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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 43.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 303.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
C. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

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

An X before the subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the subscription. Two 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.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 3		No. 1
8 00	13 15	1 45
7 25	11 41	2 18
7 15	11 38	2 23
6 30	11 07	2 38
5 55	10 40	3 35
5 07	10 18	3 55
8 55	9 30	4 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.
MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11, River street.
SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolke & 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 Exchange.

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 appertaining 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, Fruits and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.
MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. Eighth street.

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

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

THE 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, Cider, Pop. Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flugger 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 Room, Van Landegend's block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. R., 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. R. crossing.

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

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

Photographers.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. 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.

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

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, at 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 @	2 00
Butter, lb.	17 @	17
Clover seed, lb.	16 @	16
Eggs, dozen	15 @	15
Honey, lb.	8 00 @	8 00
Hay, ton	1 00 @	1 00
Onions, bushel	35 @	35
Potatoes, bushel	35 @	35
Timothy Seed, bushel	35 @	35
Wool, lb.	35 @	35

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00 @	3 00
" " " " " "	2 75 @	2 75
" " " " " "	2 50 @	2 50
" " " " " "	2 25 @	2 25
Hemlock Bark	24 00 @	24 00
Staves, white oak	10 00 @	10 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54 @	2 54
Heading bolts, hard wood	2 75 @	2 75
Stave bolts, soft wood	3 25 @	3 25
Stave bolts, hard wood	3 00 @	3 00
Railroad ties	12 @	12
Shingles, A. M.	2 00 @	2 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 10 @	1 10
Corn, shelled bushel	45 @	45
Oats, bushel	28 @	28
Buckwheat, bushel	65 @	65
Bran, ton	16 00 @	16 00
Feed, ton	22 00 @	22 00
" " " " " "	1 25 @	1 25
Barley, 100 lb.	1 25 @	1 25
Middling, 100 lb.	1 12 @	1 12
Flour, 100 lb.	3 12 @	3 12
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	3 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @	5
Pork, "	4 @	4
Lard, "	10 @	10
Smoked Meat	6 11 @	6 11
" Ham	8 @	8
" Shoulders	6 @	6
Tallow, per lb.	10 @	10
Turkeys	6 @	6
Chickens, dressed per lb.	7 @	7

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accouchneur 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.

OVERYSE, Sept. 22, 1877.

It Has Stood the Test.

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

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

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

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, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, '77.

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. Meenig, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 200 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pear, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Malberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 1878.

Elihu Burritt on Labor.

Elihu Burritt in a letter to The New York Tribune says:

Thirty years ago labor was safely and happily distributed in this country. It was the pre-incorporation period of our industrial history. Our manufactures and commerce were conducted by private firms of two or three individuals well trained for the business, who gave to it

the whole concentrated force of their interest, thought and experience; who were generally at it first in the morning and last at night, always accessible to their employees, and personally responsible and responsive to them. They depend on their own capital, and were cautious in risking in hazardous speculations. Under the private firm regime, labor was freely mobilized and equally distributed among all the industrial occupations. The force needed by one of them was not weakened by the demands or attractions of another, capital and labor moved on hand in hand, in peace and healthy prosperity. But the regime of incorporated capital, operating in large companies of absentee, invisible, or inaccessible stockholders, changed all this even condition of industry. Instead of two or three men with \$5,000 or \$10,000 each, entering into co-partnership, and managing a business with three minds and three pairs of earnest eyes fixed upon it, we now had an incorporated company of twenty or thirty shareholders, scattered, it might be, over several States, not one in ten of them having any personal training or experience in a business to be carried on by proxy or by hired managers.

Incorporated companies came in with a rush of adventurous speculation. There was plenty of capital eager and pressing for the investment. Indeed, in many cases there were secret rings formed to take all the stock that was offered to the public, as the law demanded. The temptation worked to its natural direction and issue. A "grab game" for the business of the country is now being played by competing corporations, with almost the possible and visible certainty that the total amount of that business cannot long sustain them all. Never mind if some of them go to the wall in the race. So much the better for the rest. Let the hindmost take care of itself. It is not for such a company to estimate how much of its productions the country can take per year, or how many rivals it has in the field competing for all they can get of the consumable amount.

In every country the tendency of joint-stock companies is to overstock the market with their productions. Take an English case for example—that of the steamship companies of Liverpool. They have run the same race of reckless competition for business between Europe and America. It is evident that not one of them ever estimated the amount of that business or how many steamships it would sustain. But they went on putting fleet upon fleet on the Atlantic until scarcely half of them could find freight or passengers.

Here then we have the chief cause of the condition to which labor has been reduced so long in this country, and all other manufacturing countries. The congregated industries established by incorporated capital have drawn a vast amount of labor from agricultural life and occupation and massed it in manufacturing towns. Here it fared well, and thought "the morrow would be as this day and much more abundant." But a morrow, that hopeful and contented labor did not look for, came and changed the situation. The American market became gorged with the productions of so many competing wheels.

They must stop and did stop—thousands of them. Some turned slowly a few hours daily. Wages fell at first, and then ceased for lack of employment. Then came a gorge in labor which waited month after month for the wheels to turn at their old number and speed; and while it waited its savings wasted away in compulsory idleness. The savings of the most industrious and frugal could not last long, and as this unemployed labor became penniless, it became fettered, as it were, on the door-stone of the factory that could no longer employ it. It could not move from it except as a suspected tramp. It was in vain to stretch out its imploring hands to either state or nation for help.

Its condition closely resembled the experience of Tantalus. Let us now see what our national government has contributed to the Tantalus of fettered labor. It has provided for it the lake of pure, cold water just beyond the reach of parched lips. It has planted the banks of the lake with trees whose delicious fruits hang mockingly just beyond the tether of its chain. There is this little difference in the situations. The lake in which Tantalus was fettered had no deep outlet to draw off its waters. No one cut down the fruit trees on its banks. All remained unwasted, and in full sight of the victim. Here the parallels fall. Our government offers to fettered labor as many acres as it can till—if it will go to some wild section west of the Mississippi and find land

not already given to a railway company. There is the water of the situation, but incorporated capital is fast drawing it off to irrigate its fields of speculation. Already the railway companies have grabbed the best portion of the public domain, and barred off labor from the intended gift of the nation. Even a republic must say so, even as a king does. Let us hear the best ours can say to the fettered labor of the country:

There is still a great deal of land between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains that we have not yet given to railway companies. It is scarcely fifteen hundred miles from what you call your own door. Go and hunt up a homestead in these wide regions and it shall be yours. We make you a free gift of it. You should be grateful for such a generous offer. It is all we can do for you; it is all you ought to ask. No, we cannot give or lend you any money to help you to reach the offered homestead or to build a hut upon it. Don't tell us about that; if we gave millions upon millions of the best acres of the public domain to the great railway companies, and indorsed their bonds for millions upon millions of dollars, that has nothing to do with it. These great corporations have rights and interests which we are bound by their connection with us to respect and guarantee.

This is substantially the language of our government, and it describes the part which it contributes to the present Tantalus of fettered labor. So we cannot expect either the national government or a state government to help mobilize this labor or to release it from the gorges in which it is waiting for employment. For a state is a republic, too, and will not be paternal, and it will be in vain for us to ask it to help in the matter. Labor must be mobilized and redistributed till the avenues of incorporated and congregated occupations shall no longer be crowded by thousands waiting in idleness to be employed in them.

