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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 41.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 301.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pontwater & Big Rapids.	10.45 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
" "	9.30 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	5.10 "	11.00 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.45 "
" "	4.45 "	"

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 p. m.	No. 3 p. m.	No. 1 p. m.
8 00	12 15	7 30
7 25	11 41	6 58
7 15	11 36	6 50
6 30	11 07	6 40
5 55	10 40	6 15
5 37	10 18	5 55
5 35	9 30	4 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.
HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.
MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11, River street.
SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolks & Bros.
TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.
Bakeries.
PESSINK, G. J. A. Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.
Banking and Brokers.
KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.
Barbers.
DE GROOT, L. Barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel.
Books and Stationery.
KANTERS, L. T. Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.
Boots and Shoes.
HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.
Dentist.
GEE D. M. Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Rantle.
FERGUSON, B. H. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office. 14-ly
Drugs and Medicines.
DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.
MEENGS, D. R. Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.
VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. Van Den Broek's Family Medicines; River St.
WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business See advertisement.
Furniture.
MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, picture Frames, etc.; River street.

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

Groceries.
FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.
TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.
DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.
TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.
HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 122, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting: others are cordially invited.
B. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
N. W. BLOOM, R. S.

F. & A. M.
A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.	
Apples, bushel	\$ 35 @ 40
Beans, bushel	2 00 @
Butter, lb.	17 @
Clover seed, lb.	16 @
Eggs, dozen	15 @
Honey, lb.	16 @
Hay, ton	8 00 @
Onions, bushel	1 00 @
Potatoes, bushel	30 @ 35
Timothy seed, bushel	2 @
Wool, lb.	2 @
Wood, Staves, Etc.	
Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00 @
" " green	2 75 @
" " beach, dry	2 50 @
" " green	2 25 @
Hemlock Bark	4 00 @
Staves, white oak	10 00 @
Staves, white oak	10 00 @
Heading bolts, soft wood	12 00 @
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75 @
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25 @
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @
Railroad ties	12 @
Shingles, 4 m.	2 00 @
Grain, Feed, Etc.	
Wheat, white bushel	1 10 @
Corn, shelled bushel	45 @
Oats, bushel	25 @
Buckwheat, bushel	25 @
Brass, ton	17 00 @
Feed, ton	22 00 @
" 100 lb.	1 25 @
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25 @
Flour, 100 lb.	3 15 @
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 4 00
Meats, Etc.	
Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @ 4 1/2
Pork	4 @
Lard	10 @
Smoked Meat	6 11 @
" Ham	8 @ 9
" Shoulders	8 @ 7
Tallow, per lb.	6 @
Turkeys	10 @ 11
Chickens, dressed per lb.	7 @ 8

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL, Sept. 23, 1877.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shilo's Consumption Cure, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Lung or Throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore, or Chest or Back lame, use Shilo's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70 Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, Eighth street, Holland, Mich.

DR. SHILO'S SYSTEM VITALIZER is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of Consumption, where General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shilo's Cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street and Wm. Van Putten, Eighth street, Holland, Mich.

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

Wood Wanted!

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

By order of the Board of Education,
C. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

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

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

G. J. A. PESSINK.

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

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

NINTH AND FISH STREETS,

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

STEADY & TRANSIENT.

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

W. J. SCOTT,

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, '77. 37-1f Proprietor.

For the Holland City News.

MR. EDITOR:—Having for some time been stationed in south-western Kansas, I will undertake to give your readers an idea of its adaptability for agriculture and the raising and wintering of cattle.

Some of them have perhaps read in the N. Y. Tribune, the lively discussion which took place a few years ago, between two noted men, Hazen and Custer, regarding the adaptation for agriculture of the country west of the 100th meridian. W. Long, as far as the continental divide. At the time, the majority of men agreed with the former, viz., that no crops could be raised except by expensive system of irrigation, between the lines of demarcation above referred to. Now, however, I think it has been conclusively proven that these high prairies are capable of providing nearly all kinds of cereals and vegetables, surpassing in quality and quantity those produced in the most favored districts of eastern States. Although the greater portion of Kansas, lies east of the 100th meridian, yet the nature of the country is much the same as that west of it, as far as the foothills of the Rocky Mountains; and yet what State displayed a finer exhibit of cereals and vegetables at the past centennial than Kansas, and all without artificial irrigation. The two great drawbacks to successful agriculture in Kansas, have hitherto been, grasshoppers and drought. The ravages of the former have been much exaggerated, and the possibilities of the latter, are yearly becoming less, as more land is broken and trees planted, in the region of country subject to it. The grasshoppers rarely make their appearance until September and the principal crop which they injure is the corn. This year and the year previous there have been no grasshoppers and an abundance of rain, during the spring and summer months, hence the crops have been excellent. The yearly rainfall of the country around Fort Dodge, Kansas, has materially increased in the last four years, as much as 18 inches fell during the spring and summer months of '77.

Land in this country is bottom land or upland. Bottom land is such as lies along streams, be they timbered or not, and upon which hay grows. Upland is covered with buffalo grass, and except in the immediate vicinity of streams, very flat. Most people in making claims, choose the river bottom, others prefer uplands. Bottom land, especially along the Arkansas, is underlaid at about three feet by the old sand bed of the river and is soon impoverished, the soil being composed largely of clay which cracks and hence dries sooner than on the uplands. Wheat is extensively raised in western and south-western Kansas and is of a good quality. Land can be obtained in Kansas in five different ways principally, namely: from the railroad, by pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and Osage Indian land claims. For the manner or proceeding in each of these, send for pamphlets to the Land Office, Larned, Kansas. Through south-western Kansas, and along the valley of the Arkansas runs the Acheson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, which gives easy access to the country and is a highway for disposing of its products. Land can at present be obtained in any of the above methods within two or three miles from Dodge City, a town of about three hundred voters, and on the railroad. There is no fencing material in Kansas, every farmer plants Osage orange hedges around his land, which takes from three to four years to perfect, after which time it may be said to last forever, only requiring yearly trimming. There is some timber fit for fuel on many of the streams, but in a few years the coal mines of the State will be the only dependence, unless the thousands of acres of trees that have been planted in the last few years will furnish the supply required.

As regards the holding and raising cattle: There is probably nothing outside of speculation, which yields a larger percentage on the money invested than wintering cattle. As many as 125,000 cattle passed through Dodge during the past summer from Texas. A large portion of these went on to the K. P. or U. P. railroad, gaining in flesh as they were grazed along. Many were shipped from here, East. Nearly all the yearlings and two year old cattle were bought here, the former at about eight dollars average, the latter at about fifteen. These cattle are grazed on Government and railroad land, in large herds for one or two years and then sold at large advances. A man may, by careful management, and a thorough knowledge of his business, double his money every two years, in handling cattle. I see men every day who commenced life eight or ten years ago by a four thousand dollar

investment, whose check is now good for ninety or one hundred thousand. When the winter is very severe many cattle are apt to die or drift off, but this percentage is small, especially where the interested party is present with the herd. For instance, let us say you were to buy three hundred head of topped yearlings at eight dollars a head; these you would drive to some stream in the neighborhood, where shelter was good. In the summer you would build a sod-house to occupy during the winter. You would need a cattle boy at twenty-five or thirty dollars a month and board, to help you herd; six or eight ponies at twenty dollars apiece, to ride. A wagon to haul provisions in, and put up a few tons of hay for the ponies during severe weather. All the attention the cattle need is to bring them in every evening near your camp, on the bed-ground, and in the morning for a few hours to watch which direction the bunches take when they wander off to graze. In stormy weather you either let them drift and gather them in again afterwards, or hold them by constant herding near your camp. Expenses for one year:

Original cost.....\$ 2,400

Help, twelve months \$30 per month 360

Provisions..... 300

Loss from cattle or ponies dying..... 200

Total.....\$3,160

Value of two year olds at \$15..... 4,500

Profit, less expenses..... 1,300

On an original investment of \$2,400; of course, you are apt to be unfortunate and loose many cattle during the winter, but this may be called a fair average. Then again you only hold the cattle bought, say in August until May or June the next year; for then they weigh more than they do a month later. In this country every cattle man has his brand, with which all his cattle are marked. These brands are well known and respected. Cattle men all aid each other in recovering lost cattle and it is seldom that any are lost and not recovered. There is so much of interest connected with this great cattle business, that it would take too much space for a letter of this nature to do it justice, but in future I hope to refer to it again. In it as in all things, you must know your business.

C. G.

"Old Zach" to the Farmer.

Ex-Senator Chandler had something wise to say about farming as well as something significant about politics, when he addressed his neighbors at his farm in Michigan not long ago. He declared that farming was not only the oldest but the most respectable occupation known to man. "If I had a boy to-day," he exclaimed, "I would rather put him on an eighty-acre lot that had never had a plough or an axe upon it, than place him in the best government office in the land!" Agricultural papers will please copy that remark, and farmers' lads, who are growing up dissatisfied with country life and who cannot overcome a restless desire to go to a city and enter a profession, will do well to remember it. "Make your homes pleasant," continued the ex-Secretary. "Make them so attractive that your sons and daughters will love their homes better than any other place on God's earth. Make this business of farming so agreeable that your sons will see that it is the most healthful and profitable occupation in which they can engage. Build good houses and buy good implements. Don't get an old cracked cook-stove, but put in a good range. In fact, have every convenience that you can, so that your wives and daughters will deem it a pleasure to perform their household work. In this way you can bring up your sons and daughters on the farm; but when you make the home repulsive, you drive them into clerkships and other mental positions, when they ought to be God's anointed lords of creation." These are plain words, but they are crammed with hard sense.

—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. H. V. Redfield writes from Chattanooga, Tenn.: "In the southern states I incline to the belief that 'times' are easier now than at any time last year. Business is a trifle better, not enough better to plunge any one into a condition of delirious joy, but sufficiently so to allow a gentle revival of hope. The Louisville and Nashville railroad is something of a southern barometer. In August of this year their earnings were \$30,000 ahead of their August, 1876, earnings, although last year having the advantage of a tide of Centennial travel. Other southern roads show somewhat similar exhibits."

Tweed never uses tobacco. It looks as though this good man had been abused.

THE THANKSGIVING QUEST.

"We should be thankful if we were going to have turkey, and plum-pudding, and nuts, and raisins, and everything nice for dessert; if we were going to have lots of company, and lived in a big house, like we used to, we should be a good deal thankful, shouldn't we, mamma?" said Say, with rather a rueful face at the cold joint of meat that was to serve as their Thanksgiving dinner.

"We ought to be just as thankful for what we have, my dear," said Mrs. Harris. "We'll make believe that we have just as good as anybody, and forget all about the turkey and plum-pudding. Poor folks should be just as thankful as rich ones." She tried to speak cheerfully, but sharp-eyed little Say saw that her eyes were moist.

"But I do want plum-pudding. I want to be thankful," shouted Will, in most unorthodox rebellion. And he began to cry insistently.

"Be quiet, Will," said Say, "and I'll tell you the story mamma told me last night while you were sleeping."

"No, no," persisted Will. "I will have."

"Once there were two little brooks born side by side up in a great mountain," began Say, and his tears were stayed with surprising suddenness. "Now these were merry little brooks, and they played together for a long time in a little green hollow on the top of the mountain; but when they grew larger and older, and their voices, so clear and ringing, were heard far down in the valley, their Queen thought it was time they should be doing something in the world, and bade them set out for the river as soon as they could. And they were glad enough to obey her, for they were tired of running in one little green place."

"I say I want plum-pudding!" piped Will again, the absence of giants making the story rather tame to his critical ears.

But Say went on, never heeding the interruption: "So they started together one sunshiny morning. They took great leaps over the rocks; they struggled through little fairy forests of fern. When it was dark they sang to themselves to keep from being frightened; and when it was bright they laughed and shouted so that all the birds began to mimic them. And at last, after they had traveled very far, they found themselves in a merry green meadow."

"What a wide world it is!" said one little brook, blinking its eyes with surprise.

"And what a bonnie one!" said the other, tripping a blue-bell that stood in its way.

"They found so many friends in the meadow that they could hardly get along for greeting this one and that one. There were the daisies, keeping house in little grassy tents, who sent them an invitation to dine. The roses nodded at them, and begged them not to hurry so fast. The birds pressed them to attend a grand concert in the woods near by. The butter-cups rustled their satin dresses, and begged them to come and sit at their feet, if only for one moment; and the bees, though they were always so busy, half promised to keep holiday with them, if they would wait."

