

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1877

Holland City News: 1872-1879

12-1-1877

Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 42: December 1, 1877

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1877



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 42: December 1, 1877" (1877). *Holland City News: 1877*. 48.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1877/48

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1877 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 42.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 302.

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
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two 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. a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	11.55 " "	1.15 " "
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & 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.	No. 2	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3	No. 1
8 00	13 15	Muskegon	1 45	7 30	
7 25	11 41	Ferryburg	2 18	8 40	
7 15	11 35	Grand Haven	2 28	8 50	
6 30	11 07	Pigeon	2 38	9 40	
5 55	10 40	Holland	3 35	11 15	
5 07	10 18	Fillmore	3 55	11 45	
3 55	9 30	Allegan	4 45	1-15	

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blenden, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosures 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; Confectionery 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 Raalte.

FERGUSON, B. R. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. Van Dan Bane'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.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish 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 Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger 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 Landegend's 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, Overyse, 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. crossing.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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.

L. O. O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.

N. W. Bacon, R. S. R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

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.

J. S. BURNS, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	35 @	40
Beans, bushel	2 00 @	17
Butter, lb.	20	16
Clover seed, lb.	20	20
Eggs, dozen	20	15
Honey, lb.	8 00 @	100
Hay, ton	20	35
Onions, bushel	1 00 @	100
Potatoes, bushel	20	35
Timothy Seed, bushel	20	35
Wool, lb.	20	35

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00	2 75
" " green	2 75	2 50
" " beach, dry	2 50	2 25
" " green	2 25	2 00
Hemlock Bark	2 00	1 75
Staves, white oak	10 00	12 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00	10 00
Heading bolts, softwood	2 54	2 25
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	2 46
Stave bolts, softwood	3 00	2 71
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 12	2 83
Railroad ties	2 00	1 75
Shingles, A. D.	2 00	1 75

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 10	1 00
Corn, shelled bushel	45	43
Oats, bushel	35	33
Buckwheat, bushel	65	63
Barley, ton	16 00	15 00
Feed, ton	22 00	21 00
Bran, 100 lb.	1 10	1 00
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25	1 15
Flour, 100 lb.	3 12	3 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @	4 1/2
Pork, "	4 @	3 1/2
Lard, "	10 @	11
Smoked Meat	8 @	9
" Ham	9 @	10
" Shoulder	7 @	8
Tallow, per lb.	6 @	7
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. 22, 1877.

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. 89-4w

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

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

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

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

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. 37-11 Proprietor.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. OLOETINGH.
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 200 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apples, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down in buying of
J. VAN LANDEGEND,
HOLLAND, April 19.

The Prospects of Trade.

The business of the fall has proven pretty well up to its promise. The long term of mild weather delayed the dry-goods distribution a little, but there has been a fair and general recovery in all the leading branches of industry. The volume of trade has gone on increasing, but its profits continue moderate. During the three months from August 1 to November 3 the receipts of wheat and flour at the lake and river ports were larger than for the same period in four years, and those of corn and oats larger than for three years of the four. The rise of prices in breadstuffs which was looked for two months ago has not taken place. Prices, on the contrary, have been very steady, and are quoted almost at the same figures, except for spring wheat, which has fallen 10 or 12 cents a bushel. Among manufacturers there is considerable expansion of enterprises, as if faith in the future was reviving. The paper and textile manufactures are fully employed. In the iron trade, a substantial improvement is noted at Pittsburg, where the depression has been the longest and severest. The iron and steel mills there are running at their fullest capacity, and, although there is much complaint of cutting under in prices, the increase of the business is clearly undeniable. The demand for steel and old iron rails is active. A New York firm of contractors backed by the Reading company has secured the contract for building the Madeira and Mamore railroad, narrow gauge line, 180 miles long, connecting the headwaters of the Madeira river with Bolivia. The whole expenditure amounts to about \$5,000,000, for which bonds are issued guaranteed by the Brazilian government. Cramp & Sons have a new steamer contract from San Francisco, and Roach is reported to have secured contracts for three more. These transactions give considerable activity to the iron business in Eastern Pennsylvania and furnaces are being put in blast every week.

The imports of merchandise at New York for October showed an increase of nearly \$5,000,000, or one-fourth over those of the same month last year; this was mostly in free goods, but not entirely, so that the revenue is slightly increased. The exports from New York were the largest ever made in one month, over \$31,000,000, exclusive of specie, against \$23,000,000 for the two previous Octobers. The increase in recent months has more than made up for the deficiency in the spring, and the total exports of merchandise from New York for ten months is over \$240,000,000, against \$223,000,000, last year.

Mr. Evarts's consults report from all quarters a great readiness to consume American productions and manufactures, if freights were as favorable as on the English and European staples. This aspect of the case revives the projects of steamship subsidy, which are not likely, however, to find much encouragement in Congress. Mr. C. A. Washburne, in the last Penn monthly, proposes that \$5,000,000 of the annual appropriation for the navy be spent in subsidizing any American steamships running between certain ports with whom it is desirable to build up a trade. It is certainly a very sensible suggestion, not new to our readers, that the \$22,000,000 laid out in the navy annually is practically of no benefit to the country. But we apprehend that this amount might be taken off the tariff in a way which would do more for American commerce than any other system of subsidy. The relief of the country at large of taxation, and especially of those industries which produce for foreign consumption, and on which ship-building also is dependent, would be a benefit more healthy and equitable in its influence than direct subsidy.—Springfield Republican.

Geological Foot-Prints.

It is not generally known that the glen at Bellona, Yates county, contains a remarkable curiosity. In the bed of the stream, just above the village of Bellona is a rock about fifty feet square, uncovered at low water. It is entirely covered with footprints, deep in the rock, of men and birds and extinct animals. They are as clearly defined as the footprints of the children who had played on the damp bank the morning I visited the glen. Some of these human footprints are very small and delicate; others are large—shockingly large—yet retain their symmetry. The distinctness of these tracks and their relative position preclude any doubt of their character, even to an unscientific observer.

I found tracks of some animal in this rock which measure thirty inches in length

—I mean distinctive tracks, several times repeated, with such exactness of outline as to identify the species to which the animal belonged. These rocks are a favorite resort of geologists from all parts of the country. The layer of limestone upon the surface of which these footprints appear is about two feet in thickness. Some of the finest specimens have been destroyed by removal of parts of rock for building purposes—a fate which awaits the remainder. I shall endeavor to procure casts of several of those remaining.

It is stated by reliable witnesses that many years ago, while workmen were blasting these rocks to obtain building-stone, a perfect petrification of a human head and face of an unknown type was found. The workmen and many others crowded around to examine it, and one of them, impatient at the work being stopped, struck it with his hammer and destroyed it.—Letter to the Rochester Democrat.

One Cent a Day!

Economy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. A Family Newspaper should contain a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the day, both Religious and Secular; and if arranged so the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much the better. The Family Newspaper should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted, every week, to religious and moral improvement, to current secular news, to agriculture, &c., with a special department for the young. Above all, the Family Newspaper should be perfectly pure, and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the Family Newspaper should be untrammelled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from and about all the world. If such a Family Newspaper can be had for one cent a day, it should be taken by every family in the land.

Such a Family Newspaper, in every respect, we find in the NEW YORK OBSERVER, now commencing its fifty-sixth volume. Progressive, comprehensive, sound, reliable, pure, it is just what is needed in your household. Send \$3.15 for a year to THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, 87 Park Row, New York. Sample copies are sent free.

A Fine Microscope for a few Cents.

A well made, genuine Microscope—not a bit of molded glass in a paper or metal ring, or tube—but one with triple Lenses, Diaphragm, Stand, etc., is not only useful in every family, but is very interesting. Such instruments have hitherto been too costly for the general public.—The Editors of the American Agriculturist, in connection with an Optical Manufacturing Company, have, after many experiments and much invention, succeeded in producing a genuine Microscope, with three fine Lenses, Stand, etc., which, by use of machinery, and very large manufacture, is now made at far less cost than has ever before been done. Scientific men, and others, say it is decidedly superior to anything ever before offered so low as \$2.50; but this one is sold for \$1.50. But one is given to every Subscriber to the American Agriculturist, who simply adds 40 cents to the regular subscription price—that is, the paper is sent one year, with the \$1.50 Microscope, for only \$2.00. If to be delivered free to any part of the country, 15 cents extra is to be added. A full description and all particulars can be had by sending your address on a Postal Card to Orange Judd Company, New York; or better still, send them 10 cents (half price) for a post-paid sample copy of the paper, which

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, was married in New York last week to a wealthy young Bostonian named Twombly. The affair was as gorgeous as money could make it.

JOHN V. L. PHURD, an ex-member of Congress, and one of the foremost men of New York State, died at Albany last week. Mr. Phurden, of New York, lawyer, church vestryman, treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital Society, and Sunday-school superintendent, has proved to be a defaulter to the extent of \$150,000.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, one of New York's wealthy and leading citizens, died last week, aged 75.

I. H. Jones, Jr., wool broker, of Boston, has disappeared. His name is connected with a series of alleged dishonest transactions, by which several firms have been victimized to an amount estimated at \$60,000.

THE WEST.

The Third National Bank, of Chicago, has gone into liquidation. There will be no loss to depositors, and whatever loss there is will fall upon the stockholders alone. The liabilities are a little over \$1,000,000, the nominal assets \$1,900,000, and back of them the personal responsibility of ninety stockholders for double their stock, or \$1,500,000.

The United States District Attorney at St. Louis, Mo., has opened a vigorous war on the quack doctors of that city, by having indictments preferred against the most notorious and dangerous ones.

The failure is announced of Phillips & Co., bankers of Georgetown, Ohio, with liabilities of \$85,000. Gen. Sheridan has given orders for the removal of the Nez Perces Indians from Fort Lincoln to Fort Leavenworth. Shields & May, wholesale liquor dealers, Cincinnati, have failed. Liabilities, \$80,000.

The dramatic event in Chicago the past week has been the production of the fine emotional play of "Lillian, or Woman's Last Love," at McVicker's Theater. It is having a good run, and will be continued another week.

Another sickly Chicago bank has kicked the bucket. It was called the Central National, and was an insignificant concern. Depositors, it is believed, will be paid in full. A mail coach was attacked by Indians between Deadwood and Bismarck last week. The red devils fired a volley at the driver and passengers, but all escaped unhurt by leaving the coach and taking to the bluffs. The Indians captured the coach and horses. They ransacked the mail-bags and tried, but unsuccessfully, to open the treasure-box. They killed two of the horses and decamped with the other two.

THE SOUTH.

HEAVY rains and destructive floods are reported from Virginia and South Carolina. It is estimated that over \$1,000,000 was destroyed at Richmond by the overflow of the James river.

CONGRESSMAN SMALL, of South Carolina, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Bishop Enoch W. Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died last week at his residence in St. Louis. Bishop Marvin was a native of Missouri and was 54 years old.

GENERAL.

The National Grand Jury of Cincinnati, Ohio, last week. The Master's annual address recommends a modification of the rules so as to allow persons or societies engaged in industrial pursuits to become stockholders. The Executive Committee advise a discontinuance of the general agencies, and that the grange establish wholesale and retail stores on the co-operative principle. It also advises the discontinuance of grange lectures. The steamship *Strathgairn*, which sailed from Montreal, Nov. 12, for Aberdeen, Scotland, is reported to have been lost on the Island of Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. All persons on board were saved. The vessel and cargo were valued at \$245,000.

The total liabilities of Mulholland & Baker, hardware merchants of Montreal, Canada, who recently failed, are \$760,000. George Frazier, dry goods merchant of Montreal, has failed; liabilities, \$89,000. Harrison P. Thompson, a Clark county (Ky.) cattle dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, \$778,591.

CAPT. HOWARTH has received a letter via Scotland from Capt. Tyson, in command of the Florence, the advance vessel of the American Arctic expedition, under date of Sept. 29, in which he reports his safe arrival at Nuntilik harbor, Cumberland gulf. He proposed moving to the head of the gulf in a few days to go into winter quarters and carry out his instructions in relation to the collection of material.

A TELEGRAM from Halifax, N. S., announces that the Fishery Commission has awarded \$5,500,000 as the damages due Great Britain on account of the exercise by the United States of the fishing privileges in Canadian waters under the Washington treaty. Mr. DeForest, the supposed neutral member of the commission, joined with the British representative in making the award. The American Commissioner voting against it.

DURING a heavy gale on the night of the 23d of November, the United States war steamer *Huron* was driven ashore at Currick, on the coast of North Carolina, and broken to pieces by the heavy sea. There were 139 persons on board, about 100 of whom formed a watery grave. The *Huron* was a third-rate iron screw steamer, of 641 tons, and a displacement of 1,020 tons, and carried an armament of four guns. She was a comparatively new vessel, being one of three—the *Alert*, the *Ranger*, and the *Huron*—built by the Government three years ago with a peculiar rig as an experiment. They had three masts, but were fitted with schooner sails only. She was en route for Havana, with a lot of stores for a United States surveying expedition on the coast of Cuba. The vessel was caught in the height of the gale off Cape Hatteras, and, while trying to hold on, head to the wind, her machinery gave way, and her sails being useless against such a wind, she slowly drifted ashore. The sea was running tremendously high, and, being an iron vessel, the *Huron* soon became a total wreck. Her foremast and mainmast were the first to go by the board, and in an incredibly short time she was literally dashed to pieces. Attempts were made to lower the boats, but without avail. The sea made a clean breach over the hull, sweeping her unfortunate crew into the breakers. In the darkness and the storm escape was rendered almost impossible, and only thirty persons, out of a total of 139 souls on board, managed to reach the beach in safety, most of them in a shockingly bruised condition. The remainder,

so far as is known at present writing, were drowned in the surf or killed by the floating timbers. The ill-fated vessel was in charge of Commander G. P. Ryan, of the United States navy, who is among the lost. A private dispatch received from one of the survivors of the wrecked United States war steamer *Huron*, furnishes a skeleton description of the disaster. The immediate cause, the officer says, was the foggy weather and a fresh gale blowing directly upon the shore. The thick weather prevented any estimate of the locality of the vessel. The *Huron* struck between 1 and 1:30 o'clock a. m. There was instantly a scene of great confusion, as a heavy sea broke at once over the fated vessel. Before any concert of action could be taken the boats were all washed from the boat-davit. The first cutter was lowered, but it swamped ten minutes after in the boiling surf. None of the saved escaped in boats, nor did they receive any assistance from the shore. The thirty-four who escaped did so by swimming. The feat of swimming two miles through breakers, where the toughest surf-boat could not live required tremendous endurance. The inward land current aided them, and toward the end the surfmen came out after them and helped them in. A boat belonging to the life-saving service, containing five men, was swamped in an attempt to reach the wrecked steamer, and all on board perished, thus swelling the total death-list to 109.