No Surrender on Silver.

The advocates of the remonetization of silver will not down at the bidding of the President. A careful reading of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury shows those gentlemen to be halfway supporters of the white metal. Only in their fear that the bondholder may be injured do they differ greatly from the public sentiment of the West and South. They cannot admit that to restore the conditions existing at the time of the issuance of the bonds would be but to establish the equities between an embarrassed nation and its masters.

Mr. Bland assumes that the Presidential veto would unquestionably overtake the silver bill now on its passage before the Senate. He therefore suggests the insertion of the main provisions of the measure in the item for the mints in the general appropriation bill. The bullionists might then yield to the demands of the people or attempt to run the machinery of the Government without money. Mr. Buckner indorses this view, and insists that under the act of 1870 all bonds issued are payable in coin at its present standard value.

Possibly the true way into the daylight is the adoption of Mr. Bland's idea. Its fate in the Senate might be something of a problem, but the House would give to the scheme a rousing approval. The veto of such a measure would involve grave responsibilities on the part of the President. A silver pill of this magnitude might be a bitter one for the Executive to swallow, but an empty treasury would be a still more desperate situation. Under such a pressure the Presidential conscience might soothe itself into rest, and the bondholder be left to bewail his fate with his own tears.

The nation cannot long endure a pecuniary strain like that of the present. It has well-nigh gone bodily into the bankrupt court, in order that the premium on gold should be reduced a few points. It is a sad fact that there is room and labor for but half our people, and suicide is rapidly thinning the ranks to the new proportions made necessary by the resumption policy. To the late type of men of business the situation offers no rewards and no honors. The nation is perishing while a change for the better is delayed. Our old leaders have betrayed us, and surrendered us to the power of the Rothschilds, without our consent; but, oh! how soon Master Sherman's policy would "peter" out if sabers were drawn on the Rio Grande. Weighing well the rival policies designed to give us life and prosperity, we are content to rest the issue with the people. Their mandates must be obeyed, their desires crystallized into law.

A Long Trance.
Yesterday evening she stopped at the Given House Mr. and Mrs. Shadle; of Guthrie county, accompanied by some attendants. They are escorting to Mount Pleasant Mrs. Shadle, who has been in an almost continual trance ever since last June. Sometime last March, without any premonitory symptoms, the lady became insane, wild at first and finally violent. She was visiting another sister near her own residence. Soon after her arrival there she began to talk strangely, and a few days later was raving with insanity, and at times was very violent. On the 12th of June Mrs. Shadle had a spasm, from which she passed off into a comatose state, which continued without intermission until Oct. 1, when she awakened and conversed, although incoherently. The next day she fell asleep and has not since been awake.

She is fed by forcing her mouth open and placing the food inside. Her respiration is regular, but a little more frequent than that of most people of her age, which is 29. She has one child, a boy of 4 years. The first evidence of wakefulness she has exhibited since the 2d of October was the day before yesterday, when she was carried from her home to a vehicle to be transferred to the cars. The little boy climbed into the wagon and, placing his arms about his mother's neck, kissed her. Tears immediately rolled from the closed eyes, but they remained closed, and there was no other sign of waking.

She is to be taken to the Asylum for the Insane at Fort Madison.—Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

Russia never had enough doctors, and now, owing to the large numbers called off to the war, the want of them is very seriously felt.

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

Mars' Moons.
When the telegraph announced the discovery by Prof. Hall that our neighboring planet had two satellites, and the dispatch was read the next morning at ten thousand American breakfast tables, what think you was the effect upon the hearers? Some colloquy similar to the following was sure to occur: "Mars has two moons, hey? Pass me the milk, Kitty. Strange, isn't it, that astronomers never saw them before. Another chop, please. I wonder what they'll discover next? These corn cakes are excellent. What's the latest from Europe?" We have become so accustomed to startling discoveries and announcements that we take them as a matter of course. Even truth must appear in flaming colors to make herself seen. The virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have been tested in ten thousand households, whose inmates will tell you that they consider the discovery and introduction of these remedies of far greater importance to the world than the moons of Mars.

SHIPMAN, Ill., June 13, 1876.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: Last fall our daughter—aged 18—was fast sinking with consumption. Different physicians had pronounced her case incurable. I obtained one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery. She commenced improving at once, and is now as hardy as a pine knot. Yours respectfully,
REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTINE.

Strong Nerves an Attainable Blessing.
There are many who have never known the blessing of strong nerves, having been born with weak ones. Those who have, and, through disease or some other cause, have suffered a loss of nerve power, can, by contrast, more fully appreciate the magnitude of that loss. The true way to repair it is to invigorate the system through the medium of improved digestion, secretion, and the establishment of a regular habit of body, three results invariably accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the thorough conversion of the food into pure, nourishing blood, from which the nerves, in common with every other part of the bodily economy, gather vigor, the grand prerequisite of health. The great objection to sedatives and narcotics is, that they not only exert no tonic influence, but are always followed by a hurtful reaction. Such is far from being the case with the Bitters, the primary action of which is most salutary, and whose after effects are beneficial in the extreme.

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.

"There's Nothing Like It."
"The best we ever used." "Find it much cheaper than others." "Can testify to its superiority." Extracts from letters to the manufacturers of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

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

MILLIONS of bottles of BURNETT'S COCAINE have been sold during the last twenty years, in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best Hair Dressing in the world.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL contains information of great value to advertisers. Sent free by N. W. Ayer & Son, Adv. Agts., Philadelphia.

PATENTERS and inventors should read advertisement of Edison Bros. in another column.

Two Chrones Free.—A pair of beautiful 588 Chrones worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months' Subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a handsome 16 page literary paper, filled with the choicest stories, sketches, poetry, etc., sent free to all sending three cents (stamp taken) to ray postage. The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 163 William St., N. Y. Guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. (\$150 in prizes, and big pay, given to agents. Send at once.)

\$\$\$
Persons, male or female, old or young, who desire liberal pay for house industry, address W. E. BEMBLE & CO., Mt. Vernon, O.
CLOCKS
J. L. LANGRISH & CO.'S are superior in design and not equalled in quality, or as time-keepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manufacturing—Bristol, O.
KIDNEY'S PATENT Dress Shirts, best quality, only 25 cents to \$1.50, for 50.
KIDNEY'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 5 for \$5, delivered free. Guaranteed perfectly satisfactory.
RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.
Underneath and Drawers, best quality, \$1.50 each. White Flannel Underwear, best quality, \$1.50 each. Canton Flannel Vests & Drawers, each, 50 cents. Twilled Silk Umbrellas, parasols, frames, 50 cents. Best Gingham, latest protected color, 50 cents. Circulars and Sales tickets mailed free on application. Shirts only delivered free. KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 165 and 167 Mercer Street, New York.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

For the Holland City News.

BELLIGERENT STUDENTS.