"Let us stay," said one little brook to the other. "See how dark our path is growing before us; and it is so pleasant and sunny here, and there are such merry folks to keep us company. Surely, we need not hurry to reach the river; and we have traveled such a long distance. Why shouldn't we have a holiday now?"

But the other little brook said: "No, I have holidays enough, and I shall hasten on. The Queen said it was time I was doing good in the world, and I long to be in the river, and help carry the beautiful ships."

"Well," said the other little brook, "you can go, but I shall stay here until nightfall. And when you are in that dreadfully dark wood, you will look back at me playing in the sunshine, and wish you had stayed with me, I'm sure."

"So they kissed each other good-by over the nose of a blue-bell, and went their separate ways. It was dark and fearful in the woods; the trees frowned down on the little brook like tall, grim giants, and it could not see the sky. But it kept heart by singing a merry song; and before it had time to grow discouraged it reached the river. The great wide sky, without a cloud, was bending over it, and all the waves were filled with strange, beautiful voices. It felt great sails rustle over it; it seemed to be carried along in the arms of cool winds, without any effort of its own; and its heart was filled with a delight it had never dreamed of before."

"But the little brook found it so pleasant in the meadows that he forgot after a while that there was anything to do in the world but to kiss a daisy-bud and flatter a rose. When he did get tired of it at last, and remembered that he was on the way to the river, he found he had lost his path; and, after a long and vain search for it, finally died of weariness in the noontide heat. And nobody remembered or cared anything about it, only a forlorn little bird, that had loved its singing. He came and mourned a little in its vacant place, but he thought, after all, what a foolish brook it was, for it might have lived forever, when it only lived a day."

Will looked rather bewildered, but seemed deeply impressed by the reward of virtue of the good brook, and clamored no more for plum-pudding. Say had made the moral of the story rather more prominent than her mother had done when she had told it to her.

"Mamma," said Say, after a little serious meditation, "things happen to everybody else; why doesn't anything happen to us? Everything's always just the same. Nobody comes to see us, and we never go to see anybody; and you do nothing but just work, work, all the

time. There is Hetty Eaton, she's poor, too, but her uncle came home from sea one day and brought her a parrot; and sometimes two aunts come to see her. Then there's little Mary Murphy, she's awful poor; her mother washes, but she's going to have company to-day. Her mother told her she might invite Bridget Collins. I wish I could invite somebody to dinner. Wouldn't it seem more thankful to have somebody besides ourselves, anyway?"

"Who would you invite, my dear?" said Mrs. Harris, laughing. "I don't know of anyone who would be likely to come, with the exception of old Uncle Toby. He would be highly flattered by an invitation from you, I've no doubt."

Uncle Toby was an old colored man, who sawed wood in the neighborhood, and with whom May was very intimate. She was socially inclined, and made friends with him in the street.

"Uncle Toby has been invited to his daughter's and he is going to have turkey for dinner," said Say, regretfully.

The unfortunate mention of turkey roused Will again, who, after the quick influence of Say's story, had been meditatively pulling off the head of his sister's rubber doll.

"Don't fret, Will, and I'll take you out to walk, after I have helped mamma set the table," said Say, coaxingly.

"Mamma, if I meet anybody while I'm out—any very poor body, perhaps—who would not be likely to have as good a dinner as ours, may I ask her to come and dine with us? May I ask anybody that I please? I'll only ask one."

And Mrs. Harris, whose thoughts were far away in happier Thanksgiving days, said yes, though she had not heeded Say's question.

So Say smoothed every wrinkle out of the snowy table-cloth, arranged all the dishes with the nicest care, and, after everything else was completed, she plucked a bright scarlet blossom from her geranium, and shading it in the most artistic manner with a few green leaves, placed it in the center of the table in a little crystal vase. The sunshine came in, and made a great brightness of its rich petals, the glasses sparkled like silver, and Say thought things did begin to look a little like Thanksgiving, after all. It was a clear, bright day, with just enough snow on the ground to make it look like winter.

Say's shoes were so thin and old that her feet were cold, but she had grown so light-hearted all of a sudden that she did not mind it at all.

"Mamma says sometimes that she feels as if something was going to happen, and I feel exactly so now," she remarked to Will, who trudged sturdily along by her side. "And it's something good, Will—something very good, remember."

"I've been good to-day, haven't I?" said Will, doubtfully. He had implicit faith in Say, and the idea of any good thing's happening made him reflect that he might be shut out in the cold. The bad boys in Say's stories were always as mercilessly punished as the good ones were vigorously rewarded.

"Well, pretty good," said Say, wishing to be as indulgent as her conscience would allow.

"I think I should be gooder if I were to have some candy," he remarked, as they stood before the tempting window of a confectioner's shop.

Say never could pass that window without peeping in. It was a little consolation to be allowed to look at such good things. There was a great candy castle in the center, with a little candy lady standing in the door, taking a view of the tempting heaps of bonbons that were piled up in her doorway. Will wished he was in her place. Then there were dainty little baskets full of chocolate cream-drops and caramels, and wine drops; gilded sheaves full of rich-colored fruits, a great cake under a white frosting of lilies; and in the midst of this wilderness of sweets, in the courtyard of the castle, played a clear little fountain, whose trickle was wonderfully suggestive of melted sugar.

"Couldn't you get only one checker-berry peppermint?" pleaded Will, catching at Say's dress.

"No, dear, not to-day. I haven't any pennies. Some day I will."

"Well, I can't be good without it," he announced, desperately; and began to cry with all his might.

"Dear me!" said Say. "I ought to have known better than to stop here with him. Will, you must stop crying, or I shall take you home now. Some day I'll buy you a lot of candy, if you are good."

"Taint no use to be good," said Will, despairingly. "I have been good."

"What's the matter with the little boy?" said a gentleman, who had been standing near by for some time, strangely observant of Say's pretty wistful face under the old red hood.

"Wants candy," said Will, speaking for himself.

Say blushed and tried to draw him away from the spot; but a ray of hope had crept into his greedy little mind, and he refused to stir an inch.

"Will you tell me what your name is?" said the gentleman, coming nearer, and bending over poor mortified Say.

"My name is Sarah, Fairlee Harris," said she, smiling up into his face.

"I like him. He looks good," she thought; "and he is so handsome! He looks like the picture of the brave knight in my story-book."

The gentleman changed color, and looked down at the child's ragged old boots and faded gown with an expression in his face that puzzled her very much.

"And what's the name of the boy that wants candy?" he said, pinching Will's chubby cheek.

"William," said he, smiling with great amiability through his tears.

"Well, I suppose he mayas well have candy, if he wants it." And he rushed into the store before Say could say a word.

"O Will! what will mamma say?"

You just the same as asked the gentleman to give you candy!"

Will could not be brought to feel his guilt, but expressed himself as being confident in his own goodness, and was quite satisfied with the world just then.

In a few moments the gentleman appeared, perfectly laden with dainties. Such a reckless profusion of chocolate cream-drops, caramels, cocoa-nut cakes and kisses had never fallen to the lot of either of the children before.

"O sir, how very good you are!" Say exclaimed. "But I am afraid mamma will not like it."

As for Will, he could hardly believe his own senses; and his eyes shone as much with wonder as delight.

"Do you live near here?" asked the gentleman. "I believe I used to know your mother. I used to know her when she was a little girl, no larger than you are. Weren't you named for her? You certainly are very like the little Say Fairlee I used to go to school with."

"Why, how nice," said Say, "to think that you used to know mamma when she was a little girl! I was named for her; papa named me."

There was a bit of a cloud on her friend's face when she named papa that did not escape Say's notice.

"If you used to know mamma once, praps you'd like to know her again. And I wish you'd come home with us," said she, artlessly. "I'd like to have you dine with us, and so would mamma, I'm sure, only—and she hesitated—"we ain't going to have turkey or plum-pudding; not a nice dinner at all. We are very poor, you know, and mamma has had to work very hard since papa died to get any dinners."

"Then your papa is dead?"

"Yes," said Say, sorrowfully, "he's been dead ever since Will was a wee bit of a baby—a very long time." And she did not approve of the gentleman as highly as she had done, because he really looked pleased that her papa was dead.

"I should be delighted to go home with you," said he. "I'm a stranger in the village, and a hotel Thanksgiving dinner isn't likely to make one feel very thankful."

"I'm afraid you won't like our dinner; it's pretty bad, but then, we can have cocoa-nut cakes for dessert, you bought so many."

But before they reached home, her fears on that score had entirely vanished, and she was sure that Mr. Marsh—he had told her what his name was—was the very nicest gentleman she ever saw, as well as the handsomest. She chatted with him incessantly until she reached the door of her house. She confided to him all her little trials, all her little joys, and all mamma's grief and trouble, and he listened to her with such an interested, sympathetic face!

"Won't mamma be surprised?" she said, leading the way into the poor little kitchen, that served them as dining-room and sitting-room also. And mamma was "s'prised" when she saw the tall stranger enter in such an unceremonious way.

"I invited some one to dinner!" explained Say, triumphantly.

"You surely haven't forgotten me entirely, Sarah?" said the stranger, approaching her, and holding out his hand.

"Frank!" she exclaimed; and grew so white that Say feared she was ill.

Then, to the little girl's utter amazement, what did Mr. Marsh do, but put his arms around her and kiss her! Say's sense of propriety was dreadfully shocked, and she looked on with severity.

But things grew worse and worse. Mamma placed her hand on his shoulder, and cried, and he comforted her with all sorts of endearing words, and tender assurances. And they talked about things that she did not understand at all—something about a mistake, and losing a letter; and all the while they seemed to forget that there was any one else but themselves in the world.

"My dear little Say," said Mr. Marsh, at last, after they had said everything they had to say, ten times over, according to Say's idea, and the forgotten dinner had grown quite cold on the table, "you don't know how dear a friend your mamma was to me. Do you know she promised to marry me long before ever she saw your papa? Then something happened—a mistake was made, and we were separated. She thought that I had ceased to care for her, and I thought she had ceased to care for me; and we never found out the truth of the matter until it was too late. And now, after I have missed her all these long years, she has promised again to be my wife; and if I have my way, we are to be married this very day. What do you say, Say—will you be satisfied to have me for a papa? Are you glad you invited me to come and dine with you?"

Then Say repented of her severity, and accepted him as her papa very graciously.

"Mamma," she whispered, full of delight to see her so happy. "I think this is the thankfulest Thanksgiving we ever had, after all!" And Will, with his mouth full of the remnants of the candy-feast, agreed with her fully.

It was a thankful Thanksgiving truly; and after that there was a very different life for Say, and her mother, and Will. Mr. Marsh was a rich man, and he took them away from the miserable little place where they lived, to his own beautiful home in town, the very next day. He and Mrs. Harris were married in the morning, and Say stood by her mother's side during the ceremony, the most dignified little bridesmaid in the world. And though she has never since then been obliged to eat a cold dinner in a smoky little kitchen, she looks back to it as the most delightful Thanksgiving day of her life. And so indeed do Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marsh, for its thankfulness has reached through all their other Thanksgiving days.

Making a Pinte Doctor.

It has been a question unsolved by many how the doctors of the tribes of Indians got their sheepskins. We have of late heard of several executions for inability to bring about a cure among the Pintes, and now we have the particulars at hand of how they elect a successor in case of the death of a medicine man or woman. All the adult members of the tribe are called together; a white round stone is provided for each and all except one, and that is a black one; these are put in a sack together and passed around, each hand drawing out a pebble. The one drawing the black stone is thereafter to act as medicine man or woman, as the case may be, for women and men have to take their chances of drawing. The doctor-elect then must qualify himself as best he can—the more the better—for he will have a longer lease of his life; because, on the death of his third patient, he is put to death in a summary manner—sometimes shot, again stoned to death, and at others burned.—Aurora (Nev.) Herald.

Comedy.

Boucicault says there isn't a dramatic critic in the world who can tell what a comedy is. Is it a comedy when you go down cellar with the hired girl to see where the leak in the water-pipe is and the candle goes out and your wife stands on the stairs and yells for a match and makes pungent remarks at the same time?—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The United States average a yearly loss of \$50,000,000 by fire. Insurance companies pay it.