A DISPATCH from Matamoros, Mexico, says the troops which left the City of Mexico some days ago, under command of Gen. Trevino, for the Rio Grande, are not to repel the United States troops, but to co-operate with the United States authorities in maintaining peace between the two countries.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Election Committee considered the case of Judge Belford, of Colorado, coming only to the decision that nothing can be settled at this session, and postponing the case until the regular session. It appears that the Republicans even of the committee are not agreed as to the propriety of recommending the seating of Belford. The difficulties are of a legal character."

FEDERAL appointments: William H. Fitzpatrick, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office at Topeka; Charles M. Howard, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe; Albert G. Boone, of Colorado, Indian Agent at the Poaca Agency; A. Bertram, Postmaster at Adams, Minn.

POLITICAL.

The official vote of New York, at the November election, for Secretary of State is as follows: Beach, Democratic, 383,091; Churchill, Republican, 371,811; Junio, Workingmen, 20,167; Harkness, Prohibition, 5,168.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

THERE has been some heavy but indecisive fighting on the river Lom. The Roumanians, after a three days' engagement, have captured Babova, on the Danube, and are crossing the river in large numbers at that point.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says that Gen. Melikoff, when summoning Mukhtar Pasha to evacuate Erzerum, informed him of the capture of Kara, and that if he resisted he would be attacked by 80,000 men with overwhelming artillery. Mukhtar Pasha replied that he would hold Erzerum to the last.

A LONDON telegram says the Russians have captured, with trifling loss, the fortified town of Etropol, the Turks fleeing in disorder. Etropol is situated on a spur of the Balkan mountains, about twenty miles to the northeast of Sophia, on a road leading to Lovatz. It is an important point in connection with the probable passage of the Balkans by way of the Sofia road. The Sultan is reported as desirous of treating for peace directly with the Czar. The feeling in Russia is stated to be favorable to the re-establishment of peace, but an intention is manifested of excluding England from participation in the negotiations. In London but little dependence is placed on the prevailing peace "talk."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The London *Times* thus concludes a leader on the French situation: "The moderate Right of the Senate did not mean to produce the mischief they have occasioned, but the result is before us. The powers of France are arrayed against one another like army against army."

LATE advices from Hong Kong, China, state that "there is great excitement in American circles in consequence of the conviction of O. B. Bradford, formerly United States Vice Consul General to Shanghai, on a charge of opening and copying letters sent through the United States mails for the purpose of making the contents known to Minister G. T. Seward. After a long and elaborate trial, Mr. G. Wiley Wells, the newly-arrived Consul General, delivered a sentence and fine of \$250 and costs and imprisonment for twenty days. It is generally reported that remarkable revelations are still to follow this affair, and a thorough investigation is promised of many long-suspected abuses."

The new French Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Senate and Minister of War, Gen. Grimaudet de Rochebournet; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Bonneville; Minister of the Interior, M. de Waloche; Minister of Justice, M. LePelletier; Minister of Finance, M. Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozanne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Faye. A dispatch from Athens says: "In consequence of the recent speeches in Parliament, the Ministry have resigned. The King refused to accept their resignations, and the crisis continues. The populace have become very warlike since the late Russian victories."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.—SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Thurman ordering the discharge of the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, claiming a seat from South Carolina, was, after a long debate, adopted by a vote of 30 yeas to 29 nays. The Democrats thus achieving their first victory in the Senate since 1861. They were aided in this by the vote of Conover (Rep.), of Florida, and the absence of two other Republicans—Patterson, of South Carolina, and Sharon, of Nevada.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day in debating the Deficiency Appropriation bill without passing it. The debate took a partisan turn toward its close, and the following colloquy occurred between Messrs. Crittenden (Dem.) and Frye (Rep.): "Mr. Crittenden—Does the gentleman think that the President was wrong in putting an ex-Confederate in his Cabinet? Mr. Frye—Emphatically, I do. Mr. Crittenden—And others on the Republican side—So do I; so do I."

THURSDAY, NOV. 22.—SENATE.—The Senate, by a vote of yeas 29 to nays 32, refused to lay on the table the resolution of 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. Messrs. Davis (Illinois), Conover (Florida), and Patterson (South Carolina) voted with the Democrats in the negative. The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the resolution so as to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, instead of M. C. Butler, as Senator from South Carolina. This was rejected—yeas 30, nays 31. Mr. Conkling then submitted an amendment as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to report in the matter of the credentials of William E. Wilkes and Henry M. Crawford, claiming seats as Senators from Louisiana and that, meanwhile, the case of South Carolina be postponed. Rejected—yeas 30; nays 32. Mr. Edmunds' motion to adjourn till Monday resulted in a tie, and Vice President Wheeler cast the deciding vote in the affirmative.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Franklin, for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; by Mr. Davis, to exempt steam-pump machinery from payment of duty; by Mr. Stoddard (Iowa), creating postal savings banks; Mr. Hale, of Maine, made a motion to the effect that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from further consideration of the contested case of Belford vs. Patterson, of Colorado. Laid on the table—yeas 153; nays 94. Mr. Ewing made a long and earnest speech in support of his bill to repeal the Resumption law.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House, after a lengthy debate, passed the bill repealing the Resumption act by a vote of 133 to 120. The following is the text of the bill: A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency. That all that portion of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," which reads as follows, to-wit: "And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association or so creating its capital or circulating notes, or so newly-organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more; and, on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than \$50, and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of national debt,' with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire day in the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and did not succeed in completing it. A protracted struggle occurred over an amendment to reappropriate the unexpended balance of the appropriation made last year for carrying the mails, amounting to over \$700,000. The amendment was stricken out by a vote of 129 to 108.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.—SENATE.—The political contest in the Senate was renewed. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of seating W. E. Kellogg from Louisiana, a minority of the committee reporting in favor of Spofford. The consideration of these reports was postponed. In the case of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, Mr. Thurman's resolution to discharge the committee from further consideration thereof came up as the regular order, and Judge Davis of Illinois, after a brief review of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds, after a brief review of the resolution, moved that the Senate proceed to executive business. Rejected—yeas 28; nays 30. Messrs. Conover and Patterson voting with the Democrats in the negative. The debate was then reopened and continued all night, the Republicans now and then varying the monotony by making motions to adjourn. The Democrats, however, were firm, and obstinately refused to yield their advantage. During the debate Messrs. Patterson and Conover addressed the Senate at some length in explanation of their positions.

HOUSE.—The House transacted no business of importance.

Casualties to Superior Officers.

Many witticisms have been lavished on the great loss of Russian officers in this campaign, and we have been told that the Turks had in consequence even been instructed by their superiors never to fire on a Russian General lest he should unfortunately be replaced by a man of some military capacity. It appears, however, from a very elaborate return compiled by the Germans of their losses in the Franco-German war, that very nearly as large a proportion of the Generals were killed and wounded as of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and a very much larger proportion of staff officers. Thus 2.56 per cent. of the Generals were killed, and only 2.60 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and privates, while 8.72 per cent. of the Generals were wounded, and only 9.98 per cent. of the non-commissioned officers and privates. Of the staff officers, however, no less than 8.67 per cent. were killed, and as many as 18.22 per cent. were wounded. Thus, even in an army so admirably disciplined as the German army, it is obvious that the staff officers run a very much higher proportionate risk than any private soldier. How excellent was the discipline is to be gathered from the fact that while the total number of killed, wounded, and missing was about 14 per cent., decidedly less than 2 per cent. (to speak precisely, 1.68 per cent.) were missing, and in every grade above that of non-commissioned officers and privates the number of missing was hardly more than 1 per cent. The exceptional risks run by high officers, then, does not seem to be peculiar to the Russian army.—*London Spectator*.

An Affectionate Goose.

A visitor to the public gardens during the summer must have noticed the eccentric conduct of one of the wild geese which frequent the pond in the northern gardens. Whenever a certain old gentleman, whose name we do not know, approaches the pond and calls "Bobby," the goose will leave the pond and sit beside him, and when he leaves to go home, will follow close at his feet like a dog to the gate, and sometimes into the street, when it has to be forcibly put back to its manifest disgust, for it goes off to its native element twisting its tail with indignation, and giving vent to sundry discordant squeaks. The old gentleman says he has never fed it, or petted it in any way, which makes it more remarkable; but we are told by a frequenter of the gardens that about two or three years ago a man used to come there and feed this identical goose regularly, so we are inclined to think that it is a case of mistaken identity on the part of his goosehip. Any way, it is an interesting question for ornithologists to solve, whether geese (supposed to be the most stupid of birds) have memory and can experience the sensation of gratitude.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

WILKES BOOTH IN FICTION.

A Project to Write a Novel on the Life of the Assassin of Lincoln, and a Rebuke.

(From the New York Evening Post.) It is reported that Mr. W. D. Trammel, the author of "Ca Ira," is engaged in writing a novel in which Wilkes Booth will be a prominent figure, and the newspaper that announces the fact adds that Mr. Trammel "will weave a pleasant romance into the life of J. Wilkes Booth, culminating in the assassination of President Lincoln."

If the assertions here made are true, Mr. Trammel is on the point of committing a blunder in art which will go far to contradict any pretension he may have to rank as a dramatic writer of fiction. Wilkes Booth was a romantic young man, when he was young, and if he had never assassinated Mr. Lincoln it would have been easy, no doubt, to find enough material in his life to furnish the groundwork of a romance. His habits were eccentric and well adapted to the uses of a romance writer. A good chapter might have been made out of a scene which the writer of this article saw in the actor's room one morning before the war. Invited to breakfast with Booth, the writer called at his room about 10 o'clock and found him lying in bed, shooting at a picture on the wall with a pair of dueling pistols which a young negro by the bedside was loading for him. Upon his guest's entrance he hastily arose and apologized for his forgetfulness, explaining that the man whose picture he had been firing at was an enemy who had injured him, and adding: "I was taking a sort of weak-tea satisfaction out of his photograph."

A man who could be guilty of such a freak must have done many things to delight the heart of a romance-writer who is out of a subject, and, as we have said, Wilkes Booth would have been an admirable hero of romance but for his great crime; but that crime—not because it was a crime, but because it is history—made him peculiarly unfit for the novelist's use. The assassination was a dramatic affair, certainly, and even melodramatic in some of its circumstances, but it was an event of so much and so terrible a moment that it became present matter of fact to every English-speaking person of this generation. Its facts were the current news of the day; its details were reported in all of the newspapers; it became fact, hard, prosaic fact, to everybody, and, until time shall have softened its outlines, it cannot be made romance, any more than a photograph of the New York postoffice can be made a work of art. To write of it in a novel will be to turn the novel into an old newspaper.

But this terrible fact overshadows everything else in Wilkes Booth's life, and to mention his name is to bring the assassination and only the assassination to every mind. All else that he did in life is rendered insignificant by comparison, and any romance founded upon his life before the assassination must make as vague an impression as a half-remembered dream does. Wilkes Booth is, therefore, a wholly impracticable subject of romance. Something might be made out of his career, perhaps, in the way of a Bowery melodrama, or a wildly "sensational" drama of the lowest order, but any attempt to make legitimate use of the man, or his life, or his character, or anything pertaining to him, must be a disastrous failure.

Types and Actors.

It is a fact not generally known that a great many of the prominent actors of the day have soared from the printer's case to the stage. In an interview with Stuart Robson, the comedian (himself an ex-printer), a New York reporter asked:

"Who of the actors of the present day are printers by trade?" "Let me see," said Mr. Robson, musingly. "There's J. H. Stoddard, one of our best 'old men'; he was a typo, and a good one too. Then there's Montague, of Wallack's; one wouldn't think to see him bowling up Fifth avenue behind his span of bang-tail thoroughbreds that he was once a printer."

"Is that so?" queried the reporter. "I heard that he was in some way connected with a nobleman, and that he had the exceptional advantages of good surroundings and a university education."

"You've been misinformed my boy. Montague, the gallant that half Murray Hill is breaking its heart over, was a type-setter on the London *Era*, and that at not a very remote period, either. Then there's Harry Crisp and Lawrence Barrett; both were printers. Barrett had an humble origin, but he has been studious, and is now one of the best-read men in the profession. John Moore, of the Fifth Avenue Theater, is another typo. Joe Jefferson, the best actor of modern times, once earned his bread at the case. So did that capital comedian, W. H. Crane; as did William Warren, of Boston, and Charlie Burke, of Philadelphia. Of dead actors who achieved world wide fame, William E. Burton and James W. Wallack, Jr., belonged to the craft. John Parsells was a compositor. So was your humble servant; but I think I was a better printer than I am an actor. I believe Neil Bryant was a flyboy; and I am sure Barney Williams was one. Steve Fiske, of the Fifth Avenue Theater, had something to do with newspapers, but I am not certain that he was ever employed in a composing-room. Theodore Hamilton, another good actor, was a 'sub' printer for years. I had almost forgotten Charles Fisher. He used to stick type like a race-horse. Not long ago I told me that he went into a printing-office for the first time in thirty years. He said he found the situation of all the boxes readily, except the receptacle for the interrogation marks; and that 'wanted to know what the mischief I was doing there?'"