The students of Hope College, not proposing to be outdone by their Eastern contemporaries, Rutgers and Princeton, have during the last week, been on the rampage, which was nevertheless attended by no disorder and marked by no offensive features. The origin of the difficulty was that on Wednesday previous to Thanksgiving, all the students in the collegiate department presented to the Faculty a petition, signed by all of its number requesting that the usual exercises and recitations on the Friday following Thanksgiving, (which last mentioned day is always properly observed by the College,) be dispensed with, thereby giving those living at a distance, an opportunity to spend the day at home. The Faculty after giving the matter due consideration, concluded not to grant the petition, but up to the time of dismissal on Wednesday, had either neglected or were not disposed to give the students a proper notification of their action. The students thinking that they had not received proper treatment in not having their petition recognized in a becoming or customary manner by the Faculty, called a meeting and unanimously resolved to absent themselves in a body from all exercises and recitations on the above mentioned Friday, and all but four of their number were steadfast to their promises. All passed smoothly until Monday morning, when all hands occupied their accustomed places in the College Chapel. After the usual devotional exercises had been gone through with, President Phelps arose and announced that all the belligerent students were temporarily suspended, from all recitations, until further notified. The students were hardly prepared for this in so abrupt a manner and at once assumed a defiant demeanor, and were apparently ripe for most any mischief, and did everything in their power to incite a spirit of rebellion, deeming that they had been treated in an unjust manner and announced their intention of sticking together—come what may—and exhibited their patriotic feeling by singing "Hold the Fort." The Faculty saw that some steps must at once be taken. Several meetings were held to determine what form of punishment to inflict. It was thought the entire number would be suspended for the balance of the term, but a punishment somewhat milder was determined upon, and the students were summoned to appear before that body at 2 o'clock p. m., where each one was subjected to a critical examination which lasted nearly two days, at the conclusion of which the Faculty decided to let the matter drop, providing they would all promise, that they would never again act in a similar manner. The students seemed inclined to accept this proposition, providing they (the Faculty) would attach the following clause, "unless under similar circumstances," which proposition they declined to accept. At this stage of the proceedings, some of the students asked to make a showing in their behalf, which request was emphatically refused. Before dismissing, one Professor stated that the relations in which some of them stood to the Church, ought to have restrained them from taking any part in the unseemly demonstration. Another Faculty meeting was at once held which resulted in the framing of a resolution, in substance as follows:

"Resolved, Inasmuch as our conduct in absenting ourselves from the exercises of the Institution on Friday, Nov. 30th, is regarded by the Faculty, as opposed to the lawful authority of the college, we the undersigned disapprove of it as a wrong act and do hereby promise, that we will not absent ourselves from the required exercises of the Institution, except in a legitimate manner."

The students all signed the above resolution, resulting in the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, which for a time seriously threatened the property, if not the very existence of the school, although we are happy to say, that the students have all submitted to a wise and just authority, and that the discipline of the College has been maintained and vindicated, and all recitations were again resumed on yesterday after a week's interruption.

I also understand some trouble occurred in the Grammar School, but want of time will defer an account of it.

As yet no eruption has occurred in the Female Seminary and hopes are entertained that the "Girls" will behave themselves with becoming dignity, and thus set a good example for the "Boys."

HANK.

A WESTERN man has invented something that beats the telephone. He proposes to put in a line of woman, fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first as a secret.

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Married.

BOYCE-CALKIN—At Allegan, by Rev. L. M. Edmunds, at the M. E. parsonage, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1877, James G. Boyce, of Olive, to Miss Laura A. Calkin, of Pipe Plains, Allegan County, Michigan.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Lowell Nurseries.

Kent County, Mich.

FRUIT-TREES.

WE wish to announce to the people of Holland, and all Fruitgrowers on the Lake Shore, that our stock of trees and vines for spring sales cannot be exceeded in their vigorous healthy growth and sound well ripened wood; and while we are very thankful for their liberal patronage, we shall spare no effort to retain their confidence in the future.

After an experience of sixteen years in growing Fruit and Fruit Trees in Michigan, and carefully studying its wonderful variety of soil and climate, and also most of the popular varieties of Fruit grown here, we are with this experience, selecting and cultivating such varieties as we believe are best adapted for cultivation in this State.

We are also testing and have fruited most of the new varieties of Fruit that are now claiming popular favor, of which a number promise to be valuable, and we are yearly adding to our list such varieties as we believe will prove profitable to Fruitgrowers; and will furnish them to our customers at very reasonable prices.

We believe that Fruit trees grown in this State will endure transplanting better, make a better growth, and make better orchard trees, than will those brought from a distance.

And besides this, in planting out home grown stock, the expense and perils of distant transportation will be avoided. Having the faith in the real value of home grown trees and plants, we are making every effort to grow all the stock needed for our own trade.

Our growing stock now covers over forty acres and is yearly increasing, yet when an unusual demand is made for some particular variety it sometimes becomes exhausted, when we purchase to supply the deficiency so far as we can, but only from reliable nurserymen.

Mr. George Souter and his brother, F. Souter, will solicit orders for our stock, and all orders placed in their hands, we will supply to our best ability.

A discount of ten per cent. from price list will be made for Cash on Delivery.

50 trees will be allowed at hundred rates.

The following comprises our stock for spring, with prices: but we can furnish many other varieties in smaller quantities.

Apples.

A splendid stock of best market varieties.
Baldwin, Fallwater, Wagener,
Northern Spy, Greening, Golden Russet,
Peck's Pleasant, Seeknuth, Rambo,
Grimes Golden, Red Sweet, Strawberry,
D. Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Primrose,
Harvest, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet,
Talmay Sweet, Snow, Green Sweet.

4 to 6 feet high, fine trees, Each. Hundred.
5 to 7 " " selected 10c. \$10 00
5 to 7 " " selected 25c. 25 00

Improved Crab Apple.

Transcendent, Hyslop, Marango,
Montreal Beauty.

4 to 5 feet Each. Hundred.
5 to 6 " extra 75c. \$75 00
Coral & Whitney, No. 30. 4-c. 30 00

4 feet high Each. Hundred.
40c. 40 00

Peaches.

One year from bud, 3 to 4 feet Each. Hundred.
" " 4 to 5 " extra 10c. \$10 00
selected trees 15c. 15 00

Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Barnard,
Smock, Foster, Hills Chalk,
Hales Early, Stump World, Beatrice,
Old Mixon, Susquehanna, Jacques Rancipe,
Amdens Jane, Alexander, 20 cents.

Std. Pears.

Osbard's Summer, Madeleine,
Bartlett,
Flemish Beauty, Sheldon,
Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence,
Mear, Buffum,
Tyson.

5 to 6 feet high, fine Each. Hundred.
6 to 7 feet, heavy trees 50c. \$45 00
75c. 60 00

Dwl. Pears.

Osbard Summer, Clapp's Favorite,
Buffum, Louise Bonne,
Duchesse, Bourne Diet.

3 and 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, fine, Each. Hundred.
2 " " 4 to 6 " extra 35c. \$35 00
50c. 50 00

Plums.

Wild Goose, Canada Egg, Washington,
Lombard, Yellow Egg, Red Egg,
German Prune, Jefferson, Dunes Purple,
Shropshire Damson, Winter Damson, Green Gage.

4 to 6 feet, good trees Each. Hundred.
5 to 7 " selected 50c. \$50 00
75c. 75 00

Cherries.

Early Purple, Early Richmond, Gov. Wood,
Elton, Rockport, May Duke,
Ohio Beauty, Yellow Spanish, Black Morrello,
English Morrello.