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

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Great reduction in price for 1878 of GLEASON'S PROTRACTOR to \$2 a year. Single copies 5 cents. The HOME CIRCULAR to \$2 a year, single copies 5 cents; for sale by all newsdealers. GLEASON'S MONTHLY COMPANION to \$1 a year, single copies 10 cents. All postage free. The price of Chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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

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THE IMPERISHABLE BOY.

His Sportive Endurance—An Animating Pastime.

[From the Easton Free Press.]
The best authorities among scientific persons have long conceded the fact that it is impossible to kill a boy by any of the recognized processes of demolition. He tumbles off chestnut trees and falls down wells with impunity; he is perfectly happy in the midst of harrowing railroad accidents, and prematurely enthusiastic Fourth of July explosions afford him intense delight; the most persistent book agents have done little more than discourage him, and able-bodied streaks of summer lightning have passed him by with disgust.

Yesterday afternoon there was a persistent recurrence of ominous silence and hilarious laughter among the two dozen or more carriers of the *Free Press* that became so monotonous that we felt called upon to investigate. We looked, and behold! the boys had invented a new game, having all the elements of dangerous fun necessary to perfect enjoyment.

One boy stood with his back against the wall; the next boy stooped down with his head in the first boy's stomach; the third boy stooped with his head on the second boy's back, and in this way the line of boys was continued back as far as desirable. Then all the spare boys took a running leap in succession, and, putting their hands on the hindmost boy, jumped over as many as possible, to come down at the end of the jump on a boy's neck with the force of an infantile pile-driver, and the next boy comes down on him in the same way, the efforts of the jumpers being directed to breaking the line of the stoopers or their necks, either object appearing to be equally desirable and attainable. The position of the boy against the wall is one of great honor and responsibility. It requires a boy of strong stomach to enjoy the process of having the head of another boy driven into his waistband by the continued efforts of fifteen of his fellows. Sometimes the jumpers become unbearably enthusiastic, and the boy against the wall finds it necessary to step aside to re-swallow his dinner. This gives the stooping boy a chance to distinguish himself, as his head is jammed against the wall so hard that he feels his ears sticking out under his arms. Sometimes it happens that a small, consumptive boy gets into the line of stoopers, and when a big boy comes down on his back he breaks in two, and this causes a hiatus that is immediately filled by the stoopers in the rear, who sprawl on their noses and elbows, while the remaining jumpers cavort over them like a cavalry charge.

We always like to encourage little games of this kind. They have a soothing effect upon market bills, the noise outside and the undertaker. The game to which we refer has resulted in no mortality so far, but it is only three days old, and we have an abiding hope.

Why a Chicago Wedding is Postponed.

The guests at a recent expected marriage in a certain church on the West Side were treated to a singular and rather startling sensation at the very moment when the nuptial knot was to be tied. The bride and groom were a young couple, and had made all the necessary preparations for the anticipated happy event that was to unite them as one, and it was thought by the respective friends of the pair that the course of true love had run smoothly with them, and a genuine mutual affection existed between them. The invited company had entered the house of worship, and the attendants on the couple had taken their places around the altar, while the minister remained in waiting to perform the ceremony. The bride, attired in all the gorgeous finery customary on such occasions, alighted from the carriage, and the groom stepped blithely and lightly after her and upon her long trail. As he did so the fair lady uttered a low cry, and exclaimed, sharply, "Oh, dear, how awkward you are!" The young man's face colored as he stumbled off the rich garment, and he gave his arm to the lady while laboring under a confused mind. The pair walked into the church and down the aisle to the altar. All eyes rested upon their movements, and a murmur of voices arose as they came in and took their positions before the minister. The ceremony proceeded, the minister asked the bride if she would accept the groom for her wedded husband and received the usual affirmative answer, and was about to interrogate the young man when the latter impulsively and unexpectedly said to the bride: "Oh, dear, how awkward you are!" and, quickly turning on his heel,

walked out of the edifice without another word of explanation, leaving the astonished bride standing at the altar in mute bewilderment and the minister and guests in blank amazement. The young man went his way in a carriage, and the disappointed bride and the maids who sought to comfort her left the church for their homes. The occurrence was an actual one, and has created no small amount of gossip in the vicinity where the church is situated. —Chicago Tribune.

Morton's Memory.

The Morton Monument Association, of Indianapolis, of which Gen. Lew Wallace is President, have issued an address to the people of Indiana, in which they say:
"Without losing sight of the proposed honor to the illustrious dead—in fact, to give it the sanction of the wildest possible utterance on the part of the people of the State, without respect to class or party, and further, to do what we think has long been the wish, if not the intention, of the people of the State, we venture to extend the idea of the founders of the association, and attempt the building of a memorial hall, to be situated, if leave can be obtained, in the lot known as the Governor's circle, here in Indianapolis, a most beautiful site, seemingly reserved throughout all the changes of the city for such a service. Our desire is to set about building a depository of things of historical interest connected with the growth of the State, past and to come, such as portraits, busts and statues of high officials and public men, drums, flags and military trophies, legislative volumes, and works of our citizens in the field of science, literature and exploration generally. We conceive that nothing would be more in harmony with such a design than the perfection of suitable panels of marble in which to write imperishably the names of those who have died in the performance of duty to the State, as well as those whose services to the State and mankind, wherever rendered, fairly entitle them to perpetuation after death. We think every good soldier should have his name so publicly written, without reference to rank or position, and in the center of all, under a fitting dome, it is our especial desire to erect the statue, in bronze or marble, of Oliver P. Morton. Our resort will be to subscription alone, for which we shall organize a thorough canvass of the whole State, down even to school districts. Everybody will have an opportunity to join in the work. We will not think our efforts successful if the subscription stop short of \$200,000."

How the French Workman Lives.

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His bouillon is the liquid essence of beef at a penny per bowl. His bread at the restaurants is thrown in without any charge, and is the best bread in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee, not slops. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing 12 cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening's amusement at one of the many minor theaters, with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a nicely cushioned seat at the theater. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipes, smoke, drunkenness, yelling or howling. The Jardin des Plantes, the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, Palace of the Luxembourg, and Versailles are free for him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choicest treasures at small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean that constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of everything which makes it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any other country, means a utilization of what America throws away, but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to a barren existence of work and bread and water.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, nominated for Collector of New York, is the richest man ever appointed to that position. He is a retired merchant of great wealth and great liberality, whose name has been associated with all the great charities and philanthropic institutions in the city, and is esteemed and respected by all parties.

The much-talked-of Yellowstone division of the Northern Pacific railroad, 205 miles long, seems actually to have been started. Preparations are in progress for an early spring campaign along the whole route, and squatters are already building shanties along the line and leaving out paper cities.

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALM will at once allay the pain
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Burnett's Cocoa

Prevents the Hair from Falling.

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Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoa

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

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Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoa

Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

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As a wash for the complexion, has no equal. It is dis-
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tanning, sunburn, freckles, redness and blotches of
the skin, etc., curing Chapped Hands, and allaying the
irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other
annoying insects.

After Shaving,
Softening the beard, and rendering the skin smooth.

In the Nursery,
Peculiarly adapted to the bathing of Infants. A few
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For Chapped Hands,
An effective application.

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Relieving the disagreeable action of the salt water and
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A Wash for the Head,
Cooling, Cleansing and Refreshing.

For Bites of Mosquitoes and other Insects,
Neutralizing the poison almost instantaneously.

To Alleviate Heat and Irritation of the Skin, to re-
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ing off, and promote its vigorous growth.

Apply the Kalliston thoroughly with a sponge or soft
brush. For the Hair it should be applied night and
morning.

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by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair
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mended, because its ingredients are co-operative with
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PRICE for all that do not suit.
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that afflicted the skill of the most eminent physicians of
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Prepared by SEYMOUR KIMBLE & SONS,
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A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys,
Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in
Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness,
is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast unopposed
all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight
days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great suc-
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DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Cap-
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O. N. U. No. 47

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Notings.

THE schooner A. Plugger arrived here on Tuesday last and was laid up.

THANKSGIVING services will be held at Grace Church on Thursday evening, November 29th, by Rev. J. Rice Taylor.

THE Grand Rapids fire department has adopted the telephone, and the chief now thinks he could not keep house without it.

GENERAL Franz Sigel has bought a farm in Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he is going to educate two of his sons as farmers.

E. Van der Veen & Co.'s stove factory shut down for this season on yesterday, and its capacious yard will be prepared to receive a fresh supply of stove-bolts.

OVER twelve vessels are expected to arrive at Philadelphia before the 10th of January next, laden with bananas, coconuts, oranges, and limes from the West Indies.

AGAIN something new. Kanters & Wierma are manufacturing their own candy. Children can now have candy made to order into any queer and novel shape their fancy may dictate. Go and see them.

Messrs. J. Duursema & Co. have ordered out their large advertisement, and say times are too hard, but we have an idea that some change may happen to that firm, which will induce them to renew it before long.

THE Saugatuck Commercial has changed her name to Lake Shore Commercial, and Mr. Markham has taken in partnership with him Mr. Chas. F. Wasson, a fine young man, practical and energetic. We wish them success.

ON another page will be found an article from the pen of Lieut. C. Gardner, U. S. A. who is at present stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and who gives some of the advantages and disadvantages of Southwestern Kansas, as he has collected by personal observation.

KANSAS leads every state in the union in the yield of corn per acre, being 43.5 bushels. Little Mew Hampshire, strange to say, comes next, with a yield of 42. Vermont follows with 39; Ohio, 36.7 Wisconsin, 34; Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, 30; Michigan, 29; Missouri, 27.8; Minnesota, 25.4; Texas and Illinois, 25 each.

Messrs. Chas. Odell and C. Blom returned home safe and sound from their hunt on Saturday last, and brought with them two deer killed the day before their return. They report game plentiful up north, and having had a good time. We return them our thanks for a fine mess of venison of each—the buck as well as the doe.

MR. E. J. Harrington has just returned from a trip, and brought one of the largest stocks of clothing with him ever opened in this city. Also, an enormous variety of boots and shoes, and a beautiful stock of furs. Mr. Harrington has been very successful in selling cheap, and his present purchases will enable him to compete successfully with the best houses in Grand Rapids. Go and see his new stock.

WHILE a son of Mr. Henry Boorman was hauling a load of shingles, last week, at Overijssel, some of the shingles slid off from the wagon taking him with it. In some way he got his left leg in the wheel and sustained a compound fracture of the leg below the knee. The services of Drs. R. B. & L. E. Best were immediately called in under whose skillful treatment the patient is now reported as doing splendidly.

THERE has been a sudden increase of pacific aspirations in the sultan's cabinet since the capture of Kara. The desire for peace will be intensified when Erzorum is taken; and if the Grand Duke Michael determines to march for Constantinople westward along the Black sea shore, it is safe to predict that there won't be belligerency enough left in the porte to kick a hungry dog, by the time "Mike" reaches Scutari.

THE schooner Four Brothers attempted to run into this port on Sunday last for shelter, being loaded with shingles from the north for Michigan City. A bar had formed outside during the recent tempestuous weather, (and it seems to have done along the whole east shore) of which captain Thompson was not aware, and she pounded very heavy, carrying away her main gaff, tearing her mainsail bad, and splitting her foresail.

AMONG the losers by the recent severe weather on Lake Michigan we find that Mr. G. Vijn, of Zeeland, is a heavy loser. He shipped a cargo of white ash lumber on the scow D. G. Williams, who struck the breakwater at Chicago and was beached, and the lumber was strewn in all directions on the beach. By great personal effort he was successful in getting together about 60,000 feet of 125,000, of which the cargo consisted. Mr. Vijn's loss is about \$2,000, without any insurance to cover it. This was a sad blow to wind up a season's work with, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Vijn may escape such calamities hereafter.

JEFF. Davis is in better health than he has had for the past five years.

THE immigration to Texas will be larger this year than it was last, when it was three hundred thousand.

THIS great and glorious country now pays a pension of \$30 per month to Mrs. Custer, of Monroe, Mich., wife of the late Gen. Geo. A. Custer.

ON Thursday evening last Mr. J. G. G. Laepple was married to Miss Henrietta E. Slenk, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. R. Pieters officiated.

A BAVARIAN priest named Gunther of Pettsadt, has been sentenced to a month's fortress imprisonment for declaring in a sermon that to vote for a Liberal was a serious sin.