To this list might be added the name of that fine actor and successful man-

ger, James H. McVicker, of Chicago, the proprietor of the finest theater west of New York. McVicker was a compositor on the St. Louis *Republican* when the writer occupied the honorable post of "printer's devil."

A Practical Joker.

Mr. Sothern's energy and liberality in the benefits for the widow of Edwin Adams—especially his two rapid railroad trips to, and day performances in, Philadelphia and Boston, by which the sum of \$3,200 was added to the fund, now amounting to \$18,000—have greatly endeared him to the profession, and won additional regard for himself from the public. Mr. Sothern has sometimes been alluded to as fond of a "lark." On one occasion, when driving out with Mrs. John Wood, with whom he was acting at the time, he stopped, and with his companion entered an iron-monger's shop. Advancing to the counter, he said, "Have you the second edition of 'Macaulay's History of England?'" The shop-keeper explained that he kept an iron-mongering establishment. "Well, it don't matter whether it is bound in calf or not," answered the customer. "But, sir, this is not a bookseller's." "It don't matter how you put it up," says Sothern; "a piece of brown paper—the sort of thing you would give your own mother." "Sir!" bawled the shop-keeper, "we don't—keep it! No books; this is an iron-mongering shop!" "Yes," says Sothern, "the binding differs, but I'm not particular—as long as I have a fly-leaf, don't you know?" "Sir!" fairly screamed the shop-keeper, "can't you see we keep no books? This is an iron-monger's shop!" "Certainly," said Sothern, seating himself. "I'll wait for it." Believing that his customer was either hopelessly deaf or equally mad, the man called another from the other end of the store, and explained that he could do nothing with the gentleman. "What do you wish, sir?" shouted the second man, advancing. "I should like," says Sothern, quietly, "a small plain file about so long." "Certainly, sir," said the man, casting upon bewildered No. 1 a glance of the most unmitigated disgust. Before the article could be procured, Mrs. Wood, who had been pretending to be occupied in looking at saws and such trifles, had yielded to always dominant risibilities, so that she became quite helpless, and Sothern incontinently fled with his purchase as soon as he could obtain it, leaving her to recover at her leisure. When they met at the theater she accused him of having abandoned her after reducing her to an utterly inert state by his practical joke, but he made it all right by presenting her, not with "Macaulay's History," but the file.—*Harper's Bazar*.

An Actor's Misfortune.

Mr. E. Eberle, an actor of over twenty years' experience, was seen to be strangely at fault in his part in the Albany Theater a few nights ago. He had the reputation of being "letter perfect," but on this occasion he was at a loss for words, went on and off the stage at wrong points in the play, and gave the audience the impression that he was drunk. At length he advanced to the footlights and said: "I don't know what the matter is with me, but I certainly am not drunk—I never drink anything intoxicating. I was perfect in my part at rehearsal this morning, but now I cannot recall a word of it." He retired, and another actor read the rest of his part. His trouble was paralysis of the brain, and there is not much hope of his recovery.

MRS. SANDFORD, of Gaston county, N. C., had one baby in 1874, twins in 1875, triplets in 1876, and in 1877 is yet to be heard from.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEANS.....	\$7.50 @10.75
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.12 1/2
COTTON.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Flour—Superfine.....	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.38 @ 1.41
CORN—Western Mixed.....	62 @ 64
OATS—Mixed.....	35 @ 41
RYE—Western.....	74 @ 76
PORE—New Mess.....	13.80 @14.00
LAND.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
CHICAGO.	
BEANS—Choice Graded Stearns.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Choice Natives.....	4.75 @ 5.00
Cows and Heifers.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Butchers' Steers.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Medium to Fat.....	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Live.....	4.25 @ 4.60
Flour—Fancy White Winter.....	6.75 @ 7.25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5.25 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.68 @ 1.08 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1.03 @ 1.04
CORN—No. 2.....	49 @ 49
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 27
RYE—No. 2.....	63 @ 65
BARLEY—No. 2.....	31 @ 33
EGGS—Fresh.....	19 @ 20
PORE—Mess.....	11.80 @11.90
LAND.....	7 1/4 @ 8
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.12 1/2 @ 1.16
No. 2.....	1.08 @ 1.09
CORN—No. 2.....	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 27
RYE—No. 1.....	45 @ 47
BARLEY—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1.24 @ 1.25
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 27
RYE—No. 2.....	54 1/2 @ 56
PORE—Mess.....	12.10 @12.25
LAND.....	7 1/4 @ 8
HOGS.....	3.80 @ 4.60
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.60
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Red.....	1.18 @ 1.25
CORN—New.....	41 @ 42
OATS.....	27 @ 31
RYE.....	60 @ 62
PORE—Mess.....	12.10 @12.25
LAND.....	7 1/4 @ 8
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan.....	1.32 @ 1.33
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.30 @ 1.31
CORN.....	45 @ 51
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 30
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice White.....	5.80 @ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.30 @ 1.31
No. 1 Amber.....	1.28 @ 1.29
CORN—No. 1.....	47 1/2 @ 52 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	30 @ 31
BARLEY (per cental).....	1.10 @ 1.40
PORE—Mess.....	13.25 @13.50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.12 @ 5.50
Fair.....	4.25 @ 4.50
Common.....	3.75 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	4.80 @ 4.95
SHEEP.....	2.75 @ 4.00

ANNUAL REPORTS.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

SYNOPSIS OF COMMISSIONER BAUM'S REPORT.

From the report of Hon. Green B. Baum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we glean the following: During the last fiscal year 4,952 distilleries were registered and 4,510 operated. The net aggregate increase of receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits for the fiscal year were \$1,043,344. An abstract is given of the reports of District Attorneys for the fiscal year, showing the whole number of suits commenced to be 5,828; suits decided in favor of the United States, 3,927; suits decided against the United States, 605; suits settled or dismissed, 3,046; suits pending July 1, 1877, 6,085. The statement is made, showing a falling off in the amounts assessed in the year 1877 of \$1,704,324 from the amount assessed in the previous year, an amount almost equal to the decrease of assessments on the single article of distilled spirits seized or fraudulently removed, on which there was assessed in 1877 \$1,707,299 less than in 1876, in which latter year very large assessments were made on account of stupendous frauds committed by distillers in various parts of the country, and discovered in the latter part of the year 1875.

The tax on deposits, capital and circulation of banks, etc., in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$98,487 less than in the previous year, a decrease which must be accounted for by the general depression of business prevailing in the past year, and to which many banks, and particularly savings institutions were compelled to succumb. It should, however, be remembered that the amount reported in 1876 showed an unusual increase of \$211,862 of the tax on current banking business of that year over previous years.

The amount assessed on tobacco, snuff and cigars removed from factory unstamped shows the large increase of \$314,505 over the amount assessed in 1876, to wit, \$419,908. It is true that assessments equaling in amount this excess were made against certain manufacturers in Virginia and North Carolina, on tobacco alleged to have been fraudulently removed nearly fifteen months prior to the date of the assessments, and that additional evidence was subsequently filed upon which a large part of the assessments were made. Nevertheless, even after making these deductions, the value of the safeguards provided by law, other than that of affixing the stamp, is demonstrated by figures above given.

The total quantity of distilled spirits in taxable gallons at the 70 and 90 cents tax placed in distillery warehouses, withdrawn therefrom, and remaining therein at the beginning and close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is given at 74,143,388.

Statements showing the gross amount of average capital and deposits of savings banks, bankers, and banks other than national banks, for the year ending May 31, 1876 and 1877, are given:

	1876.	1877.
Capital of savings banks.....	\$5,016,059	\$4,965,500
Capital of banks and bankers.....	211,634,586	217,215,288
Deposits of savings banks having capital.....	38,207,891	38,055,540
Deposits of savings banks having no capital.....	845,109,217	855,087,027
Deposits of banks and bankers.....	483,458,242	475,790,064

Totals.....\$1,583,426,595 \$1,591,088,519
The total collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$41,010,546. In addition to the collection of specific taxes from manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars in their various forms there are included in the above total collections from special taxes upon the manufacture and sale of tobacco, special taxes upon raw or leaf tobacco, and from the sale of export stamps.

The following exhibit gives the number of persons engaged during the last fiscal year in the handling of raw or leaf tobacco, in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and in the distribution of manufactured products, ascertained from the amount of collections from the sale of special tax stamps:

Leaf dealers.....	3,898
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	875
Manufacturers of cigars.....	15,463
Peddlers of manufactured tobacco.....	319,045

The exhibit presented by the foregoing figures is, in many respects, a gratifying one both to the Government and to the numerous parties engaged in the business of manufacturing and handling tobacco.

There are three facts in this connection which the Commissioner deems especially worthy of note. The first is that the production of manufactured tobacco for the last fiscal year was greater than for any other fiscal year embraced within the records of this office, with the single exception of the year ending June 30, 1875. The second fact is, that a larger amount of money was collected from manufactured tobacco put upon the market for consumption than during any previous fiscal year; and the third fact is the pleasing one that a greater quantity of manufactured tobacco and more cigars and cigarettes were removed directly from manufacturing for exportation to foreign countries during the last year than during any previous year of which an account has been kept by the office of internal revenue. These results are believed to be largely due to these provisions of law which were intended to give to the Government a general control over the movements of raw or leaf tobacco, regulating its sale, transfer and shipment, and preventing its being sold for direct consumption without payment of any tax, and in competition with manufactured and tax-paid. The Commissioner says: "A continuance of these features of the said law is necessary to maintain the present amount of receipts from said source."

"The manufacture of perfumery for exportation is a large and growing interest. About 2,500 barrels of alcohol are used in this business, all of which are imported and withdrawn without payment of duty, and used in the manufacture of perfumeries in bonded manufacturing, and finally exported free of tax or duty. Under existing laws, American alcohol can not be used in the business without payment of tax, and there is no provision of law authorizing a drawback upon the exportation of goods so manufactured. I see no reason for this discrimination against American distillers." The Commissioner, therefore, respectfully recommends that an act be passed authorizing the withdrawal of alcohol without payment of tax, to be used by manufacturing perfumers in the production of goods for export, under such restrictions as to prevent fraud and protect the rights of the Government.

"It has been found that, in some portions of the country, match manufacturers have put up matches in boxes containing so great a number as to facilitate frauds upon the revenue by reuse of stamped boxes. I respectfully recommend that a law be passed limiting the number of matches to be contained in a single box to 500."

"I recommend legislation upon the following additional points: First, that a retail liquor dealer be authorized to close out his stock without incurring a wholesale liquor dealer's tax; second, that a bona-fide mortgage of spirits should be authorized to sell and deliver the same under mortgage to any person qualified to buy them, without incurring a wholesale dealer's tax, and the person so receiving spirits without reference to the amount should not be liable to any penalty therefor; third, where members of a firm who have paid a special tax for pursuing any business are changed by the withdrawal or admission of a partner, the new

firm that is created should be allowed to pursue business upon giving notice of such change to the Collector of their district without the payment of a new tax; fourth, that a person caught in the act of manufacturing or selling illicit spirits may be arrested on view, without a warrant, by a Marshal or Deputy Marshal, and forthwith taken before the proper tribunal for examination; fifth, that the existing law be so changed as to authorize the employment of thirty-five revenue agents.

"The total amount of drawback of internal-revenue taxes allowed during the fiscal year on exported merchandise is \$30,546, an increase of \$24,545 in claims allowed during the past year."

TREASURY EXHIBIT.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF TREASURER WYMAN.

The Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report of the operations by the Treasury during the last fiscal year, makes the following exhibit regarding the receipts and expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. That ending June 30, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenues amounting to \$18,481,452, and decrease in net expenditures of \$19,799,788. The net revenues for the fiscal year were \$269,000,586; net expenditures, \$288,600,008—making an increase of funds amounting to \$30,840,577. It is observed that, while the revenue from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources has decreased year after year since 1873, the revenue derived from internal revenue, so-called, has increased, the receipts from that source in 1874 having been \$102,409,784, and in the fiscal year of 1877, \$118,630,407.

The total amount of "unavailable moneys" carried in balances of accounts in the Treasurer's offices was as follows: June, 30, 1876, \$29,899,520; June 30, 1877, \$29,620,883. The theory of public accounts is that the Treasurer of the United States shall be charged, upon a warrant of the Secretary, with all moneys received into the treasury, and for which, whenever received, he is held accountable until the same are properly disbursed under some appropriation made pursuant to law. It has, however, occurred that, since 1836, the sum of \$29,625,833 over and above the amount of public money which has been properly accounted for, has, by reason of a deposit of surplus revenue with twenty-six States of the Union, by deficit, by default, by theft, in various places, and by failure in depository banks, gone from the custody of the Treasurer, which it seems he cannot, from the nature of the case, account for, and thereby obtain credit therefor on the books of the department, and, for the convenience of the operations of the department, this amount is carried in the accounts as unavailable. The Treasurer thinks there should be legislation authorizing the opening of an "appropriation account" upon the books of the department in which, under the head of "unavailable," the Treasurer may receive credit for the sums now and hereafter from time to time becoming unavailable, and that the person, bank, or State properly chargeable may be debited with the various items by warrant upon their account stated by the proper accounting officers of the treasury.