One year, 3 to 5 feet Each. Hundred.
Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 25c. \$25 00
3 and 3 years, 6 to 8 feet, extra 40c. 40 00
75c. 75 00

Quinces.

Orange, 2 1/2 feet 35c. each.
Angers, 2 1/2 feet 30c. "
Reas' Mammoth, 2 1/2 feet 30c. "

Sweet Chestnut.

4 to 5 feet, transplanted Each. Hundred.
5 to 6 " " 20c. \$20 00
6 to 7 " " extra 25c. 25 00
35c. 35 00

Grapes.

Very strong vines transplanted.

Concord, Ives Seedlings 35c. each.
One year 10c. \$ 8 00

Agawam, Salem, Iona,
Delaware, Wilder, Martha.

3 years growth Each. Hundred.
Lady, one year growth \$1 00 each.

Currants.

Cherry, Versailles,
White Dutch, White Grape, Doz. Hundred
Red Dutch, Black Naples. \$1 50 \$5 00

Gooseberries.

Houghton seedlings \$1 50 \$8 00

Raspberries.

Turner, the best red raspberry \$3 00 \$15 00
Philadelphia, red 2 50 12 50
Mammoth cluster, black 2 00 10 00
Dawson's Thornless, black 2 00 10 00
Doodlet, black 2 00 10 00

Lawton Blackberry 2 00 10 00
Kittatunga Blackberry 3 00 15 00
Wilson's Early Blackberry 4 00 20 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson Hundred. Thousand.
Col. Cheney \$0 75 \$3 00
Kentucky 1 50 10 00
Green Prolific 1 50 10 00

Ornamental Stock.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Each. Hundred.

12 inches transplanted 15c. \$10 00
15 " " 25c. 15 00
2 to 3 feet 40c. 30 00
3 to 4 " " 3 times 60c. 40 00
4 to 6 " " " \$1 00 60 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

3 feet, twice transplanted 50c. 35 00
4 " " 75c. 60 00

SCOTCH PINE.

3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted 50c. 35 00
4 to 5 " " 75c. 60 00
5 to 6 " " 1 00 70 00
15 inches, once 25c. 15 00

BALSAM FIR.

3 feet, transplanted twice 50c. 35 00
3 " " 75c. 60 00
15 inches 25c. 15 00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

3 feet, twice transplanted, heavy, bushy and fine for Hedges 50c. 35 00

WHITE CEDAR.

6 to 8 feet, twice transplanted 1 00 60 00
12 to 18 inches for hedges 15c. 10 00

SAVIN JUNIPER.

15 inches high, transplanted 50c. 30 00
10 " " rooted layers 20c. 15 00

DECIDUOUS TREES.

European mountain ash, 6 to 8 feet 50c. 30 00
" " very heavy ash 8 to 10 " 1 00 60 00
American " 6 to 8 " 50c. 40 00
Weeping mountain ash, fine 1 00 60 00
4 yrs very heavy bushy 3 1/2 ft. willow silver birch 1 00 60 00
" new American 1 00 60 00

American Elms, 6 to 8 feet 40c. 30 00
European Larch 4 to 5 feet Transplanted 50c. 40 00
European Larch 12 to 18 inches 10c. 5 00

Sweet Chestnut 5 to 8 feet, transplanted 25c. to 40c.
Catalpa, 5 to 8 feet, 50c. to \$1 00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Pyrus Japonica, scarlet; Weigela, Roses and Anaballs; Spiraea, Prunifolia, Lancelotta, 21 d Ballard; Deutzia, Gracilis and Plena Flora; Syringa, Sweet; Snow Ball; Lilac Siberian; Flowering Almond, white and red; Knochm; Yellow Harrison Row—all at 35 cents each. Hibernica; Paeonies, fragrant varieties, 20 cents each. Chinese Wistaria, (climber,) 40 cents; Climbing Honeyuckles, 20 cents; Tree Paeonies, Bankai, \$1 to \$2 each.

JAS. D. HUSTED,

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

WANTED! WANTED!!

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

DRESSED HOGS,

Grain and all kinds of Produce.

Inquire at the office of

Near the Allegan Depot. 41-4w

J. E. HIGGINS.

The Scientific American.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE MOST POPULAR SCIENTIFIC PAPER IN THE WORLD.

ONLY \$3.20 A YEAR, INCLUDING POSTAGE. WEEKLY. 48 NUMBERS A YEAR. 4,000 BOOK PAGES.

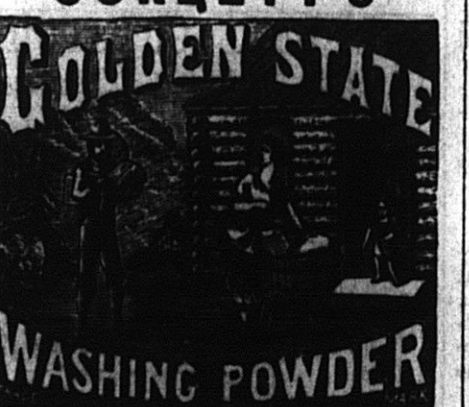
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The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is a promoter of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Co. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

CORBETT'S



WASHING POWDER

FOUR OUNCES

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

THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO., Nos. 34 & 36 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Send us 20c postage for a pound package.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

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



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-15.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: Probate Court for said County, Estate of Doune Wilrems, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said Estate, and six months from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1877, have been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said Estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we will meet on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1877, and on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, at nine o'clock A. M. of each day, at the house of Lucas Aling, in the Village of Zealand in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated, November 18th, A. D. 1877. DANIEL BARKET, ATTEST: BOONSTRA, LUKAS ALING, Commissioners.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 22, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$235 each, except Lot 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES.

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

Price, Thirty-Five Cents per Box.

EARLY BIRD WORM POWDER.

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

Price, 15 Cents per Package.

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

NEBEKER & CO., Prop's. 12th and Millworth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Celebrated

CINCINNATI LAGER BEER

IS ALWAYS

ON DRAFT

—AT—

WM. LEICHER

No. 68 Canal Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The finest Restaurant in the City.

Free Lunch every Morning.

Extra Lunches prepared at all hours.

WM. LEICHER

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. 36-2m

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—</

Notings.

Nine of the Muskegon mills have shut down.

The President's Message complete will be found on the inside.

At the Plumber Mills a great many logs will be bought this winter, if offered. Fetch on your logs.

The Board of Education has let the wood contract to Mr. G. Dekker, who was the lowest bidder.

Miss I. Kenyon arrived home on Tuesday last from a long visit to her friends in Rochester, Lockport, and Geneva.

Parties in Cadillac, Mich., will ship eight hundred thousand feet of square timber to the Welland canal repair contractors this week.

As will be seen by our marriage notice in another column Mr. Jas. G. Boyce took unto himself another wife, and we extend him our best wishes.

A man in Ohio is having a house hewn out of a solid rock, the material being cut away so as to leave the walls, roof, and floor all of one piece. It will be very damp.

From an article furnished us for publication will be seen that insubordination among college students seems to be an epidemic, and is not confined to the Eastern States alone.

The English manufacturers seem to have given up all hope of ever again being able to supply the American market with their goods, and have become thoroughly indifferent about our requirements.