THE 366 members of the two houses of Congress include 239 lawyers, 19 bankers, 17 merchants, 15 editors, 12 farmers and planters, 20 physicians, 7 manufacturers, 5 officers of railroads and 5 school teachers.

ON Wednesday last the Third National Bank, of Chicago, succumbed to the tremendous sudden pressure brought to bear upon it, and had to suspend. We hear that this suspension effects Mr. Kenyon's business considerably.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 22, 1877: L. E. Smith, Mr. J. G. Smith, A. J. Stinson, A. E. St. John, A. M. Mason, Mrs. Frank Randolph, Mrs. Sarah West. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

DR. J. C. Kennedy visits monthly twenty-seven cities and villages in Michigan, treats all chronic, obscure and complicated diseases of either sex. Can be consulted free of charge at the City Hotel, on Saturday next, the 1st day of December, and on the 1st day of every month.

WE call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that we now have a market for dressed hogs. Cash is offered for all the hogs this community can bring. Mr. J. E. Higgins has long since taken care of our surplus grain, and has now added that of dressed hogs to it. It will be remembered that his office is near the Allegan depot.

THE Holland Reform Club have procured the store of Mrs. Binnekant, and will open their reading-room in that place. Flowers, books, journals, and other ornaments, will now be gratefully received, and it is confidently expected that the members of the White Ribbon Clubb will lend their aid in making the room as attractive as it should be.

THE Rebecca Lodge of this city have concluded to have a festival on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, Thursday the 29th inst. They will have good music; and a dance at the hall of the City Hotel. The supper, including oysters, will be given in their lodge-room, and we don't doubt for a moment but what the table will be elegantly spread and numerous attended.

ASIDE from the forming of a small sand bar outside, in the Lake, our harbor work remains intact and is in as good condition as it was the day the job was completed. We hear the same good news from the harbor at Whitehall. Considering the terrible weather the new cribs and brush work have had to endure, recently, these reports can safely be considered as a high encomium of the character of the work above referred to.

THE following were the arrivals and clearances during the week ending Friday morning, Nov. 23, 1877:

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 17.—Schr. Fortunes Trial from Grand Haven, 100 shingles.
" 19.—" Banner to Milwaukee, 5 pkgs liquors.
" 19.—" Spray to Chicago, 338 lbs salt.
" 20.—" Wm. Bates, to Chicago, 16 cds stone.
CLEARANCE.
Nov. 17.—Steam tug Pearl to Grand Haven, 10 bu corn, 10 bbls flour, 6 bu potatoes.
" 19.—Schr. Banner, to Chicago, 94,800 staves, 250 bbls of heading, 16 cds wood.
" 19.—" Spray to Saugatuck, 40 cds hemlock bark.
" 20.—" Mary to Chicago, light.

AT the session of the Common Council, held on Wednesday evening last, the following transactions are deemed of sufficient importance to extract from the minutes of the proceedings: The committee on Fire Department reported a new method for giving the alarm of fire, consisting of a number of successive rapid strokes for a first general alarm, on the bell, then stop a few moments, and then strike as many strokes as the number of the ward may be where a fire is raging, repeating the numbered strokes several times. This has been adopted, and if carried out strictly, will be a step ahead. Another proposition was made by the same committee to raise \$500 by special assessment for the purpose of purchasing such other material for the Fire Department as is deemed urgent, and to have this special tax voted on by the people at our next annual charter election. This was laid on the table. An ordinance to enforce repairs of sidewalks was placed on the General order of the day. Since so much has been said by our citizens during our last conflagration, we hope our Council will give the city an opportunity to express their earnestness in self-protection.

GENERAL Butler has promised to deliver an oration at Gettysburg, Pa., next Decoration Day.

THE Baldwin locomotive-works have entered into a contract with the Russian government to build one hundred and fifty first-class locomotives.

MR. Pessink displays a transparent sign in the evening, advertising his oyster business in a very attractive manner. They import their oysters from Baltimore direct, and display a degree of enterprise in their business that is highly commendable.

DR. W. H. Bell, of Grand Rapids, removed a tape-worm from Mrs. A. Van Vuren, the length of which was from 50 to 60 feet, on Sunday last. The doctor stopped at Scott's Hotel while in the city, and intends to return here again at some future day.

RENEWED activity among the Pittsburg iron and steel works indicates a decided revival in the iron industry, which has been more depressed than perhaps any other since 1873. A demand for iron has come in from all quarters, and prices, though low, are quoted firm, for the first time since the panic.

COLUMBIA Fire Company No. 2 intend to give a public oyster supper at their hall on Wednesday evening, November 28th; for which purpose the room will be handsomely fitted up, and preparations, made to serve oysters in every style. Tickets can be obtained from every member of the company, or at H. Gezon's grocery store, and at L. T. Kanter's book store, at 25 cents a ticket. The proceeds of the festival will be used to purchase more uniforms for the continual acquisition of new members to the company. This company has done a great deal for themselves and the Fire Department and deserve the support of the community. Now, don't refuse a fireman when he offers to sell you a ticket.

THE recent fires in Grand Haven, succeeding each other at alarming short intervals, have led the authorities there to quietly institute inquiries as to their causes. To this end, it is said, that in addition to the efforts of prosecuting attorney McBride, mayor Stewart, sheriff Verplanke, marshal Sanford and others, one of Pinkerton's force of detectives, from Chicago, was also employed. With the squealing of one or two conscience-stricken accessories, a sweeping arrest was made the other day, including the following burghers of our sister city: John Donker, ex-alderman and merchant, and well known to many in this locality; his two sons, Cornelius and "Hep," the former a saloon-keeper; also Barnardus Vos and Charles Smith. The charges against these men appear to cover more than one "fire," and are divided into "arson" and "conspiracy," the details of which would be too lengthy to give in full. The examination began last week, before Justice Angel, and as we go to press, it had not been completed as to all of them, the three Donkers having been bound over for trial in the circuit court on the charge of arson, with the result of the examination on the charge of conspiracy to hear from. The bail for each has been fixed at the respectable sum of \$5,000, with four sureties each, for want of which, all the parties have been lodged in the county jail ever since their arrest. The prosecution is conducted by prosecuting attorney McBride and mayor Stewart. The defense is represented by Messrs. S. D. Clay, of Grand Rapids and B. F. Curtis, J. V. Seeley and D. F. Hutton of Grand Haven. Shortly after his arrest the old man. Donker, showed signs of insanity, of which he has recovered, however. It is unnecessary to state that these proceedings have created a decided stir in Grand Haven and a deep interest is manifested in the progress of these cases. As usual in such events the street-juries are already passing in their verdicts, based upon personal feelings, local interest, previous friendship or animosity, etc., as the case may be. The better elements, so-called, are very conservative on the subject, desirous of having the investigation proceed in all justice and fairness. To the average intelligent property-owner of Grand Haven, it has long been evident that something more than the usual casualties have contributed to her many conflagrations of late years. This fact adds largely to the feeling existing at present against the defendants. To their favor, however, goes this fact, that the main evidence against them, comes from such unreliable and untrustworthy sources. One of the parties who confesses himself as guilty of incendiarism and now "squeals" upon his alleged former confederates, is a notorious character, having spent a part of his life in the House of Correction, with a bad reputation in the community where he resides. It is said, however that the prosecution have other and sufficient evidence to corroborate his testimony. The arguments of counsel on Tuesday, at the close of the examination on the arson charge, called out a large attendance, the court house room being well filled. The leading counsel on both sides, in their respective efforts, more than sustained their previous reputation. And so did the others.

Our BIG BARGAINS have arrived.

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

5,000 yards of fine Alpaca, in all the desirable cloth shades 15c. worth 25c. 8,000 yards handsome Mattelese Dress Goods for 22c. worth 30c. 2,500 yards extra wide and heavy Pera cloth 25c. worth 35c. Beautiful Knickerbocker Suits 12 1/2c. Elegant all-wool Dress Goods 45c.

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

250 Heavy Beaver Shawls \$4.00. One case of extra heavy and fine Beaver Shawls \$7.00, cheap at \$9.00. Also Bargains in Paisley Shawls.

Great Reduction in Prices of Cloaks.

Handsome plain Beaver Cloaks \$4.00. Beautiful trimmed Cloaks \$5.00. Heavy Raritan Beaver Cloaks \$4.00. All wool Beaver Cloaks \$9.00. The handsomest line of Cloaks from \$10.00 to \$25.00 in the city.

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

Elegant line of Ladies' & Gentlemen's Merino Underwear at 50c. Children's fine Merino Underwear at 40c. 5,000 pair children's Fancy Hose, warranted all wool 12 1/2c. a pair.

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

3,000 Ladies' Collors Embroidered 5 cents each.

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

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

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

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE, NEW STAND!!

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES RYDER.
HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

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

42-17 M. D. HOWARD.

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of
Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour & Feed.
Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.
HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Chancery Sale.

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

Joseph Taylor, Complainant.

John S. Weldon, Defendant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1877: Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of section eleven (11), where the quarter line crosses it, being in the center of the Grand Haven Road (so-called), thence north-easterly along the center of said road eighty-one and 3/4 rods, thence northerly along the Boynton Road (so called), sixty-one and one-half rods, to the quarter line, thence west along said quarter line to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated: November 30th, 1877.

AREND VISSCHER.

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

JOHN A. FAIRFIELD, Complainant's Solicitor.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 26. Situated between J. O. Doeburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Stekotes' General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of

H. DOEBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.
The striking engineers on the Boston and Maine railroad, on trial at Portland, Me., have all been found guilty of conspiracy and obstructing the mails. In the case of The People vs. William M. Tweed, to recover \$933,646 paid by the city of New York on fraudulent bills through conspiracy with Watson, deceased, judgment against defendant has been entered by confession, in the Supreme Court.

GREAT excitement was caused the other day in Reading, Pa., by the simultaneous closing of three savings banks. The total liabilities of the concerns are about \$2,000,000.

The office of the Pittsburgh Dispatch has been destroyed by fire.

A MONUMENT to Bishop Janes has just been unveiled in Boston.

A HARTFORD (Ct.) telegram chronicles the death of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent Presbyterian and theologian.

THE Borden City Mill No. 1, at Fall River, Mass., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at \$450,000. Conrad Poppenhausen, the owner of all the railroads on Long Island, N. Y., has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$3,500,000; assets (on paper), \$7,300,000.

ASA MAGOON, fire-murderer, is to be hanged at Montpelier, Vt., on the fourth Friday in November, 1879, eighteen months of the interim to be spent at hard labor and six months in solitary confinement. A sensational tragedy was enacted in the city of Philadelphia last Sunday. During services at the Church of the Ascension, Alexander B. Sayres walked up an aisle, drew a pistol, and shot his wife Elizabeth, who occupied a pew several feet in advance of where Sayres had been sitting. The bullet entered her back, inflicting a mortal wound. Sayres was arrested. Both parties have been regular attendants at church, but have been separated for two years. S. B. W. Gill, a prominent Pittsburgh lawyer, and reputed to be very wealthy, disappeared very suddenly some weeks ago, and his friends were unable to account for his absence except on the theory that he had been foully dealt with. The mystery has been cleared, however. An investigation of his affairs shows that instead of possessing a fortune of \$500,000, as was generally believed, his assets amount to almost nothing, while his debts figure up about \$300,000.

THE extensive rubber factory of L. Condee & Co., New Haven, Ct., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$500,000; insurance, \$350,000. Several of the workmen were badly injured in escaping from the burning buildings. The collegiate institute buildings at Fort Edward, N. Y., were burned a few days ago. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$80,000.

THE WEST.
Chicago has been the scene of another destructive conflagration. At 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst., flames broke out in the palatial dry-goods store of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., the third largest house in the United States and the second largest in the retail business, and in a few hours the magnificent structure with its vast stock of goods, was reduced to a mass of ruins. During the progress of the conflagration two firemen were killed and four badly injured by the falling of one of the floors of the burning structure. The total loss by the fire is estimated at about \$1,000,000. The stock was valued at nearly \$1,250,000, a considerable portion of which was saved in a damaged condition. There was an insurance on the stock of \$950,000. The business was erected in the spring of 1874 by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at a cost of between \$700,000 and \$800,000. The first story was mostly of iron, but the remainder was of limestone. It had a truss roof, the girders of iron, overlaid with wood, and this sheathed with tin. The center of the roof contained a skylight, and an open court or well, surrounded by a railing on each floor, extended down to the main floor. During the progress of its erection a scaffolding upon which a number of men were standing at work on the skylight gave way, and they were precipitated through the court, a distance of eighty feet, to the first floor. Three of them were killed outright, and a fourth escaped by clinging to a portion of the scaffolding that remained until he was rescued. Shortly before Messrs. Field & Leiter took possession of the building, a fire broke out. It was extinguished after about \$50,000 damage had been done. The origin of the last fire will perhaps ever remain a mystery. It commenced in the sixth story, near the roof, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HON. WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President of the Union National Bank, and an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Chicago, committed suicide on the night of the 13th inst. His body was found at an early hour in the morning at the base of the Douglas monument in the southern portion of the city. A bullet hole through the head and a pistol beside the body gave certain proof of the manner of death. Domestic infelicity is reported as the cause of the rash act. The sad event created a profound sensation throughout the city of Chicago.

