their hands, and laughed and kissed, and almost became crazy.

Then there was a pause, for the mother laid her hand on Bim's shoulder and said something in a low voice to the children round, which made them look grave and quiet. Then they all knelt down, and thanked the Almighty Giver of all good for this unexpected blessing which had come to them.

Outside the window were two figures, with heads bent and tearful eyes, who joined in the widow's prayer, thanking the same great Power for putting it into their hearts to befriend this small group of their fellow-creatures.

There were not, in all these broad United States, any happier or truer Thanksgivings than those which were celebrated beneath the beams and rafters of the widow's and the farmer's home.

Thanksgiving.

Our own severely practical age is not specially given to holidays or holy days—to feasts or fasts, when these interfere materially with what we call business. We have reversed the order in our division of time, as established in the earlier ages of the world, by placing business first and pleasure afterward. The old Romans divided their days into *festi* and *profesti*, thus placing the work of professional day after the feast in order of importance. Whether our rule or theirs is the best we do not care to discuss, only noting the fact and passing it with the remark that probably our plan brings in the best returns, and that if our feast days come less often, we may be better prepared to enjoy them.

The American Thanksgiving Day, now observed each year throughout the country, dates back to the earliest days of Plymouth Colony. The summer of 1623 was one of peculiar trial to the infant colony, owing to a long-continued drought, which threatened a total failure of the crops and consequent starvation. A day of humiliation and prayer was appointed, and observed carefully by the people that the calamity might be averted, and in answer to their pious prayers, abundant showers were sent to save the crops and the people.

In grateful acknowledgment to God for these signal favors the first American Thanksgiving was appointed and celebrated.

The second Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1630; the third, probably, in 1651; the next in 1654, then 1676, 1680, 1686, 1688, 1689, 1690.

The Plymouth record, for 1688, reads thus: "The court taking notice of the goodness of God to vs in the continuance of our civil and religious liberties, the general health we have enjoyed, and that it hath pleased God in some comfortable measure to bless vs in the fruites of the earth, doe conceive that these and other favors doe call vpon vs for returnes of thankfulness to the Lord, whose might have justly dealt otherwise with vs—and therefore, that we may be joynt in this, our sacrifice, doe propose unto the several congregations of this gov't that the 25th day of November next, which will be the fourth day of the week, to be kept as a solemn day of thanksgiving with respect to His goodness in the p'ticulars abovementioned."

After 1700 Thanksgiving Day was observed annually in the New England colonies.

Congress in 1777 appointed a National

Thanksgiving Day, also in 1779, on account of the surrender of Yorktown. Washington issued the first Presidential proclamation for Thanksgiving for Thursday, November 26, 1789.

Pith and Point.

Every donkey that has a cold nowadays flatters himself that he is a horse.

PUBLIC spirit—Readiness to do anything which is likely to prove lucrative.

WHAT is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? The one is the sale of effects, and the other the effects of a sail.

"MIKE, have you settled that affair with Lewis?" "Yes, he kicked me out of the stoop last week, and since that he has stopped bothering me."

A LITTLE girl in Ypsilanti, Mich., described the coming on of an ague chill by saying that "the cold streaks were playing tag down her back."

A NEW HAVEN miss, now prosecuting her musical studies at Freiburg, Germany, writes to her parents as follows: "I have grown so fat I have two chins, with a prospect of a third."

At the Georgia State Fair the prettiest baby was awarded a cooking-stove. The real danger of giving a stove to a baby is that some day when his mother is out he may put it in his mouth, and then he would have to swallow a tea-kettle before she could get supper.—*New York Herald*.

DURING the recent excursion of Texan editors, an intelligent compositor at Chicago alluded to one of their number, whose paper is called the *Marlin Moving Ball*, as the conductor of the *Moving Bull*. The editor went round to the office to ask the int. comp. to come out and take a horn, but the int. comp. had taken down his coat and sold his string within ten minutes after the paper appeared.

A YOUNG Hartford merchant called on a young lady, a few evenings since, and was shown into the parlor to await her appearance, when the lamps being unlit, he removed a large quid of tobacco from his mouth and threw it out of the window, as he supposed. When the lady appeared with a light, the most prominent object in the room was that young man staring in a very embarrassed way at a big chunk of tobacco pinning the lace curtain to the unopened window.

"PRESS ON."

"Press on! You're rusting while you stand; Inaction will not do; Take life's small bundle in your hand, And bridge it briskly through.
"Jump over the 'ifs' and 'buts'; There's always some kind hand To lift life's wagon o'er the rut, And poke away the sand."