Although the monthly debt statement of the department was never intended to show the condition of the treasury and the amount and kinds of funds on hand, yet many deductions are sought to be made from time to time, as if that publication gave the liabilities and assets, and not merely the condition of the debt. The only items of cash in the treasury which the debt statement include are the general currency balance and the general coin balance. The currency balance, as it appears in the monthly statement under the term "cash in treasury, currency," is simply the amount of currency that would be left in the treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full, and also of the item "cash in treasury, coin." There is, in addition, the amounts held for the redemption of Clearing-House certificates, of which the amounts outstanding are noted in the statement, beside which, not mentioned there are funds to the credit of the disbursing officers for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, to meet outstanding checks and drafts for the benefit of the creditors of national banks, the balance of the 5 per cent fund, and others. A comparative statement is given showing in detail, both in coin and currency, the liabilities and assets of the treasury on Sept. 30, 1876 and 1877. These aggregates are as follows: Coin, Sept. 30, 1876, \$67,586,805; Sept. 30, 1877, \$138,585,072. Currency, Sept. 30, 1876, \$100,497,768; Sept. 30, 1877, \$110,096,039.

Regarding the long-mooted question whether legal-tender notes deposited for redemption of the circulation of failed, reducing and liquidating banks are held as a separate fund, it may be said that there is no provision of law which requires that such notes should be so held, and, as a fact, they have never been held apart and distinct from other funds in the treasury. There is, without doubt, in the various offices and various vaults of the treasury a sufficient amount of United States notes to redeem all such banks' notes if presented simultaneously for redemption, but they are not always in the vaults of the office where redemption is required to be made.

THE ARMY.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT SHOWS.

The annual report of Gen. Sherman shows that on Oct. 12 the regular army was composed of:

General officers.....	56
General staff officers.....	111
Hospital stewards.....	186
Engineer battalion.....	199
Ordinance enlisted men.....	346
Enlisted men of staff corps.....	731
Cavalry officers, for ten regiments.....	439
Enlisted men.....	7,911
Artillery officers, for five regiments.....	350
Enlisted men.....	2,321
Artillery.....	2,605
Infantry officers, for twenty-five regiments.....	877
Enlisted men.....	8,778
Infantry.....	9,655
Besides which there are reported as non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments, Military Academy, recruits unassigned, Indian scouts, and prison guards, amounting to:	
Men.....	1,877
Signal corps.....	404
Retired officers.....	301
Captain of United States army, by act of Congress.....	1
Aggregating officers and men.....	24,501
Of which force available for war is made up of cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, amounting to 24,601 officers and men, to which should be added the eleven general officers and officers of general staff serving with them, together with 570 Indian scouts.	

The General details the operations of the army during the year, referring especially and in high terms of praise to the conduct of officers and men during the Indian war and at the time of the recent riots. It appears that Gen. Sheridan, recommending an increase in every company in the service to 100 men, expressed the opinion that, had this been done some time ago, the Indian troubles would have been settled

promptly, with a strong probability that they would not have occurred at all. Gen. Sheridan adds: "The Indian troubles in this division are over for the present. I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications are still liable to arise, and our experience should teach us to be better prepared than we have hitherto been."

Gen. Sherman agrees with Gen. Sheridan's recommendation, which would raise the army to nearly 50,000 men, but decries of success in such application to Congress, and therefore urges such legislation as will give us 25,000 men for the present 430 companies, with an average of fifty-eight men to the company. "I believe it to be wrong and damaging to increase the cavalry at the expense of the artillery and infantry. The latter do as good service as cavalry, are as necessary, and cost much less for maintenance. All are equally necessary and should be on a par, but the President should have the right to increase companies stationed at exposed points at the loss of others not similarly situated."

The concluding portion of the report is devoted to the account of Howard's movements in pursuit of the Nez Percés and their final capture by Miles. Gen. Sherman says Col. Miles and his officers and men are entitled to all honor and praise for their prompt, skillful and successful work, while others, by their long and toilsome pursuit, are entitled to corresponding credit because they made that success possible. The General hopes these Indians will be provided with homes in the spring on the Indian reservation, near the Modocs, where, by moderate labor, they can soon be able to support themselves in peace. They should never again be allowed to return to Oregon or to Lapwai.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Hon. J. C. Williamson, the Commissioner General of the Land Office, in his annual report, says the sales of public lands for cash are about 100,000 acres more than the previous year, while the number entered under the Homestead and Timber-Culture laws is 785,123 less. There were certified for railroad purposes 700,791 acres. The total disposals of public lands were 47,822,432 acres. Public surveys have been extended over 718,572,737 acres. The total of unsurveyed lands is 1,101,197,183 acres. There were surveyed the past year 11,242,928 acres at a cost of \$215,942. The consolidation of all the offices of the Surveyor General into one is recommended; also, the abolition of the contract system, and the appointment of a Surveyor General, who may appoint assistants required to personally make surveys. A large number of grants for railroads have expired by limitation, and it is regarded important that action should be taken by Congress either to enforce the forfeiture of the grants or extend the time for the completion of the roads. Should the latter course be pursued, the claims of bona-fide settlers upon lapsed lands should be protected. It is recommended that Congress withdraw all lands chiefly valuable for pine timber from the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, and from sale except for cash; also, that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to sell timber from public lands in the mining districts; also, to sell timber upon any unsurveyed land (not mineral) when needed for actual settlement before public surveys; also, that a law be enacted providing for the care and custody of timber-lands unit for agriculture, and for the gradual sale of timber, and for the perpetuation of the growth of timber of such lands.

Legislation authorizing seizures of timber cut from public lands, without resort to the tedious process of the courts, is also recommended. The United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi has seized, in three counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, in the suit of the United States against John Manning and others, large amounts of timber, principally pine logs, estimated at over 75,000 in number. There will also be seized a large amount of charcoal and turpentine. This action stops a trade which has employed many vessels carrying timber or lumber to foreign and domestic markets.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY.

The report of the operations of the Post-office Department for the last fiscal year shows an increase in the number of postoffices of 963, 1,825 having been established, and 868 discontinued. Of the Postmasters, 4,800 have resigned, 711 have been removed, and 397 have died. There are 35,948 offices with a salary less than \$1,000, and 1,387 with a larger salary, the last being known as Presidential offices. The letter-carriers system has cost \$1,893,618.85, paid to 2,265 letter carriers in eighty-five places having free delivery, at whose post-offices the receipts for local postage were \$2,254,957.83. The expenditures of the department show a nominal deficiency of \$1,500,000, and a real deficiency of less than \$500,000.

David B. Barker, Superintendent of Special Agents of the Postoffice Department, reports that during the year 543 persons were arrested for offenses against the Postal laws, being 104 greater than in the preceding year, though during the last year the number of special agents had been reduced. The persons arrested had committed every variety of offense known to the Postal laws, and 172 of the number were transferred to the State courts to be tried for burglaries of postoffices, highway robberies of mails while in transit, murder of mail-drivers, etc. Many cases of alleged improper sales of postage stamps were investigated, and Postmasters removed for that cause. The whole number of complaints of lost registered letter during the year was 2,289, with a reported aggregate value of \$54,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216 valued at \$10,510 accounted for by the recovery of their contents from persons who had stolen them, or through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses compared with the total number of letters registered during the year, viz., \$4,348,127, is about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent, or one in every 5,000 registered letters sent through the mail. Many of the losses occurred through unavoidable causes, such as railroad and steamboat accidents, fires, etc.

Gov. Morton's Disease.

The physician who predicted, thirteen years ago, Senator Morton's death exactly as it occurred, describes the way in which the Senator received the prediction. "Well," he said, after being quiet a little while, "I fear, doctor, there is more the matter with me than I have been aware of. Tell me what you think of my case, of the danger to life, of the possibility of recovery." I did so; I told him frankly that his disease was one from which none, or almost none, recovered; that it was one which was almost always, sooner or later, fatal. I saw from his face that it was an awful blow to him. But in a few moments it was over, and his face was as placid as any man's.

SEVERE calls the people who go to church from compulsion, as they might do to escape from a shower of rain, "umbrella Christians."

THE "THIEF ACCOUNT."

How a Veteran Hotel-Keeper of Indianapolis Kept Even.

(From the Indianapolis Herald.)

"Steal!" said the old man, in accents of intense scorn. "Steal! Why, you would be astonished to find how large a proportion of the traveling public are infernal thieves. They steal the bed-clothes, pillows, boot-jacks, soap, soap-dishes—everything, in fact, which they can carry off. Everybody steals soap. We expect that, and don't kick. You'd be surprised to hear that — (a noted Indiana politician) makes a practice of putting the soap into his valise every time he pays his bill. He doesn't seem to use much of it himself, but I think he takes it home to his children. The first thing to be done when a fellow comes to the office to pay his bill is to send the porter up to his room to see if anything is missing. When a fellow comes down with his valise in his hand, we are unusually suspicious. The only way to get even with the thieves is to keep a 'thief account.' Whenever anything is missed I charge it up at a fair value, and the next time I catch a thief in the act I make him pay the entire amount or go to jail. One day a nice-looking fellow came down with a valise in his hand and inquired the amount of his bill. The minute I saw him I knew he had stolen something, so I rang the bell and gave the porter the wink. I potted over the books while the porter was gone, and I could see he was getting uneasy. He had a notion to bolt, but just then the porter came down, and I saw by his eye that something was missing. I jumped over the counter and grabbed the rascal by the throat. 'Open that valise, you d—d thief,' says I. He got very white about the gills, and began to beg. When the valise was opened, sure enough there was a new bed-spread for which I had paid \$5. 'Bill,' says I, 'bring me the thief account.' I footed it up, and it amounted to just \$56. 'You pay that,' says I, 'or go to jail.' He thought it was d—d hard to have to pay for other men's stealings, but on the whole concluded that it was cheaper than to go to the penitentiary. Compounding a felony? Well, yes; it did have that complexion. But maybe it nipped a thief in the bud. The girls are generally honest, though once in a while we catch one of them. One time there was an infernal tree-peddler stopped with us, and he had a black satin vest stolen. I paid him \$5 for it. He described it very accurately. There was a yellow spot on the collar, where he had dropped some acid on it, and his name in full was written on the leather with which it was bound at the bottom. I suspected the girl Mary. We watched her for a week or two, and concluded we were mistaken, when one day a fellow came in, with a black satin vest, and there was a round yellow spot on the collar. It was Mary's sweetheart. I collared him, jerked up his vest and found the name of the tree-peddler on the leather. He owned up that Mary had stolen the vest and given it to him. At that time the thief account was only \$7, and so he got off cheap."

Total Depravity.

The most troublesome thief the New York detectives have had anything to do with for a long time proves to be a little girl 13 years old. Mysterious robberies of money and jewels from private houses have been going on in the upper part of the city for several months, so adroitly performed as to baffle the most minute investigation by the police. It was noticed that a pretty, modest-looking child had been seen about the buildings at the time some of the thefts were supposed to have been committed, but no one thought of connecting her with the crimes until a few days ago it was ascertained that articles answering to the description of some recently stolen had been pawned by a girl resembling this one. The officers were at once reminded of little Libby O'Brien, who had testified to being an accomplice of a Mrs. Kloss, a notorious sneak thief, a few months before, and they looked her up and arrested her. She denied her guilt at first with the most admirable assumption of innocence, but, when fully identified by some of her victims, she owned up. She told the whole story of her criminal career with the greatest composure and cheerfulness, without any apprehension for her future. She has committed about fifty robberies, amounting to several thousand dollars, spending the money, as she says, in living and dressing well and going to the theaters, giving her mother a small sum each week. Her youth and artlessness of manner have enabled her to gain free admission to dwellings at all times on various pretexts, and many people who have entertained her can hardly believe that she could be guilty of the thefts.

Luck of the Lorillard Brothers.

A fresh interest in turf matters was aroused in this city by the great contest at Baltimore between Ten Broeck, Parole and Tom Ochiltree. The victory of Parole over the staunch Western champion, Ten Broeck, was a fitting close to one of the most remarkable records ever made by a turfman in a single season. At the spring meeting at Jerome Park, at the Long Branch July meeting, at Saratoga, at Jerome Park again in September and October, and finally at Baltimore, Mr. Pierre Lorillard's horses have captured nearly every prize for which they have been entered. During the season it has been the constant remark that if Pierre Lorillard should start a goat, he would win, so constantly have his colors been first at the winning post. His name heads the list of winners of the season, and the amount of his winnings is upward of \$50,000. Next on the list comes George Lorillard, Pierre's brother, with winnings of between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Both have frequently competed in the same race, but Pierre has been the ever-lucky one, and the great victory of his

horse Parole over Harper Ten Broeck and his brother's Tom Ochiltree is the brightest triumph of all the season. It is a noticeable fact that while the brothers Lorillard, who are comparatively young on the turf, have been thus overwhelmingly successful, such veterans as Col. McDaniell and August Belmont are far down in the list, and it is believed by those who are well-informed that the first-named "old stager" has been a large loser on the season's work. —New York Cor. Detroit Post.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

There are over 100 cases of diphtheria in Flint.

The iron works at Big Rapids are at work again.

Newaygo is to have a new flouring-mill soon.

The Michigan Salt Association has advanced its prices 10 cents per barrel.

Detroit imported \$95,000 worth last month and exported \$800,000 worth.

This Muskegon Red Ribbon Club has been incorporated under the laws of the State.

GRATIOT county has ninety-one school buildings, and over 5,000 children of school age.

A council of the Order of Royal Arcanum was instituted at East Saginaw, last week.

A party of Pennsylvanians are about to sink a shaft for coal in Eveline, Charlevoix county.

ONLY one death has occurred in Belding since last July, and that was a young infant, last week.

PORTLAND has purchased \$1,000 worth of Babcock fire extinguishers, buckets, and other fire protectives.