THE coroner's jury, in the case of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, of Chicago, rendered a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. That the dead banker was insane at the time of committing the deed is undoubtedly true. Insanity, it appears, was hereditary in the family, and a brother and sister of the deceased are now afflicted with the dread malady, the latter being an inmate of an asylum. The Union National Bank, of which Mr. Coolbaugh was President, is the leading national bank of the West, and is in a sound condition. The deceased leaves an estate estimated at \$1,000,000. His life was insured for \$100,000. Portions of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota experienced quite an earthquake shock on the 15th inst. At Omaha and other points in Nebraska the shock was quite severe, producing quite a panic among the people. The duration of the shock at Fort Randall, Yankton Agency, and Springfield, Dak., was about one minute, and the direction west to east. At the Indian agencies the tepees were overturned, and goods on shelves in trader's stores shaken off. There was great excitement among whites and Indians. At Yankton the glass in many of the windows was broken by the shock, and many people rushed from their houses in great fright.

NEARLY 1,000 people were employed in the great Chicago dry-goods house of Field, Leiter & Co., many of whom were women clerks and sewing girls. All of the female help are temporarily thrown out of employment by the burning of the establishment. They will not long remain idle, however, as the firm has secured new quarters and will in a few days have all their old employees at work again. Frank Rande, a noted desperado, who killed two men and wounded another in St. Elmo, Ill.,

last August, was arrested in St. Louis last week, after a desperate struggle. With a companion he went to a pawnbroker's to redeem a sashel. He was recognized, and the police were called in. In the fight that ensued everybody took a hand, and at its close one of the officers was found to be shot dangerously, while Rande had several bullets in him and a pair of handcuffs ornamented his wrists. He was taken to jail. The arsenal he carried with him contained two large revolvers, a knife, a pair of brass knuckles, and a bullet. The President the other day communicated to the House the amounts received from the Spanish Government for the killing of Gen. Ryan and other Americans at Santiago de Cuba, on Nov. 1, 1878. Something over \$30,000 of this money still lies in the hands of the Government because the heirs have failed to prove the men killed were American citizens. The largest claimant still unsatisfied is the mother of Gen. Ryan. She is a resident of Chicago, and it seems, has not yet proven her son's citizenship.

The policeman who was shot in St. Louis by the outlaw Rande, while resisting arrest, has since died of his wound.

AMONG the effects of the bloody outlaw Frank Rande, captured at St. Louis, was found a diary showing that he had at one time been an inmate of the Illinois penitentiary, and the resolution to become an outlaw, with a sworn and deadly hatred against all peace-officers, was formed while there. According to his diary, the cruel and inhuman treatment received from officers of the penitentiary incited the convict to a desperate vow, that if he ever got out of prison he would devote his life to crime and to the killing of any officer of the law who should undertake to arrest him. Advice from Lincoln, Neb., report a terrible battle between a lot of riotous railroad men and citizens of the town of Utica, Neb., in which several persons were killed and wounded.

THE SOUTH.
By way of Galveston we get the following news from the Texas border: Several large parties of Indians, one of them composed of thirty-five bucks, have crossed into Texas to raid. It is rumored that Col. Villareal has invaded Mexico, forty-five miles above Matamoras, in the interest of Escobedo and Lerdo, and to stir up a revolution in Tamaulipas. Lieut. Bullis destroyed an Indian camp at Saragosa. A party of Mexicans and Indians from Chihuahua and Northern Mexico have crossed into Texas on the war-path in revenge for the invasion by Lieut. Bullis. The latest from El Paso county is that the entire region is under the control of a Mexican mob backed by Mexicans south of the river, defying the United States authorities, and claiming allegiance to the Mexican flag. The trial of Gen. Escobedo, at Brownsville, for violation of the United States neutrality laws resulted in his acquittal.

GENERAL.
A CORRESPONDENT of a New York journal recently interviewed Sitting Bull, and from him learned the true story of the Ouster massacre. He said: "The fight was hell. A thousand devils—the squaws—were like flying birds; the bullets like humming-bees. We thought we were whipped—not at first, but by-and-by. Afterward no. Your people were killed. I tell no lies about dead men. These men who came with the Long Hair (Custer) were as good men as ever fought. When they rode upon their horses were tired and they were tired. When they got off their horses they could not stand firmly on their feet. They swayed to and fro, so my young men have told me, like limbs of cypresses in a great wind. Some of them staggered under the weight of their guns, but they began to fight at once. By this time our camps were aroused, and there were plenty of warriors to meet them. They fired with needle-guns. We replied with magazine guns—repeating rifles." Sitting Bull illustrated by patting his palms together the rapidity of a fusillade. "Our young men rained lead across the river, and drove the white braves back, and then rushed across themselves; and then they found that they had a good deal to do. The trouble was with the soldiers. They were so exhausted, and their horses bothered them so much, they could not take good aim. Some of their horses broke away from them, and left them to stand and drop and die. All the men fell back, fighting and dropping. They could not fire fast enough, though. They kept in pretty good order. They would fall back across a gully, and make a fresh stand beyond, on higher ground. There were a great many brave men in that fight, and from time to time, while it was going on, they were shot down like pigs. They could not help themselves. One of the officers fell where the last fight took place, where the last stand was made. The Long Hair stood like a sheaf of corn with all the ears fallen around him." Sitting Bull says the brave Custer was the last white man to die on the bloody field.

THE schooner Kate L. Bruce, with all on board, has been lost on Lake Huron.

GEORGE L. BATES, General Superintendent of the American Express Company, formerly Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, and lately U. S. Sub-Treasurer at Chicago, died a few days ago in Washington, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

FEDERAL appointments: Alexander Reed, Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio; Manuel Govin, of Florida, United States Consul at Leghorn; Edgingham Lawrence, Collector of Customs, District of New Orleans; Chas. L. Filley, Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo.; Indian Agents—Samuel S. Ely, Otter Agency, Nebraska; Isiah Lightner, Sante Agency, Nebraska; John E. Frye, Navajo Agency, New Mexico; William H. Danielson, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Edwin A. Howard, Ponce Agency, Indian Territory; F. A. Weaver, Ute Agency, Colorado.

THE United States Treasury Department is imitating the precautions adopted by European Governments, in prohibiting the importation of cattle or hides from diseased livestock regions. The present object is to prevent the rinderpest from reaching our shores. On the 1st day of the present month there was on hand in the national treasury \$116,267,363 in gold and silver coin and bullion. This amount is liable to be reduced, by drafts for sundry purposes to \$65,913,586. Of the \$116,267,363, there is in silver coin and estimated silver bullion \$84,775,14. The net amount available in gold coin and estimated gold bullion is \$31,492,221.

to Southern offices, etc., has argued that his policy in this regard was not prejudicial to the interests of the Republican party, and certainly was not adopted by him from any want of earnest desire for the perpetuation and maintenance of Republican power and principles. On the contrary, it was his expectation and belief that the passage of this policy would promote the coalition of the old Whig and various other elements opposed to the Democratic party in the South, and eventually secure six or eight Southern States for the Republicans. A free discussion followed as to the propriety and probable effects of the President's policy, in case it should be pursued by him and acquiesced in by the Senate. The interchange of views developed the almost unanimous opinion that the policy of appointing Democrats to office in the South is not wise or sound, and Senators known as friends of the administration expressed doubts whether its pursuance would have the effect of which the President is sanguine.

OFFICIAL vote for Governor of Wisconsin at the recent election: Smith, Republican, 78,753; Mallory, Democrat, 70,482; Allis, Greenback, 26,163. Smith's majority over Mallory, 8,271. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll positively declines the Berlin mission.

THE TURKIAN WAR.
SERBIA has replied to the Porte's demand for a withdrawal of Serbia's troops from the frontier, that it is impossible to leave the inhabitants of the frontier without military protection.

A VIENNA correspondent estimates the Russian force before Erzeroum at 25,000 men, which is insufficient to invest the place. Mukhtar Pasha is now confident of his ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive. Batoum also seems as safe as ever. Reports are received through Constantinople of slight Russian reverses in Armenia—one near Kars and the other in the vicinity of Erzeroum. A heavy snow has fallen in Asia Minor, but the Russians are needed to that sort of thing at home, and know how to fight in all kinds of weather.

THE Russian losses in killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to Nov. 7, are 64,863. The Montenegrins have taken by assault all the defenses of Antivari, except the principal fort, which is damaged by bombardment. Cable dispatches indicate that the fortune of war is again turning in favor of the Turkish arms, at least in the operations in Asia.

RUSSIAN dispatches report the capture of Kars after a severe engagement lasting twelve hours.

THE reported capture of Kars is fully confirmed. The fortress was captured by about 15,000 Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, the ramparts, and walls, and stormed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks, in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. Three hundred cannon, and large supplies of provisions and ammunition, together with all the treasure, fell into the hands of the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russian loss was about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens, women and children. The brave Montenegrins are again making things lively for their ancient foes. They have stormed and captured the citadel of Spitz, which gives them possession of the coast from the Austrian frontier to the Boyana.

THE relative strength of the opposing forces of Russia and Turkey, in Bulgaria, south of the Danube and north of the Balkan mountains, is stated to be, in round numbers—Russian, 280,000, and Turkish, 240,000 men. After the fall of Kars the main body of the Russian army immediately began to march upon Erzeroum.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.
PONGA, London's pet gorilla, is dead. Unusual activity, reveals against the adherents of Lerdo on the Texas border. About 300 Russian Mennonites left Berlin, on the 9th inst., for the United States. Borrowdale & Schiller, merchants of Calcutta, have failed. Liabilities, \$1,000,000.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, the Duke de Broglie declared himself and his colleagues ready to meet the impeachment, but warned the Chamber that the proposed one-sided inquiry would not be submitted to. He bitterly reproached the opposition for spreading false reports among the people during the election. A suggestion for a compromise cabinet, with Louis Blanc as one of its members, was thrown out, but met with little favor. The Chamber adopted the resolution for an inquiry by a majority showing about the full force of the dominant party.

PARIS telegrams of the 17th announce that the members of the MacMahon Cabinet had tendered their resignations, to take effect upon the appointment of their successors.

A POLE has been arrested in Berlin on suspicion of intending to attempt the assassination of Bismarck and the Emperor William. The war between Egypt and Abyssinia is at an end, the Abyssinian king having accepted the terms of peace proposed by the Khedive.

A ROSE dispatch says another surgeon has been summoned to give hourly attention to the sores in the legs of the Pope, as the suppuration continues. The physicians consider the state of his Holiness' health decidedly precarious, but declare that the symptoms are not aggravated.

THREE of the London detective inspectors and a lawyer have been found guilty of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice by assisting turf gamblers in swindling, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.—SENATE.—The Army bill was reported to the Senate, with the limitation of 20,000 men, and the mandatory provision for four full regiments of cavalry on the Texas frontier stricken out. Instead of this, the Senate committee inserted a clause providing that cavalry regiments may be recruited to a hundred men in each company, "and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas." A communication was received from the President, covering a detailed statement of recent outrages on the Rio Grande and of the proceedings taken by this Government in consequence. Referring to the proposed negotiation of a new treaty, the President expressed a doubt whether it would be most expedient to commence negotiations immediately or wait until circumstances justified the recognition of the Diaz Government. Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to enable the Indians to become citizens of the United States. Placed on the calendar. The Vice President was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Pensions occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Davis, and on the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Baumbach. He thereupon appointed Mr. Voorhees to fill both vacancies.