President Gowan, of the Reading railroad, informs the miners that during the next year for every twenty-five cents advance in tolls and freights the minimum of wages will be advanced 10 per cent.

A dispatch from Port Eads, La., Dec. 6, says: A survey of the jetty channel made to-day shows twenty-two feet of water in the channel, with a maximum width of one hundred and twenty feet through to deep water.

Nine of the late wrecked engines on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad are being repaired at the Renovo shops. Ten of those burned at Pittsburgh during the riots are also being repaired. The shops are running full time with a full complement of men.

We regret to be obliged to chronicle so many disasters among our shipping. On Monday morning the schooner Wollin missed the entrance of our harbor and got beached a little north of where the Elm City is quietly resting. The Elm City is a total loss and has been abandoned. The Scht. Jones arrived safe and sound on Sunday morning, and also the Elva. Navigation is now closed.

Now that the holidays are near at hand, it is in order to call your attention to the different places where you can obtain the best toys and presents for such occasions. Every body knows Mr. Vaarwerk keeps the only legitimate crockery store in town, but this fall he has added to his large and complete stock a fine selection of toys, and useful articles for Christmas presents. Give him a call and see for yourself.

It would be a good and a useful lesson for some of our citizens to go and examine the new school house near Overysel, in which Mr. Ed. Johnson and wife are the tutors. The building is of brick, with a floor of ash and black walnut strips laid alternately, which is handsome and durable. The seats are all of a new patent and very convenient. The top is finished with a belfry in which a fine bell hangs. Truly, the country has outgrown the city considerable.

R. K. Heald, Esq., has made some very fine and extensive improvements on his residence, situated on the corner of tenth and river streets. A fine new cellar of brick and an entire new foundation of the same material, a new roof, newly plastered throughout, new style windows, a two-story addition on the west side in the place of a shed, and two porches adorn the premises, and we imagine his family feels gratified with the result. He is also building a fine new fence, with a base of stone masonry, and when that is finished the whole premises will have a very attractive appearance.

At a session of our Common Council on Wednesday evening last the following items of interest were brought to our notice: The number of poor to be provided for are gradually increasing. A committee is instructed to see our jail repaired at a cost not exceeding \$5,000. Our tax roll for this year is as follows:

City taxes	\$1,746 00
School	4,940 03
Fire dept. taxes	500 00
Poor fund	2,300 00
River st.	1,200 00
Coll. fees	724 71
State	1,621 70
County	1,789 89
Rejected	23 11
Total	\$10,839 29

IONIA, Mich., has shipped one hundred thousand bushels of wheat this season.

The surplus wheat crop in Oregon this year exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand tons.

A LARGE amount of square pine timber for the European market is to be got out in Saginaw county this winter.

The new iron bridge over the death chasm at Ashtabula has been opened this week, and trains are now running over it.

Messrs. Vaupell & Harrington have sold their lively business to Mr. H. Sprick, of Grand Haven, but will retain their teaming business and sale stable.

The skeleton of a man was found in a swamp, five miles from Muskegon, Mich., on Sunday last. A few buttons were found with the body, one a soldier's button, marked "Co. I."

A WEEK from next Sabbath Rev. Noor-dewier will preach his farewell sermon, in the True Dutch Reformed Church, and soon thereafter move to Lafayette, Ind., to take charge of his new congregation.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 6, 1877: Martin Carel, Benjamin Gardner, Mrs. E. Larrance.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A Minnesota doctor announces that a man can live for forty days on water alone. This will do for a man up there, but when he strikes the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river he'll find a race of beings there who wouldn't live three minutes on water alone.

OUR Mexican border trouble seems to be getting worse, and our government is sending troops to the Rio Grande to prevent a surprise. The Mexicans seem to be fairly aching for a fight, and it is hard to contemplate a time when we could accommodate them better than now, since so many men are out of employment—but where would Sherman's resumption policy go to?

ON Tuesday evening last the Kansas committee, so called, started on their tour of inspection to the State of Kansas. The committee chosen by a body of men assembled for that purpose in the Common Council Room on Friday evening last are: J. Van Landegend, J. W. Garvelink, G. J. Voorhorst, P. Van Anrooi and D. Baert. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

Messrs. C. Blom and N. Maloy have purchased about 10,000 railroad ties on the stump and will proceed forth-with to engage a large gang of workmen to bring their crops to market, by which they all hope to profit; and if successful will double the quantity. We are happy to chronicle any and all such enterprises. All we want is work for the ready hands, and Holland will be all right.

OUR readers will notice among our new advertisements one from Mr. H. Huber, of Grand Rapids, whom we learned from personal observation to be one of the most popular furriers of that city. He manufactures himself, and repairs and renews old furs, and works very cheap, and we advise our readers, when they go to Grand Rapids, for similar purposes, to go and see him. They will find him very accommodating and efficient.

Inquiries are made very often about the price for individual cards, and we have heretofore not been fitted up for it. We have now on hand a supply and variety of cards, sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, and our prices are, cash, as follows:

From 1 to 50	\$0.50
" 50 to 75	0.85
" 75 to 100	0.80
" 100 to 150	1.00
" 150 to 300	1.50
" 300 to 500	2.00

Cut this out and save it for future reference, and remember this is for first-class work, and personal cards only.

SULEIMAN Pasha is reported by Turkish dispatches to have captured Elena, which has been in Russian possession ever since Gourko's first raid, and is said by the same reports to be bearing down on Tirnova. These reports are possibly exaggerated, but considerable fighting has certainly taken place in that neighborhood lately, and the silence of the Russian reports gives color to Turkish claim of a substantial victory. The capture of Tirnova, should Suleiman be able to effect it, would jeopardize the Russian position very seriously, and might result in the raising of the siege of Plevna if it should be followed up with such vigor as Suleiman has manifested on some occasions heretofore. These reports, taken in connection with the rumored repulse of a Russian assault by Bulmeret Ali, change the aspect of matters somewhat in Bulgaria. It is not probable, however, that the Turks will be able to take Tirnova, or that they will maintain their advantage very long, even supposing them to have gained an advantage. They are fighting a losing fight, and an occasional check inflicted on the Russian advance cannot avert the final disastrous result.

STRAWBERRIES are ripe and mignonettes blooming near Scottsboro, Ala.

TWENTY thousand trees have been set out this fall on the railroad lands just east of Rock Rapids, Iowa.

ANOTHER National Bank in the City of Chicago has gone under. This time the German National, of which Mr. Henry Greenebaum was president.

A Cincinnati man has devised a cannon that will shoot around a mountain. He got the idea from the rotary motion that a good player often gives a billiard ball.

SENATOR David Davis looms up as a heavy, nonpartisan, democratic or republican candidate for the presidency in 1880. [New York Tribune.—He does, indeed.—Springfield Republican.

THE largest locomotive in the United States has just been unloaded at Waverly, N. Y. It is built for the narrow-gauge, with eight driving-wheels, which are somewhat smaller than those of the ordinary freight engines.

THE culture of coffee in California is becoming profitable. The plant grows as vigorously as in the coffee countries of South America, and yields a bean of strong aromatic flavor. Central and southern California are the regions peculiarly favorable.

THE Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will observe Thursday, December 13th, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. All members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city are requested to meet on the afternoon of that day at 4:15 o'clock, at the class-room of the Methodist Church.