The Escanaba furnace was offered for sale in Pittsburgh, but as only \$21,000 was bid it was withdrawn.

The Northern Michigan Homeopathic Association will hold its annual meeting at Pierson, Montcalm county, Dec. 5.

Mrs. JOHNSON was killed at Kalamazoo while on her way to church in that village. She was thrown from her carriage.

The people of Ithaca have voted unanimously in favor of a \$1,500 loan to make the supply of water in the artesian well available.

There is considerable excitement over the discovery of what is pronounced to be gold on the farm of George Bartlett, one mile south of Midland.

NEARLY 800 working-girls have been provided with employment by the Working Woman's Home in Detroit since its establishment a short time ago.

The Sheriffs of Michigan are to hold a meeting at Grand Rapids, next month, to adopt a plan to further assist each other in detecting thieves in this State.

The firm of Ryerson, Hills & Co., of Muskegon, owns 40,000 acres of land in Michigan. W. H. Sage and David Ward also have pretty sizable farms in the State.

SANDFORD BROWN, Clerk of Newaygo county, writes to the Mayor of Detroit that he has been instructed to enter into a contract with the city of Detroit for keeping the prisoners of that county at the House of Correction.

MICHAEL KANE, while walking on the track of the Michigan Central railroad, on which he was employed, stepped in a frog near Detroit Junction, and, before he could extricate himself, was killed by the train.

The Governor and Board of State Auditors are absent on a tour of inspection through some of the Western States, seeking information that may aid them in finishing and furnishing the new Capitol at Lansing.

The Michigan Central railway is going to do its best to keep Sunday. The General Manager has issued an order to do on that day only such work as is absolutely necessary, and to arrange things so that the train-men can, as far as possible, spend Sunday at their homes.

JOE SPEISER, a German 27 years old, at work in Alexander Rodgers' lumber camp, six miles north of Holton, fell the other day and hurt his back. He was taken in a wagon to Holton, and thence to Muskegon for care for medical assistance, but died almost immediately after reaching there.

CORNELIUS COLE, a young man of Kalamazoo, in a fit of insanity rushed home suddenly, and, flourishing a large knife, threatened the lives of the family, who fled from the house. He then cut a gash in his foot, and, filling a glass with the blood from the wound, sat in the parlor and drank it. He was discovered in this condition, and, finally, being overpowered, was taken to jail to await proper action.

The following is a list of patents issued to Michigan inventors for the week ending Nov. 20, 1877: Pipe elbow seaming machine, G. Choate, East Saginaw; friction gears, Daniel H. Merritt, Marquette; preparing matches for dipping, Peter Beer, Detroit; farm gates, C. O. Mosher, Cassopolis; mill stone drivers, John Plank, Constantine; plows, J. & M. Rich, Hastings; wheelbarrows, Wm. H. Stevens, Coldwater; whip sockets and line holders, Aug. Smith, Pinckney; car heaters, L. T. White, Eaton Rapids; coffee and peanut roasters, C. L. Hall, Ypsilanti; labels Geo. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids.

QUEEN VICTORIA regulates and disciplines her children just as if they were still boys and girls. Prince Leopold is 24 years old, but his slightest movements or plans are telegraphed to Windsor or Balmoral by one of his suite, so that on a recent Sunday, when, in Elgin, Scotland, he accepted an invitation to attend the Protestant Episcopal Church, he received, a few minutes before the hour of service, positive orders to go to the Presbyterian Church, and went.

Notings.

THE schooner Elm City was beached north of this harbor night before last.

It is reported that Mr. Mel. Fuller has left the country without settling up his accounts.

OUR readers will notice one column on the 8th page set apart for the special benefit of our agricultural interests.

A COMMITTEE, which was to have been selected last night, will go to Kansas on Tuesday next to "see how the land lies."

WE call the attention of our readers to the change in the time-table on the Chicago railroad, which went into effect on Sunday last.

MESARS. H. Manting and K. Schaddelee were elected elders in the 3d Ref. Church, in the place of Kerkhof and Cappon, on Thursday.

TWENTY-nine women were advertised in a recent issue of a Chicago paper as about to preach and conduct religious services on the following Sunday.

MASTER John de Boer deserves the praise of the whole community for his ingenious way of clearing the snow from the sidewalks of all the principal streets in the city.

MESARS. Parly & Mulder have built quite an addition to their butter tub factory and intend to start up as soon as satisfactory arrangements for shipping the stock can be made.

MR. J. Duursema has sold his share in the store and stock to Mr. Gringhuis, and sold his share in the stove factory to Mr. Koffers. We hope Mr. Duursema will surprise our citizens with a new enterprise.

WORK on the Hudson River Tunnel, which was begun on the New Jersey shore over three years ago, only to be interrupted by long and vexatious litigation, is to be resumed about the 1st of December next.

A FIRE broke out in the dwelling of Govert Keppel, in the Village of Zeeland on Monday morning last, destroying the premises and with it vanishes one of Zeeland's old landmarks. The property was well insured.

IN spite of the wailing cry of the "gold shylocks" and their hired organs, the premium on gold remains quite steady at about 102½ to 103. Don't these facts show that the prospects of more silver are not injurious.

CAPT. Chas. Brandt arrived safe and sound with his schooner Banner on Wednesday morning, after weathering a severe rain and snow storm on the previous day and night. To come in safe and sound with a *scow* after such terrible weather, stamps Capt. Brandt as a first-class sailor.

WE must chronicle a new feature in our religious services in this city. Union services were held in the forenoon of Thursday last of both the Methodists and the 2nd Ref. Church in Hope Church, and in the evening in the Methodist Church. Prof. Crispell will occupy the pulpit of Rev. Wm. M. Coplin on next Sunday evening.

ON Monday night, about 9 P. M. at Grand Rapids, Ed. Moran, engine-wiper on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, while walking on Canal Street, near the bridge, was shot by one of two young men whom he jostled against. The ball passed through his right breast. Fred Dennis, one of the young men, was arrested. He refuses to give his companion's name. Moran will die.

THE fireman's festival on Wednesday evening last, was exceedingly well managed and proved a decided success. Quite a number of ladies accompanied their husbands and friends to the room of Columbia No. 2, in spite of the raging snowstorm. Gee's brass band furnished the music and discoursed some fine selections, some of which showed a good deal of practice. The Oysters were first-rate, and every body seemed well satisfied, and the firemen were not slow in appreciating the estimation in which they are held by our citizens.

WE call the attention of our fruit growers to the advertisement of Mr. Husted, offering a display of fruit and ornamental trees, which are unsurpassed in their variety and quality of any amount ever offered before to this community. Mr. Husted's identification with our local interests—as he has shown by planting orchards, and purchasing land to make more of them—ought to be sufficient guarantee for his integrity and solidity as a nurseryman. The above ought to be sufficient testimony to any mind to convince him that Mr. Husted is the right man to buy from, and from whom the fruit growers Association may learn very valuable lessons. We are happy to announce him as a co-worker for the material benefit of this whole region, whereas we regard that fruit-growing is one of our most important factors for the future material development of this Colony.—See advertisement.

IN October New Orleans exactly trebled its usual grain shipments.

MR. T. Keppel's new building, intended for a cider-vinegar manufactory, is almost completed.

MAJ. Reno calls Sitting Bull a liar behind his back, and moreover this back is two or three thousand miles away.

THE Pope was photographed a few weeks ago. Three attempts were necessary, and he wrote under the portrait, "My last picture."

HEREAFTER J. O. Doesburg's drug store will be open every Sunday from 8 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE main witness in the Donker arson case, P. van den Berg, has been in another knock down scrape, on Saturday last, in Grand Haven, and was put in jail by the Sheriff.

ACCORDING to the British Wreck Register, 502 vessels were wholly lost last year. In fifteen years, more than 12,000 persons have lost their lives by the wrecking of English vessels.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 29, 1877: C. C. Nichols, Martin Morresey, F. I. Elliot, I. G. Williston.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY was duly observed. Religious services were held in most of the churches, and a festival was given in the evening by the Rebecca Lodge, which was not very well attended, owing to a prevailing snow storm.

THE weather has undergone a remarkable change in the last few days from a black, rainy, foggy siege of several days duration it changed on Tuesday night last into a genuine snowstorm. This change virtually closes our navigation.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co. have concluded to finish off immediately the second floor of their new building, on the corner of Ninth and River streets, for a public hall. This is in the nick of time, whereas, since our last fire we have had to get along without one.

MR. E. J. Harrington commenced building an addition to his store this week immediately west of the present one of 24x46 feet. The immense stock of ready made clothing he has recently purchased necessitated the enlargement of storeroom in which to display it.

AUGUSTUS CONVERSE, a baggageman on the Chicago and Michigan Southern road, was struck on the head, on Tuesday morning, at Muskegon, by a bridge, while passing on his car, causing injuries from which he died six hours afterward. He leaves a wife in Big Rapids.

ON Thursday afternoon, of last week while about five miles southeast of Milwaukee, Nels Nelson, one of the crew of the schooner O. R. Johnson, was knocked overboard by the mainboom, and before a boat could be lowered sunk from sight. Deceased was a Norwegian, 30 years old, and shipped from Chicago, where it is supposed he resided.

FORNEY in a letter to the The Philadelphia Press says. The republican party has only to bide its time and to place full confidence in President Hayes, and if it does not succeed in the next presidential election it will have so modified the other party as to make all future administrations of the government faithful interpreters of the wholesome and patriotic policy he so conscientiously inaugurated and resolutely maintained.

CAPT. Eads says: "There is a genuine and general alarm in New York and the other seaboard cities, lest the success of the Jetties will take from them the greatest portion of their grain trade, and they feel that the west and south are now too important to be longer ignored. Feeling this way they are quite likely to vote forty-five millions of dollars to the levees for the purpose of putting the share of public money to which the south and west are entitled where it will do the least possible harm to the grain trade."

AN important preparation for the death of the Pope was made last week, by the College of Cardinals, in the appointment of Cardinal Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, as Camerlengo, or acting Pope, during the interregnum between the death of Pius IX and the appointment of his successor. He is 67 years old, and is thought to be peculiarly well fitted to perform the difficult office of Camerlengo. This officer, who has great influence in the selection of a new Pope, must have no ambitious designs of his own, and, in fact, a Camerlengo has never been known to elect himself. He is expected, however, to watch the other Cardinals with Argus eyes, for, during the Conclave, they are treated as if capable of any crimes which would favor their own projects. Cardinal Pecci is an ardent supporter of the temporal power and is entirely opposed to any reconciliation with the great enemy—the Italian government.

ONTO has 331,000 acres of apple orchard and raised this year 15,000,000 bushels of apples.

A MACHINE which will have a capacity of sixty horse-shoes per minute is being erected in an Allegheny manufactory.

"Who is your warmest friend?" asked the teacher. "My mother," yelled one of the boys. "Your mother?" "Yes, she 'warms' me every day!"

OF ten blast furnaces within the limits of Pittsburgh seven are in operation. Their combined capacity is one hundred and sixty-four thousand tons a year.

THE nail-works at Birdsboro, Berks county, Pa., are now turning out eight hundred and twenty-five kegs of nails per day, and there is a ready sale for them.

LOUISIANA sugar is being held in much greater favor in the west. Nearly two-thirds of the entire receipts thus far at New Orleans of the new crop of cane sugar have been sent west.

VICTOR HUGO declined to receive a visit from General Grant. The general was too much of a German and not enough of a gentleman to suit the poet. The Victor didn't want the spoils in this case.

THERE are rumors that the Providence Tool company will stop making rifles for Turkey, because of the difficulty of getting pay, and that a vessel loaded and ready to sail from New York is being kept back by the company on that account.

MR. Hayes signed this week the first act of Congress since he became president. It was presented by Representative Rainey of South Carolina, and, after affixing his signature, Mr. Hayes presented the gold pen with which he wrote it to Rainey.

GEN. Joseph Johnston says that Gen. Longstreet's description of the Gettysburg fight is the only satisfactory one that has ever appeared. Gen. Longstreet has received approving letters from officers of high rank in both the Northern armies.

MR. Kenyon has received his new safe. It is a little larger than the old one, and it was at once placed in his new temporary bank building, which he occupied on Wednesday last. Mr. Jas. Ten Eyck, attorney at law, has established his office in the same building.

THE recent election in Mississippi has its bright side after all. No less than three negroes were elected to the Legislature upon the straight democratic ticket from various parts of the state, and colored men were also chosen to county offices in several instances on the same ticket.

A petrified human foot has been found in a Des Moines coal mine, sixteen feet below the surface, and embedded in soft slate. Its length is ten and a half inches; width in widest part six and a half inches, and its weight twelve pounds and six ounces. The veins are distinctly marked, clearly indicating that the petrification is a genuine human foot.

FROM all the States contiguous to New Jersey "McGlellan clubs" will pour into Trenton in January next to witness the inauguration of Little Mack. If Sam'l J. united Geo. B.'s magnetism with his own acknowledged skill as the most complicated and comprehensive wire-pulling, he'd be president in 1880 in spite of returning boards and such. But Sammy is a trifle clammy. He isn't what Watterson calls Hayes "a good mixer."

THE directory of Charleston, S. C., published in 1875, contained 8,210 names, of which 609 were colored and the rest white. A new directory just published contains 12,706 names, of which 3,984 are colored and 8,723 white. A census compiled from information obtained in making the directory shows that Charleston has 53,599 inhabitants, of whom 25,983 are white and 26,587 colored; but the white adult males outnumber the black adult males by nearly 700.