DR. LEIFCHILD gave to a theological student the following rules for preaching:

"Begin low,
Go on slow;
Rise higher,
And take fire;
When most impressed,
Be self-possessed;
At the end, wax warm,
And sit down in a storm."

THE "FREE PRESS" MAN.

Madagascar has a newspaper, and its naked subscribers spread it out on the ocean beach and carefully sit down on it to fish and look at the cuts.

There are only two female cab-drivers in New York, but to hear them yelling "G'out the way there!" one would think there was a hundred or more.

A Georgia colored man has indulged in but twenty minutes' sleep per night for the last five years, and the poultry in that neighborhood are in the same fix.

Sergeant Bates was kicked while making his Canadian trip—yes, sir, actually kicked with a cow-hide boot right where his coat-tails gracefully bob! bob! as he travels. Shall Canada be made to pay for this, or shall we pay Canada! Let's have an understanding.

Health Maxims.

Nature is very much like a shiftless child, who, the more he is helped, the more he looks for it. The more medicine a man takes the more he will have to take, whether it be anodyne, tonic, or alternative.

The thinnest veil or silk handkerchief thrown over the face while riding or walking against a cold wind is a remarkably comfortable protection.

Never sit or stand with the wind blowing on you for a single moment, for it speedily produces a chill, to be followed with a fever, and then a bad cold.

A hearty meal, taken while excessively fatigued, has often destroyed life.

A sour look, an impatient gesture, or a cross word at the breakfast table is enough to make the best food indigestible and spoil the day.

A good laugh is anti-dyspeptic.

To spend two or three moments on rising and retiring in rapid friction of the whole surface of the body with the hand is a more rational treatment of the skin, and a more health-promoting operation for most persons, than a daily cold-water bath.

If you can't get good wages, work for your board rather than do nothing, or go in debt, or live on the earnings or charity of another.

Acidity always arises either from having eaten too much food, or of a quality which the stomach could not dissolve. The remedy is, eat less and less each meal until there is no acidity, then you know for yourself how much your stomach can manage; to eat the same amount and as regularly take something to correct the acidity is certain to cause dyspepsia or some other more serious form of disease.—*Dr. W. W. Hall*.

MR. JOHN SANFORD, of Montgomery, New York, went out hunting the other day, and had a \$100 pointer with him. The first shot Mr. Sanford made at a quail he killed that \$100 pointer, and now he considers himself the only man in the country precisely equal in skill and judgment to the Captain of a British iron-clad.

**Annual Report of the Third Assistant
Postmaster-General.**

**The Black Hills---Prof. Jenney's
port.**

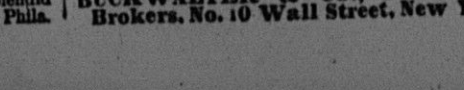
While as yet there have been discovered the Blacks Hills no deposits of gravels, and the country is so generally rich in gold to be profitably worked in the primitive manner with pan and rocker, there are many bars in the Harney's Peak region, especially upon Spring Creek, the Snake River, the Castle and Rapid Creeks, and the valleys of these mountain streams, which are now being worked by gangs of miners with sluices, and will yield a good return for the labor employed. The moderate capital required to be invested in the Harney's Peak region is small. But little could be done in a single season, but prospecting the numerous segregated veins of this region, some of which are rich, and may edly contain gold. I have procured a number of samples by testing their value by assaying.

The Bear Lodge gold field situated in the extreme northwestern portion of the Harney's Peak region, and entirely separated from the Harney Peak region. It does not cover fifty square miles in area; the gold deposits are small compared with those on Rapid Creek.

Major Andre's Monument.

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specialty.

H. D. WERKMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich., 12-m5

PURE
Golden Machine Oil.
BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

J. O. DOESBURG,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

MEAT MARKET
—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

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

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

HOLLAND, April 2, 1875.

W. BUTKAU.

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE
BEVERLY BUDGET
\$40 to \$50 CASH per week mail, no charge traveling.
Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

New Advertisements.

**The Cordial Balm of Syri-
cum and Lothrop's
Tonic Pills.**

FRANKSBURG, Nov. 12, 1874.

I have used the Cordial Balm of Syricum and
Lothrop's Tonic Pills as a preventive and cure for
the use of ardent spirits and habitual intoxication,
and I find them actually specific in such cases. I
regard them as most valuable medicines, and
nothing could induce me to be without them.