EIGHTEEN thousand men are now engaged in the express business. Express companies cover sixty thousand miles of railroad, and it is estimated that their messengers daily travel three hundred thousand miles. Three thousand five hundred horses are employed, and over eight thousand offices are required to transact their business in, and an amount of capital is invested not less than \$30,000,000.

RUSSIA leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marcelline linen is produced in Massachusetts, English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Parisian art work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled by the million in Chicago.

THE finest constructed hearse we ever saw has just been purchased and brought to town by our enterprising livery man, J. H. Nibbelink, and we don't doubt but what every body who may have the sad duty to perform to take charge of a funeral, will engage this beautiful vehicle as an additional token of esteem and a tribute to the memory of the departed. The hearse is reported to have cost about \$700. Go to Nibbelink's livery stable to see it. It must be seen to be appreciated.

MR. EDWARD King, special correspondent of the N. Y. *Exc. Post*, says in his letter from Parris, that M. Gambetta's "enemies are at present afflicted with envy at the rumor, which I understand is well founded, that the venerable Du Bochet bequeathed to the noted orator and deputy the trifling sum of seven millions of francs. As Du Bochet died worth about sixty millions, and as he had frequently expressed his desire to make Gambetta independent, there is nothing improbable in the story. Gambetta has always managed to earn a good living, but in a country where a fortune is almost indispensable to the maintenance of an important social position, he could scarcely hope ever to become President of the republic without first becoming rich."

A MAN by name of Jas. B. Kelley, while walking along the beach on Dec. 1st, about two miles north of our harbor picked up a bottle containing the following epistle:

November 8th 1877.
BARQUE GREAT WEST.
Thursday night at 8 o'clock I came to an anchor at Gros Point, on account of the vessel broaching to, and she would not pay off again. We are sinking fast. I am afraid it will be a hard lot for us. We are not dragging, but over half full of water. Whosoever may get this send us help as quick as possible. We are full of water now, and I am afraid the vessel will break shortly.

[[[[N. NIKLSON, Master.
NICOLAS DOYLE, Ashtabula, O.
T. B. WYMAN, Oswego, N. Y.
STEPHEN BEELIN, New York.
NICK SMITH, 41 E. Kinkle str.
GEO. HISCOCK, Delaware, Ont.
MISS ADA BACKWITZ, Cook.
F. B. HOPKINS, Port Colborne.

I send this in a bottle, at half past nine o'clock in the forenoon of the ninth day of November.

P. S.—Our pump broke this morning at seven o'clock.

We publish this to gratify the request. But we deem it a rather dubious story.

READ THIS COLUMN.

Beautiful All Wool Beaver Shawls at \$4.00.

5,000 yards Fine Alpaca, in Dark Cloth Shades; 15 ply.

Splendid Assortment of Ladies' and Children Worsteds, Sacques, Nubias, Fancy Hoods and Scarfs.

Beautiful line of Kid Lined Gloves, Castor Gloves, Cloth Gloves, and Gauntlets, in all sizes and all grades.

Furs cheaper than ever, Handsome Alaska sets, \$3. Good quality Mink sets, \$3. Splendid line of Children's Furs.

Elegant quality Silk Handkerchiefs in great variety, at 75c; sold elsewhere for \$1.00.

Bargains in Black and colored Cashmeres, Black Alpaca, Mattalasse Dress Goods, Knickerbocker Goods. The largest and cheapest stock of Dress Goods in Grand Rapids.

Special Bargains in goods suitable for the Holiday trade. We have just received large invoices of Ladies' Silk Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Bows, Plain and Embroidered Collars and Cuffs in fancy boxes, Handkerchiefs in boxes, Lace Handkerchiefs, Hand-made Sacques, Fancy Hoods, Nubias, Gloves in great variety, Felt Skirts, Fancy Furs for children and numerous other fancy articles especially adapted for Holiday presents, all of which we offer at the lowest possible market prices.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

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

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. 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 handsomest and easiest hotel for the weary traveler.

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

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

N. D. HOWARD.

Beautiful Mattalasse Dress Goods only 22c per yard.

10,000 Yards of Standard Prints, warranted fast colors, 6 cents per yard. Good Canton Flannels 8 cents.

We received during last week, large invoices of Goods suitable for Holiday Presents which we offer at very low prices.

Splendid quality of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gent's Merino Underwear, 50 cents.

Just received. A handsome lot of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, suitable for holiday presents, 25c each.

Children's Fancy Wool Hose, in great variety, 10c a pair. Splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Woolen and Merino Hosiery.

We have made very extensive preparation for the Holiday Trade, and our stock will be found one of the most complete in the city.

Customers will please bear in mind that we have strictly One Price. Our Goods are all marked in plain figures from which there will be no deviation under any circumstances.

Splendid assortment of colors in two (2) button Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair.

Our Cloaks are from the best manufacturers and for style and finish cannot be excelled.

Just received a splendid line of New Cloaks, at greatly reduced prices.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

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

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Chancery Sale.

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

Joseph Taylor, Complainant.

vs.

John S. Weldon, Defendant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1877: Notice is hereby given that on the 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 1/2 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 manner less.

Dated: November 20th, 1877.

ALFRED 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 M, situated between J. O. Dousberg's Drug Store, and F. A. Bickel's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOUSBERG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

THE MESSAGE

Annual Communication of the President to Congress.

The Southern, Civil-Service, Financial and Other Questions Discussed.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

With great gratitude to the Bountiful Giver of All Good, I congratulate you that, at the beginning of your first regular session, you find our country blessed with health and peace, and abundant harvest, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity.

The Southern Policy.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, and until it is accomplished, must remain the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in these endeavors is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876, by the national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a widespread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the constitution, were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare might prove a barren truth, and that the sections of the country, once engaged in civil strife, might be again almost as widely severed and dissimilar as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued which, in my judgment, seemed the wisest, in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in the inaugural address. It pointed to the time, when all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country and of all that concerns its true welfare shall supplant the destructive forces of mutual animosity of the races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticisms. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the constitution and with the genius of our people, and which, under all circumstances, to attain the end in view. Recent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts already in the brief period which has elapsed. The immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice, of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow-citizens.

The discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding the local Government in two of the States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately, and with solicitation for the peace and good order of society and the protection of property and persons and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from retreating these States to local self-government is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun, and is in progress in every part of that section of country, once the theater of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion and distrust and aversion, concord, friendship, and cordial attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the often-fatal collisions, which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turbulence has been reduced to insignificance; useful industries have been greatly strengthened, and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

The Emancipated Race.