A murder was committed on Saturday night last at the neighboring town of Cooperville. A man by the name of Cornelis Beukema, being under the influence of liquor, got into a quarrel with a constable by the name of Durham. This Durham did not want to have any thing to do with him and left the place quietly. Beukema, knowing where Durham resided, took an axe and proceeded to his dwelling, with murderous intent, and seeing his brother near the premises, mistook him for his intended victim, and threw the axe at him, striking him in the head, of which injury the man died within three hours. Upon examination it was found that he killed the wrong man,—the two Durhams looking a good deal alike. What makes matters worse, is, that this young Durham was his mother's only support. Although the murderer was instantly arrested, it was difficult for the authorities to keep him out of the hands of the infuriated populace. He was immediately taken to Grand Haven and lodged in Verplanke's hotel. After sobering up, young Beukema pretends to know nothing about it. But we don't think Judge Stone will accept drunkenness as all mitigating.

Our BIG BARGAINS have arrived.

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

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

Great Bargains in Black and Colored Cassimeres, Black Alpacos, 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 12½c. a pair.

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

3,000 Ladies' Collors Embroidered 5 cents each.

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

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

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

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

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. 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, 80 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of N. 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 24. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and F. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

BY CHARLES H. SHINN.

Maiden, down the moonlit vine
Let thy whisper softly creep,
Sweet as midnight's breath of pines,
Pure as lilies grouped asleep.
All the fervors of the deep
Yearn and falter in my soul;
The revealing, secret things,
Buried under Memphis wings,
Move me with a weird control.

All of dreamland hidden lies
In the rapture of thine eye;
And what a sudden joyous fire
Ceaseless chords of memory,
Or what happy ripples wet
Thy rich garments, by the sea,
In some cloudland, wide and free,
Is not whispered, is not said,
By the white stars overhead.

Dost remember when the beech
Bound thy perfect limbs did reach,
Ere thy days of human speech?
Ah! I doubt not Dian's kiss,
When the fair youth dreamed of bliss,
Just a flicker in the shade
Of your modest branches made;
And you heard the crimped fern
In its mossy hollows turn,
As the goddess, half afraid,
Fled across the moon's glade.
Was that queen of Elysium's tale,
Lest in summer's adieu smile?
All the training of a queen
Lingers yet in step and mien;
And the graceful, tingling beech
Waves in your airy speech;
And your motions, quickly, slowly,
Are the woodland naiad's wholly.

Maiden of unwhispered lore,
Hast thou never loved before?
Did no former age fold
Lover's kiss and rapture bold?
Then you have not sounded clearly
All the age's essence near.
Yet thou seemest a simple woman,
Warm and mortal, bright and human;
Let a dewy rosebud alide,
And the starlit night divide,
Then my soul will understand
You forget the cloudy land,
And your olden spells resign
For the sake of love divine.

—Atlantic Monthly for December.

MY MOTHER'S OBJECTIONS.

I.

"There is no use in talking; nothing on earth will ever induce me to give my consent."

It was my mother who spoke, and I sat silent, vainly endeavoring to find some argument which should induce her to change her mind. Unless she did so, the case, I knew, was hopeless, for Helen, proud, beautiful darling that she was, would never marry a man whose family refused to sanction the match. My mother was the best woman in the world, too good for the world, I sometimes thought—too good, at least, for the world in which I lived, and to which I had recently transplanted her from the quiet New England village in which she had lived all her married life. If you know anything of the rigid spirit which prevails in those quiet spots of New England where a stern Puritanism rides rough-shod over all natural tastes and instincts, you can, perhaps, appreciate the force of my mother's objections to my betrothed, Helen Leighton; otherwise, you must take my word for their cogency.

"She dances; she gambles; she laughs in church."

These were the grounds on which my mother's objections were based. I had argued them with her, point by point, many a time, driving her from them one by one, forcing her to acknowledge their untenability. So far so good; but, as a bit of whalibone springs back when the pressure upon it is relaxed, just so surely did her mind spring back to the original point:

"She gambles; she dances; she laughs in church."

Dance! of course she danced, like a wave of the sea or a bubble of the air. Thanks to my Puritanical training, I had no opportunity of learning the art until my muscles had lost their youthful flexibility. Nevertheless, it was my delight to watch her graceful figure and to catch the bright glances which from time to time she sent me as she floated past.

Gamble? She played cards, as everybody does, which hardly constitutes gambling; but this was a distinction which my mother would by no means allow.

"Cards are cards," was her line of argument. "It may be a shade worse to play for money, but, in either case, the principle is the same."

As for her laughing in church, who would not have laughed, under the circumstances, I should like to know? You see, her brother, Harry Leighton, was gifted with a naturalist's tastes and instincts. Bugs and beetles, worms and larvae, and all hideous flying and creeping things, were to him types of beauty in its divinest essence. Now, on that soft August afternoon, as Helen and Harry were crossing one of our city parks on their way to church, his eye fell upon a specimen of the rare *Dorcas brevis*, which, by some miraculous means, had strayed thither. How was it possible for him to resist capturing such a prize? As he had come out unprovided with the collector's supply of boxes, murderous drugs, entomological pins, and such like, an empty envelope served to confine it, and he had thrust it into his pocket. Unluckily, the envelope was not sealed; the beetle, by no means pleased with its incarceration, made its escape, and, being of an investigating turn of mind, proceeded to burrow under Harry's garments. It is in vain to endeavor to preserve a calm and decorous demeanor, with mysterious claws burying themselves in your skin in inaccessible places. When to this is added the fear of injuring a rare and valuable specimen in your frantic attempts at recapture, and also the dread of attracting the attention of clergyman and congregation, Harry Leighton's state of mind may be imagined. As for Helen, at first she had gazed upon her brother's wild contortions and grimaces with a mild wonder and alarm. The alarm was relieved by his whispered explanation of the true state of the case, profusely illustrated by frantic but cautious grabs at the cause of his woes. Now, I ask, could any mortal maiden resist this, especially in a place where to laugh was to feel herself forever disgraced? The

very sense of horror which she felt at the idea of her own untimely levity only hastened the explosion. A little half-mothered rivulet of laughter trickled out; shame and fright only made matters worse; the laughter became uncontrollable, hysterical, until the welcome sound of "Let us pray!" enabled her to hide her blushing, agonized face.

Now I had again and again explained the circumstances to my mother, but it was all in vain.

"If she had had a proper sense of the solemnity of the place, she never would have been tempted to laugh," was all that she would say, adding, as her ultimatum, "If ever you find me gambling, dancing, and laughing in church, I will give my consent; but, until then, it is quite useless to ask me."

And, so saying, my mother terminated the argument by sweeping from the room, leaving me to chew the cud of sweet and bitter reflections. How my mother's objections were to be answered, I confess that I could not see; that she would ever change her mind of her own accord, I knew her too well to imagine. Could I inveigle her into a faro-bank under pretext of a prayer-meeting, engage her attention, and then bet in her name, persuading her afterward that the act was the effect of her own volition? Hardly feasible; and, even if practicable, how were the other miracles to be accomplished? My mother dancing! my mother laughing in church! Unless she joined the Shakers, I could not see how the first was to be effected. As for the last, monkeys might perch on sound-boards and angle for clergymen's wigs, stray dogs might run amuck up and down the aisles, with sexton and Sunday-school children in full cry after them, bats might flap and clergymen blunder, but I was quite sure that never a muscle of my mother's face would move.

With a sigh I gave up the problem at last, and sallied forth, all unconscious that fate was working for me in a case where I was utterly helpless.

II.

It had rained for a week—a driving, easterly storm, with occasional interludes of heavy, foggy weather, low, gray skies, and a damp, raw air. My mother's chest being weak, she was debarred from all out-door exercises during its continuance, and, sooth to say, the time began to hang very heavily upon her hands. Reading is all very well for a time, but, when you have all your life been a bustling notable housekeeper, finding your highest pleasure in new and recondite recipes, in scrupulous and frequent cleansings and purifications of your domicile from cellar to garret, your literary tastes are apt to rust. In a city boarding-house there is little outlet for energy in any housewife's direction. Therefore it was no wonder that my mother soon began to stray about the parlors with a forlorn and hopeless expression, wistfully watching the various groups, each deep in the mysteries of dominoes, Sancho Pedro, or such like unwholesome diversion; for cards just then happened to be a mania with all of us.

Suddenly, as I watched her on that especial evening, I saw her whole face light up as she paused beside a group of four who were collected around a small stand. Naturally I strained my eyes and ears to learn what could have produced that look of placid and profound satisfaction; but my observations were in vain, until one of this group, rising with an apology to the rest, politely offered his chair to my mother. He, being a comparative stranger among us, knew nothing of her peculiar ideas, which were no secret to the rest of the house. I saw the look of laughing dismay exchanged among those who were left; then, to my unbounded amazement, I saw my mother subside into the offered chair. In another instant I understood it.

"Dominoes!" I heard her say, in a tone of satisfaction. "I have never played them since I was a child, but I was very fond of them then. You seem to be playing some new game of which I do not know the rules; but, if you will bear with my ignorance for a while, I make no doubt that I shall learn them soon."

The others, with, I fancied, a slight hesitancy, began to instruct her in the laws of the game. Soon I heard terms flying freely—terms curiously familiar, but strange and uncanny as proceeding from my mother's lips.

A "flush," a "pair," a "straight flush"—what could it all mean?

"I chip!" cried my mother's voice, in tones of wild excitement; but—

"Too late!" cries another voice. "How many counters have you?"

"Twenty-five," replies my mother, blandly and unobtrusively.

Instantly a 25-cent stamp is laid upon the table before her. She starts back, eyeing it with wild dismay. A horrible suspicion creeps across her mind, and, looking around the table, she gasps, faintly:

"What—what have I been playing?"

Amid a shout of laughter the answer reaches her, brokenly, faintly, but, alas! only too intelligibly:

"Playing? Why, 'penny ante,' to be sure. The cards were all in use, so we have been playing poker with dominoes by way of variety."

I must pass lightly over the tableau which followed, or my tale will be too long; over my mother's apologies, remorse, tearful explanations; over her indignant refusal of the money; her final acceptance of it under protest and its subsequent dedication to the cause of missions. All this I must leave to your imagination, and pass to the next scene.

III.

George had succeeded at last in her efforts at persuasion. George Lenox was my cousin, and my mother's favorite niece. She was married now—mar-

ried a year ago to Rudolf Aronach, one of the best fellows in the world, and they had taken up their abode in Hoboken, that most German of American towns. It was to the celebration of their wedding anniversary that my mother had, after much hesitation, consented to go.

"It is to be a very quiet dinner," George had said; "but Rudolf has so many friends who must be invited, that we have decided to give it at the German Club instead of our own house, which is much too small."

"I am afraid it will be a very gay and worldly affair," sighed my mother; "but George makes such a point of it that, for his sake, I suppose I must go. But remember, Frederick, if I see any signs of dancing, I leave at once, for that I really can not countenance by my presence. There is a point beyond which I will not go."

Of course I satisfied her with a cheerful "All right," and she made her preparations with a sort of resigned equanimity edifying to behold.

My mother was a handsome woman still, in spite of her fifty years, with a tall, finely molded figure, delicate, clear-cut features, unblurred yet by time's ruthless touch, soft blue eyes, and heaps upon heaps of snow-white hair which glistened like spun silk above her low, broad forehead. I was very proud of her as I looked at her that evening in her sweeping dress of black velvet, finished at throat and wrists with soft falls of creamy lace. Dress and lace had been my present to her upon her last birthday, and she had accepted them with a mild rebuke of my extravagance, and wore them with an air of quiet protest, blended with subdued pride, which was charming.

George's fiction of the "quiet dinner" had hardly imposed upon my mother, I think. Nevertheless, I felt her cling closely to my arm, with a stifled groan, as we entered the one long room which then composed the entire second floor of the German Club-house, with its polished floor and brilliant lights, and the little curtained stage at the upper end on which her eye fell first. There was no danger to be apprehended from that quarter, however, as she soon found; but scarcely less alarming, from her point of view, was the array of many-colored glasses which clustered beside each plate all the way down the three long tables.

"What does it mean?" she murmured faintly. "Will they make me drink wine? Oh, Frederick, take me home."

I should not have done so in any case, but it was already too late, for George had caught sight of us, and hastened up, followed by one Herr Muller, a German of the stout, jolly, rubicund type, whom she introduced to my mother as the son of a German Protestant minister. My mother's face partially lost its look of bewildered dismay at this item of news, and she allowed him to lead her to her place without further objection.

I am afraid that at this point my attention wandered slightly from my mother, for Helen was there, the darling, more beautiful than ever in her draperies of pale blue and paler salmon, with tea-roses and forget-me-nots nestling among the ripples of her bonny brown hair; with her pure proud face, and her clear, steadfast brown eyes, and the gentle, tranquil grace which, of all her charms, was the one which had most attracted me.

Of course Helen knew nothing of the state of affairs between my mother and me. She would have broken off our engagement in an instant, even at the risk of breaking her own heart, had the faintest suspicion of it entered her mind. Fortunately my mother and she were not likely to be brought into close contact for the present. Even had they been, Helen would probably account for my mother's indifference on the ground of her being still ignorant of our engagement, which was an affair of only a month's standing. As for me, I thought it best to let things rest as they were until the way should be cleared, of which my mother's involuntary gambling had already given me good hopes.

The dinner was a thoroughly German affair. Servants, dishes, conversation, music, all were German of the purest type. It was a little slice cut out of the very heart of *Vaterland*, and set down bodily in the midst of an American town. My mother did not understand a word of German, but Herr Muller spoke excellent English, and I was glad to see that my mother was gradually becoming more and more absorbed in the conversation. When she found that her refusal to take wine provoked only a very mild surprise and remonstrance, her last scruple melted away, and I was scarcely surprised to see her wildly waving her empty glass, and chanting with the rest the musical "*Hoch*," which is the German version of our unmelodious cheer. To be sure, the toast which she elected thus to honor was, "To the health of our American friends now present," but, as no doubt of the propriety of her proceeding crossed her mind, it would have been a pity to enlighten her.