HOUSE.—Mr. Townsend offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the imprisonment of Robert Smalls (colored), a member of the House from South Carolina, and to report whether such imprisonment is or is not a violation of the constitutional privileges of the House devoted the day to discussing the Resumption Repeal bill.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill as it came from

the House, with the exception of an amendment fixing the army at 25,000 instead of 20,000. The deficiency bill was also passed without amendment and without discussion. Mr. Dawes presented the remonstrance of the forty-five national banks of Boston against the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the currency. The petitioners set forth that they are required by law to hold many millions of United States bonds, and are apprehensive that the passage of the bill will greatly depreciate their value and have a bad effect on the business of the country. Mr. Eaton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for a tribunal by States for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of electors for President and Vice President.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Hunkler, providing for the payment of duties on imports in gold, silver and legal-tender notes; by Mr. Schleicher, providing for cheap transportation between tide-water on the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; by Mr. Sapp, for the construction of a railway from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Mileage, reported back adversely the bill allowing members mileage for attendance on the extra session. Laid on the table. The House indulged in another long debate on the finances.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, occupied almost the entire time of the Senate in delivering a speech on the subject of alleged discrepancies in the Treasury Department. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill repealing the act authorizing the coinage of the 20-cent silver piece. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the District Courts of the United States.

HOUSE.—Mr. Swann reported a bill relative to the Paris Exposition. It accepts the invitation from France to take part in the Exposition, and appropriates \$150,000. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a substitute appropriating \$50,000. Both were referred. Mr. Singleton reported a deficiency bill. The total appropriations asked for foot up \$1,569,623. The principal items are: Postoffice salaries, \$681,681; Treasury Department, \$126,000; Library of Congress, \$29,500. The House had a lengthy debate, extending far into the evening, on the subject of repealing the Resumption law. The speeches were delivered by Messrs. Garfield and Hewitt in opposition to the repeal.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Atkins reported back the Army Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, recommending concurrence in some of the amendments and non-concurrence in others. Mr. Atkins explained that the Senate amendments were mainly immaterial, the chief point of difference between the two houses being the clauses limiting the army to 20,000 men and limiting it to 25,000 men. The House then proceeded to vote upon the amendment. The Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for the expenses of the Commanding General's office from \$3,000 to \$2,500 was concurred in. The next amendment was one striking out the clause providing that four full cavalry regiments shall be kept up on the Texas frontier, and inserting, instead of it, a proviso that cavalry regiments may be recruited to 1,000 men, and that a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Texas frontier. The amendments were concurred in. Appropriations was of the Committee on Appropriations was to non-concur, but Mr. Foster moved to concur. Agreed to—yeas, 140; nays, 120. L. S. Metcalf was sworn in as Representative from the Third District of Missouri, taking the iron-clad oath. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payment without injury affecting the commercial business and general industries of the people.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.—SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into alleged discrepancies in the books of the Treasury Department, was passed in the Senate. The Senate receded from its amendments to the Army bill which were non-concurred in by the House, and passed the bill. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed several nominations, including that of Filley to be Postmaster at St. Louis.

HOUSE.—The Paris Exposition Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House. Sunset Cox made a very humorous speech on Mr. Hewitt's proposition to make an exhibit of the American method of cooking hog cake and corn dodger.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.—SENATE.—The bill to enable Indians to become citizens was discussed and postponed till Dec. 10. A motion was made by Mr. Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections, from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina. After considerable discussion the matter went over. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Davis (of West Virginia), Beck, Allison, Ingalls, and Cameron (of Pennsylvania), as the special committee to examine the books and accounts of the Treasury Department in regard to the alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Davis.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 to defray the expenses of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Mr. O'Neil presented the petition of all but one of the Philadelphia national banks, and of certain trust and saving fund companies, against the unlimited circulation of silver coin.

Presidential Electors.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, has introduced in the United States Senate a joint resolution amendatory of the constitution of the United States. It provides that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, viz.:

A tribunal for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State in the following manner: Not less than twelve months prior to the time fixed by law for the choice of electors, the Governor of each State shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State, appoint not less than five persons learned in law and otherwise fully qualified, to whom shall be referred, in such manner as the Legislature of the State shall direct, all cases of contested elections arising in reference to electors of President and Vice President. The tribunal so constituted shall hear and determine every such contest, and certify, at least thirty days before the day on which electors shall be called upon to give their votes, their decision therein, to the proper returning officer or officers of the State, and also transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the President of the Senate. The term of office of said tribunal shall expire upon the day fixed by law for the oath of office to be taken by the President and Vice President of the United States for the term ensuing after their appointment.

Important to Newspaper Publishers.

The greatest annoyance experienced by postal clerks and mail agents, whose duty it is to distribute newspaper packages from the offices of publication, comes from the custom adopted by some publishers of using printed paper for wrappers, the labels on which are printed or written so small and indistinctly that they are not readily made out; besides such wrappers are very apt to burst open either before or after they reach the distributing clerk, and thus cause serious delay and trouble. Having heard must complaint on this account from the postal service, we are not surprised to learn that an order has been issued from the department to the effect that hereafter newspapers sent to regular subscribers from the office of publi-

cation must not be done up in old newspapers or any sort of printed matter. If they are, they are subject to transient postage.

A LIVELY SHAKE.

The Late Subterranean Disturbance in Nebraska—The People of Omaha Rush into the Streets with Fear and Trembling.

The shock was pretty generally felt all over the city, both by the people on the streets and in buildings. In large buildings especially the shock was very distinctly felt, creating intense excitement among the occupants, and causing a rush for the doors. The shake lasted from half a minute to a minute and a half, according to statements of different parties. Most of the excitement occurred at the Postoffice building. The United States Circuit Court was in session in the large court-room on the third floor. The pro rata case of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads versus the Union Pacific was occupying the attention of the court. Judge Usher was just opening the case for the plaintiffs, when suddenly a large clock on the wall at the back of the Judge's seat swung to and fro, large chandeliers suspended from the ceiling swayed this way and that, and a general vibration of the whole building was noticed. A general panic ensued. Judge Usher stopped short in his argument. The numerous crowd sprung to their feet and started for the door. In the offices below, and especially in the Internal Revenue Department, nearly all the occupants were startled, and made for the doors. In fact, there was hardly a person in the building but what felt the shock. At first, however, only a few seemed to understand what was the matter. Tables moved, chairs rocked, and men themselves were shaken from head to foot. Persons who were on their feet at the time weakened at the knees, and some became faint at the stomach.

Similar scenes occurred at the county Court House, where the Douglas County District Court was in session. The building vibrated slightly, but sufficiently to give nearly everybody a scare.

In the County Clerk's office the clock was moved about half an inch, and some plants waved as if being blown by a slight breeze.

At the military headquarters the shock caused the inmates of the house to make a start out-doors.

In the upper stories of the Grand Central Hotel the shock caused some little sensation. In the upper stories of Caldwell block, Central block and Creighton block the earthquake was distinctly felt. At the smelting works, in the lumber yards, and in the Union Pacific headquarters building it was very strong, especially in the latter structure, where many of the employees in the second and third stories ran out of the offices, thinking that a heavy safe that was being hoisted to the second story had fallen, and a few of the clerks thought the building was tumbling down, and went outside to satisfy themselves.

In every quarter of the city similar incidents transpired.

The earthquake extended from Omaha to Sidney, and was felt at nearly every station on the road between the two points. The walls of the Court House at Columbus were cracked in nine different places. The school-house was also injured. At North Platte the school-children hurriedly vacated the school building, and the Court House was slightly damaged; also, the Court House at Plattsmouth.

The cynical Philadelphia Times says: "People will go on in future ages as in the past, marrying where they ought not, and when they ought not, and whom they ought not. Nobody can rescue a person in love."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	.....	\$7 25 @ 11 75
HOGS	.....	4 60 @ 5 25
CORRUGATED	.....	11 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—Superior	.....	5 00 @ 5 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.....	1 31 @ 1 52
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	34 @ 63
OATS—Mixed	.....	34 @ 39
RYE—Western	.....	72 @ 75
PORK—New Mess.	.....	14 15 @ 15 25
LARD	.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Choice Native	.....	4 50 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 40 @ 3 65
Butchers' Steers	.....	3 25 @ 3 60
Medium to Fair	.....	3 75 @ 4 25
HOGS—Live	.....	4 00 @ 4 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	.....	6 75 @ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 25 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 08 @ 1 09
No. 3 Spring	.....	1 03 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	.....	45 @ 46
OATS—No. 2	.....	25 @ 26
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	64 @ 65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	63 @ 64
Eggs—Fresh	.....	19 @ 20
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 20 @ 12 30
LARD	.....	7 1/2 @ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 12 @ 1 14
No. 2	.....	1 08 @ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	.....	48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2	.....	25 @ 26
RYE—No. 1	.....	65 @ 66
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	68 @ 69
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	.....	1 24 @ 1 25
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.....	43 @ 44
OATS—No. 2	.....	25 @ 26
RYE	.....	55 @ 55 1/2
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 30 @ 12 50
LARD	.....	7 1/2 @ 8
CATTLE—New Mess.	.....	3 00 @ 4 55
CATTLE—Old Mess.	.....	3 50 @ 4 85
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	.....	1 18 @ 1 25
CORN—New	.....	47 @ 48
OATS	.....	27 @ 31
RYE	.....	60 @ 61
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 40 @ 12 50
LARD	.....	7 1/2 @ 8
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	.....	1 30 @ 1 33
No. 2 Red Winter	.....	1 22 @ 1 31 1/2
CORN	.....	46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2	.....	25 @ 30
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	.....	6 00 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 30 @ 1 30 1/2
No. 1 Amber	.....	1 29 @ 1 30
CORN—No. 1	.....	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.....	29 @ 30
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 10 @ 1 40
PORK—Mess.	.....	13 40 @ 13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	.....	5 00 @ 5 25
Fair	.....	4 25 @ 4 50
Common	.....	3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS	.....	4 45 @ 4 80
SHEEP	.....	4 00 @ 4 75

HAYES AND THE SENATE.

Judge Edmunds and Other Senators Have a Conference with the President.

A gentleman who was present at the conference Senator Edmunds and others had with the President, says a Washington telegram, represents that the latter gave no evidences of weakening. After Edmunds had recited the substance of the proceedings of the Republican caucus, to which the President gave earnest attention, he stated that he thought a few concessions on the part of both the President and certain Senators would result in a better understanding between them, and would tend to draw them together rather than to widen the breach already made. The President, in reply, said that those who saw fit to differ with him in his general policy not only criticized it without reason, but, worse than that, grossly misrepresented it; that when he was inducted into office he had made up his mind to try his Southern policy as an experiment; that he believed at the time that it would contribute to the general good and peace of the country, and he was pleased to say that the experiment had more than fully realized his expectations. As to the appointment of Democrats to office, he had also tried the experiment of placing one in his Cabinet; that the Senate had seen fit to confirm him, and he was also well satisfied that the country as well as himself was well pleased with the management of the Postoffice Department under a Democrat. With respect to the appointment of Fitzsimmons to be Marshal of Georgia, who seemed to be the most objectionable of any of his appointees, the President said that complaint had been made by the revenue officers that in some of the districts of the South there was great trouble to collect the revenue; that the officers charged with its collection, at least some of them, indicated that it might be necessary to have the services of a portion of the army to make their collections; that he was averse to employing the army for any such purpose. On the other hand, he wanted the revenue honestly collected, and he meant that it should be; that he had consulted with the Georgia delegation with reference to the trouble, and after a full interchange of views of the several gentlemen thus consulted he had concluded to appoint Fitzsimmons, who seemed to possess all the necessary qualifications to make a good Marshal. The only thing he knew that could be used against him was that he was a Democrat; that he had received assurances in which he put trust that Fitzsimmons would see that the revenue was collected without the use of armed United States forces; and that, inasmuch as the former Marshal had indicated that it would be necessary to have the army to support him, he concluded to give a Democrat a chance to do what his Republican predecessor admitted he could not do. The President also spoke of the appointment of Hilliard to be Minister to Brazil. He said he desired to give the South representation in the diplomatic service, and that the indorsements Hilliard had brought to his attention were sufficient to convince him that the country would secure in his appointment a gentleman eminently fitted to represent the United States abroad; that it likewise still further tended to promote that peace so necessary between the sections, and gave the people of the South fitting evidence that the policy of peace was one they were not only to accept in name, but in the benefits of which they should have a proportionate share. In conclusion, the President said that, while he recognized that he was vested with power to make appointments, he also recognized fully the power of the Senate to reject them; and if the Senate did not like any of his nominations they could reject them, and he would then make new ones.