It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect, by all available and proper means, under the constitution and the laws, the lately-emancipated race in the whole of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondsmen the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation, with respect to their education and general welfare; a firm adherence to the laws, both national and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship; the immediate repression and punishment, by the national and local authorities, of any and every violation of the rights of every instance of lawlessness and violence towards them, as required for the security of all races, and justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will, and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end, I shall not hesitate to put forth. Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform, and to the Legislature, the courts, and the executive authorities of the several States I earnestly appeal to secure by adequate, appropriate, and seasonable means within their borders these common and uniform rights of a united people which loves liberty, abhors slavery, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all sections of the country, and of both races, is required for this purpose, and with these blessings secured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of government unimpairing to the generations that will succeed us.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthy condition in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchange which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world, in the public judgment. That this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and as securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of the Government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it should be reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination, which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means and that no legislation would be wise that should disorganize the importance or retard the attainment of this result. I have no doubt, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the integrity of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distress, which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition of its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction, that any wavering in purpose, or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable

from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increase and prolong disturbances in values, which, unless speedily ended in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deplore, are confined to no class of the people; indeed, they seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrial masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them, seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is, in itself fixed in exchangeable value, by being treacherously measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payment. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money-lending classes, may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profit in, a variable currency, but the mischiefs of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

The Silver Dollar.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate, but still of grave importance—I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender, to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the rate of interest, and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the consideration which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belongs clearly to the province of legislative discretion, and of public expediency. Without intruding upon the province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance, in the actual condition of our affairs, as to present with the constitution on the President's recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interest of the Government, nor of the people of the United States, could be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to the maintaining the volume of 'intrinsically money' as full a measure of both metals as the relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate upon Congress, and before the people, and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control the rate of interest, or in its own borders, against the laws of the other, or the positive laws of other Governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only the certain, plain and practical results of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention.

In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the project of legislation; but in the actual circumstances of the country, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the relation of the silver-coinage measure as affecting the relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt becomes in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage; otherwise, its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well as the highest expediency of the most necessary duty, and will be carefully guarded by Congress and the people. The public debt of the United States to the amount of \$729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and \$708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of the high rate of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin, is of little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest. If the one-third by refunding it as such, and the two-thirds by refunding it in silver coin, the little benefit from the process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment. If made as proposed, against the honest convictions of the public creditors, all the bonds that have been issued since Feb. 15, 1875, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1875 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin much less than its value. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coin of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, that, in strengthening the public credit, it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it. In the progress thus far made in interest, an adherence to the value and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt by an amount exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum, and effect an annual saving to the United States of more than \$300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid. In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and preserving the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coin, so as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies, and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far, and by what methods, a practicable equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of value, tender for private transactions, assigned to both metals, would tend to drive out of circulation the dearest coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage, and of a limitation of the silver dollar to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars, and that the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions, any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage, to pass as a legal-tender at a rate materially above its commercial value, is a mere delusion; a delusion, nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and the restoration of the silver dollar to its true value, which once was but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in value, is materially below its legal-tender value would not be any less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a good coinage, which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to it. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe the conditions of value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible inducement should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation,

and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the desired result, which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations.

I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be included in the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from the payment of either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country.

The Civil Service.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it, and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound, that both the great political parties have agreed, in the most explicit declarations, on the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully considered the declarations and demands of the expressions of the sincere convictions of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated before my accession to office, I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the Executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage that the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who by law are appointed, not elected, and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise, and consent to or reject, the nomination so made, while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties of the Executive. The business and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced in most cases to a partial confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and a most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives, the political difficulties and the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely-varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be the task of the Executive. It is to be expected that freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here that the constitution seems to most prove its claim to the greatest wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of its knowledge and experience of the people, which, when acting upon nominations as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secure as standing a guaranty of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs. In addition to this I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal, in the sense of being free from mere office or favor in these directions, and in those which have the special training is of greatly increased value. I believe that the tenure of office should be so made as to induce the proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficient. Bearing these things in mind, I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it as may seem to be the most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency and character the decisive tests in these matters.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil Service Commission, appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress by my predecessor, to prepare and revise the civil-service rules. In regard to much of the department service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus far been provided, and it is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction. The commission has also, under my direction, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service, and that it will be a most unusual agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation be immediately made to enable it to continue its service. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress, as early as possible, the report by the Chairman of the commission, and to ask your action to such measures upon this subject in relation to the improvement of the civil service.

Foreign Relations.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain peaceful relations with the foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time it seemed that grave apprehensions as to its effect upon our European relations, had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that, in the midst of their hostilities, both the Russian and the Turkish Governments have shown an earnest desire to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States, and give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

Italy.

By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either Government may, after the lapse of ten years, terminate the existence of the treaty, by giving twelve months' notice of its intention to the other Government. Italy, availing itself of this facility, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly end on the 15th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian Government wishes to renew it in its general scope, describing only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

Passports, Naturalization, Etc.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service have continued to arise in the cases of emigrants from Germany, who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so clear, that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two Governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to duly naturalized American citizens. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union, in 1867, should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the states of the empire of Germany.

The Paris Exposition.

The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the Exposition of the products, agriculture, industry and fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted to your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States, and a well-selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion, will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration, as well as to strengthen the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Extradition.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. Both Governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations, and no serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that the points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and, if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

The Fishery Question.

The Fishery Commission under articles 18 and 35, treaty of Washington, has concluded its session. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the Commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

Trademarks.

A treaty for the protection of trademarks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each house of Congress, in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry.

Assurances have been received that the authorities at the post of the Mexican Government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace between the two republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States, under the treaty of July 4, 1853, and the awards of the joint commission. It is not to be expected an interruption of the friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of the border disorders, as exposing the two countries to incursions of popular feeling and mischiefs of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, and the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

The Cuban War.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Government and the insurrection in the island of Cuba. While the United States has sedulously abstained from any intervention in this controversy, it is impossible not to feel that it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens, apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba. Their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless such occurrences cannot but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion and resentment, which are greatly to be deplored between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

Venezuela.

Much delay, consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards, has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited American claims recovered from Venezuela, under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the Executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented, or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken either deciding the awards to be final, or providing some method for a re-examination of the claims.

Southern American Nations.

Our relations with the republics of Central and South America and with the empire of Brazil have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is now desired that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their Governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

Samoa.

The Government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to advise and protect their independence, to establish amicable relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps towards responsible and regular government. The inhabitants of these islands, having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

Foreign Commerce.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the method for its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the States and dependencies of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government, asking them to provide information to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residences and the United States could be most judiciously forwarded. In obedience to the instructions, examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

National Finances.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$209,000,000.02. The total expenditures for the same period were \$238,000,000.93, leaving a deficit of \$29,000,000.91. This has substantially equalled the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are \$268,500,000 and the estimated expenditures for the same period are \$232,430,013.72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of \$36,069,986.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for this year.

The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are \$260,500,000. It appears from the report that during the last year the revenues of the Government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of \$18,641,462.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off in the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay ad valorem taxes. While this is felt injurious in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exports. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coal, have been \$638,637,487, and the imports have been \$492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of \$146,539,947. The beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

Revenue.

The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the required amount for the maintenance of the sinking fund within the aggregate estimate of the receipts, while the aggregate of taxes should not be increased. Amendments might be made to the Revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our country, but of other countries, to be easily collected without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of 10 cents a pound on tea and 2 cents per pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding \$12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal-revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee, and forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can be best done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions, and easily understood, so far as practicable. The rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties, and not ad valorem, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values, and exposing the revenues to the temptation of fraud.

Customs Duties.

My attention has been called, during the recess of Congress, to the abuses existing in the collection of the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by Executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties, and the report of New York contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited.