Now there was a stir around the table. The band, which had hitherto been silent, struck up a march-like air. Each gentleman offered his arm to his partner and we moved around the room in a dignified promenade, while the waiters entered to clear the tables and push them out of the way. Round and round we went, my mother beaming with mild enjoyment as she leaned upon her partner's arm. Suddenly the measure changes; hand is linked in hand, and the long line winds and waves, weaving itself in and out in graceful undulations. For an instant my mother, in confusion and bewilderment, yields to the impulse. Then a dreadful suspicion breaks upon her mind, and she turns to her partner with the frenzied question:

"What is it? What are we doing?"

"Doing, madam?" repeats Herr Muller, looking bland but slightly puzzled.

"We are dancing the Polonaise, to be sure. Do not be troubled; you do perfectly well, I assure you."

But my mother waits for no further encouragement. With a gasp she wrests her hand quickly from the grasp upon it, and mechanically retaining her hold upon her partner, she whirls him, too, out of the ranks, and drops, a limp, collapsed heap, upon the nearest chair. Helen and I disengage ourselves from the line and hasten up to her. But consolation is in vain. She only raises her tearful eyes to mine and murmurs,

"Frederick, your mother will disgrace both you and herself in her old age. First gambling, and now dancing. Oh, Frederick, send me back to Nepean before I sink further!" And covering her face with her hands she bursts into helpless tears, while her bewildered partner looks on, unable to form the slightest conjecture as to the meaning of this remarkable scene.

Obviously there was but one thing to be done, and that I do, by hastily consigning Helen to Herr Muller's charge, and leading my mother out of the room as quickly and as quietly as possible.

IV.

It is Sunday morning—the Sunday after my mother's little escapade at the German Club. The church bells are filling the air with music, church-goers throng the streets, and still my mother does not come. I have been waiting in the hall for fifteen minutes, and already the bell has ceased chiming and begun to toll. I grow uneasy at last, and am half way up the stairs, when I meet her coming down. What has detained her? How can I tell? A string has come off, or a button would not fasten, or something of that sort. What do I know of the various but trifling accidents of a woman's toilet? She was ready at last, however; had caught up prayer-book and muff, and hastened down to join me.

The service had begun as we entered the church which my mother and I attended. Episcopalianism was not her favorite form of worship, but she had consented to go with me to that church, fearing, I suppose, that otherwise I would not go at all. Need I say that my choice had been decided by the fact that Helen was a member (and a most devout one) of that church? I considered myself fortunate in having been able to secure a few exactly in front of that which her family occupied, and thither we directed our steps. It was situated well up in the middle aisle, and, as we entered later than our wont, my mother, who prided herself upon her punctuality, was somewhat flustered by the time we reached it.

"Dear beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us," repeated the clergyman, in his full, rich tones.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines; I give my horse good corn and beans."

Where on earth did it come from? Not words, you understand, only a tinkle of jig-a-jig-jig-jig, jig-a-jig-jig, curiously near and distinct, and curiously, horribly inappropriate to the occasion. I looked about in doubt and amazement; did everybody else. Had a lunatic strayed into church that clear November morning, or— Suddenly my gaze fell upon my mother's face—such a scarlet, agonized face as it was—as her trembling fingers fumbled nervously and vainly with the clasp of the prayer-book which she held. My eyes followed hers downward, and the mystery was solved. Instead of a prayer-book, she had in her haste caught up a musical photograph album, which was of precisely the same size and shape, never discovering the difference until the fiendish thing began to rattle out its rollicking tune at this horribly inopportune time:

"Captain Jinks, of the Horse Marines."

"We have erred and strayed from Thy ways as lost sheep."

It was all a confused babel of sounds. People stared, giggled, and wondered. My mother in wrath, and agony, struggled fiercely with her infernal machine, but to no end. The stopping part was out of order; the playing part was in horribly perfect condition. She thrust it into the prayer-book rack, and the contact with the hard wood sent forth the sounds with redoubled distinctness. She hid it in her muff, but no amount of fur would muffle it. She threw it upon the seat behind her, where it rattled away as merrily as ever. She was just about to sit upon it, when a hand was extended from the pew behind us—a slender, delicate hand, faultlessly gloved in pale silver-gray. The hand closed over the box, and in another instant we heard the sounds growing fainter and fainter, as Helen sailed down the broad aisle, leaving a trail of melody behind her as she passed. Just as, with a click, the air changed to "Champagne Charley," the door closed behind them, and only the clergyman's voice broke the stillness which settled over the church.

I looked at my mother. The expression of agony upon her face faded slowly to a look of intense relief. She turned her eyes upon me, bent toward me to whisper something, and—broke into a perfectly audible laugh! It was a laugh of sheer nervousness, without a particle of mirth in it, but a laugh nevertheless, positive and uncontrollable. Laugh she must, and laugh she did until her face grew scarlet and the tears poured down her cheeks, and she was fain to hide her diminished head behind her muff—laughed until, in sheer despair, she was obliged to fairly flee from the church just as the congregation rose for the "Te Deum."

V.

My mother and I sat for a long time without speaking, on that memorable Sunday evening. She was calm and composed now, though the traces of recent emotion still lingered upon her face. I would not be the first to broach one subject, the only one upon which I felt inclined to talk just then; so we sat silent in the dusky twilight, watching

the leaping violet flames which quivered and flickered above the bed of glowing coals.

"Frederick," said my mother at last.

"Yes, mother."

"Your Helen is a brave girl."

"I am glad that you think so, mother."

"Do you think," said my mother, slowly, "that she did it because I am your mother, or because—"

"I think," said I, quickly, "that if anything would have prevented her doing it, it would have been the fact that you are my mother."

"And that you were present," said my mother, nodding her head sagaciously. "I thought so. Frederick, we had a conversation two weeks ago—"

"On dancing, gambling and laughing in church," I suggested, as my mother paused.

"Frederick," said my mother, severely, "will you be kind enough to let that subject drop? Because I was a cantankerous idiot and a self-opinionated bigot, will you leave me no place for repentance? I have had new views of the fallibility of human nature since then, and I suppose I may take a woman's privilege of changing my mind."

"By all means," I said, laughing, "especially as you have fulfilled the conditions so admirably."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Comfort for Uneasy Stomachs.

That incomparable anti-dyspeptic cordial, carminative and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, yields comfort to the uneasy stomach with a degree of promptitude most gratifying to the victim of indigestion. The eradication of dyspepsia by the Bitters is, of course, accompanied by the disappearance of every one of its multifarious and puzzling symptoms, among which may be mentioned as the most prominent, heartburn, flatulence, abdominal oppression after eating, and sinking at other times, palpitations of the heart, water brash, vertigo, sick headache and nausea. Hostetter's Bitters tone and regulate the various organs which assist in the processes of assimilation, secretion and evacuation, fortify the system against malarious fevers, and develop in the enfeebled system fresh stores of vitality. In efficacy, as in popularity, they surpass any tonic or regulating medicine of the age.

The Queen of the Oven.

A breakfast-biscuit or tea-roll made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is certainly the queen of the oven—so light, white and delicious. You lift it tenderly, break it open gently, spread it daintily with fresh, sweet butter, waiting to be gracious. After breakfasting on biscuits made with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER what man would contemplate suicide, or grumble because his wife asked him for money.

We have a larger sale for Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup than for any other medicine of the kind. We have for sale all the old standard remedies. None are in such demand. FLINT & DAYTON, Friendship, N. Y. Sold by J. Block & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA HOMES!

Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Price ONLY \$1.25 PER Acre. Cheap transportation. Settlers are delighted. Send stamp for State Map, Views, and Report Chicago Excursion. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 201 LaSalle St., Chicago.

BOSTON WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT

The best family newspaper published; eight pages; five-six columns reading matter. Terms—\$2 per annum; clubs of eleven, \$15 per annum, in advance. SPECIMEN COPY GRATIS.

Chorus, Anthem & Glee Books

Musical Societies this Winter will use

The Gem Gleaner. By J. M. CHADWICK, is especially for Chorus, having rather more than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Munger, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. \$1.00; or \$3.00 per doz.

Emerson's Chorus Book. By I. O. EMERSON, has an addition of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glee. All is of the best quality. A first-class Society book. \$1.25; or \$12 per doz.

Perkins' Glee & Chorus Book. By H. S. PERKINS, has 26 Glee and 6 Sacred Choruses, all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first-class Society book. \$1.50; or \$12 per doz.

Chorus Choir. By E. TOWNIER, has 75 fine Anthems and Choruses, and 26 Chants, Te Deums, &c. First-class Chorus-Choir book. \$15 per doz.

The American Glee Book. By W. O. PERKINS, is a true Glee Book, with the best and most entertaining compositions from beginning to end. \$1.50; or \$12.50 per doz.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 845 Broadway, N. Y. 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

Send for Reduced Price-List of

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL STYLES. PRICES REDUCED \$10 to \$50 EACH THIS MONTH (NOV., 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases Electrically—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. 65. Newberry Trust—a comfortable, durable and perfect Electric supporter. 66. Adjustable Electric Supporter—highly recommended. 66. Digital Syringe—combines syringe, forceps and speculum. Last number—\$5. File 66. Electrically—comfortably worn on horse back—each one gets it—\$2.50. Discount to trade and physicians. Goods sent O. O. D. Address CHICAGO GOLD AND SILVER CO., 55 Washington Street, Chicago.

\$1.00 **\$1.00**

Osgood's Helio-type Engravings.

The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

\$1.00 **\$1.00**

BOSTON, MASS.

HUNT'S REMEDY

KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable, and is the best medicine ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our time-tried trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

JACKSON'S BEST

SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made, ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our time-tried trade-mark, with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

DARWIN.
The Great Evolutionist Made a Doctor of Laws—A Memorable Scene in Cambridge.

[London Telegram to New York Herald.]
A memorable event occurred at Cambridge, on Saturday last, which has given rise to much comment and surprise that such a degree of intolerance should exist in England. On that day the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was conferred upon Charles Darwin by the University of Cambridge. Notwithstanding the illustrious rank which Mr. Darwin has long held in the scientific world, the clerical power has been strong enough in the governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford to prevent any honorary degree from being awarded to him heretofore. The capture of the honorary diploma by Mr. Darwin was, therefore, regarded as a great victory for the anti-clerical party, and this fact has given the occasion much interest that it would not otherwise have had. Accordingly, on Saturday, Mr. Darwin's friends presented themselves in great force, determined that the moral effect of a large representation of scientific and literary men present in the interest of the heretofore-neglected scientist should not be wanting. Undergraduates thronged the galleries of the great hall, and the desire to see the saint of Down was universal. When Darwin and Huxley appeared, the former robed in the scarlet gown of a doctor, tremendous and enthusiastic cheers broke forth from all parts of the building. The massive features of Darwin were immobile as stone. No one present could detect even a trace of gratification in the lines of the face or in the expression of the eyes, yet it certainly was a moment of great victory for the aged philosopher. The impressive ceremony was diversified by the usual hooting and chaffing by the students, which was far worse than the uproar heard in Oxford when Gen. Grant received a similar degree. The license accorded to "the boys" on these occasions far exceeds anything that can be imagined by the college faculties of the United States. The average American college President would have torn his hair in rage at a critical moment in the proceedings. An effigy of a monkey robed in an undergraduate's gown was lowered into the middle of the hall from the most prominent point in the gallery. This effigy bore a legend in large letters, "The missing link." Notwithstanding all this chaffing and laughter, there was much sincere enthusiasm. In the evening Dr. Darwin was further honored with a public dinner, but the delicate health of the saint prevented his attendance.

Prof. Huxley made the speech in response to the toast of Mr. Darwin's health. The event has, beyond question, created a deep and gratifying impression among the scientific classes throughout England.

A Terrible Crime in Mexico.

Details of a horrible crime reach here from Matamoros. About the 10th of September, Donna Rita Chapa de Menchaca, a wealthy lady of Matamoros, accompanied by her niece, Sonora Orile, and one female and two male attendants, left Matamoros bound for Monterey. The bodies of the whole party were found four days ago near Lobita Rancho, about forty miles from Matamoros. The women had been assaulted, bound hand and foot and gagged. There were no marks of shooting or stabbing, and it is believed they were left to die a horrible death from starvation and exposure.

Donna Rita had a large amount of money and much valuable jewelry on her person. The greater part of the money was in drafts, which the robbers left undisturbed. Her rings and other jewelry and money, amounting to some \$300, were taken by the murderers. The mules were killed, and the ambulance by which the party was traveling was thrown into a lagoon. It is reported that in an old well a short distance from the scene of this horrible crime were found the remains of thirteen persons. The authorities are doing their utmost to obtain some clew to the perpetrators of these atrocities, but with little prospect of success.—*Dispatch to the Galveston (Texas) News.*

An Alabama Squatter.

William Stevens, of Clay county, Ala., has squatted on a mountain tract and built himself a log cabin, where he resides contentedly with his wife, eight kids and 100 goats. The goats are hardy and prolific; he shoots them when he wants meat, or leather for shoes; has their milk for milk, butter and cheese; exchanges kid-flesh for meal with a miller at the foot of the mountain; sells his surplus animals yearly for clothing, hats, etc., and claims that he is the best-fed, best-clothed, best-shod and best-humored man in the county.

What is the difference between a man who is guarded in his conversation and one who expresses himself freely? The former minds his talk and the latter talks his mind.