A Hot Fight.

One of the most ludicrous combats on record occurred at a Turkish bath in St. Louis a few days ago. Two mortal enemies, a physician and a bank cashier, happened to occupy neighboring coaches in the hottest room of the establishment, and were enjoying a thorough steaming before they noticed each other. A wordy warfare was instantly begun, which soon developed into blows, and the two naked citizens, each drenched in perspiration, were locked in a deadly struggle. The strip of matting, which protects the bathers' feet from the almost red-hot floor, was soon pushed aside, and the fight went on furiously upon the blistering pavement. As the floor began to burn their bare feet, the combatants capered up and down in agony, pounding each other's faces with the fury of despair. The wildest dervish dance never exhibited so extraordinary a spectacle. At last the attendants rushed in and separated the performers, and proceeded to bind up their many wounds. The shriveled skin peeled from the doctor's feet like parchment, and the cashier was also pretty well roasted. They parted full of threats, but when they fight again it probably won't be in the midst of a furnace.

A Mighty Fall.

There was a mighty fall in the Senate today. Senator Maxey with much warmth was eloquently depicting the grievances of Texas people by reason of frequent incursions on their territory by Mexican Greasers. The big heart of Senator Davis, of Illinois, was touched, and leaving his own seat he passed over nearer Maxey's position and planted himself in a seat made for ordinary Senators. He had no sooner got into the seat than the cane-seat ripped away like so much blotting-paper, and the spectacle was presented to the dignified Senate of David Davis, weighing over 300 pounds, jammed into a position too small by odds to contain his adipose, with his feet elevated, head down, pantaloon torn, and helpless as a child until righted by his colleagues. He looked

after the accident very much like a school-boy who had been the victim of a practical joke at the hands of his fellows. Of course Senators didn't laugh, but the galleries broke out in a guffaw. —Washington Cor. (Cincinnati Enquirer).

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH.

The Suicide of Chicago's Leading Banker and Financier.
(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The startling death of the late William F. Coolbaugh by his own hand has cast a gloom over the whole city, and will occasion a feeling of profound regret and sadness in the business circles of the East and West, in which he was well known, formerly as a leading merchant, and for many years a great banker. The unexpectedness of the event has added to the force of the shock. If the question had been asked of any resident of Chicago which one of her prominent citizens would be likely to end his life by suicide on the morrow, William F. Coolbaugh would have been almost the last to be selected. Apparently he had everything about him to make life agreeable and worth living for. He had hosts of warm friends. His genial nature had made him widely esteemed. He had amassed a large fortune by honorable means, and lived in the midst of all the luxuries that wealth can procure. He was at the head of a powerful, solvent, influential banking institution. His children were comfortably settled in life. Passionately fond of field sports, he had a robustness of physique which enabled him to enjoy them. Fond of good living, he was able to gratify his tastes. Possessing many friends, his natural generosity made him a most hospitable entertainer. Thus situated, living in a palatial residence, and surrounded by all the pleasant things that culture can suggest and wealth procure, in one fatal instant of time he ends it all, and passes from the pleasures and hopes of life into the gloomy and solemn shades of the dead.

The incidents of his career may be briefly told. He was born in 1821, in Pike county, Pa., and went into mercantile business for himself as soon as he came of age. From 1842 to 1850 he was a successful merchant in Burlington, Iowa, but in the latter year he retired from mercantile business and organized the banking-house of Coolbaugh & Brooks. Twelve years later he removed to Chicago and established the banking-house of Coolbaugh & Co., which in February, 1865, became the Union National Bank, with himself as President. Upon the organization of the Clearing-House he was made its President, and was also President of the National Bankers' Association for the West and the Southwest. Mr. Coolbaugh had also occupied important political positions. He was appointed Loan Agent by the first General Assembly of Iowa, negotiated the first loans ever made by that State, and directed the issue of its first bonds. He was a Douglas Democrat during the eventful career of that Illinois statesman, and voted for him from first to last in the Baltimore Convention. For eight years he was a member of the Iowa Senate. In 1856 he was a delegate in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge, but during the war, like the other Douglas Democrats, he gave Mr. Lincoln and the Government his hearty support. Although not taking a thoroughly active part in politics, his name had been mentioned in connection with the United States Senate. If Tilden had been elected, there is reason to believe that he would have been offered the treasury portfolio. He was a leading member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, and largely, if not chiefly, to his efforts in that body is due the important provision limiting the issuing of bonds and incurring municipal indebtedness in excess of 5 per cent. on the taxable value of property.

A Texan Tries It on a Confidence Man.

Beware of the Texan. He carries a gun in his pocket, and although Chicago is a civilized community, the Texan will use his gun with the same recklessness here that he does on the banks of the Red river. He is not to be played on as a sucker. The hero of this story came to Chicago from Dallas. He roamed about town as long as he wanted to and took a morning train for his Southern home. Soon after, another man, calling himself Jackson, entered and said he was a Dallas Texan himself. The two commenced to talk. Very soon after a third came in. He went for Jackson and told him if he didn't pay for those goods that he wouldn't ship. Jackson said he must have the goods, and if the merchant would stay on the train until it arrived at a certain station, he, Jackson, would give him the amount, \$150. This didn't suit; the merchant was imperative. Jackson then turned to the genuine Texan and asked him if he wouldn't loan him the money until the train got to the next station. The Texan said "yes," but told Jackson that he couldn't leave that train without him. The loan was made, and when the train reached Sixteenth street Jackson arose to go out. The Texan also arose, but the "merchant" held the door against the genuine Lone-Star man. The L. S. M. then drew his navy just as deliberately as he would a toothpick, and shoved it under the nose of the "merchant," who dropped his grip and fled. The Jackson youth had, by this time, got considerable start ahead, but the "sure enough" Texan followed like an Indian and corralled Jackson who disgorged under the mild six-shooter persuader.

The Texan then reboarded the train, and remarked to the conductor that the confidence game had played out in Texas soon after the war. "I helped to play it out myself," he said very coolly, "and when a Chicago sharper tries to play it on me, he'll get beautifully left, I can tell you. And I ain't a bad man to fool around either." —Chicago Times.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Pending in Congress.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has a bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, and, by readjustment of the grants, without increasing the appropriation, to secure the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake, and South Pass railroad. Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would call the bill up for reference at an early day, and have something to say.

Senator Dawes introduces a bill giving the District Courts of Utah exclusive original jurisdiction in all divorce proceedings, and transferring all processes and proceedings now pending in Probate Courts to the District Court. The bill provides for an appeal from the final decision of the District Court to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and repeals all laws of the Territory inconsistent with the act.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, proposes to establish a Bureau of Commerce. His bill provides for the creation of a new Executive Department, with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, the said department to be charged with the supervision and care of the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States, in so far as the same are confided to the National Government by the constitution.

Representative Keifer, of Ohio, offers a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner, who shall be eminently qualified for the duties by his special education and experience, for the purpose of visiting Europe to examine and report upon the condition and management of the cultivated forests in the several countries of Europe, their cost and estimated value; and also their observed influence, if any, upon the climate and natural water supply of the country in which they are located; and, further, to examine and report upon the best species and varieties of trees to plant for forests, fuel, and other purposes, in the timbered portions of the United States; the rapidity of growth, time of maturity, and length of life of the several species and varieties of trees which may be thought suitable and desirable for such planting.

Representative Willis, of New York, introduced a bill entitled, "An act to simplify the National Banking laws, and to remove all unnecessary restrictions and burdens therefrom." It removes taxes on capital and deposits, provides for a reserve to be controlled by the banks themselves, on an average throughout the year of 25 per cent., allows banks to keep their moneys where their best interests dictate, removes the special privilege for banks having \$5,000,000 capital, provides that signatures to bills can be written or engraved as the banks may elect, modifies and greatly narrows the discretionary power of the Comptroller, provides that the State authorities shall not impose a tax beyond 1 per cent. on the shares of national banks, and for only quarterly reports, and abolishes Bank-Examiners. Finally, it provides that all expenses whatsoever relating to national banks shall be taken from a fund derived from the tax on national banks.

Delegate Cannon, of Utah, has introduced a bill to enable the Territory of Utah to become a State, and for its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. He wants it called the State of "Deseret," and provides that the constitution of the proposed State shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His bill further provides that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Representative Loring, of Massachusetts, presents a bill to establish additional telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe. It grants to the American Cable Company, of New York, for a period of twenty-five years from the day of the taking effect of the act, the exclusive right, power, and privilege of crossing the boundary line and eminent domain of the United States with telegraph lines, and cables, and telegraphic dispatches, and cable messages, and across the Atlantic ocean from the United States to any foreign country. The bill excepts from this exclusive privilege any company now operating, providing that it conforms to the same requirements as those imposed upon the Cable Company by the bill, the United States Government to have rates free of charge and priority in the transmission of messages. The rate of charge to the public is twenty-five cents a word, no message to be counted less than ten words. After the expiration of five years this rate is to be reduced to twenty cents a word; after eight years to seventeen cents; after ten years to fifteen cents; after twelve years to thirteen cents, and after fifteen years to ten cents a word.

Representative Lapham, of New York, introduces a joint petition recommending the adoption of an amendment to the constitution fixing the day for the annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday in January, except when the first day of January falls on Monday, when the time of such meeting shall be on the first Tuesday in January. Mr. Lapham proposes another amendment to the constitution providing that the term of the President of the United States shall begin on the first day of May instead of the fourth day of March, except when the first day of May shall fall on Sunday, in which case it shall begin on the first Tuesday in May. The proposed amend-

ment provides that every President elected shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

Echoes from Dead Voices.

The *Scientific American* of last week contains the first announcement of what may be the most wonderful invention of the day.

Nothing could be more incredible than the likelihood of once more hearing the voice of the dead, yet the invention of the new instrument is said to render this possible hereafter. It is true that the voices are stilled, but whoever has spoken or whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph, and whose words are recorded by it, has the assurance that his speech may be reproduced audibly in his own tones long after he himself has turned to dust. A strip of indented paper travels through a little machine, the sound of the letter are magnified, and posterity, centuries hence, hear us as plainly as if we were present. Speech has become, as it were, immortal. The *Scientific American* says:

"The possibilities of the future are not much more wonderful than those of the present. The orator in Boston speaks, the indented strip of paper is the intangible result; but this travels under a second machine which may connect with the telephone. Not only is the speaker heard now in San Francisco, for example, but by passing the strip again under the reproducer he may be heard to-morrow, or next year, or next century. His speech, in the first instance, is recorded and transmitted simultaneously, and indefinite repetition is possible.

"The new invention is purely mechanical—no electricity is involved. It is a simple affair of vibrating plates, thrown into vibration by the human voice. It is crude yet, but the principle has been found, and modifications and improvements are only a matter of time. So also are its possibilities other than those already noted. Will letter-writing be a thing of the past? Why not, if by simply talking into a mouth-piece our speech is recorded on paper, and our correspondent can by the same paper hear us speak? Are we to have a new kind of books? There is no reason why the orations of our modern Ciceros should not be recorded and detachably bound so that we can run the indented slips through the machine, and in the quiet of our own apartments, listen again, and as often as we will, to the eloquent words. Nor are we restricted to spoken words. Music may be crystallized as well. Imagine an opera or an oratorio, sung by the greatest living vocalists, thus recorded, and capable of being repeated as we desire."

Pets.

Pets of all kinds are a nuisance. Pet a mule with a club and he is pashunt, but pet him with oats and he will kick out one end or kresshoun. Pet dogs are full of fleas, and pet monkeys are full of the devil. All pet children are tyrants, and opinyuns, like second-hand clothing, are worth just what you can get for them. A pet horse learns to be frisky, and a pet servant bekums cunning at the expense of his honesty. Pet friends are the hardest to keep, and when you do lose them they turn from honey to gall, and pets of all kinds are fastidious. A pet crow can't tell what his next mischief will be, and over all pets none are more nasty and cross than a pet parrot. Nothing in this world was made to be petted, for nothing was made to require it. Pet hobbies are plenty and easy to mount, but hard to stick to, and the ditches, all along life's turnpike, are filled with riders. A pet lam always makes a kross ram, and what has bin once petted can never be happy agin without it. Live pets of all kinds are sure to be lazy, and from being lazy to being sassy is but a short step, and is sure to be taken. Too much petting brings luxuriance fast, and then ruin. I have seen garden-sass petted so much that it all ran to top and to vines. Pet kuts are, just, an insult to the kat, and, next, are an insult to the party that pets them, and there is no more excuse for boarding a pet poodle and lugging them around than there is for boarding and toteing a bedbug. —Josh Billings.