Public Credit.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the

public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and as the result of this policy the public credit has continuously advanced, and public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the Government will cast a shadow upon its credit.

The Public Debt.

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of \$300,000,000. With my sanction, the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, and within ninety days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened subscriptions were had amounting to \$75,000,000, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year, the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of \$3,775,000.

Savings Funds.

I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities, as the best mode in which small savings may be well-secured and yield a moderate interest.

It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from countries, caused by war or other disturbances, beyond our limits.

American Shipping.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic products, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of the trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of encouraging our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be over-estimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally well directed to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality, and respond to the public demand by practicable legislation upon this subject.

The Indian Wars.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important services in repressing hostilities in the Indian country, and preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted, with final and complete success, against a portion of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in this campaign several battles were fought, in which a number of our gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and General of the Army in availing myself of the officers and men employed in the long and arduous pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians the honor and praise which are so justly their due.

The Labor Riots.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army, to preserve the peace and maintain order in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon, in the mode provided by the constitution and laws, to furnish military aid, and I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

The Rio Grande Troubles.

The border disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been forwarded to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions, and the destruction of property and the loss of life and property by the armed bands from the Mexican side of the border for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence, and, in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces, the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last, I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids, and the punishment of the oppressors of these raids, and the recapture of the property stolen, as well as the capture of the property of the marauders. Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands, intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if it should require the use of military force, and the punishment of the marauders. I believe that this policy has had the effect to check, somewhat, these depredations, and that, with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectively to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved, and the lives and property of citizens in Texas fully protected.

The Army.

Prior to the 1st day of July last the army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law, as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments should be recruited to 100 men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arm of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with power, in case of an emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 125 men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: First, that a provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter. Second, that early action be taken by Congress, looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations. Third, that section 1,256 of the Revised Statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed. Fourth, that the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the office of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers. Fifth, that Congress provide for an annual fund for the families of deceased soldiers, as recommended by the Paymaster General of the army.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our commerce and other duties pertaining to naval service. The condition and operations of the department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$16,077,974.64. There are unpaid claims against the department, chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are \$16,233,264.40, exclusive of the sum of \$2,914,321 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy-yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1877, are \$15,992,922.50. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is \$5,948,057.40, of which there is estimated to be yet available \$1,929,028.50, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been \$4,018,928.90.

The Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a full and clear statement of the condition of the Postoffice Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts from the money-order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of \$231,831,833.50. The additional sum, \$7,018,000, was realized from appropriations from the general treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources \$238,849,833.50. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to \$35,468,222.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over

Farmers' Column.

A new and a very good feature in our stock raising interest is the fact that Mr. Jas. Cornford has imported a full-blooded Poland China boar and sow, for the purpose of breeding, and our farmers will now have an opportunity to improve their stock of hogs, whereas the Poland China breed are considered the very best kind. This is a move in the right direction, to which we are willing to lend all the newspaper support we can. Now who will import some full-blooded bulls and cows?

The Winter Remedy For the Hessian Fly.

The Detroit Post & Tribune has urgently advocated the feeding of winter wheat to prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly. For this practice we have the testimony of some of the ablest entomologists of the country, including the opinion of Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, who says: "An other remedy, and the only one which can be adopted for the winter wheat which has already been sown, is to pasture it, especially with sheep when this can be done, as they clip it so close as to eat the insects with the stems on which they are located."

For fall remedies he recommends the following: "Where winter wheat is chiefly raised the remedy is rather more difficult, but here also, burning the stubble immediately after harvest is undoubtedly one of the best remedies; but to be effectual, it must be done by all the farmers in the infested district. When burning is resorted to it is best to burn the stubble as high as possible, in order to be certain that the insects remain in it. A second remedy is to delay sowing to as late a period as possible in order that the flies may die off before the wheat appears above ground. The date as a matter of course will depend upon the latitude."

Proportion of Grain to Straw.

The question has no doubt often arisen as to the relative weight of grain and straw in a wheat, oat or other grain crop that is, in a ton of grain in the straw, as it comes from the field, what proportion is grain and what proportion straw? This has been determined frequently in England, but seldom in this country. In 1876, from 27,700 pounds of spring wheat in the straw, as it came from the field, after sweating and curing in the mow, we threshed out 157 bushels, or 9,429 pounds of wheat. This is one of grain to 1.94 of straw, or 33.9 per cent. of grain to 66.1 per cent. of straw. The same year, from 30,300 pounds of oats in the straw, after remaining two months in the mow, we threshed out 12,678 pounds of grain, or one of grain to 1.36 of straw. This is equal to 43 per cent. of grain to 57 per cent. of straw—a very large proportion of grain.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Cultivating Orchards.

The Rural World gives an experiment to show the difference between cultivating trees in an orchard, and seeding to grass. Two young orchards were planted many years ago at the same time, and from the same block of trees. One was cultivated with corn several years, and the trees grew thriftily and came soon into bearing. The other was seeded to clover the second year, and remained in clover four years. At the end of these five years the trees cultivated with corn were so much larger that no one would have thought they had been set out the same year. The editor remarks that some farmers think all they have to do is to plant trees and let them take care of themselves, and then asks, "Do they plant potatoes and corn, and let them take care of themselves?" The above experiment was made in the fertile regions of Missouri.—*Exchange.*

A New Potato.

The birth of a new potato is thus related by the Rochester Union: "David S. Almstead, superintendent of Mount Hope Reservoir, last summer planted a row of peach blows, and on each side of it a row of early rose, but when he dug the middle row he found neither peach blow nor early rose, but an apparent cross between them. The product was a potato resembling the early rose in shape, but of the peach blow color, with pink eyes. The yield was far better than either rose or peach blow, and the quality was excellent. They were planted in sandy soil."

It is proposed to redeem from sterility the great desert in the western part of Kansas and Nebraska, by damming the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and turning the waters into the desert, forming a lake, from which water could be drawn for irrigating purposes.

The Chicago Colonization and Agricultural Industry company has purchased one hundred thousand acres of land in Cullman county, Alabama upon which to locate a colony.

A Cole, of Oconto, Wis., raised from one pumpkin seed this year, 26 pumpkins, aggregating 3,150 pounds in weight, the largest one weighing 310 pounds.

PLANT fruit trees on your waste land.

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 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. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brocker, and to be directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, the defendant named, in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (¼) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan. Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. WHEELER & GREEN, In Person. The above sale is adjourned until the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 12th, 1877. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

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.



SPENCER'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. 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.

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, Principal.

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

—AT— NO. 23 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.

24-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY CHARLES MULDER.

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

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

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

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. 23, 1877.



SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. DEPOT 107 NORTH 9th ST. PHILA.

PRICE, 35 CENTS. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Special Agents, Philad'a.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS, J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves. J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, Sept. 20, 1877. 4-6m

SWEET'S HOTEL

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

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house, and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.50 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.

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

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

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

All will be sold cheap at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON.

HOLLAND, November 8, 1877.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

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

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

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE— FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store. W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquiries 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, 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 WINTER GOODS, And a fine lot of BOYS' CLOTHING Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

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

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery, SHAFTING, ETC., Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting, PULLEYS, ETC.

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

CLARK & GOODRICK. HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness or 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, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

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