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

OHLEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tap Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant bottles—glass and cork-stoppered, and basket-covered—and is for sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

CLOCKS
E. INGRAHAM & CO.'S
are superior in design and not equalled in quality or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufactured—Bristol, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
829 Broadway, New York City
Chicago, Ill. New Orleans, La. San Francisco, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Creative Science;
Or, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS: LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having received from East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, and having tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt its duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Acted upon by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERMAN, 120 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

READ! A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
Don't Miss this Chance!
Upon receipt of only 25 Cents (currency value), we will send you, free of charge, a French Off Chromo (companion picture), and also, the People's Favorite History MONTHLY on trial. It is a beautiful 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper (like of Harper's Weekly), filled with general knowledge, wit and humor, etc., etc. The largest, handsomest and cheapest paper of its class in the world. This Great Offer is made to introduce the New Home. Write Now, 120 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DUNHAM
PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,
War-rooms, 18 East 14th St.
(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSET
With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.
Unequaled for Beauty, Style & Comfort.
APPROVED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
For Sale by Leading Merchants.
Samples, any size, by mail. In Sat-
teens, \$1.00; Corsets, \$1.75; Nursing Cor-
sets, \$3.00; Misses' Corsets, \$1.00.
AGENTS WANTED
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS!
We will send you, free of charge, a French Off Chromo (companion picture), and also, the People's Favorite History MONTHLY on trial. It is a beautiful 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper (like of Harper's Weekly), filled with general knowledge, wit and humor, etc., etc. The largest, handsomest and cheapest paper of its class in the world. This Great Offer is made to introduce the New Home. Write Now, 120 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.
Unrivalled for the Toilet and Bath. No artificial and deceptive odor to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of experience, the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected a public. The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.
For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Write to see times to cost and our family. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 oz. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
For Sale by all Druggists.

WEBER'S
METROPOLITAN CORSET!

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING
Grace, Comfort and Beauty!
Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be laced at pleasure of wearer, and is so graded in back that the fabrics and bones adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of \$1.50.
WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED
The prevention and cure of CONSUMPTION, as also of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, may be realized in

PULMONA,
which is also recommended as a certain and radical cure for all general and special derangements of the Nervous System, Disorders of the Blood, and Functional Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, and as a general Brain, Nerve and Blood Tonic.

PULMONA banishes, with wonderful rapidity, all the general symptoms of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and restores the system to a healthy condition.

PULMONA supplies the place of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough, "Tonics" for the Appetite, "Expectorants" for the Phlegm, "Anesthetics" for the Irritation, and "Laxatives" for the Bowels, and is the best and the most economical medicine that can be taken. By a specific action upon the Constitutional Condition it reaches and exerts a direct effect upon the whole series of symptoms. PULMONA is confidently recommended in all cases wherein are exhibited any one or more of the following symptoms:

COUGH, DIFFICULTY ON BREATHING, DEBILITY, WASTING OF FLESH, LOSS OF APPETITE OR STRENGTH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FLYING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST, LUNGS OR BACK, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NIGHT SWEATS, DIZZINESS OR VERTIGO, SORE THROAT, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, SINKING OF THE STOMACH, REMITTENT FEVER, and especially in all Pulmonary Diseases or Chronic Irritability.

Read the Following Certificates.
COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI, O.—"I was in the last stage of Consumption. Two days after taking PULMONA my Chills, Night Sweats, Fever, &c., decreased, and finally ceased altogether. My restored health is a marvel to all who know me."—T. J. CARSON.
"PULMONA saved my dear wife's life, and probably saved me hundreds of dollars."—REV. E. JONES, Remsen, N. Y.

We bless God for the benefit we received from your PULMONA. REV. T. J. CARSON, CINCINNATI, O. A DIFFICULTY ON BREATHING, DEBILITY, WASTING OF FLESH, LOSS OF APPETITE OR STRENGTH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FLYING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST, LUNGS OR BACK, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NIGHT SWEATS, DIZZINESS OR VERTIGO, SORE THROAT, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, SINKING OF THE STOMACH, REMITTENT FEVER, and especially in all Pulmonary Diseases or Chronic Irritability.

10,000 A YEAR.
It is estimated that this number die yearly in the United States of

CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALM will at once allay the pain and irritated parts, stop the cough, and prevent what would be consumption. All persons with weak lungs or afflicted with Cough, should at once test the merits of this good Cough and Lung Balm.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HIGHLAND
Military Academy,
WORCESTER, MASS. Established in 1856. The cheapest school in the land for what is furnished.
C. B. METCALF, A. M., Sup't.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
FOR
COUGHS
CODES

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.
Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and dealers in medicines.

HULL & SCOTNEY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

And wholesale dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and, in fact, we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and

"VEGETINE,"
Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
VEGETINE
Is recommended by Physicians and Apothecaries.
VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the worst cases of Cancer.
VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.
VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.
VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.
VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.
VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.
VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Distress.
VEGETINE
Relieves Painfulness at the Stomach.
VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.
VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.
VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.
VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.

All Grocers authorized to guarantee it full weight, and absolutely pure. To try it, send 10 cents for 1-pound can to Sent by mail free of postage.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N. Y.
\$33000 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents. \$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUTH & CO., Augusta, Maine.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 sent free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
\$68 a week in your own town. "Write and get cash" free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.
WONDER BOX, contains 57 useful articles; six 5c stamps. Miss Eva Grant, Middleboro, Mass.
\$200 a month. Agents wanted to represent Child & Pratt, Cincinnati, O.
WANTED—18 Agents in every Co., male or female \$3.50 per day. Postmaster, West Sandlake, N. Y.

JOHN WHITCOMB'S
REMEDY
ASTHMA,
ROSE COLD,
HAY FEVER.
The signal success which has attended the use of this Medicine has induced the proprietors to publish some account of its wonderful properties, and to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with the above named painful diseases.

MARY J. HOLMES.
The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books—Edith Lytle—West Linn—Pompeii and Sunshine—Lena Rivers—etc.—is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, \$1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.
G. W. Carleton & Co., Pub'rs., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no Other.

EVERY SOLDIER who was or contracted permanent disease in the army, can get Pension by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Cambridge, Ohio.
WANTED—Lady Agents in every city, town and village in the United States and Canada. Every lady will become your customer. Business permanent and profitable. No letters answered unless stamp is enclosed. G. E. Wilson & Co., 25 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

WE WANT SALESMEN—men and women. New business. No peddling. Salary and all expenses paid by us. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
\$3500 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—38 best calling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
\$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES—Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address A. GOULTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

\$4000 A MONTH, AGENTS WANTED—250 of the latest novelties. Send for Catalogue. VAN & CO., Chicago.

WATERPROOF COVERS,
Awnings, Tents, Signs, Window Shades, etc. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 S. Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price List.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. Best for Cash or Installments. Send for Illustrated Catalogues. AGENTS WANTED. Horace Waters & Sons, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

NASBY AS A BANKER, AND
Two of the most recent pamphlets ever issued. Full of the new Hap and profound Philosophy of the Sage of Confidit X Roads. 10 cents each; three for 25 cents. Address H. H. ADAMS, Toledo, Ohio.

STORIES.
Five complete novels, by eminent writers, and four complete volumes of short stories, all for 25 cents. In book form, would cost \$2.00. Address THE ISLAND, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE
Choice Standard BOOKS in all departments of literature—Poetry, Fiction, History, Biography, the Classics, etc.; the best and cheapest books in the world. Catalogue free. Address THE ISLAND, Toledo, Ohio.

BEFORE YOU order any other paper send for a specimen copy of THE PIONEER. It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper of Sixteen Columns, filled with carefully-prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States. Specimens free.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromo Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Duties Free. Address P. O. VICK, N. Y., Augusta, Maine.

\$10 to \$25
A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Gravures, Pictures and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth \$3. sent postpaid for \$1.00. Address J. H. HUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. (Established 1831.)

MAGIC LANTERNS
FOR ENTERTAINMENT AND VIEW.
PUBLIC EXHIBITION ENTERTAINMENT SOCIETY.
LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCK.
Address C. T. MILLICAN, New York.

KEEP YOUR EYES—only one quality—The Best. Can be finished as easily as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for \$7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure, the very best, six for \$8.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-Plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each full set. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price. The very best of the Union—no expense to you for postage, with full directions for self-measurement. Sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 103 Mercer St., N. Y.

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
Has "wrote another book," and it is really **SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL!**
As a P. and P. L. outdoes herself, and WIDOW DODDLE leaves HENRY BONNER far behind. Don't wait and lose your chance; send for circulars, territory, &c., at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., CINCINNATI, O., and HARTFORD, Conn.

Farmers' Column.

A Revival in Farming.

The Massachusetts *Powman* thus encourages the farmer in a way which throws State Master Piolette entirely in the shade with his prophesy of evil: "That a revival is going on in all that relates to agricultural interests is plain enough to the most ordinary comprehension. The success of the farming occupation, but especially its reliance for a man, is on all tongues. The great crops of the present year have come forward to prove the value of this occupation as it has never before been demonstrated in this country. Men are at last convinced that agriculture is at the bottom of our national prosperity. They comprehend in an entirely new way how all branches of business depend on it. But for this year's crops, we might still have waited, as we have been waiting for the past four years, for a start in trade and manufactures. Any person can now see that it would have been impossible to do anything whatever if farming had not put its long and powerful lever under and pried the country out of the rut in which it was set." Whether we find that is right or not, time will show; but one theory is certain. The successful farmer of the future will use his brain more than did his father or grandfather. The time is past when farming is to be regarded as the hospital for all those "who are not smart enough for any other business." The application of concentrated fertilizers, the rotation and marketing of crops, the producing of first-class products from the dairy, and the utilization of the former wastes of the business are all items worthy of any mind, and upon their proper solution the profit of the business in a great measure depends. So far from taking Mr. Piolette's views we think we can see that, within the next fifteen or twenty years, farming as a business will take a mighty stride forward.

Gen. Le Duc's Idea of our Exhibit at Paris.

Gen. Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, finds the wording of the Paris exposition bill relating to the display to be made by the agricultural bureau so indefinite that he is unable to say, at present, just what the character or extent of our agricultural exhibit will be.

All phenomenal productions of whatever character, should, he believes, be excluded, and no attempt will be made to amuse or astonish the beholder; but a comprehensive display of those articles which America produces in excess, or of which the quality is superior to that of similar articles produced abroad, may be made, he thinks, productive of direct and great profit to our farmers and planters. Of cotton, for instance, in the production of which, both as to quantity and quality, our country far exceeds all others, he wishes to exhibit the living plant in all stages of its development from the tiny sprout just peeping into daylight to the full-opened boll, ready for the gatherer. He would also show the different processes through which the commodity passes, the drying, ginning, and bailing, until it is prepared for the market. In cereals, beside the customary display of the raw material in all its varieties, the commissioner proposes to show the American process of converting wheat into flour, which he asserts is superior to that in use in any other part of the world except, perhaps, in Hungary; and in this connection he would arrange to have the product of the mill converted into bread and biscuit, and placed on sale in the Paris restaurants. In all other departments of the proposed agricultural exhibit, the ideas of the commissioner are equally practical; and should the election of the persons who are to be sent to Paris in charge of this exhibit be left to him, those only who are experienced in this line of industry will be permitted to go.

Gen. Le Duc says he is now in correspondence with leading agriculturists in all parts of the land. The views of practical men upon many points of great interest to the farmer are being classified, and the results will, from time to time, be summed up and published for distribution. Besides this, he has made several excursions to different parts of the south for personal observation. He believes that southern planters have fairly started on the road to prosperity. Hands that in other times were soft and delicate, he found calloused and horny, betraying a familiar acquaintance with the handles of the plow; and the frank avowal, "We have been obliged to come to it," gave gratifying evidence that public opinion on the labor question was adapting itself to the new order of things.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The crops of Kansas for the present year are valued by the national board of agriculture at \$70,000,000 and the live stock at \$30,000,000 more.

SIXTY-FIVE families from Pennsylvania and New Jersey have emigrated to Navarro county, Texas, and purchased one thousand acres of land.

A MAN in Tioga, Pa., has sixteen thousand heads of cabbage stowed away.

Farmers Read This

In section 14, town 6, range 15 west, we have a piece of land for sale that cannot be beat in Ottawa county. 105 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. \$86 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$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 and \$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 Brockner, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brockner, 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. 25 1877.

TO PARENTS.

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

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

AT NO. 22 RIVER STREET, Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY CHARLES MULDER.

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

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

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

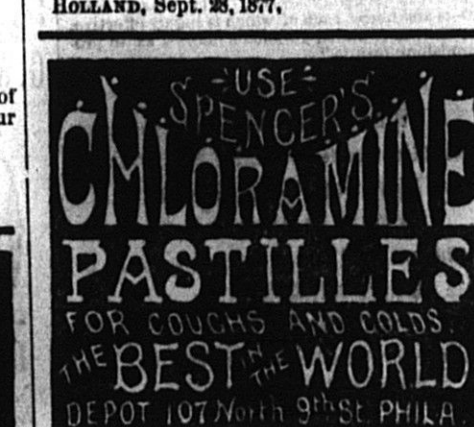
COFFINS,

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

Live Geese Feather, Beds and Pillows.

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

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses. I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. S. REIDSEMA. HOLLAND, Sept. 28, 1877.



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.

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 re-furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 100 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 crockery. My stock of Glassware and Crockery must be closed out to make room for other goods. Call soon and secure a good bargain.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY MADE CLOTHING

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

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

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

All will be sold cheap at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON.

HOLLAND, November 8, 1877.

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, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

14-17

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.

15-17

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.

42-17

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.

42-17

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.

15-17

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 Spermatorrhea,

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, instru-

ments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of

cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by

means of which every sufferer, no matter what

his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply,

privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands

and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-

dress, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two

post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.