JACOB MESERVE.

TIPTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

We take pleasure in informing you of the sur-
prisingly beneficial results from the use of your
English Remedy. The Cordial Balm of Syricum
and Lothrop's Tonic Pills in a case of great
Nervous Debility and Prostration, by a member of our
family who had been under treatment by different
doctors for nearly three years past without any ap-
parent benefit therefrom; but your medicines have
produced a most wonderful change for the better,
and the patient now enjoys comparatively excellent
health.

P. S.—We tell all with whom we are acquainted,
who are similarly afflicted, to try your medicines.

Wholesale Agents.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

**For Sale by Druggists gen-
erally everywhere.**

Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by
mail, free of charge. Address

G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D.,

23-17 143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

Northwestern Transportation Co.,

THE STEAMSHIP

"AMAZON,"
OR THE STEAMER
SAGINAW,

Will Leave

Grand Haven for Milwaukee

Every Evening,

(Sundays excepted) making close connections at
Milwaukee with all trains for the North, South, and
West.

For freight or passage apply to
S. B. UMPHREY, Agent, Grand Haven, Mich

SLOOTER & HIGGINS
DEALERS IN

GROCERIES
AND

Flour and Feed.

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

We have removed our store in the Brick Build-
ing of

MR. A. VENNEMA,
Opposite BAKKER & VAN RAALTE'S shoe store.

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 15, 1875.

P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

JUST RECEIVED
A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

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

Flannels,

Sheetings,

Blankets,

Shawls,

Yarns and

Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country
Produce.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the
Zins House, in the City of Holland. Proposals
to exchange for other property will also be enter-
tained.

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN,
Holland, Mich.

Oct. 15, 1875.

W. H. JOSLIN,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

Silver Ware,
Plated Ware,

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, and

Musical Instruments.

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

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

**All Repairing will be Neatly
and Promptly executed.**

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.

2-17 **W. H. JOSLIN.**

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow
Ware in large supplies.

G. J. HAVERKATE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

BURRALL'S
IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Mortgage Sale of Vessel.

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

Dated: October 22nd A. D. 1875.

FANNY SHRIVER, Mortgagee.

HENRY D. POST, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

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

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

ALBERT BOEZZEL, Mortgagee.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of
a certain Mortgage (whereby the power contained
therein to foreclose and sell has become operative).
Executed by James C. Brayton and Julia A. Bray-
ton his wife, of Grand Haven, in the County of
Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Alexander Mur-
rison, of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wis-
consin. On the third (3) day of December, A. D.
1866. For the sum of four thousand dollars, and
interest at ten per cent. And recorded in the
office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of
Ottawa and State of Michigan on the Fourth day
of December, A. D. 1866, at two o'clock p. m., in
Liber "M" of Mortgages was duly assigned, on
the ninth day of July, A. D. 1875, by the said
Alexander Murrison, to Manly D. Howard, of the
City of Holland, and recorded in the office of the
Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on the twenty-
sixth day of July, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock p. m.
of said day, in Liber number four of mortgages,
on page one hundred and eighteen, (118) by W. T.
Foster, at that date, Register of Deeds of said
County of Ottawa, and upon which said mortgage
there is claimed to be due, and payable, at the date
of this notice the sum of five hundred, and eighty-
eight dollars, (\$588) and no suit or proceedings at
law or equity, having been instituted to recover
the same or any part thereof, Notice is therefore
hereby given, that on the 28th day, of December,
A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said
day, I shall sell at public auction or vendue, to the
highest bidder, at the front door of the Court
House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa Coun-
ty, State of Michigan. (That being the place
where the Circuit Court in said County is holden.)
The premises described in said mortgage, or so
much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and
pay the amount due on said mortgage, with inter-
est at ten per cent from the date hereof, on the said
amount claimed to be due and payable, and all
legal costs and expenses as provided for therein.
The following are the lands and premises to be
sold as described in said mortgage: The follow-
ing described property, lying and being in the
County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The
undivided half of the south-east fractional quarter
of section thirty (30) in township five (5) north of
range fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen acres.
The said undivided half containing seven acres.
The undivided half of the north-west quarter of the
north-east quarter, and the north-east fractional
quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of sec-
tion sixteen (16) township five (5), north of range
sixteen (16) west containing sixty-seven acres. The
said undivided half containing thirty-three and
one-half acres. And the west half of the south-
west quarter of section one (1) township five (5)
north of range sixteen (16) west, containing eighty
acres. All in the Town of Holland to County and
State aforesaid.