A Rochester Girl's Mania.

Celia Flaherty in a Rochester girl of so humorous a disposition that her inclination to play jokes amounts nearly to a mania. She ordered coal to be sent to persons who did not want it, dispatched anonymous letters to excite the jealousy of husbands and wives, had coffins delivered at sick folks' houses, and had physicians to make night searches for imaginary patients. At length the police resolved to catch her at her pranks. A detective opened a correspondence, and begged her to give him her picture. She sent a photograph of the back of her head, supposing that it could not be recognized; but he studied the hair closely, and then walked the streets industriously until he saw a match for it in style. Miss Flaherty then had an experience in a jail and a Police Court that may be of benefit to her.

Politics in the Household.

In the village of C. the children are as strong partisans in politics as their parents. A little girl of Democratic persuasion had been taking tea with a little Republican friend, and was amicably helping her wipe dishes when the news of Hayes' election was announced, whereupon, dropping the spoons she was wiping, she caught up her sun-bonnet and disappeared. "What brings you home so early?" asked her mother, as the little Democrat rushed into the house. "Why, I happened to think that there I was wiping Republican dishes, and I just threw down the towel and ran," was the excited answer. —Christian Union.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The citizens of Manistee have presented the "Light Guard" of that place with a flag costing \$100.

Only three Episcopal clergymen in the diocese of Western Michigan get over \$1,000 per annum.

Steps are now being taken to utilize the water power at the mouth of the Menominee within the next year.

Mr. SUGNER was seriously and probably fatally injured in Burnham & Stills mills, at East Saginaw, recently.

The explosion of a kerosene oil lantern has made John Tyler, of Pulaski, the poorer by the value of a barn and its contents.

During the past summer fifty German families have moved into Presque Isle county and taken up homesteads in the vicinity of Crawford's quarry.

Mr. M. BABCOCK, of St. Johns, is another of those persons who have \$500 to put up on Tom Paine's not being a drunkard and a grossly immoral person.

Rev. Bishop BONES administered the rite of confirmation to 130 persons at the Polish Church in Bay City on one day lately.

There is so much lawlessness in some parts of Clinton county that the honest citizens have formed vigilance committees, and propose to secure order at whatever cost.

State Ship Canal Convention.

Pursuant to a call from the Executive Committee, a State convention of the friends of cheap transportation and the construction of a ship canal connecting lakes Michigan and Erie was held at the Court House in Allegan, on Friday, Nov. 16. The Court House was filled, and some 200 delegates were in attendance from all along the proposed route of the canal—from Saugatuck to Battle Creek. The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

1. It has been clearly demonstrated and made evident by competent civil engineers in several preliminary surveys that the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan via Saugatuck and the Kalamazoo river route and thence eastward to some eligible harbor on Lake Erie is a perfectly practicable and feasible route for a canal. It has been well established to be the shortest and best outlet through our State for this water-way, shortening, as it does, the distance between Chicago and Buffalo 500 miles. Its completion will lessen insurance, reduce the freight rates, prolong the season of safe navigation for two months, and greatly lessen the dangers of commerce over the present hazardous route via the straits of Mackinaw.

2. The extension, facilitation, improvement and cheapening of water transportation by the opening of new outlets to Western products is a question the right solution of which is of vital importance to the producers of the Mississippi and lake valleys. The surplus productions of the great middle division of the country have been increased in a ratio far exceeding that of the population of this progressive region of country, and must find a market in the commercial centers of the seaboard, where the products of other countries can be purchased in exchange. The long distance of the interior (better known as the Western) division of States from the seaboard will require for the larger proportion of the exchange in products the cheapest medium of transportation, which, so far, has been by water routes.

3. The producing States of the middle division of the Union have greatly suffered in their commerce and purse by marine losses, extortionate freight charges and by freight monopolies, and vexatious delays in shipment by the roundabout and lengthy Mackinaw route. It behooves the Western people for self-protection to favor the shorter canal route and thereby save millions of dollars annually lost in marine disasters, not forgetting the lives lost. A ship canal through Michigan will give the people of this State and the Northwest another cheap and short outlet for the internal commerce of the great West, thus affording water communication to Montreal on the St. Lawrence, New York on the Hudson river, New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, Green Bay and the Upper Mississippi river. Only one link of about 178 miles across Michigan is required to complete the grand chain of improved water ways as pointed out by ex-President Grant in his message of '73 for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, and establishes the feasibility of an almost continuous landlocked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

4. That the great losses caused to the carrying trade of the lakes to and from Buffalo during the recent disastrous storms on Lakes Michigan and Huron are potent arguments to our national legislators for the construction of a ship canal, and we respectfully call the attention of Congress to these terrible and most destructive marine disasters which are of yearly occurrence in the spring and fall seasons.

5. In view of these facts and of the repeated instructions of the Legislature to our Congressional delegation, this convention calls upon Congress to appropriate \$25,000 for an official survey of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to some suitable point on Lake Erie or Detroit river, to be determined by the United States engineers.

6. That the delegates to this convention recommend the appointment of a committee to visit Washington this winter to urge upon Congress the early passage of a bill providing for the survey of the Michigan ship canal.

7. That we respectfully solicit the aid of the Congressional delegations from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, in behalf of the construction of this ship canal, and that a permanent Executive Committee of fifteen be appointed by this convention to hold correspondence with the friends of the canal project throughout the country and to promote its general interest.

An Executive Committee of fifteen was then chosen. The appointment of a committee to visit Washington was left with the Executive Committee.

American Art.

W. W. Story, the sculptor, has been talking to a writer in the Boston Herald about the growth of American art abroad, and how it compares with that of other countries. He does not think that our painting is anything to brag of, but, as to sculpture, he says: "It has developed to such a degree that I think it compares excellently with England, or almost any other art nation. The idea of building 'soldiers' monuments has given a considerable impetus to American art. Some very fine ones have been made in Rome." Of American artists abroad, Mr. Story says that Florence is becoming a more favorite place for them than Rome, and that generally there is among them much genuine good-fellowship.

Talmage Slashes Commodore Vanderbilt's Testament.

Says Saturday's New York Herald: Mr. Talmage devoted the greater part of his lecture last night at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to the consideration of the Vanderbilt will case. The whole world is watching, said Mr. Talmage, to see whether that will can be broken. After battling for half a century with disease enough to kill ten men Vanderbilt dies an octogenarian, leaving \$100,000,000—\$95,000,000 to his elder son, \$500,000 to his wife and the remainder to his other children and relatives, with here and there a slight recognition of some humane and religious institution. That will cannot be broken, \$95,000,000 in this country are too mighty for \$5,000,000. It is astonishing how some people can see through gold spectacles. I should as soon think that the handful of gold in a broker's office on Wall street would succeed in voting California out of the Union as that the slighted heirs of the Vanderbilt estate could make any impression on the \$95,000,000. I take the gigantic injustice of that will as the text of my lecture. Some of you are all ready to construct your wills, but don't any of you be guilty of constructing your own will. Every man his own lawyer is chiefly valuable in making fools of testators and beggars of your families. Above all pray to God for help in the disposal of your property.

First let your wife have at least two-thirds and your children share and share alike. If you have \$100 to bequeath don't give \$95 of it to one boy and \$5 to your wife and the other children. If you have \$10,000 don't give \$9,500 to one child and \$500 to the rest of the family. That family is awfully astew when the son receives more than the wife. When a man takes a wife she ought to be made a queen—first in every ambition, first in every provision—and when a man does not act in that way I conclude that he is cursed with a very poor wife or that she is cursed with a very mean husband. [Laughter.] The two-thirds spoken of in the law are none too much for one who has to be your counsel and has helped to build up that estate, besides hunting up your slippers and sewing on a button in hot haste and sitting up till midnight waiting for you to come home from the club. In nine cases out of ten the wife has as much to do with prosperity as the husband. It is a gigantic injustice to give her \$500,000 and \$95,000,000 to "Bill." [Laughter.] The worst family feuds are created by inequalities of inheritance.

It is often the case that one of the family coddles to the old man in his last days and prepares mustard plasters for him and tucks him up in bed with reference to the inheritance, so that eventually he gets paid for his services at the rate of \$100 per mustard plaster and \$50 per tuck. [Laughter.] Partiality on your part is a sin against God as well as against your children, except in those cases where there are physical or mental defects, and then the child should get more, for he will be less able to help himself. If your children start life with two hands and two feet and a healthy brain they have a grand fortune to start with. Look out for those who enter the battle of life already maimed. The Surrogate's record of wills is often a story of appalling injustice. By the square of God's eternal justice let your will be measured, and let your children share and share alike.

Again, having made provision for your families, look out for the cause of God and humanity. Out of the \$100,000,000 of Mr. Vanderbilt's estates, how much was given to religious objects? The amount is so small, comparatively, that I cannot recollect. New York and the world groaning, bleeding, starving, agonizing for help, and yet, what a miserable pittance! In this nineteenth century of woe and suffering I declare, in the name of the Almighty God, no man has the right to be worth \$100,000,000! [Applause.] All the money man has God gives to him as a steward. Would Joseph have a right to keep the corn cribs of Egypt shut while the nation was dying for bread? Oh, you say, Mr. Vanderbilt sung in his last hours, Come, ye sinners, poor and needy—[laughter]—but he did not change his will. If he had done so, and then sung that hymn it would have made better music, and the want, hunger, ignorance and woe of New York would have joined in the chorus. Compared with the infinite stinginess of that death-bed, look at George Peabody giving \$3,500,000 for the education of the people of the South in this country. Look at the others who have been their own executors, not waiting till their death to give away that which they could not keep any longer, but in the days of their health building their monument in a nation's honor and the church's triumph. I charge you in the name of Christ when you make your will give something if possible to the blind and lame and ignorant, and for the reformation of the lost. It will make your dying pillow the softer, and it will give an easier swing to the gate of heaven opening to your ransomed soul.

Rev. Alexander Webster, of Edinburgh, says it would be much better to dance than to engage in theological quarrels.

Farmers Read This

In section 14, town 6, range 15 west, we have a place of land for sale that cannot be beat in Ottawa county, 105 1/2 acres, of which 40 acres are as level and clear as the very best—the land is all new—also 15 acres more chopped, (ready for clearing) the remaining timber is maple, elm, etc., the whole tract is almost level, with a ten-foot ditch running through it. The soil is a black loam, and is considered the richest land in Western Michigan. It would make a splendid dairy farm, and is naturally adapted for garden stuff—the soil being so rich. Quite a number of fruit trees have been planted. For further information apply AT NEWS OFFICE.

Look to Your Children!

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY!

MRS. WHITCOMB'S Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. **PRICE 25 CENTS.**

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, in Children of all ages. Relieves pain, weakness or exhaustion in 15 or 20 minutes, giving tone and power to the system. **PRICE 25 CENTS.**

It is the Infants' and Children's Great Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Be particular in calling for MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP, and take no other. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish, \$36 per week to your town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Term—\$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brocker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.
Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.
JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.
WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.
The above sale is adjourned until the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.
Dated, November 12th, 1877.
JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.
The above sale is adjourned until the 17th day of December, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.
Dated, November 22nd, 1877.
JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.



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

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Special Agents. Philadelphia.

Harrington Marble Works.

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

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,
Manufacturers of
**TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS**

And all kinds of
CEMETERY WORK
—IN STONE—

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

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 23 1877.

NEW MATERIAL

Just Received at

THE "NEWS" Job Office.

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly
IN THE
English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

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

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

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



PRICE, 35 CENTS.
Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Special Agents, Philadelphia.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.
J. VANDERVEEN.

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

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees. Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

CLOSING OUT AT COST.

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY MADE CLOTHING

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

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

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

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON.

HOLLAND, November 8, 1877.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

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

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,
77 CANAL STREET,
14-17 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.
JOHN VAUPELL.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

TUG FOR SALE.

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

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsteds Goods, German-town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

SUMMER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.,

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

CLARK & GOODRICK.

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

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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