Dated: HOLLAND, Sept. 25th, 1875.

M. D. HOWARD, Assignee of Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a
certain Mortgage (whereby the power therein con-
tained to sell has become operative), executed by
Hendrik Benkema and Jaantje Benkema his wife
of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of
Michigan parties of the first part to Jakob Mulder
of the same place of the second part bearing date,
the twenty second day of March A. D. 1873, and re-
corded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the
County of Ottawa in said State of Michigan, on the
first day of May A. D. 1873, eighteen hundred and sev-
enty three (1873) in Liber "Z" of Mortgages in said of-
fice on page 66 upon which Mortgage there is claimed
to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of
one hundred and twenty dollars and sixteen cents
(\$120.16) and no suit or proceedings at law, having
been instituted to recover the same or any part
thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on
the twenty-eighth (28th) day of December A. D. 1875
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall
sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, (sale
to take place at the front door of the Ottawa
County Circuit Court House, in the City of Grand
Haven in said County, the premises described in
said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be nec-
essary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage,
with eight per cent interest, and legal costs, to-
gether with an attorney fee of twenty dollars, cov-
enanted for therein, that is to say, the following
piece or parcel of land, situated in Ottawa County,
in the State of Michigan, viz: the west half of the
following described land, to-wit:—Commencing at a
point six (6) rods and eighteen (18) links North,
four (4) degrees west, and twenty-one (21) rods and
twenty-two and three quarters (22 3/4) links, North
eighty-six (86) degrees, and thirty (30) minutes East
from the centre of Land and Tenth street. Thence
North four (4) degrees West, Eight (8) rods, to stake
number one (1) thence back to starting point
Thence North eighty-six (86) degrees, thirty (30) min-
utes east, five (5) rods. Thence North four (4) degrees
West seven (7) rods, twenty-one (21) links, and
thence West along division line to stake number one, and
containing one eighth of an acre of land more or less,
according to the recorded map of lot three (3) Block
A, of the City of Holland, subject to leave four-
teen (14) feet North and South running along the
South side of said lot for a public road.

Dated, September 30th A. D. 1875.

JAKOB MULDER, Mortgagee.

H. D. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of
a certain Mortgage, whereby the power therein con-
tained to sell has become operative, executed by
Antonie A. Van der Kolk and Jantje Van der Kolk
his wife of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michi-
gan, parties of the first part to Evelyn Bender of
the City of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michi-
gan party of the second part bearing date, the fif-
teenth day of April A. D. 1871, eighteen hundred
and seventy one, A. D. 1871 and recorded in the
office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of
Ottawa in said State of Michigan, on the 6th day
of August A. D. 1871, on page 222 which said
Mortgage was duly assigned on the twenty-third
day of August A. D. 1871, to Evelyn Bender, and sev-
enty-five, by the said Evelyn Bender to Hoyt G. Post,
of Grand Rapids, Kent County Michigan, which
said assignment was on the second day of Septem-
ber A. D. 1871, recorded and seventy-five, re-
corded in said Register's Office, in Liber No. 4 of
Mortgages, on page 127 upon which Mortgage there
is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the
sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and
thirty-five cents, \$177.35, and no suit or proceed-
ings at law, having been instituted to recover the
same or any part thereof, notice is therefore here-
by given, that on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth, 28,
day of December next, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock
in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the
highest bidder, sale to take place at the front door
of the Ottawa County Circuit Court House, in the
City of Grand Haven in said County the premises
described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as
shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on
such mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and
legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty-
five dollars, covenanted for therein, that is to say,
the following piece or parcel of land, situated in
Ottawa County, in the State of Michigan, viz: All
of that certain parcel of land which is situated in
the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and
is further described as all that part of the West
half 1/2, of the South-East quarter, s e 1/4, of sec-
tion twelve, 12 in township five, 5, north of range
sixteen, 16 west, which lies north-east from the
State road from Holland, to Grand Haven as it now
runs.

September, 30th A. D. 1875.

HOYT G. POST, Assignee of Mortgagee.

H. D. POST, Attorney for Assignee.

The Great Cause
or
Human Misery.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Rad-
ical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea,
Induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Im-
potency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to
Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and
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ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the
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The world-renowned author, in this admirable
Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience
that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may
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cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means
of which every sufferer, no matter what his con-
dition may be, may cure himself cheaply, private-
ly, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands
and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-
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All kinds of Building Material.



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Phoenix Hotel.